UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PUBLIC HEARING
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PROPOSED MARKETING ORDER AND AGREEMENT FOR PECANS GROWN IN
ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSOURI, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TEXAS
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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 2015

The hearing came to order at 8:00 a.m. in the Azalea Room of the Hilton Doubletree, 1981 North Central Expressway, Richardson, Texas, Clay G. Guthridge, Administrative Judge, presiding.

## BEFORE:

CLAY G. GUTHRIDGE
Chief Administrative Law Judge Federal Maritime Commission

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8:02 a.m.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: On the record,
please. The continuation into the rule-making hearing on the marketing order for pecans is back