UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

IN RE:

)

TART CHERRIES GROWN IN

) Docket Number(s)

MICHIGAN, NEW YORK,

) 11-0093

PENNSYLVANIA, OREGON,

) AO-370-A9

UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND

) FV-10-930-5

WISCONSIN

) AMS-FV-10-0087

Thursday, April 21, 2011

U.S. Bankruptcy Court
One Division Avenue
Courtroom A
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The above-captioned hearing was

held pursuant to notice at 8:01 a.m.

BEFORE:

JILL S. CLIFTON, Administrative Law Judge One Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan (707) 364-8996

PRESENT:

ON BEHALF OF THE USDA MARKETING

DIVISION:

MS. SHARLENE DESKINS

MR. MARTIN ENGELER

MS. PARISA SALEHI

MR. KENNETH G. JOHNSON

MS. JENNIE M. VARELA

MR. MARC MCFETRIDGE

ON BEHALF OF THE CHERRY INDUSTRY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD:

MR. BRIAN T. HILL

MR. PERRY M. HEDIN

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2 (8:01 a.m.)

JUDGE CLIFTON: We're back on 4 record on April 21, 2011. It's Thursday. 5 It's 8:01 in the morning. We're in Grand

Rapids, Michigan and the case before me is

7 Docket number 110093. This is a rule making

8 hearing regarding tart cherries. I'd again

9 like to take appearances of those who are

10 participating. You don't need to spell your

names but, if you'd give me your full name, 11

12 beginning at counsel table with Ms. Deskins.

MS. DESKINS: My name is Sharlene 13

14 Deskins. I'm with the Office of General

15 Counsel, United States Department of

16 Agriculture and I represent the Agricultural

Marketing Service. 17

18 MR. ENGELER: I'm Martin Engeler

19 and I'm with the USDA's Agricultural Marketing

Service. 2.0

21 MS. PARISA SALEHI: Parisa Salehi,

22 also with the USDA Agricultural Marketing

1 Service.

2.0

JUDGE CLIFTON: And, let's see,
let's go to counsel table where the board is
represented by Mr. Hill and then I'll go back
and have some more people identify who are not
at a table.

MR. HILL: Okay, Brian Hill, the USDA Agency Marketing Division. I'm representing the Cherry Industries' Administrative Board.

MR. HEDIN: Perry Hedin, Executive

Director, Cherry Industries' Administrative

Board.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, and now I'd like the row who are seated behind Ms.

Deskins please to come to the microphone and identify yourself.

MR. JOHNSON: Kenneth Johnson,
USDA Ag Marketing Service.

MS. VARELA: Jennie Varela, USDA
Ag Marketing Service, Marketing Owner,
Administration Branch.

MR. MCFETRIDGE: Marc McFetridge, 1 2 USDA Ag Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Economic Analysis and Program 3 Planning Branch. 4 5 JUDGE CLIFTON: And, I presume we want to resume Mr. Hedin's testimony? 6 7 MR. HILL: That would be correct, 8 Your Honor. 9 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, and 10 then at any time you want to interrupt that to take a new arrival, I'm happy with that. 11 12 MR. HILL: All right, thank you. JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, then if 13 14 we're not going to use the board to begin the rest of testimony, let's have Mr. Hedin return 15 to the witness stand. The minute it becomes 16 17 necessary to illustrate by using that exhibit, 18 you're welcome to do so. 19 MR. HILL: All right. 20 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. 21 remain sworn Mr. Hedin. Did you have anything

further that you wanted to add by the way of

22

1 your direct examination?

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MR. HEDIN: I think not. I think after we go through the cross examination we can probably then, if there's anything to add.

5 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, good. 6 Then who would like to begin with the first

Then who would like to begin with the first questions for Mr. Hedin? Mr. Hill?

Whereupon,

9 PERRY HEDIN,

recalled as a witness herein, having been

previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and

testified as follows:

13 EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. HILL:

- 15 Q Good morning.
- 16 A Good morning.

Q Okay, I just want to make a quick clarifying, a quick clarifying question for you. Do you have the exhibit marked Exhibit No. 15 in front of you?

A Yes, I do.

Q Okay. Could you please look at

Exhibit B of just a, which is the bottom line
-- on the OSF and restriction compliance.

A Yes.

Q And, while you have that just, if you don't mind, I'd refer back to page 11.

When you deal with percentages on, on the Exhibit B in the final column Alyssa has 68 percent and you used, I believe, let's see, we used as the denominator, you mentioned 270 million carry on pounds, do you remember --

A If I referred to 270 I was, it was incorrect. It should have been the 265 which is the restricted times number.

Q Correct. And so, for the other two categories as well or on the final -- preliminary, the same thing you should have been using the 295 as opposed to 300.

A That's correct.

Q Okay, I just wanted --

A Thank you.

Q Looking at table one and table two which are on pages three and four, a quick

question. You were talking much about
uncertainty in, amongst the growers and
handlers because the credits don't match up.

Sometimes they decrease in credit, decrease in
value. Isn't it also true though that even
without the decrease in value, the credits all
work the same as the post harvest credits?

A Most definitely. Post harvest credits as Mr. Facer testified yesterday, come from processed products and are already given a pound for pound credit status. Whereas, in orchard diversion credits will always be discounted by the degree of restriction for the year.

Q All right, so in table, table one on page three, even if it doesn't go down to this, even if the restriction percentage doesn't increase to 15 percent, you're still losing 25 percent on there, table three --

- A That's correct.
- 0 -- table --
- 22 A Yes, that is correct.

1 Q As opposed to a post harvest 2 credit where you're incurring no discount?

A That is correct.

Q Now, every executive director, I'm assuming that you have talked to people in the industry fairly --

A Extensively.

Q -- extensively. What is your sense of how people feel, what people feel is going to happen under this proposed amendment?

A Well, I, I believe that it will be much like has been described by a number of the witnesses. Those handlers who have, pardon me, an ability to earn these post harvest diversion credits will continue to use those avenues for themselves and for their grower bases.

Those that don't have similar options will probably take greater advantage of this opportunity. It's just, again, as they were saying, that it's a matter of the business model that the particular handler has

and the economic realities involved with that.

Q So, when you've talked to smaller growers, smaller handlers, do they have any sense that they may be disparately, impact negatively by this proposed agreement, proposed amendment to the agreement?

A I, I don't think that they would be negatively impacted. In fact, those smaller processors who aren't as vertically integrated as others, see this as a very strong positive for them to be able to comply with the restriction requirements.

Q Now, let's go back to Exhibit B once again. You made a little, you've made much of the fact that the same supply is still going to be available.

A Uh-huh.

Q Now, we've talked about the thirty million pounds that's in the OSF final, go down a couple of lines in the OSF final column, and you show it as moved to the OS, in the final amended in the third column, that

thirty pounds as just essentially moved to another place. Can you explain just a little bit more for the record?

A Well, that's really intended to depict how we will account for the tonnage.

I assume we're talking about the upper half of Exhibit B?

O Correct.

Q

A Yeah, and, and right now to account for it, it is part of the gross supply and in calculating our restriction, restricted percentages. So, this is intended to suggest that it's still part of the industry's production. That fruit was still out in the orchards, it was still produced, it was sprayed and treated by growers as though it was going to be brought in for processing. But, we aren't incorporating it into the supply side of the equation. So, it's still part of the total production but, it's not part of the supply formula's structure.

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc.

Now, you've also made mention of

the farm gate value. Why, why have you decided to use farm gate values as opposed to grower pricing in discussing, making a decision about the, what, how --

A Yeah. I think the, the simply response from growers tends to be focusing on the grower price. But, grower price as you've heard yesterday is a variable and will fluctuate quite wildly based on all of the factors that, that play into establishing a price.

But, if we look at farm gate value which is the combination, both of the production and the price being paid, it better demonstrates what the total returns to growers is and will be for the year. So, I think it's a better measure to look at to determine the effectiveness, one of the marketing order and what growers are getting for their farm production.

Q Now, in your experiences, several people have testified that they don't expect

that diversions are going to go through the roof just because we put in this, amend this order.

A Uh-huh.

Q Do you share that or do you think that it's, it's going to happen more often for no reason?

A I think, in talking with growers across the country and I was a farmer too in a former life, they grow their products not to destroy them but, to sell them. And, I don't think that that basic premise is going to change. The economics as Mr. Nugent testified yesterday, really don't support the idea of growing for diversion. You can't make a living on a long term basis.

Furthermore, as we've discussed, the diversion process is, is available to growers but, it's done after they've had discussions with the people who are taking their fruit. And, if any of the handlers sit down with their grower base and say, I have a

plan to deal with your production, i.e, I'm

going to move it in a domestic market, I'm

going to move it into an export market, I'm

going to move it into a new market, or I'm

going to hold it in for inventory in the event

that I need to supply a product for the future

years, that dialogue is the, the primary

discussion.

So, the growers going to listen to their buyers and act accordingly. So, most of the handlers are going to deal with their grower base and then the decision to do orchard diversion will happen. So, I don't think it's going to be much different with the exception, as I said, for those smaller processors and growers who supply them where this is a, an effective alternative to the post harvest diversion credits when they don't have that available to them.

Q So, do you share the position that more than likely this is going to be used, this diversion will be used most likely when

there are large crop, large crops?

A Yes.

Q I don't have any further questions at the moment.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, Mr.

Hill. Who would next like to ask questions of

7 Mr. Hedin? Mr. Engeler?

8 EXAMINATION

BY MR. ENGELER:

Q Mr. Hedin, would it be an accurate statement to say that the, the thrust or the gist of these amendments are to change the way grower diversion is treated under the order and how they impact the volume control formula? Would that be --

A Not directly. I, it's to change how we account for them. The supply formula is working basically as it does today. The change is, is how a handler is charged with, or not charged with the diverted touch. So, I think the, the supply formula is operating in the same fashion but, we're just having a

different base line for it. I may be saying the same thing but --

Q Yes, essentially that's what I was trying to get at.

A Yeah.

2.0

Q My follow up question is, is there anything else in the marketing order that these proposed amendments would have an impact on such as reporting requirements or assessment provisions or anything you could think of as the, as the director of the CIAB?

A No, I think we would be capturing the same information, requiring the same reports of handlers, undergoing the precisely the same processes that we do now for diversion. So, administratively it would not be any different.

Q Okay, thank you. Do you have a copy of your written testimony --

A I do.

Q Could you turn to page four, please? Now, the first full paragraph in that

page if you look down to the third sentence there, begins with as, could you read that for us, please?

- A First full paragraph?
- Q Yes --

A Oh, okay. As can be seen, the volume of diversion certificates available to offset other handler diversion requirements decreased accordingly. How far do you want me to go?

Q That's fine there. I was just wondering as I read through this, is the word diversion in that sentence, is that the word you wanted to use or did you mean restriction?

I'm referring to the certificates generated through the grower diversion process. Right now, when a handler is subject to restriction, they, they report to me in the Fall what their plans are for their diversion activities.

So, they, they indicate how many handler diversion certificates they took in on

the upper line and they post that number on
the lower line. So, they're using those
certificates as part of their compliance
efforts for their restriction. So, I think I
meant to refer to diversion certificates in
that sentence. Oh, oh, oh, you're talking,
I'm sorry --

Q In the second --

A In the second one, yes. Other handler, yes, restriction requirements.

Q Okay.

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A I'm sorry.

Q That's what I thought, thank you. Now, turning to page six, if you will. The table at the top of that page.

A Yes.

Q And, the third column over, the column, the heading of the column is REST number, what does that represent?

A It's intended to say percent of restriction pounds or restricted pounds.

Q Okay, and then if you look in the

years 2002 and 1999, there's a number in that column, a 60 and then a 239. Could you clarify for me why there would be restricted pounds in those years when there was no restriction percentages in effect?

A In generating that, they, we did not have restriction in that year and that's the total production across the United States. So, I, I put it, generally it's restricted pounds but, in that particular case and in '99, we didn't have restriction but I, it would have been a longer title.

Q So, what would those numbers represent in those years?

A Those were just production from the United States. It would be free production. All fruit those two years were unrestricted and therefore, free.

Q Okay, so the crop in 2002 was only 60 million pounds?

A That's correct.

Q Okay, and in 1999 it was 239

1 | million?

- A That's correct.
- Q All right, thank you.

A That, that 1960 was the year that, in Mr. Nugent's testimony, he said he ignored as a general rule because it was such an anomaly.

And, and if I may go down the path a little bit, the fact that we had inventory reserves to carry over was a huge benefit to the industry that year. We had roughly a hundred million pounds in storage. That was added to the 60 that was produced so we had sales of 161 million which was quite small and we shorted -- of markets and we lost opportunities but it demonstrated the value of inventory reserves to the industry.

Q Okay. Now, could you turn to page 12, please? In the section under the section titled free tonnage and carry out.

- A Uh-huh.
- 22 Q Could you read that first sentence

for us, please?

A Yeah, the two formulations for the order will ultimately provide the same free tonnage to the industry and the same carry out at the end of the year.

Q So, would it be an accurate characterization to say that these, these changes would not impact the, the free tonnage available to handlers during the year?

A No, it would not. The way the order is written and as Mr. Facer testified yesterday, we are obligated to report, or excuse me, provide 110 percent of the average sales. That was a requirement of having put the order in place. I understand, I was not here at the time but, that the department mandated that we have that provision and we will continue to operate in that fashion. So, no, it will not short the market.

Q My question was exactly that. It would provide the same about of free tonnage, correct?

- 1
- Α Yes.

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According to that statement? 0

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Yeah. Α

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- Okay, thank you. Then if you turn 0 to the next page, page 13, and a table at the top of that page.
- 6

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Α Uh-huh.

- 8 Keeping in mind that the statement
- 9
- that it won't affect the free tonnage, I was
- 10
- little bit of difficulty I guess understanding 11

looking at this table and I was having a

If you look at the, in the left-hand column

- 12
- how this table fits in with that statement.
- 13
- 14 there, there's a line titled restricted free
- 15

Α

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- 17 And, then if you look under the 0
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- 19 first column of numbers, the number 115.
- 2.0

Uh-huh. Α

portion, do you see that?

Yes.

- 21
- And, then you look over to the 0

first column or the middle column there, the

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right-hand column, there's a number that says

1 85.

2.0

2 A Uh-huh.

Q Now, my first question here is what, what does this column represent? Does it represent the free, free tonnage available to handlers?

A It's the free portion of the production from the restricted districts. So, if we had a hundred million pounds produced in a, the restricted districts with a 25 percent restriction, did I say a hundred million. So, 75 million pounds would be free, 25 million pounds would be restricted. So, it's the free portion from those restricted districts.

Q Okay, what I'm trying to understand here and I hope you, hope you can explain this to us as why on the previous page where it says the free tonnage will not be changed, I mean, it would be the same under both scenarios then why under this one scenario it indicates in the table that it's 115 million pounds and the other it's 85

million pounds? And, I don't, just below that there's a --

A Right.

Q -- there's a line that talks about an adjustment to paying 110 percent. Perhaps, that's where it comes in if you could explain that to us?

A Precisely.

Q Okay.

earlier, we have to supply 110 percent. We can't side step that and don't intend to.

Right now when we go through the optimum supply formula, we do the calculation and you'll see the line item that says market growth factor at 17. We do supply that, that traditionally has been the ten percent of the 110 percent. With this change, in order to sustain that 110 percent supply, we have to make an additional adjustment to allow for the difference up above of 115 less 85 or 30. So, the adjustment will be used to insure that we

supply 110 percent of the market.

And, this is also relevant to my footnote about the gross percentage versus the net percentage. Whenever we speak with MOAB and we've gone through the OSF, we talk, they talk to us about the gross percentage. That's what the AMS has focused on in the supply formula. The industry looks at the net numbers, net of the 17 million adjustment that you see there for market growth. So, we would make an additional adjustment to obtain 110 percent supply and as you see, that 30 is added back in and the gross total is 187 which in my example is 110 percent of supply.

Q So, what does the 30, the adjustment of 30 million pounds, what does that represent? Does that represent actual cherries? Is that going to be available to handlers?

A So, it would come from any, right now the market growth factor is a release from the current production and it is the only one

of the four release opportunities to the 1 2 industry that come out of current production. Whenever we have other releases, they come out 3 4 of either a primary or secondary reserve 5 depending on the nature and the size of the, 6 the reserves. So, it would come out, and I 7 think this is, we could, it could either come 8 out of the current production but, I think 9 under the, the rules that we are using, it 10 would come out of the reserve positions that are carried from one year to the next. 11 12 they're released from the inventory reserves.

Q Okay, that would represent a -- reserve cherries back to the handlers?

A Yes.

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Q So that would be -

A Yes.

Q Okay, thank you. That's helpful.

Now, if you could turn to Exhibit D, please,

which is the, represents the --

A Uh-huh.

Q If you look about half way down

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ST, free. Do you see that, do you have that?

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A Under the gross and restricted

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free?

Q Correct, yes.

6

A Uh-huh.

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Q Now, what does that represent?

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What does ST stand for?

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A Subtotal, sorry.

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Q Subtotal, okay. And, then if you look across those numbers there to the right

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of that there's 120, 120 and 90.

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A Uh-huh.

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Q And, does that represent the same, is that a representation of the same numbers

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as on the previous table? Not the exact same

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numbers but, the same, same concept I quess?

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A When you say previous table, to

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what are you referring?

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Q I'm sorry, the table we were just

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discussing, table, is it six in your

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testimony? Table nine, it's table nine.

Because I notice there's a difference of 30 million pounds there and yet the numbers are the, the numbers are slightly different but, I guess it would be the numbers above that.

The 115 and the 85, I'm sorry. Does that represent the same, the same thing in both tables, the 115 and 85?

A Oh, okay. Yeah, you mean the line that says free tonnage from restricted districts?

O Correct.

about the supply formula and how we get to the number. So, we do have the portion from the restricted districts that is free. We always add to that the production from the unrestricted districts which is also free tonnage. So, the two together add up to a 120 and similarly under the amended OSF, we had have 85 and five or 90.

Q Okay, so as far as the impact on the supply available to handlers then would

your answer be the same for this row of
numbers in this table as it was in table nine?
In other words, the 85 million pounds on the
right, far right-hand column, that would be
ultimately, that would be the free supply
available to handlers and that would be
adjusted upwards to a reserve release perhaps
to get them back to the 115 million pounds?

A Yes, I, I think. You see there in table nine, you've got the unrestricted of five, the restricted free portion at 85 which added together are the same 90 and then, down below that 30 from the adjustment to obtain 110 percent of sales would indeed bring us back up.

Q Okay. That's all I have, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hedin, you were correct. He did study this last night and --

MR. HEDIN: I can --

JUDGE CLIFTON: -- to bed.

districts. Any district that produces over

the threshold is, is subject to restriction.

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The states of Pennsylvania and Oregon have never and will probably never reach that threshold. So, their production is by definition free. The production from the other districts are, by default they will be subject to restriction unless they fall below a threshold production of 50 percent. So, as happened in northwest Michigan this past season, their production was less than their five year norm, than half of their five year norm. So, that production became free.

So, when we talk about restricted production, we're talking about the production in the district that is subject to the supply formula calculations where we have free and restricted portions calculated.

Inventory reserves is a, one of
the compliance tools that's available to
handlers who have generated restricted
production. So, if, and I will pick on cherry
growers since they're sitting in the audience
today, if cherry growers takes in restricted

production and decides that it will maintain inventory reserves, so it will take some of that restricted production, process it and store it, then that is inventory reserves.

And, they have the opportunity to put it into primary reserve which is currently maxed at 50 million for the industry and they can put in to that primary reserve their proportion at interest based on the current year's production.

If they choose to put more in reserves than they are allowed to put in to the primary, it becomes secondary reserve as Mr. Facer described yesterday, commonly known as the cesspool. So, it's just a compliance tool as compared to defining whether their production is restricted for a year.

Q And the difference between the primary and secondary being that the primary reserve, the cherries have a potential of going to the market, free market?

A It's the sequence of release

1 basically.

Q Okay.

A The primary reserve will be drawn down first until it's emptied out after which we'll start drawing down the secondary reserve. So, there's greater risk associated with being in the secondary reserve because we might never get to a release position for them.

Q Okay.

A For your information, however,
handlers can use product in their reserves to
generate these diversion credits. So, if
cherry growers has an export market
opportunity and moves product overseas, I will
give them a certificate reflecting how much
they've moved into the export arena and they
can then reduce their inventory obligation by
an equivalent amount.

Q Okay. My other clarifying question was if you could please explain the difference between the post harvest diversion

certificates versus the grower diversion certificates?

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Okav. The, let me go to the, the post harvest first. Handlers in dealing with their restriction, the operating premise in the default is they maintain inventory reserves. So, if cherry growers has a million pound obligation, unless they do any, if they do nothing else, they have to have that amount of tonnage in reserve. If they choose to do so, they can use these alternative mechanisms of export, new market, charitable contributions, new products, et cetera, to reduce that inventory reserve obligation. any of those types of activities are considered post harvest diversion credits. So, they brought in the fruit, they've processed it, they've incurred whatever costs are associated and then they put it through one of the secondary market outlets to reserve, to reduce their reserve obligation.

The grower certificates by

contract are, the process as Mr. Facer 1 2 described, you know, they apply to us and say, 3 we want to earn, us being the CIAB, we want to 4 do a diversion. So, we go through the 5 process, we issue them a piece of paper that we call a grower diversion certificate. 6 7 then is brought to one of the handlers by the 8 grower and in this case, again, the cherry 9 growers would take that in hand. And, then 10 cherry growers in their reports to us says, I received X million pounds of orchard diversion 11 12 certificates from our grower base. And, they, as I said earlier, they incorporate that in 13 14 the upper portion of their report to us, it's called a form four. It's part of their gross 15 16 production for the year. We apply the 17 restriction percentage against that because 18 it's part of their supply or handle and then 19 they use that certificate as a offset to their 20 restriction obligation.

But, because that grower diversion certificate was part of the handle against

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which restriction was applied, as I said or was trying to demonstrate in tables one and two, it has less compliance worth because it's been discounted.

Q Okay, thank you. I was also looking at your testimony on page 15, the first two lines are, I guess it's the first full sentence. Yesterday when, when you were going through your testimony, you emphasized that phrase, and is willing to pay, do you see that? If the handler encourages, that sentence?

A Uh-huh.

Q Would you please read that?

A Yeah. If the handler encourages the grower to deliver his or her cherries, and is willing to pay accordingly, it's likely the grower will in fact deliver the cherries.

Q I just wanted to ask you, are there situations where the grower delivers the certificate and is not paid? Is that why you were --

A Well, I don't, I don't really know because I'm not privy to the discussions between handlers and their grower bases but, in some instances, if the handler in his plans for complying with restriction feels that his growers need to help out with the process, then he may say to his growers, we need you to do X percent across the board. And, may require that as part of the relationship with that handler.

Now, whether or not he pays for them, I simply do not know. I can imagine that in instances they don't pay for that.

And, I think the better persons to have asked that would be, you know, those, those who are testifying as handlers in the, in the process.

But, I think what will happen here is that if a grower, and a grower by the way, may elect independently of his discussions with the handler, to do diversion. He has that right if he so chooses or she so chooses. So, if the grower opts to do a diversion, he

1 can go out and, and say to any handler in the 2 industry, I've got diversion certificates, would you like to buy them from me. They are 3 a commodity that's transferrable and, and 4 5 there are sales transactions of those credits. 6 I don't get involved with that so I'm not 7 privy to the prices or, or how that goes. But, it really is a function of the 8 9 handler/grower discussion as to what they're 10 going to require of their grower bases and what's going to be paid for those 11 12 certificates, if anything. 13 Thank you. 0 14 Α Uh-huh. What other 15 JUDGE CLIFTON: 16 questions are there for Mr. Hedin? Ms. 17 Deskins? 18 EXAMINATION 19 BY MS. DESKINS:

> Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

clarify just, just so we have in the record.

Proposal one concerns the definition of

Mr. Hedin, I just wanted to help

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1 handle?

A Correct.

Q Okay, and the only changes being made to this is an exclusion of including grower diversion certificates in the definition of handled?

A That's correct.

Q And, just for the record, can you tell us what excluding that will do to the definition?

A In essence it will mean that, that handling, the tonnage that you handled, will simply be the amount of fruit that you brought, a handler has brought in for processing.

Q And, then for the grow, grower diversion certificates, all that does is document that the fruit that was in the orchard stayed in the orchard?

A Correct, and, and, and calculates the estimated volume that was left.

Q All right. So, the fruit, so

those certificates represent fruit that never left the orchard, never moved?

- A That's correct.
- Q And, that's been excluded from the definition of handled now?
 - A That's also correct.
 - Q Thank you.

through the process, we will do a first check, oversee how the orchard diversion is done and then the CIAB does a follow-up. And, if the fruit is still in the orchard, then we issue a certificate. If the fruit has been harvested and is no longer in the orchard, then we do not issue a certificate and the presumption is that it has been delivered for processing.

- Q Thank you.
- 19 A Uh-huh.
- JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Johnson?
- 21 EXAMINATION

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22 BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Hi, Perry. Do you envision an opportunity or situation where it will be beneficial to have the grower diversions including, let's say this proposed amendment if accepted, do you ever see an opportunity where it would be beneficial to have grower diversion credits reinserted or included back in their production number in the OSF calculation?

reason for it to be back in but, you know,
we've operated now for, I think it's 14
seasons with this structure. And, it's, it's
kind of been a headache at both the grower and
the processor levels. So, I don't anticipate
the need for it. If you're hinting at whether
we should suspend the provision versus delete
the provision, I don't know.

JUDGE CLIFTON: I'm sorry, what was your, what was the last part?

THE WITNESS: Well, if, if --

JUDGE CLIFTON: Did you say I

1 will?

2 MR. HILL: I think he said I don't

3 know.

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4 THE WITNESS: I don't know.

JUDGE CLIFTON: I don't know, I

6 didn't understand.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. So, it's, it's conceivable that, that the industry might want to revert but I kind of doubt it.

As you heard, from Mr. Hackert and Mr. Facer, then the old order didn't have it this way.

It wasn't imagined that we would have this consequence and difficulty with the grower diversion process. So, I think most of the industry would say it's not really necessary

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.

18 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

to have it back in.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Other questions

20 for Mr. Hedin?

21 THE WITNESS: Ken, could we do it

as an informal rule making next time if we

1 | wanted to add it back?

JUDGE CLIFTON: Ms. Salehi?

3 EXAMINATION

BY MS. SALEHI:

Q Mr. Hedin, may I also ask you to, again just so we have that on the record, to explain the changes that are being made as a result of this proposal for section 9 30 50 marketing policy paragraphs D and E and how that would change the order as it is currently?

A I don't have the, the notice of hearing in front of me but, I believe it was that we included subparagraph ten of E as a factor for consideration under the optimum supply formula. Which is, right now when we meet in June and/or September, we consider factors that are pertinent to the supply and/or sales components of the industry. Those are delineated currently as paragraphs one through nine and we're heading that we would consider have it as one of those

1 factors, the --

2 MR. HILL: Your Honor, could I approach?

4 JUDGE CLIFTON: Please?

THE WITNESS: So, in answer to that specific one, it would be something that we would have as part of the discussion process in formulating the industry's recommendation to the secretary. And three is, I think it's a conforming change in Section 58 to, to ensure that we don't have the grower certificates as part of handling.

BY MS. SALEHI:

Q Thank you. Could you please address the changes on paragraph D of Section 9 30 50?

A D --

Q You might have already addressed it just discussing the addition of Section E. I just want to make sure.

A Well, I think that's really the only relevant change.

Q Okay, and why have we taken out the word actual in that because before it read, but, actual production, and you've taken the word actual out?

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A Well, I think actual is, is duplicative of processed. Cherries that are

in the orchard are actual production but they aren't processed. So, I think it just emphasizes that we're talking about the fruit received by processors for processing rather than total cherries generated throughout the industry.

Q Thank you, no further questions.

A Okay.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Are there any other questions for Mr. Hedin? Mr. Hedin, what do you want to add?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think like those that have testified before, this amendment is, in fact, a, a grower oriented benefit. It brings the growers in to the, the process much more effectively than they have been in the past. I think the basic premise of the order to improve grower returns, both price and total farm gate values, will be advanced by this. And, for our industries, it's sustained its viability. We have to get more back to the grower and I, I think that

1 this will do that.

And, in large part and I will defer to the economist in the world but, with the supply/demand components, the fact that we're carrying over substantial inventories does, in fact, depress prices. And, this, because it will, its main effect will be the reduction of total inventories carried from one season to the next, we ought to see a better price to the growers for a given sized crop.

And that, you know, that's, that's an important component of what we're doing here and, and, you know what, cherry growers and, and all the other processors in the industry need to have viable production bases in order to stay in the business. And, you heard Mr. Nugent talk about the costs of production. He tends to overload, I think, some of the, the costs. Some of the growers don't think you have to put all the land costs and those kinds of things in it but, we're

still not meeting cost of production and we've

got to drive the industry in that direction or

we would be in existence for very long. So,

I think it fulfills the goal of the industry

and that the marketing order to advance good

growers' interests.

JUDGE CLIFTON: It was an excellent summary.

9 THE WITNESS: Well, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hill, do you

11 wish at this time to move the admission of

12 Exhibits 13 --

MR. HILL: Yes, I would.

JUDGE CLIFTON: -- 14 and 15?

MR. HILL: I would, Your Honor,

16 13, 14 and 15.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Is there any

18 objection?

MS. DESKINS: No objection.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Exhibits 13, 14

21 and 15 are admitted into evidence. What is

22 the location of the exhibit that I took

Okay.

JUDGE CLIFTON:

22

	Page 36
1	MARC McFETRIDGE,
2	recalled as a witness herein, having been
3	previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and
4	testified as follows:
5	EXAMINATION
6	BY MS. DESKINS:
7	Q Mr. McFetridge, yesterday you were
8	asked a question about some of the, the data
9	in the material you prepared, do you recall
10	that question?
11	A I do.
12	Q And, do you happen to have a copy
13	of the exhibit that was admitted into evidence
14	yesterday that was
15	A Yeah, I have, I don't remember the
16	exhibit number but, U.S. cherry crops
17	statistics graph and tables.
18	JUDGE CLIFTON: Exhibit 7.
19	BY MS. DESKINS:
20	Q Exhibit 7, all right. You asked a

question about the data concerning the price

of tart cherries in Oregon and Washington, do

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you recall that question?

A I do.

Q Okay. Could you tell us what page of Exhibit 7 the question was raised about it?

A Sure. On page ten of Exhibit 7 for the year 2009, under Oregon and under Washington, there was a question raised about the price for Oregon tart cherries at 85 cents per pound and Washington at 47 cents per pound.

Q And, have you had a chance to check on that, that information?

A I have.

Q Can you please tell us what you found?

A Sure. Based on NASS's non-citrus fruits and nuts 2010 preliminary summary that was published in January of 2011, the price for Oregon for 2009 was reported at 84.5 cents per pound so, my table rounded up would be 85 cents and then also for Washington, the price reported by NAS was 46 or 46.8 cents per pound

O For all.

A Oregon, I'm looking at the sheet right now, Oregon and Washington they have three different columns where there's listed fresh, processed and all. Oregon and Washington, NASS does not report those statistics for fresh or processed. They just report for all.

Q So, anything posted in the columns for Oregon and Washington are for all?

here are for all so that they're all consistent. So, just doing a quick check back, if you look for the final column under U.S., the prices for 2008 are 30 cents per pound, 2009, 19 cents a pound and 2010, 21 cents per pound. Under the column from the non-citrus fruits and nuts 2010 preliminary summary, they only report back three years for, so for 2008 under the price per pound for all including fresh and processed, for 2008 this, the cents per pound is 37 cents. For

you would like, I think, Mr. Hedin. When, let's say, the growers report from the state of Oregon about their fresh fruit separately from the other, who collects that data and what report is that published?

THE WITNESS: Well, I believe NASS is the one that collects all the information and they report it back in this non-citrus fruits and nuts publication. I believe from my experience working with NASS data, the reason why they're not listing the fresh and processed price individually is usually a proprietary problem. Usually it could be that there's only two or three producers and so, if they know what the price is for everybody and there's only one or two, they can figure out, oh, this is what the other person's charging so, they can kind of understand what's going on completely in the market and know what their competition is doing.

21 BY MR. HEDIN:

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Q No further questions, Your Honor,

1 from me.

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JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. Any other questions for Mr. McFetridge? Okay, I suppose we're all thinking the numbers are higher for fresh fruit. Would that be a likely fact?

for, just for an example under U.S., U.S. reports under fresh and processed. So, for 2010, NASS reported that for fresh tart cherry prices it was \$1.21 per pound and then for processed it was 21 cents per pound. So, yes, that would be, yeah. I would assume that that's an accurate statement that fresh would be higher than processed.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. Any other questions for Mr. McFetridge?

MR. HEDIN: No further questions,

Your Honor.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. When NASS publishes what we see on page ten, do they entitle their document processed tart

cherry prices or do they refer to it some other way like fresh and fresh fruit and processed?

2.0

that.

THE WITNESS: The way that the table is presented it's listed under tart cherry price and value of production. And, then they list on one column the states and then the year and then total U.S. And, then it's broken out by price per pound and then under price per pound they have fresh, a fresh column, a processed column and an all column. And, then there's also a separate column for value of production which also has the fresh, processed and total.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, and is that on the NASS website?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE CLIFTON: And, do you happen to have the citation for that NASS website?

THE WITNESS: I don't have the exact citation. I should be able to find

JUDGE CLIFTON: Anybody can use
that as evidence in briefs. If you were
searching for it you would first go on the
USDA website, is that right, or does, is it
easier to get to the NASS website a different
way?

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I would recommend THE WITNESS: going to, like to a search engine like Google and then just typing in NASS and then searching that way. And, then that should bring up the nass.gov website that you can click on. And, for my own personal way I usually go through to find the tart cherry information, on the NASS website there is a link that allows you to select item or crop, I believe, and then once you click on that there is, it refreshes the page and brings up a secondary page where it allows you to select if it's a, I believe, a field crop or a tree bearing acre for bearing fruit and then, I think, maybe vegetable.

And, then once you select on that,

then it'll bring up, it'll populate a secondary search field that'll allow you to select like tart cherries or sweet cherries, depending on what you selected. And, then once you click on that then the bottom of the page will refresh and a list, give a list of different statistics that NASS will automatically populate when you click on, there's little check boxes, and you click on those and you click on the search bottom. It's refresh, it'll bring back an instant table that, for those statistics that you asked for and then below it'll provide all the information that, all the NASS publications that they have for that specific commodity.

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And so, for example, under tart cherries once you did a search under statistics, then this non-citrus fruit and nuts publication would pop up. You'd click on that link. Once that refreshed, it would bring back the non-citrus fruit and nut publication, the most recent one but, also

would give you an option to select an archive which, I believe, goes back through the early 1900's, I believe. And so, depended on what type of information you're looking for, if you're looking for the most recent, the most recent will pop up and it'll give you an option to view the file either in pdf, html, and I believe a text file. There'll be a link highlighted that you can click on that to view in any of those views.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Excellent, thank you. Mr. Hedin?

MR. HEDIN: If I may offer? I think you can get to it also by going www.nass.usda.gov and search their publications.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Okay, good. Thank you both. Any other questions for Mr.

McFetridge? All right, you may step down.

Thanks so much. And, let's go off record for about five minutes. Please stay in the room.

(Off the record.)

1 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, we're 2 back on record at 9:28. Mr. Hill, how would 3 you like to proceed? MR. HILL: Yes, I'd like to call 4 5 Bill Sherman. 6 JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Sherman, would 7 you come forward, please? If you will be 8 seated in the witness chair to my right, I'll 9 swear you in after you are seated. Please 10 state and spell your full name for me. MR. SHERMAN: William Rollin 11 12 Sherman, W-i-l-l-i-a-m, R-o-l-l-i-n, Sherman, 13 S-h-e-r-m-a-n. 14 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. you raise your right hand, please? Do you 15 16 solemnly swear or affirm under penalty of 17 perjury that the evidence that you will present will be the truth? 18 19 MR. SHERMAN: Yes. 20 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. 21 Hill, you may proceed.

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Whereupon,

1 | WILLIAM ROLLIN SHERMAN,

called as a witness herein, having been first
duly sworn, was examined and testified as

4 follows:

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EXAMINATION

BY MR. HILL:

Q Hello, Mr. Sherman.

A Good morning.

Q Now, we have, there is a document that's been handed out, Your Honor, as Exhibit 16.

JUDGE CLIFTON: It has.

BY MR. HILL:

Q Okay. Well, thank you for coming today. We appreciate you coming in, giving some testimony. Could you tell us about why you're here today?

A I, I'm here in support of the proposed amendment to modify marketing order 930 in such a way as to promote the increased consumption of tart cherries. My, I've been in the cherry business since I was 14 years

old and, which is almost 56 years ago so, I've been doing this stuff for a long time. Not quite the level I'm doing it now but, if, I'm the CEO of a company called Burnette Foods.

We operate four food processing factories in Michigan and we're in the processing of acquiring a fifth. We produce about 200 products for primarily private label products or store brands as they're known for a variety of grocery retailers. We're also growers and there are nine Sherman family members in this business who are active managers.

So, we have, we have, we're serious business people and we have a lot of issues with this marketing order because we're able to promote our other products, we see our other food products increasing in demand, increasing in pricing for the growers and the restrictions that we have under this order make it very, very difficult for us to expand the consumption of tart cherries. And, it makes it very, very difficult for us to hire

1 more employees or to promote our product.

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And so, I've got a couple examples
here of things that we, that I'd like to show
you that how I feel from, from not just the
standpoint of Burnette Foods but, from the
standpoint of the growers that deliver
cherries to Burnette Foods that create
problems for us and I see that this order as
it could be amended, could enhance grower
returns and allow companies such as ourselves
to expand the consumption of our products for
the benefit of many, many people.

Q Can you quickly spell Burnette Foods for the record?

A Yeah, I can, B-u-r-n-e-t-t-e. Is that fast enough?

O N-e-t-t-e.

A Foods, f-o-o-d-s.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Where is your

20 headquarters located?

21 THE WITNESS: Actually, our, our,

22 eastern Michigan.

1 BY MR. HILL:

Q Okay, so you say you have some examples?

A I do and what I'd like to, I think maybe the best way to do this, I, you probably can't read my scribbling but, you know, for any of us that have had any kind of one on one, this, you look at this, this right angle that I've drawn here and I have three separate examples, I'll call them.

And, at the top, what I've labeled Exhibit A and you can't read it very well, my scribbling, which I didn't realize I'd cut off when I duplicated this but, what, what I'm trying to, to, my explanation below Exhibit A is supposed to say, the value of, of an in orchard diversion credit under the current program. And, my, so, and I'm trying, and then if you look to, to the right of that, you'll see my, the right angle and a line there. And, my vertical line says percent restriction and it goes from zero to a

hundred. And, the horizontal line is the value of a diversion credit to a grower in, in cents per pound of diverted cherries.

So, what happens, honestly, if there's zero percent restriction, the diversion in the orchard isn't worth anything. Converse, and likewise, as the restriction goes up and it goes, as it approaches a hundred, honestly, if you have a hundred percent diversion in the orchard, likewise, a diversion credit to the grower is worth nothing.

So, what happens there at some point, and I've tried to make this graph and I, I don't have data to support it but, it just sort of makes, makes sense, that as, at some, as, because these cherries that are left in the orchard, these phantom cherries, are counted as part of the crop.

At, it, it's a hard, and then we can go back 17 years when you were talking about the formulation disorder and why this

I really don't know and I'm not happened. even going to say I think they were good reasons, who knows, but I'll give you an example of, of the grower that, something that actually happened. That a grower who delivers to Burnette Foods decided that he was going to leave, I'm going to say, leave one orchard for diversion credit and, and so the, the estimator, I'll call him the estimator, the guy who works, the field person for the CIAB, came into the orchard, did some sampling and said, and we told him, I think we told, we told the grower we'll pay him I'm going to say five or six cents a pound for these diversion credits. And, and then the number that the grower received from the, on the estimate of the cherries in the orchard was 240,000 pounds. So, we were going, that man was going to leave the cherries in the orchard and we were going to pay him five cents for \$240,000, 12,000, five cents for 240,000 pounds, \$12,000.

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What happened is, he decided like many growers, they hate leaving the cherries in the orchard. They want to harvest everything. They harvested the cherries, there weren't 240,000 pounds there. There are 180,000 pounds of actual cherries in this orchard that the man then harvested and he sold for four cents a pound. He got \$7,200 for it.

This idea of leaving these cherries in the orchard and then having them be phantom parts of the crop just gets so complicated and changes the percentages of, of regulation for everybody. And, I think there's a bias on the part of the, the inspector, what do you call your field people, Perry? Your --

MR. HEDIN: Compliance officer.

THE WITNESS: Compliance officers to be helpful to the grower. And, by that I mean, they want to say, well, maybe it, you know, maybe the numbers, because it's a guess,

maybe the numbers is 180,000 or maybe it's 200 but, they lean on the heavy side which makes the crop bigger which makes the regulation bigger which makes the restriction bigger.

So, the whole bias of the marketing order is more restriction, more regulation and, frankly, more difficulties for a company like Burnette Foods. So, that's my Exhibit A and I really, it shows that as the crop, as the regulate, as the crop increases as the regulation increases, the value of an in orchard diversion credit for a grower actually decreases under the existing amendment, under the existing order.

Exhibit B, in my Exhibit B which is the middle one here is, is what would happen if, with this proposed amendment change, what would happen to the value of, of in orchard diversion credit for a grower. So, under B you could see that in, in terms of, again my vertical line is zero percent, obviously in orchard diversion credit is worth

nothing. But, then as the percent of regulation increases or restriction increases, the value of the in orchard diversion credit actually goes up. And, and it's worth more to a processor because it doesn't count as part of the top line. It's just, it's a, it's a pure deduction. So, it, it has a lot of benefit for growers and it certainly has a lot of benefit for processors such as Burnette Foods. So, that would be in my opinion a positive change.

And, then when you compare it to, to C which is the same as B, you can see the lines are parallel, so if you are a processor and you, and you have a new market, a supposed new market that meets the, the guidelines under the order or if you have export, that's what happens to your, your, the value of, of a diversion credit for a process, or a handler as you call them. I call it process, you call it handler. So, then the grower and the, the handler would have equal value to their

1 diversion credit.

Now, there's some, there's some handlers in this industry that, that really are for the status quo and their, their position is they don't want to see their diversion credit devalued. So, obviously, if, if the grower, the value of a grower diversion credit is worth the same as a value of a handler diversion credit, there's more diversion credits out there that have value.

And so, I suspect that we'll see among the people in this industry and, and board members who don't understand the fiduciary responsibility and will vote out of their own pocketbook that they will object to this order. That's the history of the last 16 or 17 years that we have here. And, as I said to Perry and, and Ken, I mean, these people, there are people in this board that would actually vote companies like Burnette Foods out of business. That's their sense of responsibility.

So, I have, I have a few other 1 2 points I'd like to bring up if I can, or you can ask me a question --3 4 JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Sherman, when 5 we were off the record --THE WITNESS: Yeah. 6 7 JUDGE CLIFTON: -- you read what 8 Exhibit A says under it and what exhibit --9 THE WITNESS: Do you want me to read it again? 10 JUDGE CLIFTON: Yes, please. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Okay. Exhibit A, this is a value of an in orchard diversion 13 14 credit under the current program. This is my scribbling, which I apologize for. Exhibit B, 15 is the value of an in orchard diversion credit 16 with the amendment change. And, Exhibit C, is 17 18 a value of a new market or export diversion 19 credits and these can only be earned by 20 They can't be earned by a grower. handlers. 21 JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Sherman has

invited questions about what he's done thus

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far and I think that's a good idea before he continues on. Who would like to begin questioning? Mr. Hedin?

EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEDIN:

Q Bill, you mentioned in your

Exhibit A that the value decreases to the

grower. Why does it decrease to the grower?

the grower because it decreases to the handler who's, that's his only market to, to sell a diversion credit. As, as the, as the percentage of regulation increases the, this all goes to the top line. This is considered part of the crop and it just, it doesn't have a lot of value. Probably, probably the most value for an in orchard diversion credit is when there's a regulation of around 20 percent and it probably is, the truth is, it probably starts declining after that.

Q How do you as a processor deal with the June versus the, the September change

1 to the crop and grower certificate?

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Well, if I was a praying man I Α would probably do something like that but, I'm not. So, you know, I mean, we just use our, the rule, we have to use our best guess and apply what we think is going to happen. obviously, there is a lot of variables in this equation and it's moving all the time. so, it, it's, it's very, very difficult and it becomes a problem, we're trying to run a business and we're trying to promote our products, we're trying to keep our factories open and our staff working and it becomes the, I, I doubt if there's another example of anything in agriculture processing even close to equivalent to the cherry marketing order -as you know, federal marketing order 930. that an indirect answer?

Q That's direct. If you purchase a certificate in August --

A Yeah.

Q -- and the crop goes up, what

1 happens to that certificate?

- A Well, it, it diminishes in value.
- O Because of the discount?
- A Because of the discount. It's really discounted by the amount of the regulation. I think that's a good word to use.

Q All right. And, then in your
Exhibits B and C, you've equated the two. Why
does Burnette Foods not take advantage of
Exhibit C --

A Well, we produce what might be called mature products. Fruit fillings, canned cherries and, and so, these products as they hit the grocery store shelves, we, our products are probably, there's probably a fruit filling in almost every, cherry fruit filling in almost every grocery store in the United States. Finding a new market is very, very difficult. If it, I mean, for all practical purposes, it's impossible and, and export of these cherries, there were years ago

and like I said to you in my lead in, I've done this for a long time, in the mid-70's, we in the cherry industry were exporting close to, in canned cherries to Europe, close to 50 million pounds. My guess is, and these were all from Michigan, my guess is in canned cherries from this year, the 2010 crop, it might be a million pounds.

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And, if, and that's for a variety It's the EU and competing fruit of reasons. from Yugoslavia and other places but, the structure of this industry has changed enormously. For, for example, just fruit filling plants in, in Michigan. Since the inception of this order, there's been three closures. I don't know how many people that's put out of work. Birds Eye who has the only real brands in the cherry industry, in the fruit filling business, they own the -variance, they're closing their Rochester, New York plant. These, these are big deals and as I said to Perry a few minutes ago, you know,

we talk about employment, we talk about the social aspects and the greater good and yet, we in the cherry industry just focus on our, what is our percentage regulation. There, there's more, there's more responsibility then that.

Q If this is implemented and you're operating under Exhibit B's scenario, how would that advantage your opportunities to more product?

A Well, it, what it would do for us is the, the product that we would process we would be able to sell and we'd be able to promote our product better in bigger crop years. The, the history of the cherry industry is one of volatility in terms of crop size, ups and downs, which is why the order is here, and I think the truth is that from the grower perspective, the volatility of the market is what has made for them, what it, a viable industry. We, we've, with the order and the constant reserves which means carry

over inventory, the appearance is we'll always have too much. We can't promote our product in the big crop years because we're required to restrict this.

Under this amendment provision, we'd have a lot more flexibility to sell what we've produced and that's what we would do.

Q And, your grower base that would support this process?

A Well, I would hope so.

O Yes.

A I would hope so. I mean, this is clearly an amendment that, that would be, I can't imagine a grower not being for this.

Q I'm a bit concerned, Bill, about your, the example you cited with the 240,000 versus the 180,000. That wouldn't change with this amendment. That's, that's the internal structure --

A I understand. I'm giving you an example of what happens.

Q Yes.

A If you want to talk to the person that did that, he wouldn't be willing to discuss it with you --

Q That's all right.

A He wasn't very happy by the time he got done with the whole process and he had to pay for the harvesting of his crop, pay for the delivery, pay the CIAB fee and get a, you know, his gross was \$5,000 less.

Q In that example, if he were getting, if you were getting 100 percent value for those, would you pay any more for those certificates?

A Probably, yeah. I mean, it just, it would just streamline our operation. I mean, we, we've bought diversion credits from other handlers who, who had too many.

O Uh-huh.

A For example.

Q In the past, Bill, you've described to me the, sort of the model that the fruit filling segment follows as compared

to some of the others in the industry. Could you describe that a little bit on the record and then --

A Sure. I mean, I, for instance -Q Well, that you guys pack to an
unknown --

A Well, okay.

Q -- volume of production and, and this would help you fulfill that.

A Right. Well, we try to. As I said, there's a lot of volatility in the, in the growing of tart cherries. And, I'll give you a perfect example of that. We've,
Burnette Foods has, we've in my family have been cherry producers for 52 years and last year for the first time we had zero cherries in our orchard. Zero. Not one cherry. And, we could probably go back to, I don't know, maybe 700 or 800,000 pounds, maybe more than that in a given year. So, but, so it, we lost an important, Burnette Foods lost an important source of supply meaning our captive, our

had to broaden our reach and, and try to procure fruit from other sources that we, it'd probably be fair to say that we hadn't done business with before. Now, like I was telling you about the fact even being able to do that. But, I think we do try to, I'll call it manage our, our production closely to what we anticipate our sales will be and there's some very practical reasons for that.

Our product goes in a metal container. The container has a shelf life. Consumers and our, our retail customers are very, very conscious of what they describe as out of date product. It, really a canned food product, I'm going to say this without, most canned food products would probably still be in very good condition after, I'm, I'm not exaggerating, seven or eight years. But, but, the retailer wants the product that was produced this year. So, when we have to have an inventory reserve made up of product from

last year, we have to somehow find a way to shuffle that product into the market place and, and, frankly, we probably shouldn't be doing that. And, and our customers, if they knew more about it, probably wouldn't like us to do it.

O So --

A So, that's a real problem for us.

Q And, a diversion credits would give you the mechanism to deal with your restriction obligations and avoid --

A In a different way than, than holding inventory reserve. Exactly right.

The other thing that happens with canned cherry products, especially tart cherries, is they, in a can they do tend to darken over time. So, there is, there is less eye appeal for the product as it ages in a can.

Q And, Bill, can you speculate what you think will happen to the grower prices with this change?

A I, I would expect the grower

prices would increase. That, that would be, I think it would create an actual, we would in fact be able to control supply. And, there would be a significant incentive for growers 4 when, when the crop was legitimately too large, whatever that means, that I can see economic abandonment in the orchard that would be very, that would work.

> One of the fears that has been 0 expressed to me, Bill, is that this is just going to give license to growers to grow simply to divert.

> > Oh. Α

Any chance that's going to happen?

I, I can't imagine. Whoever said Α that, I'd be more than willing to confront him on that issue that --

Yes, okay. I have no further 0 questions, Your Honor. Thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hill?

21 EXAMINATION

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BY MR. HILL:

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Q In fact, doesn't your example that you gave earlier show the contrary with the grower who went out and tried to sell their harvest, their cherries and then took a loss on the cherries even though you were going to pay more?

That's exact, I mean,

they, and I, I think there's general agreement and I think the growers, I mean, they, absolutely. And, I really understand it being a cherry grower myself. It, I mean, yeah, and I'd say growers, people in agriculture in general, the idea of abandoning their crop that they, it only comes once a year for them, this isn't, this isn't for a grower, it's not like they're a fruit processor like Burnette Foods is and, okay, so we missed Tuesday morning but we can make it up Thursday afternoon. You know, when you're in the manufacturing side you can literally do that. When you're growing an annual crop, it's obviously impossible.

So, they're proud of their crop

and, and you know the other thing I was saying

and -- felt this way and to a certain extent

I feel this way myself, that the, the cherry

industry is as much a way of life, at least as

much a way of life, as it is a business. And

so, applying grower dollars and cents to all

these decision-making, you know, it doesn't

always happen that way.

- Q You did mention a few times when talked about diverting product --
 - A Uh-huh.

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- Q -- and the accounting, you mentioned phantom cherries.
- 15 A Phantom cherry.
- 16 Q Can you expound upon --
- 17 A Well, I, well, my, my, I,
- 18 hopefully, easy explanation is it, if you, if
- 19 an apple grower abandons 20 acres of apples,
- 20 it, it doesn't get counted as a part of the
- 21 crop. Nobody comes in there and says, hey,
- 22 this is part of the national crop. But, if a

1 cherry grower under the circumstances, the 2 example I, I gave you of the grower that supposedly diverted 240,000 pounds, that's 3 counted as part of the crop. So, with every 4 5 pound that the overall crop increases, the 6 regulation increases by that number of pounds. 7 It's literally a quota system that once you, 8 everything over whatever that threshold number 9 is, that's the quota and everything over that 10 number is excess. So, by definition, if you can imagine, the, the percentage of regulation 11 12 goes up with every pound. JUDGE CLIFTON: This is a colorful 13 14 hearing. I now know about cesspools --15 THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. 16 JUDGE CLIFTON: -- and cherries. 17 What other questions are there for Mr. 18 Sherman? 19 Mr. Engeler? 20 EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. ENGELER: 22 Yes, Mr. Sherman, you spoke a lot Q

about how you believe that these amendments would benefit your handler operation and you talked a little bit about the growers side and how you believe that it would help grower returns. Would you extent on that a little bit for us? More from a grower perspective and how it would be beneficial?

A Well, I mean, the beneficial as I, as you can see from my diagrams there, that as the, under the present circumstances, as the, as the crop increases and the regulation simultaneously increases, the value of these diversion credits for in orchard diversion, continues to decline because they're in a sense, to use Perry's word, they're discounted by the percentage of regulation.

So, when you get to a certain point, and it, to a certain point they're literally valueless. And so, that's, that's what I'm trying to point here. And, and I think also from the handler, or from the grower perspective, the idea that processors

can promote the products and that their inventory is something they can sell, is also in the growers interest.

Every grower, I would say every grower, every grower of Burnette Foods deals with, I'm sure, almost every, while some have gone out of business, the people that are remaining in business are all producing more cherries and, and somehow, we as a handler, we have a, it's part of our business, we want to be able to market this product and the grower wants us to market their product.

Q Do you believe in the larger crop years that there will be more grower diversion activity under the proposal?

A Well, there probably would be, yeah.

- Q And that --
- A There probably would be.
- Q And, what impact would that have on the, on the inventories and the supplies?
- 22 A Well, I mean, it's hard to

speculate but, I think it would be, I think we would be more manageable. We might not be brilliant to the USDA, billing out to the public troth, to ask them to buy our excess.

And, have our products more in line with the perception of demand.

Q Thank you, that's all I have.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Ms. Salehi?

EXAMINATION

BY MS. SALEHI:

Q I just wanted to ask you, assuming this amendment passes and the value of grower diversion products and handler diversion credits become more of an equal footing, and going back to your example about the grower who really didn't want to leave his crop in the field, so I'm assuming that if these values become more equal, we're assuming that this will create an incentive for the grower to actually divert? But, since you were saying that it's really not a dollar, dollar issue, not dollar and cent issue, it's more of

an emotional or a way of life, do you think that in actuality it will create an incentive for the grower?

that more into balance and, and I think it's also equitable. Why should a handler have the, why should a handler have a piece of paper that is worth a lot more than the grower has at the field level. I mean, where's the equity in that. There's none. And yet, I venture to say, when we get to the vote on this thing, it's going to be very, very close for the reasons I said earlier.

Q No further questions, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. McFetridge?

EXAMINATION

BY MR. MCFETRIDGE:

Q Marc McFetridge, USDA. Mr.

Sherman, a quick record keeping question for you. Been asking everybody so, based on the small business administration definition of a small business having annual receipts of less

producer as having annual receipts of less
than \$750,000, how would you classify your
tart cherry business? Are you a large
agriculture business or a large agriculture
producer?

A Well, we're in the large agricultural business.

Q Okay --

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A I mean, we're not, by that definition, we're not a small business.

Q And, do you also, are you also a grower or --

A Right.

Q Would you have less than \$750,000 annual receipts a year?

A I, I think I told you we had zero
-- in 2010.

Q All right.

A So, I'm able to do the math but --

Q All right, thank you. So, based on the small business definition, could you

see any negative impacts on small growers with these proposed amendments?

A No, I think it would be an all positive. I, I can't imagine a negative aspect for small growers in this. The negative impact would probably be in the larger grower who's vertically integrated who might have found a way to use the existing, the existing or new market or export credits and so, they're the ones that would probably, they will be the ones that will object to any change.

Q Thank you. I wanted to go back to the --

MR. HEDIN: Your Honor, before we move on, can I ask a point of clarification?

JUDGE CLIFTON: You may?

MR. HEDIN: Mr. McFetridge, with your asking if the, the processing entity is large or small on the seven million, is that in total for all products they produce or specifically for cherries?

1 THE WITNESS: Just for cherries.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Oh.

THE WITNESS: We're, we're

probably still, I don't know. We're probably borderline. I, I, I'd have to look. We might

6 not be a large business --

MR. HEDIN: Okay.

THE WITNESS: -- for cherries.

9 Thank you.

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BY MR. MCFETRIDGE:

Q So, back to your example where you said you were willing to offer, was it six cents a pound for the grower to divert in the orchard?

A You know what, I don't remember.

This happened several years ago. I don't remember exactly what the number was and, and I don't remember exactly how many pounds the field man for the CIAB gave him, was willing to give him the diversion credit for. But, I know it was about 25 percent less than what he actually harvested.

All right, thank you.

I wanted

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Q

to, I really enjoyed the charts that you brought in. It really helps to kind of show how these diversion credits with the proposed amendments were, really increase in value. I just want to see, can you envision a case where, I know for your Exhibit B where you have the graph showing a constant rate of returns, can you envision where maybe it would peak at a certain point or stay constant?

A Oh, of course. Yeah, I, you know, I'm, I'm sure it would but, I mean, common sense would dictate that as it, that under high levels of regulation that the, the value of diversion credits would increase. And, I don't know whether it's a, exactly what the ratio would be but, yeah, of course, it would peak at some point.

Q Could you ever envision of case where it could possibly decline as the restriction increases?

A Well, you know, I guess when you get close to a hundred percent what's the

1 point.

Q Yes.

A So, I mean, we might as well just pack it in and say enough of this.

O Uh-huh.

A So, yeah.

Q Okay, all right. That's it, thank you very much.

A You're welcome.

JUDGE CLIFTON: I think I'll ask
Mr. Sherman to go on with what else he had for
us before we ask more questions.

THE WITNESS: No, I just have a couple other points about the, about the order itself that, that I think that since there are people here from the USDA who probably don't know such a thing about this.

One of the things that's happened since the inception of this order is we've had, what, what an economist might call a structural change. And, we especially have this, this issue with what's called the

marketing, sales group, what, what's the term,
Perry? The sales --

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MR. HEDIN: A sales constituency.

THE WITNESS: Sales constituency.

So, and, and there have been some issues there. But, but, and in today's world there's a sales constituency in the, in the cherry business called CHERRCO. It's spelled C-h-er-r-c-o, with capital letters of course. there are 19, 19 seats on the board and to my latest count, the CHERRCO people control 14 of these seats. And, ironically, well, Burnette Foods is not a part of this but, I think it's fairly common knowledge that whenever the CIAB has a meeting, and of course the CIAB pays the transportation for the 19 members plus 19 alternates to come to the meetings, and as I think you know, we have cherries grown in Washington, Oregon, Utah, New York, Wisconsin and Michigan, and amazing coincidence, CHERRCO usually has their meetings either the day before or the day after these, the CIAB

1 meetings.

I mean, I find that and the fact that CHERRCO is not a sales constituency, and while they don't, you can't say they vote unanimously on these issues, it's a real problem for the minority. And, I consider Burnette Foods a minority company because we don't produce frozen cherries, we produce canned product, and so we have this board dominated by the frozen cherry industries who basically all sell their product through one entity, that's one thing.

And, then it comes to voting to fill the CIAB seats. In northern Michigan, I think there are eight votes, they're eight processor, one family controls three votes out of eight. And, then on the, and then when we get to voting on these amendments, the larger the grower, the more impact that grower has on, on voting for or against changes in the order.

We have a supply problem in this

industry. The larger the grower, the more they're creating the problem and yet they have more, more voting power when we come to vote on amendments and other issues before the board. Well, I told, and then, diversion, I told you about that, I told you how I feel about non-existent cherries, phantom cherries, and the way these new market and new product diversion credits have been given away for years and yet, we haven't been able to increase the demand, increase the consumption of cherries.

So, it, a couple other points.

And, I had written this to an attachment to a letter to Senator Stabenow, who's a senator for Michigan, but a couple things about the inventory reserve that I mentioned to you about the shelf life of canned cherries.

Furthermore, the can manufacturers, the people we buy containers from, only guarantee their cans for one year. And yet, we're required to have this product a year. If we produce it on

July 1st, we're required to have it in inventory on June 30th. Now, there's some proposed, I'll call them Rule I, I'm probably using the wrong word, rule, rule interpretation changes here that, that might have an impact to segment these markets.

Because we really, we in the canned cherry industry, really do not have a problem with excess. Our problem is having cherries to promote our product.

The other interesting thing is the USDA buys many, many food products under a variety of programs. School lunch program and what used to be called the needy folk, needy family program and I think there's a different word for it today but, they only buy current year product. So, any product we have out of inventory reserve that's a year old, USDA would not buy it. And yet, under the terms of this order, we're forced to voice this off on our unsuspecting retail customers.

So, I, I think furthermore, as you

probably know, Pennsylvania and Oregon, who also produce cherries, are never regulated.

Where we, Burnette Foods, one of our major competitors is a Pennsylvania company.

Furthermore, and something I meant to mention and I wish I had a sample of it here, we're, we're faced with competition from China producing fruit filling and importing product to compete with our product here that we're producing in the states.

So, you know, that's about all.

As you can tell I'm, I'm a former board member and it probably isn't surprising to you when I was nominated this past year to be reelected after a, an absence, I was not reelected. So, anyway, that's about all I have to say and if you have anymore questions for me, I'd be, I'd be glad to answer them.

MR. HEDIN: Bill, for the record, can you, CHERRCO is, what company, what's its scope and why are you not a member of it?

THE WITNESS: Its scope is, I hate

to use that word, Perry, but I think --

MR. HEDIN: Well what --

THE WITNESS: -- I think what they
do or what they try to do, it's a cartel and
it's a legal cartel, I think. That's probably
never been tested but, they are a group of
supposedly grower owned cooperatives and they
come together to establish pricing, to fix the
pricing of their product and to, I think
that's their point. I think they, they being
CHERRCO act, to the best of, well, I know this
fact because we, we being Burnette Foods,
we've bought cherries from, from CHERRCO.
They invoice the customer. They collect the
receivables.

MR. HEDIN: But, do they not just cover the frozen and hot pack categories within the industry?

THE WITNESS: I think it's just -MR. HEDIN: They are, they are in
the, the, your fruit filling segment, the
juicing of the product, is that correct?

1 THE WITNESS: To the best of my 2 knowledge. They're not in the fruit filling business, no. 3 4 MR. HEDIN: Okay. So, you 5 couldn't be a member of it even if you wanted 6 to? 7 THE WITNESS: Oh, God. We could 8 probably put in a frozen line and, you know, 9 and --MR. HEDIN: Yes. 10 11 THE WITNESS: -- go to their 12 meetings if they'd have us probably, I don't 13 know. Might be black balled. 14 MR. HEDIN: Okay. Well, I just 15 wanted to grab you to reflect what the company 16 is and --17 THE WITNESS: Yeah, what, what 18 CHERRCO is? 19 MR. HEDIN: Yes. 20 THE WITNESS: I, I, you know, I'm 21 sure you have other witnesses and you can ask 22 them to explain what CHERRCO is much better

2 MR. HEDIN: All right. Okay, that was all.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Ms. Deskins?

EXAMINATION

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BY MS. DESKINS:

Q Good morning, Mr. Sherman.

A Good morning.

Q I just wanted you to maybe explain a little further. You talked about, I think some of the current system now, the growing diversion certificates are discounted?

A Well, that, do you want an explanation of what --

Q Yes.

That was really Perry's word and I think it's really a good word. And, the point being, that as the, okay, let's, I'll just give you an example. Say that we, Burnette Foods, buy a thousand pounds of cherries and the, and we buy a, and we process a thousand pounds of cherries. And, we buy a thousand

pounds of grower in orchard diversion

certificates. So, our reserve requirement is

not based upon the thousand pounds of cherries

that we processed, it's based upon the

thousand pounds of cherries that we process

plus the thousand pounds of diversion credits.

So, now we have what is called a handle of, I mean, of two thousand pounds.

So, if, if the regulatory or if the restricted amount is, is 20 percent, we have to have, we have to have 400 pounds of reserve. If the regulation is 50 percent, we have to have 1,000 pounds of reserve. So, as you can see, that, that diversion credit declines in value as, I hope I've explained this, the diversion credit declines in value as the percentage of regulation increases. Just, is that, does that example explain?

Q That explains. So, that's what your, that's what it, what has been illustrated --

22 A Yeah.

Q I'm sorry, Exhibit A illustrates?

A Yeah, yeah, it is.

Q Okay. It is the discounting of the diversion certificate?

A Right.

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Q Okay. All right, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Sherman, when you said Oregon and Pennsylvania are not regulated did you mean they're never restricted?

THE WITNESS: That's what I meant.

They're never restrict, they, they, those two states are allowed to harvest a hundred percent of their crop and no reserve requirements are associated with those two states. There might have been a little bit of politics there. It's amazing how close the Pennsylvania cherry growing area is to Washington. And, it was amazing how Oregon had a senator named Mark Apca who was very influential when this order came into, the darndest things happen.

1 MS. DESKINS: I don't have any 2 further questions. 3 JUDGE CLIFTON: Are there any more 4 questions for Mr. Sherman? Mr. Sherman, was 5 there anything further you'd like to add? THE WITNESS: I've said enough. 6 7 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, you may 8 step down. 9 THE WITNESS: Thanks. 10 JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hill, you may 11 call your next witness. 12 MR. HILL: I'm calling Brian 13 Mitchell. 14 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, and Mr. 15 Mitchell, please be seated. I'll swear you in 16 after you're seated. And, do you have a 17 statement to distribute? 18 MR. MITCHELL: Yes. 19 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. Go 20 ahead and distribute that Mr. Hill. That 21 document will be Exhibit 17. 22 MR. HILL: And, Your Honor, we'd

Page 421 like to admit Exhibit 16 into evidence. 1 2 JUDGE CLIFTON: Is there any objection? 3 4 MS. DESKINS: No objection. 5 JUDGE CLIFTON: Exhibit 16 is hereby admitted into evidence. So, please 6 7 mark Mr. Mitchell's statement as Exhibit 17. 8 And, do you have a copy with you, Mr. Mitchell? 9 10 (Whereupon, Exhibit 16 was admitted into evidence and Exhibit 11 12 17 was marked for 13 identification.) 14 MR. MITCHELL: I do. 15 JUDGE CLIFTON: Good. First, 16 state and spell your full name for me. 17 MR. MITCHELL: Brian Mitchell, B-18 r-i-a-n, 19 M-i-t-c-h-e-l-1. 20 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. 21 you raise your right hand, please? 22 Whereupon,

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BRIAN MITCHELL,

called as a witness herein, having been first
duly sworn, was examined and testified as
follows:

5 MR. MITCHELL: I do.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. Mr.

Hill, you may proceed.

8 EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. HILL:

- Q Hello, Mr. Mitchell.
- A Good morning.

statement if you want to?

12 Q I love your first name. You've
13 prepared a statement. Would you mind
14 expanding on the statement or reading your

A Absolutely. As my statement indicates, I represent Cherry Growers, Inc.

which is a handler in district one. It is structured as a cooperative for processing tart cherries and has member grower owners throughout the state of Michigan. We currently are supporting the federal marketing

order and the cherry industry is for the proposal of the amendment to change the regulations to what we call the, the in orchard credits for the bottom line diversion.

Over the last several years, we've requested our ownership, grower member groups to divert roughly 19 million pounds of in orchard diversion activity and I think we, we understand the mind set of the growers, as well as, the handlers on, on what those impacts are.

As you probably heard, the purpose to change to allow to an in orchard credit for bottom line was probably unlikely intended consequences as that diversion amount grew to disincentivize in some manner that actual activities due to the, the lower value of the credit itself. It, and I put an example in here explaining that if we receive one million pounds of cherries and in orchard restriction is 40 percent, the restricted volume is 600,000. As that restriction moves up, it

impacts the overall restriction percentage which is, obviously does not in our eyes create an equal playing field among handlers and then eventually trickles down to the grower level and the producers of the tart cherry products.

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I think most importantly, it would encourage more diversion in crop destruction on these years that have high restriction volumes and those are the years when, when you need to make it probably more importantly happen, you won't have the avenues of, of offshore sales, new market credits and new, new expansion of domestic credit. So, as this, as this restriction grows, your, your, as others have probably pointed out, it disincentizes to a level in the critical year when you should be, should be utilizing the mechanics of the market order and destroying, or leaving or abandoning these cherries in the, in the orchards.

Obviously, the, the other part of

the marketing order is when the grower is forced with this idea that we want to harvest at the grower level the best product quality first, so as not to ruin relationships with end users on overall cherry quality. And, I think what happens in my opinion, is that in some years, because of the current structure, not only do we probably pack more cherries than we ought to, I think the quality aspect is not always there as well. Which I think does hamper the ability for the market to grow its, its overall presence in the domestic market when it's not producing a high level product.

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JUDGE CLIFTON: Did you want to add anything more before people begin to ask you questions?

THE WITNESS: Well, I would just add to the, the fact that I, I don't see a smaller grower having any type of, of adverse effect versus a larger grower when it comes to moving towards a, a bottom line credit

situation. I would agree with some of the

statements I've heard earlier today that it

does have a leveling, so to speak, amongst the

different categories of, of end user cherry

products more so than the, the current set up

gives the industry.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Now, questions for Mr. Mitchell. Who would like to begin? Mr. Hedin?

EXAMINATION

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BY MR. HEDIN:

Q Thank you, Brian. Thanks for coming. How long did you, you and your family been involved in producing cherries?

A My family has been probably producing cherries since about 1970.

Q And, you've been involved in it all that time? Did you start at 14 --

A I probably did start actively being involved on the on farm aspects of cherry growing since my adolescents, yes.

Q And then congratulations on your

new position as president and general manager of cherry growers.

A Thank you.

Q A nice compliment. One of the things, Brian, that's been talked about has been, is the attitude of growers and what they're producing. What they want it to be used as as a food product, not as a source for an orchard diversion credit. Do you think that this proposal will prompt people to grow just to divert?

A No, I do not. I, I would speak
maybe like similar testimony you may have
heard over the last couple days, that as a
grower, nobody is, is putting in the effort
and expense of producing an agriculture
product to then watch it rot on the ground
throughout the month of September. I do think
that, unfortunately, when you get into
heavier, higher percent restricted crop years,
those credits become devalued and therefore,
growers have a mind set which, which is

emotional, that I can't get anything for these credits, I might as well put it into the supply chain.

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So, again, I, I saw Mr. Sherman's chart and I agree that there is a, a kind of a sweet spot, if you will, on the value of these diversion credits as far as a percent restriction and I would think that this amendment change would allow that sweet spot or value to, to grow at the higher percentage. Which is really when you need to be addressing your over supply issue. If, if it's the most critical, you know, once in every five years when you do have this significant over supply, that's when you ought to make sure that the emotional part can be put more at rest from the grower end and make sure that the, the possible spread in the economics isn't so drastic that they have nothing to lose but to harvest that, that unneeded crop.

Q Thank you. Brian, in your testimony you mentioned that you did, the

1 cherry growers, it's now about 19 million

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2 pounds of diversion over the last ten crops.

3 Can you explain a little bit how, if you know,

4 how cherry growers determined to do orchard

5 diversions and how they conveyed that to the

6 members and, and dialogue it between them.

Well, a lot of the, the pack plan Α compliance for the processor or handler comes based on that June estimate of national and state and, for us, district regional crop volumes because we are heavily being supplied by the northwest region of cherry grower membership ownership in the cooperative. Throughout, after that guesstimate occurs, then, then we have the responsibility to build a pack plan that is going to be compliant with the regulated volumes. And, I think at that time, we start having our opening grower member meetings, pre, we'll go July 10th, and start divulging and starting the dialogue on exactly how many percent pounds we're going to expect our growers to have to abandon in the

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Now, the problem comes, is that in any given year, the regulation may say, 20 percent, 40 percent, 30 percent. But, by adding the, the volume abandoned to the overall, what you really have to do as a grower, when you're on the grower side of this conversation, is realize when the handler says you have to destroy 15 percent, that really means 18. And, when they, when, and so I think there's been, in our case, some confusion over the years of some of our growers, trying to keep them educated that when we request at 20 percent diversion activity and they brought the compliance officer out and they believe they've achieved 20 percent, only to find out sometimes when it's too late through their, through their mechanics of their calculations, that they didn't actually bring back the amount they diverted into the top line. And, therefore, they've come out that, that extra 20 percent

on to what they've destroyed, short. And, and of course, that's caused some hard feelings, obviously, because they were trying to be compliant with the, with the organization that they participate with and, and have ownership with and did not want to burden them with, with non-compliance. And, and we have to sort those, those issues out.

Now, I think we've done a good job over the years trying to educate the growers on exactly when these percentages that they hear come out, that it really means more.

And, of course, every time that percentage is raised, the spread is raised as well. And so, I would say that there's been more than just, I would assume more than just cherry growers, has, has had its share of maybe earlier in the order but, occasional situations with growers who, the complexity of the order and the complexity of how you calculate what you actually have to abandon, becomes a problem.

But, as far as getting back to

your root question of, of we, we have to build plan that, that's compliant as, as we can, as we can based on those June numbers and we wait until September to see how good we've estimated that, that plan.

Q Is it fair to categorize the decision to go to orchard diversions as the last resort in the compliance tool?

A Yes, I think that, that'd be fair. I think we've, we've, or we would much rather try to utilize the tools of the market order on creating and participating in new markets on exports and on other avenues before we, we destroy product. But, there's times when the, when the supply and demand curve just don't add up to that not being a realistic part of the compliance plan.

Q And, you feel that this will advance the returns to growers in the long run, this change?

A Well, I think that if there's an over supply situation, it's, it's hard to talk

about your reasonable return to the producer. 2 That's just the systemic main issue. However,

I do feel that creating an order and rules

within that order that allow the value of 4

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5 those credits to, to maybe be more fairly

distributed amongst the industry and to have, 6

7 and not have this declining value as the

8 percent of restriction goes up to the point

9 where there, there's just little real economic

10 dollars at the grower level to divert at that

amount. We, you know, we have to take that 11

12 emotional and make the economics tighter so

that when we have these high volume issues 13

14 that are going to be very difficult to sell

our way out of, to increase seasons down the 15

road, that, that it really occurs. 16

> And, you mentioned large crops. 0 With small or moderate size crops, how do you

19 think cherry growers will respond in terms of

2.0 orchard diversions other than say quality

21 issues, does it seem like orchard diversion?

22 When you speak to a small or Α

moderately sized crop, I would think that any time that you can achieve a compliance plan for the restricted amount of cherries through new market credits, offshore sales, that the grow aspect and the elasticity in, in growing the domestic market, I think you would utilize those tools first. And, I guess, it comes down to your definition of small or moderate size crop. But, the changes of in orchard diversion, hopefully those other mechanisms could pick up the percent that you're dealing with in any given crop year.

Q Great. No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, Mr.

Hedin. Who else has questions for Mr.

17 Mitchell? Mr. McFetridge?

18 EXAMINATION

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BY MR. MCFETRIDGE:

Q Marc McFetridge, USDA. Hello, Mr.

21 Mitchell.

22 A Hello.

I've been asking everybody what 1 0 2 the quick definition on the small business 3 administration, would your company, Cherry Growers, Inc., do they have annual receipts of 4 5 more or less than \$7 million? 6 They would have more, they would--Α 7 And, that's for tart cherries 0 8 specifically? 9 Α I would think so, yes. And, you also say that you're also 10 0 11 a grower? 12 Α I am a grower, yes. Would you say that you have more 13 14 or less than \$750,000 in receipts for this tart cherries in the year? 15 16 Α I would say that last year was a, we consider a 20 percent crop so, considerably 17 under \$750,000 in annual receipts. 18 19 Thank you, that's all I have. Q 20 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you.

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Salehi?

EXAMINATION

BY MS. SALEHI:

Q I just had a general question.

Can you explain to me what some of the primary and secondary markets are for a typical cherry grower? I think you have mentioned them in your testimony, not specific ones, you've just referred to primary and secondary markets.

A Okay. Well, I, I, my, my view on the primary market is the U.S. domestic market. And, then I would consider that would be the calculation on, on domestic usage and then there's the growth factor on that market. And, that's what I consider the primary market and the market that cherry growers is, is trying to serve first as its customer base.

We do try to keep a reasonable amount of export going every year so that we are always conscious in the, in the minds of those offshore buyers. However, there are some eastern European countries that have entered the market place, probably since this order was put in place which has diminished on

a year to year basis, our opportunities to, to sell in that direction. I guess that, I would look at that domestic as the primary and I would also look at new market credits as the, the future of the primary and, but as you have been made aware of, it, it takes a while to, to enter into a new market with a new product. And, the amount of time and investment it takes from the industry to get it to a meaningful volume.

Q Thank you.

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JUDGE CLIFTON: Who else has questions for Mr. Mitchell? Is there anything else you'd like to add, Mr. Mitchell?

THE WITNESS: I think my written statement pretty much concurs the feelings of the cherry grower cooperative and the, the grower members that are in the ownership group of the cooperative.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you so much. You may step down.

MR. HILL: I'd like to admit

1 Hill?

2 Whereupon,

3 GLENN LaCROSS,

4 called as a witness herein, having been first

5 duly sworn, was examined and testified as

6 follows:

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EXAMINATION

BY MR. HILL:

Q Good morning, Mr. LaCross.

A Good morning.

Q Well, we all know why we're here

12 today so --

A You bet.

Q -- you don't have to state that,
so, could you please expound on what, how you
feel about this proposed amendment?

A Yeah, I think it's somewhat of a coincidence that I am a grower/processor and all three representatives that has been up here this morning, has mandated their growers

to participate in the last diversion. And,

22 maybe we feel a little guilty about doing that

and that's why we feel so strong that this amendment should be made. We mandated our growers to abandon some of their crop when the rest of the industry, and I'm, I'm just shooting from the hip but, I'm thinking that that might have represented ten percent of the national crop. But, we mandated our growers to abandon part of their crop when it wasn't enough to be effective to do anything for the surplus, of the management of surplus of, of tart cherries.

And, and that's pretty hard when you're working with a grower that's got that annual crop and he really, it is a way of life and he really does want to harvest that.

That's his first goal, is to harvest it.

The second one is to get paid for them. But, it's really hard for him to walk away from a crop and when the processor says that economically, we really have to do it this way, it's really hard. But, there, there just has not been enough participation in

Page 442 1 Yes, it is. It is, it is the Α 2 largest volume of tart cherries in the United 3 States of that, of that one county is. Glenn, how long have you been a 4 5 grower of cherries? 6 I have been a grower of cherries 7 for 46 years. Started at 14, like Bill then? 8 0 9 Α You betcha. 10 And, how long have you been an 0 independent processor? 11 12 For about 20 years, uh-huh. Α 13 And, you described how you 14 required the, an orchard diversions of, from 15 some of your grower base --Yeah, base --16 Α 17 -- how did you come to that 0 18 decision? In passing it back down to the 19 grower level? Well, the tart cherry harvest 20 Α

estimates and not factual volumes. And, it is

moves very quickly and we're dealing with

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a moving target. And, at some point, our gut feeling tells us that, that we've got, we've got too many cherries to manage and it's going to be too much of a burden on us as a processor to, to buy the ingredients and provide the labor and put this product into storage for, for a long term, maybe three, four years, maybe long enough that the, the cost will eat up the value of the product.

Q Prior to passing that down to the grower level, do you consider the other post harvest activities you could utilize?

- A Which ones are you --
- Q Exports, new market, et cetera?

A Yes, right. You know, we are a frozen packer of cherries and so, we are somewhat limited as to our abilities to entertain export markets. And, being a small processor, somewhat limited to new markets.

Q So, this change would give you a substantial advantage in terms of dealing with the restriction?

A Yeah, it would, it would. It would make it much more palatable, I think, to our growers to tell them that we have a restriction that we have to deal with. A percentage to leave out in the orchard.

Q And, as I asked Mr. Mitchell, do you think in, in large crop years would you see some of that in how that compared to the smaller crop years --

Large crop years take, take a lot of management and we have had restrictions, we have asked for our growers to participate in restrictions of 20 to 25 percent and it would be easier to, to maybe name a percentage higher than that, that's actually going to effect their return.

We have a, as a, as a marketing order, we haven't been able to effectively return a growers cost of production on several years. And, that's really the intent. Not to, to make win falls but, to keep our growers

in business even in an over supplied year, I think is really the intent.

Q When there's, I was on the stand this morning. I was asked a question about whether or not you pay growers, that processors pay growers for their diversion activity and their certificates. In the situation you described, did you pay the growers for those certificates that they generated or did you acquire those as part of the delivery pack?

A We did not pay them a percent value. We have figured that into their overall return. And, right today in the 19, or for the 2009 crop year, our growers have been paid 100 percent and I don't think other growers have. And, I think that, in that respect, is how we have, have returned something to our grower for that, that set aside amount.

Q So, they got compensated through being able to, to pay them all for the

	1	deli	vered	products?
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- A That's right, yeah.
- Q And, you mentioned that you're a frozen processor. Are you a member of CHERRCO?
 - A I am a member of CHERRCO, only -fruit cooperative is, yes.
 - Q All right. And, that is a capital -- cooperative, isn't it?
 - A That's correct.
- 11 Q Okay.
- 12 A Yeah.
- Q And, can you describe a little bit
 for us, its scope? Who are in there and what
 the products are that are in that?
- A Yeah. I think every product is
 represented in, in the CHERRCO cooperative.

 I think we've been in business nine years now,
- something like that. And, all processors have
- a open door to become a member to CHERRCO.
- 21 There is some products, dry juice and pie
- fill, is exempt. It deals with the frozen end

of, of the cherry business.

Mr. Sherman addressed the CHERRCO issue and he, he has the right to become a member of CHERRCO and with his pie fill business, I don't think he would be affected in any way.

Q You mentioned that there's sort of the farming as a way of life versus farming as a, as a business. Glenn, do most of the growers that are members of your cooperative, would they consider growing cherries just to drop them on the ground? Is that conceivable to you?

A No, not at all. It's, it's, it's way too hard of work. Northern Michigan, where we're from, has a lot of pressure from the, of the other grape industries and, and development type, type properties in a resort area. There's too many options to our land to be growing cherries to put them on the ground. Just a necessary evil.

Q And, my last question is, do you

think this proposal would advance grower
returns?

You know, the higher restriction, the more the grower is penalized in this situation. And, because of that and the way we certainly understand it today, us, us restricting our growers when all it did was create a larger penalty for him, is just, is just not right.

Q No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, Mr.

Hedin. Who else has questions for Mr.

LaCross? Mr. Johnson?

14 EXAMINATION

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15 BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q Hi, Glenn.

A Hi, Ken.

Q Quick question. We heard that if this proposed amendment is approved, that grower diversion certificates would be equal or on par with handler or post harvest diversion certificates. Now, I'm going to ask

for some subjective response here. If a handler diversion certificate is worth maybe 25, 30 cents per pound, does that mean that grower diversion, if this proposal is approved, the grower diversion certificate would be of equal value or would it still have to be negotiated?

A It would have to be negotiated because a handler would have to own the certificate. But, I think it would have equal value.

Q That's all.

JUDGE CLIFTON: What other questions are there for Mr. LaCross? Mr. Engeler?

EXAMINATION

BY MR. ENGELER:

Q I just have one quick question for clarification. You had stated that these proposed amendments would make a diversion more palatable to growers. And, by that did you mean it would be more palatable because of

what you just stated to Mr. Johnson, the, the value of the certificate would, grower diversion certificate would be increased? Is that what would make it more palatable to growers?

A Yes, yes, because it would make more economic sense for him to do it, yes.

Q Okay, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Are there other questions for Mr. LaCross? Is there anything Mr. LaCross that you'd like to add to what you've already said?

THE WITNESS: Just a little bit.

Bill elaborated somewhat on the marketing order. My son who farms with us is part of a cherry industry leadership program right now and he just come back from a meeting. He, he presently chairs the young farmers and ranchers committee for the United States for Farm Bureau. And, he was explaining what they had gone through.

They had about six hours of talk

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1	on the marketing order and dissecting it and		
2	trying to find areas where it could be		
3	improved. And, he said, you know, I, I said,		
4	you know, the industry over the last 50 years		
5	had a marketing order. They lost that order.		
6	They tried to operate without the order and it		
7	didn't work. That's why we have a marketing		
8	order. You know, we have had the chance in		
9	this industry to try it both ways. And, I, I		
10	was around to experience that. And, it wasn't		
11	very much fun growing cherries without a		
12	marketing order. That's about it.		
13	JUDGE CLIFTON: Good perspective.		
14	THE WITNESS: Thank you.		
15	JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you so much.		
16	What, do you want him to bring something?		
17	MR. HEDIN: Bring his phone with		
18	you.		
19	JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, Mr.		
20	LaCross.		
21	MR. LACROSS: No, thank you.		
22	MR. HILL: I think we're going to		

1 call Jim Seaguist to testify now.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. Let's take a ten minute break and then we'll resume.

MR. HEDIN: We have one other fellow who can't get past security because he didn't bring his i.d. Can we have someone from the formal rule making team do down and escort him up? Is that possible?

JUDGE CLIFTON: I don't know what their rules are here. Why don't you go Mr. Hedin and you're welcome to chose a volunteer to accompany you. All right, let's go off the record. I'd like you back here and ready to go at 11:05, please.

(Off the record.)

JUDGE CLIFTON: We're back on record at 11:07. Mr. Hill, is Jim Seaquist your next witness?

MR. HILL: That'll be correct.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right. If

21 you'd come forward, sir, and have a seat.

Would you state and spell your name for us?

grow a fair amount of fruit in the state there.

Q And, could you tell us a little bit about your understanding of why we're here today?

A Well, the amendment is pretty much a single amendment for considering bottom line credit for in orchard diversions.

Q And, your opinion on that provision?

A Well, it, I think the idea, the way they set out to do it in the beginning of the writing in the order made sense but, in reality, what happens is, the way it works where you put those diversions on the top line of your handler form, the higher the restriction, the less the value of those credits to growers.

Q And, you're talking about that's the way it is prior to what's proposed --

A That's correct. The proposal is to give full credit so that growers would

probably receive more for their diversions.

And, it may take a little bit of speculation that now is almost incentivized the way the system works today.

Q So, how did that, how do you believe that works for you --

A An example would be, we are also a handler in our state so, if, if our own farmer, one of our grower's farms wants to do a diversion or we were asking them to make a diversion, the higher the restriction percentage that year, the effect of less value those credits have because you put them on your top line and if it's a 75 percent regulation, there's, whatever the regulation is, basically is the value that has no value.

The 75 percent, you have, the example would be if I'm a 10 million pound packer and I buy a million pounds worth of diversion credits and put those on the top line and it's a 75 percent regulation. I've got another 75, another 750,000 pounds to deal

with. And, and I think that's, that's the issue and I know, especially in 2009, there was handlers that looked at that the way the mechanics of it worked and they'd go, we can not do this. Even though it made economic sense, there's the incentive to not do it.

And, that has an effect.

Q Jim, when you refer to "top line", can you expand a little bit of what you mean by that?

A The way it works today is, is when we, when we purchase diversion credits as a handler, they are entered in as production or processed pounds, basically. So, even though they're left in the orchard and they're not really part of the market place that year, they're counted as if they were and --

Q So, top line is referencing the forms that you do for --

A That's correct, that's correct.

Q Accounting for this as part of your handling.

And, and, and the biggest issue is Α the higher the restriction means the larger the crop or, or more of the excess. So, that the more of a problem we have, the less the value is of the credit. So, the, the incentive as we, as we have a, the problem grows, the incentive is less which is inverse to what we ought to do. And, I don't think that was, when they drafted this in '96 and '97, I don't think the intention was understood of how this would actually be carried out and be effective. And, if they did know, I think they would have wrote it differently.

Q And for the record, Jim, could you name, give us the name of your handling entity?

A It's Seaquist Orchards Processing, Incorporated.

- Q And, that's a Wisconsin company?
- 21 A That's correct.

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Q Jim, has Seaquist Orchards used

orchard diversions in the past?

A Yes.

Q And, I assume that you will continue to do so?

A Yes.

Q Is it a first choice, a second choice? How do you render the decision to do that?

A I think first of all, speaking as a grower, you never grow anything to put it on the ground. Second of all as the handler, you don't own the facility to put product on the ground. So, and, and I think all, almost all situations, this is almost a last choice.

But, in our situation being a smaller handler, the other options are to store in the pool which may or may not be already full, to export it of which we produce a product that's not readily exported because it has sugar in it and there's extreme problems to try to do that. The other option you have is to enter into new markets.

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We don't have a huge sales staff.

2 3 We are not advantaged at all in that arena.

So, we believe that the bottom line credit

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allows us to, to meet our regulation in a

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little bit less painful way than what, the way

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it's handled now. It becomes an option, not

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one that we like but, it makes it a better

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option than it is today and it can be used as

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kind of the last resort but, can be part of

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the package. Where now, there's a, there's a

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disincentive to utilize it.

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with your growers of, of what you expect of

And, do you engage in discussions

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them and why in terms of orchard diversion?

15 Α We always attempt to come up with

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a plan based upon the crop, based upon the

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other areas. And, then we, in orchard or at

certificates we believe we can gain in all the

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plant diversions are always the last resort

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but, always need to be part of the program.

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And, I think there's been, there's been grower

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issues in the past because it's, it hasn't

always been part of the program. And, the reason it's not for some people is because of this issue. This will help solve the problem.

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An example would be, I believe strongly that, certain years within our industry, we've had pricing to growers that has been a certain price for regulated cherries and a certain price for non-regulated cherries. And, as handlers, a lot of times we don't, number one, you're afraid to make a solid commitment on price and number two, you never know exactly how the crop is going to But, but, what happens is a lot of come out. times, is, is handlers would like to get the fruit, growers would love to deliver it and sometimes it just flat out doesn't make sense. And, what happens is under this program, a handler may bring, just to say bring that fruit in, with no commitment to a grower what it's going to pay and then they may not get very much for it at all.

I believe under this program that

there will be a well established diversion credit price at pack time which will set a floor in the market which we don't have today. That growers will understand much better what they may receive and, and also, handlers will have to be realistic about what they can export, what they can put in the new markets, and take a little bit of the speculation out of it. Because at the end of the day, the speculation comes back and costs the grower because the grower gets what's basically left at the end of the day. So, I think this would take a little bit of that out. I don't think it would be over utilized just for the simple fact that both growers and handlers want to maximize and use, growers want to deliver what they grew, handlers want to maximize the production that they can run. But, I think it, all it really

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But, I think it, all it really does is take the disincentive away from what we have now.

Q From that, it sounds like you're

arguing strongly that it would improve grower returns in pricing?

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A And, and I don't know that that's just a guarantee that we're going to see a ten percent increase in, in grower prices. I think that it'll definitely make an in orchard diversion credit worth more to a handler.

What that will be worth, every year is different, every crop is different and that's going to be a very much a market driven situation. I think that's a good situation to have. There's no question that the grower will benefit from this amendment.

Q Jim, in some of the earlier testimony and discussions, they talked about the impact of cherry inventories on grower pricing.

A Uh-huh.

Q Do you think that this will change the volume of inventories carried from year to year and can you speculate on what that will do for pricing?

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past, our history has been there's a, there's quite a wide range between what handlers do and, and, you know, it's a free country. That's a good thing. But, there are some handlers that are pretty conservative. they pack what they believe they can sell. They pack into those other markets what they believe they can sell. There are, there's others that pack every cherry they can get And, a lot of times that ends their hands on. up in inventory that's not sold and, you know, it can be negative on the market and it's there the next year and it reduces grower prices for the, so I think, like I said, I think it will take the speculation out because they'll be, handlers will be able to offer more up front for those diversion credits which will take away a little bit of that over packing without a sale.

I, I think there's been in the

And, does the fact that some of 0 that inventory is free and some of that is, or

primary versus secondary reserves or free,
does that have any bearing on the impact of
inventory and pricing?

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You know, the secondary reserve, I think there's always a perception that that is really the excessive part of the inventory. You know, I, we've talked about as an industry, that we wanted 50 million pounds of product. I think that's being debated now whether that's enough or, or too much. but when we get a large volume of secondary reserve cherries like we've had this last year from the large 2009 crop, I think it's very evident that in 2009 if we would have had this, this procedure that gave us bottom line credit availability, we probably wouldn't have as many secondary reserve cherries.

Q Jim, can you also, you're a member of CHERRCO as well, are you not?

A Yes.

Q And, do you have an officer's position within CHERRCO?

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Α Yes.

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Can you tell us what that is? 0

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Yeah, I'm chairman of the board. Α

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Would you describe for us a little 0

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bit what your group does, who are members and

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its scope, just for the record?

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Α I think that that organization

8 controls close to 80 percent of the U.S.

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production and Ontario, as well. And, it is

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spread across Washington, Utah, Wisconsin,

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Michigan and New York which is virtually all

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growing regions other than a couple small

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to, is to level and stabilize pricing.

ones. And, basically, its, its total goal is

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know, the federal marketing order gives us the

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platform to have the tools to do that work and

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CHERRCO is a federated coop that allows us to

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then we've got, you know, we've got some way

work together to take the next step of, of,

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to control supplies. This, this cooperative

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allows us to have some effect on pricing.

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It's not total effect. There's still a fairly

large number of handlers outside of that group. Our group does not set pricing on dried fruit, concentrate, things like that, straight juices but, it does have a large effect in the frozen market. And, that group gets together and has decided to pool its products together and to work together and set prices. And, since 1997 when it set prices in July, it's not back down from then. So, obviously, it's had an effect of, of price, pricing power and has definitely returned more dollars to the industry.

Q And, you're aware that it's not, it's legally not a sales constituency under the terms of the market place?

A That's correct.

Q That's all I got, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, other

questions for Mr. Seaquist? Mr. McFetridge?

20 EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. MCFETRIDGE:

Q Marc McFetridge, USDA. Good

morning, Mr. Seaquist. I just have a quick
question on, based on the small business
administration definition of a small business
having annual receipts of less than \$7
million, would you say that your handling
operation is a large or small?

A Small.

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Q Small. And, you're also a grower, is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q The small business administration defines a small agriculture producer as having annual receipts of less than \$750,000. Would you say that you're a small or large grower?

A We can be on either side of that.

Q Okay. And, another quick question. Based on the definitions of a small business or a small agriculture producer, do you see or feel that these proposed amendments would have any adverse effects on small or large producers or handlers?

A I believe that the bottom line

credit amendment will definitely, probably be a positive thing to both small growers and Because the small handler, I small handlers. think I mentioned earlier, does not always have, number one, the marketing skills to do the new product work or the product form to do the export with so, a lot of times we're left with only the reserve as a way to comply. And, if that is full, it can be really challenging. Now, all of us, you know, I really support the new market program. Ι think there still needs to be work probably done and, and watched on how that works. think it's a great thing that all small, medium and large grower works work with that and try to expand their market. That's the best way to deal with over supply is to sell it and I think everyone in our industry believes that. What the storing for a, for a shorter crop is a gray tool for us. been, the tart cherry industry is a very volatile up and down crop and if ever there's

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a situation where a marketing order with a supply program makes sense, it, our crop is a poster child for that. So, but at the end of the day, there's times when we got too many cherries and if you don't have a lot of options being able to get a credit that's not discounted for small growers and small handler groups, it would be a really positive thing and it would be very helpful to be able to comply with the marketing order.

Q Thank you very much.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hedin?

EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEDIN:

Q Two things. Jim, would you consider yourself in that smaller handler category that you just described?

A I think we're probably a medium size handler.

Q Okay.

A Medium to small, yeah.

Q And, then can you share with us

your history with the CIAB and the memberships that you had with us?

A Well, my dad is just about 79 and, and he's still beats us all to work everyday.

But, he, he was on the CIAB when it started in 1997. He was on the old CAB board back in the 70's and since probably half, halfway through, I've taken over for him in, in representing our, our state from time to time within the rules of the time frame that we can sit. But, been involved with executive committee and for a least a period of time with the CIAB.

Q The motion for this was virtually unanimous with one abstention. Would you, how would you categorize the discussion at the CIAB meetings about this and the support, general support of it?

A I think the growers almost without exception support, support the issue. I think handlers, you know, if you're, if you're a handler that's extremely involved in exporting new products and you like to get product from

growers at a low price, you might be a little bit nervous about this, this amendment. But, if we're worried about grower returns being the best they can be and selling our products 4 at prices that return what a grower can live on, you're pretty excited about this 7 amendment.

> I won't ask you any more questions after that.

Ms. Deskins? JUDGE CLIFTON:

EXAMINATION

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BY MS. DESKINS:

Mr. Seaguist, I just had a couple of questions. You're familiar with the proposed amendment at this hearing. involves changing the definition of handler? Just state for the record, you just have to say yes.

> That it, that it changes --Α

Well, the proposal is to eliminate 0 the handing of grower diversion certificates from the definition of handle?

A Uh-huh, yes, that is --

Q Okay. As a handler, do you see that having a, what's your impact do you see that having on your business?

A What it, what it means is when we take those credits, we reduce, we take them and we do not add them to the handle in the first place. So, we basically say that they aren't there. It, it allows us to have full credit for them. Where as if we include them in our handle, like I mentioned earlier, it, it is an issue if it's a 50 percent regulation you get in effect, 50 percent of the value of those credits. And, the higher the regulation goes, the worse it gets.

And, and that's bad in and of itself but, as the crop grows and the regulation gets higher and those certificates become worth less, is when you need them the most. And, growers get less and, and it's, that's where it can really be a frustrating issue. And, I think I mentioned earlier, I

know for a fact in 2009, that there was large growers and handler groups that sat down and looked at the math and said, we can not put this fruit on the ground. It does not make economic sense to put it on the ground even though we know it should go on the ground.

Q So, if the definition of handle is changed, that would take care of that problem?

A Yeah, yeah, that's correct. It,

It's more of where those, if, if those

cherries are counted and where they're

counted.

O Okay.

A If they're not counted in the top part of our CIAB forms which is in the handle like you say, that solves the issue. If, if they are included in that, then as the regulation goes higher, the, the less value to growers those certificates have. And, in effect, then to the handler as well. They become less valuable.

Q Okay, and it's your understanding

- A That's correct.
- Q Particularly, if there's a big crop?
- 6 A That's correct.
 - Q Okay, and this will change that problem?
 - A Yes.

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10 Q Thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Who else has

questions for Mr. Seaquist? Yes, please come

to the podium because there is a microphone

there.

MR. LACROSS: Yes, just for the record, I'd like to ask Mr. Seaquist, Mr. Sherman chose to elaborate somewhat on CHERRCO's involvement in the industry. Would, would, would Mr. Sherman and his growers be welcomed to be a part of CHERRCO?

MR. SEAQUIST: Mr. Sherman has always been welcome to be a part of CHERRCO as

1 all handlers in the U.S. and Canada.

2 MR. LACROSS: Okay. Would, would 3 Mr. Sherman's category be regulated by

4 CHERRCO?

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MR. SEAQUIST: No.

MR. LACROSS: Okay. So, so he could have a seat at, at that board without having any effect of regulation on himself as a member?

MR. SEAQUIST: Yeah, there is,
there is two other companies similar to his
that are members of CHERRCO that are, the
lion's share of their business is pie filling
which is an exempt category for our company.
But, they are at the table and they do
participate in the products that are in the
frozen markets.

MR. LACROSS: Right. Okay, thank you.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you, Mr.

LaCross. Are there other questions for Mr.

Seaquist? Mr. Seaquist, do you think of

anything else you'd like to add?

THE WITNESS: Just thanks for the

3 opportunity to address the group.

4 JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you.

5 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

6 JUDGE CLIFTON: You may step down.

7 Mr. Hill?

8 MR. HILL: I think we're on our

9 last witness and it would be Terry Sorenson.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Please be seated.

11 I'll swear you in after you're seated. Please

12 state and spell your name for me?

13 MR. SORENSON: Terrance Sorenson,

14 T-e-r-r-a-n-c-e, S-o-r-e-n-s-o-n.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. Would

16 you raise your right hand, please?

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you.

18 Whereupon,

19 TERRY SORENSON,

20 called as a witness herein, having been first

21 duly sworn, was examined and testified as

22 follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. HILL:

- Q Good morning, Mr. Sorenson.
- A Good morning.
- Q Could you just tell us a little bit about, a little bit about yourself and your involvement in --

A Sure. I have a small commercial orchard, south of Sturgeon Bay in Wisconsin.

I'm a first generation fruit grower and probably the newest to our industry. But, I make up for experience with ambition. And, presently I serve as the president of the Wisconsin Cherry Growers, Incorporated which is our state's growers association.

Q And, you're aware of the, obviously, of the proposed amendments. Can you give us your -- how you think it's going to work and how the system is currently working or not working?

A How the system currently, I view is not working is that we're not encouraging

in orchard diversion and when we do have in orchard diversion, we have no idea what value that adds to the grower because there's really no system out there for pricing a certificate. So, what's happening today is that most of the diversion is being handled at a plant by our handlers and when it comes to the end of the year, the sales year, we finally find out what those restricted cherries are worth. So, in effect, we're, we're delivering a product to a plant that could be paying us much less than even the harvest cost alone in the end. that's why I believe that the current system isn't working.

Q So, you said that you are a small grower. Would that be under the USDA definition that you or --

A Yes.

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Q So, how has this personally affected your business as it currently stands?

A As it presently stands, I've never, myself, done an orchard diversion.

And, I'm in that boat of not knowing what my restricted fruit is worth right now. And, I would say that it makes a heck of a lot of sense if the fruit is falling into the category of, of needing to be diverted, then it's obviously excess. And, what doesn't make a lot of sense to me is to incur all the expenses of producing this fruit, the excess fruit, delivering the fruit and not generating any potential profit.

Q So, have you had any conversations with any similarly situated businesses as yourself?

A I have, I have.

Q Okay, and that had actually diverted in orchard?

A Yes.

Q And, what have those conversations gone? What have you looked at?

A To be matter of fact, a lot of growers in our area are not aware that there's a difference between bottom line and top line

1 credit. And so, when they are diverting in 2 the orchard, they don't that on the back side the handler is really only receiving a portion 3 of the production as, as a diversion and not 4 5 the whole, let's say if it was 100,000 pounds, 6 it's not really worth that to the handler. 7 And so, actually they're wondering why it's 8 not already set up that way.

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Q So, I guess looking, with that information, I would, I would suppose that they are pretty pleased about the possibility of that changing now?

A I've had no experience with anyone on the grower side that is opposed to this.

Q Terry, to whom do you deliver your cherries?

A Seaquist Orchard Processing.

Q How long have you been, you said you're first generation, how long have you been producing?

A I entered into the industry in 2008 when we had the only year of no

How long have you been president

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	Page 482					
1	of that organization?					
2	A I believe this is my second year.					
3	Q And, do you know approximately how					
4	many members you have in that organization?					
5	A We presently have about 40					
6	producers in the state of Wisconsin that					
7	qualify as members.					
8	Q Okay, and just to the best of your					
9	knowledge, have you been around any discussion					
10	what the definition is of what a small					
11	business?					
12	A Yes.					
13	Q Okay. Just to the best of your					
14	knowledge, do you know how many members of					
15	your organization would be considered small					
16	growers under that definition?					
17	A By number of growers, the					
18	majority.					
19	Q Okay, okay. And then, you said,					
20	so far you haven't been subject to diversion,					
21	correct?					

In orchard, correct.

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Α

Okay. From your understanding of 1 0 2 how these amendments would work, do you think it would be your, do you think it would be the 3 benefit with the benefit to you for the 4 5 handler who you deliver your fruit to to get full credit for all the fruit you deliver? 6 7 Α Absolutely. 8 Okay, I have no further questions 9 for this witness. JUDGE CLIFTON: Mr. Hedin? 10 11 MR. HEDIN: Your Honor, the point 12 of clarification. The grower is not a regulated individual or entity. We regulate 13 14 the processors. So, in Ms. Deskins inquiry, it seems to me that, that the Wisconsin 15 production has been subject to the restriction 16 17 but, he may not have participated in the 18 process. His processors would have been 19 restricted but, the individual grower is not. 20 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right.

No, I just wanted to

you want to ask him any question?

MR. HEDIN:

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seek clarification of who was the regulated entity.

JUDGE CLIFTON: When you seek something, it sounds like you're going to ask a question.

MR. HEDIN: Well, I could state, there is a difference in terminology.

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, thank you. Are there other questions for Mr. Sorenson? Mr. Engeler?

EXAMINATION

2.0

BY MR. ENGELER:

Q Yes, Mr. Sorenson, I was wondering if you believed that your, your views are, are the members of the Wisconsin Cherry Growers associations views, or most of your members have similar views as you on this subject or have you had discussions within that organization?

A I have not had discussions with everyone but, but I have had discussions recently and what I found out is that most of

the growers aren't even aware that we have a,

a separate situation for in orchard diversion

and diversion handled out of plant.

Q Okay. Now, you mentioned that oftentimes when or there could be occasions where a grower delivering his fruit to a processor, that the return that they receive would be less than the cost of the harvest, is that fair --

- A Right.
- 11 Q -- do that right?
- 12 A Right.

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13 | Q Okay.

A Potentially, it couldn't exist.

The, we could be calling in fruit that costed us eight cents a pound to harvest and receive five cents for it.

Q Okay, so that, that would provide an incentive for somebody to divert in the situation, due to a bad situation like that, correct?

A That's correct.

Does anyone else

And, Mr.

1	Q	Okay,	thank	you.
2		JUDGE	CLIFTON:	

Sorenson, did you have anything else you'd

have questions for Mr. Sorenson?

5 like to add?

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6 THE WITNESS: I do not.

7 JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, thank

8 you so much.

9 THE WITNESS: Thanks.

JUDGE CLIFTON: You may step down.

11 Mr. Hill?

MR. HILL: In appears that we have

no more witnesses for the day -- Hold on one

14 second. Can I have one second?

15 JUDGE CLIFTON: Certainly. Let's

16 go off record for just a moment.

17 (Off the record.)

JUDGE CLIFTON: All right, we're

19 back on record at 11:42. Mr. Hill?

20 MR. HILL: I'm going to call Perry

21 Hedin back to testify.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. Mr.

Hedin, you may come to the witness stand and you remain sworn.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

PERRY HEDIN,

recalled as a witness herein, having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified as follows:

JUDGE CLIFTON: And you may proceed.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. I just have one point I wanted to address from Mr. Sherman's testimony and that's, I don't remember the number specifically but, it was that we'd done an in orchard diversion estimation for our grower at, I think it was 240,000 pounds and he ended up actually harvesting 172. What happens in our processing, we in fact work with NASS and others to develop a process for estimating crop sizes in the orchard. So, we have a standard set of procedures where we sample an orchard and from that sample, we then

calculate out the volume of cherries that we think is in that orchard.

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So, in the example that he described, what happened, I don't know the specifics but, our staff member would go out, would follow the procedures and from that we would then calculate a value of those diversions. If it in fact goes through, we rely upon that estimation process to generate our volume certificates. It, and, and what could happen because it's a random selection process, we may select an area of the orchard which is of far greater producting, producing value than other parts of the orchard. since we rely on that estimation, that's what we would give a certificate.

So, it can happen that exactly what Bill described is the situation where we've over estimated the amount. Similarly, we could select an area that under represents an orchard. We hope that, that those random selection processes off set each other and we

get accurate numbers. But, we can have those kind of circumstances happen.

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Also, our system allows a grower, if he doesn't like a, if he's doing a whole block diversion for example, and he doesn't like our selection for that block, he has the right to abandon that diversion and he can do what's called a partial block diversion in the orchard and, and if, for example there are ten rows, he says, well, I want to do a partial block of rows one through seven after finding out what happened the first go around, he can do so. And, the growers are smart enough to work the system until it's most advantageous to them in terms of the estimation process. But, I did want to make it clear that it's part of our process, it's been developed with the state's statistician at NASS and it's not, it's not an arbitrary effort on the part of our field staff to openly benefit a grower in this process. And, that was all.

JUDGE CLIFTON: Thank you. Does

if you want to order a copy of anything is so that it can be produced at the same time the original plus two already ordered by the government are being produced. Otherwise it costs more for him to handle it. So long as you get the request to him promptly, which I think means today or tomorrow for what we've done so far. The contract price is for the additional copies, a nickel a page on the hard copy of the transcript. And, that's because it's to be at cost and that's about the cheapest you could ever get something produced for you, a copy of a hard copy.

So, even though this order form says all price quotations are handled by our main office, reporters have no authority to quote prices, I want everyone here who might be ordering something, to know that you already have negotiated for you a nickel a page for the transcript copy and \$300 for a CD. The idea being that there'd be a separate CD for each day. Now, the separate CD for

each day is the way Neal Gross reads the contract and I do not read the contract that way. The contract says that each document, each day will be a separate document on the CD.

So, just bear in mind if you're ordering something you are ordering at a time that a, that a relatively new contract is still being refined.

MR. HEDIN: Might I ask a question on that?

JUDGE CLIFTON: Certainly.

MR. HEDIN: Is it prudent to do that for, separately for the Michigan portion versus the Utah or should we not wait until the end of the four days of hearings to, to generate that? Is it going to be available any sooner?

JUDGE CLIFTON: What I have done in the past, because Neal Gross has indicated he wanted the order to be placed with the court reporter at the hearing, is I have told

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people that if the hearing has more than one week to be sure and get your order in at the end of each week. Now, when you call to find out what the arrangements are, ask the question that you just asked me.

We're going to be back in session again so soon that it would seem to me that you could place the order once it's all in.

But, don't take that for granted because if, for example, if the court reporter who's here with us now, he won't be the court reporter in Provo and if his material is already back being worked on somewhere, it could be that you miss out on this excellent price if you wait. It will still be a Neal Gross contract but a different person will be attending us in Provo.

MR. HEDIN: And, then I don't have any understanding or knowledge of the arrangement between your office or, and, and growers for the USDA. Is it our cross records we can make to that contracted price or do we

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just state that to them?

2.0

JUDGE CLIFTON: Just say it's under the USDA hearing clerk contract. That's how it will be identified. And, in this case, AMS, ask the hearing clerk to arrange for the court reporting. But, it is the USDA hearing clerk contract.

And, Neal Gross does an excellent job and works for many different federal agencies, as well as, all manner of private business. And, whoever answers the phone there may not know the details of the USDA hearing clerk contract so, it's important that you know them.

All right, good. Well, I think
we're done. I compliment the management team
on putting together just absolutely everything
we needed. This has been delightful and I
look forward to Provo. This concludes our
record at 11:52.

(Whereupon, at 11:52 the hearing was concluded.)

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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Red Tart Cherries Grown in MI, NY,

PA, OR, UT, WA and Wi

Before: US Department of Agriculture

Date: 04-21-11

Place: Grand Rapids, MI

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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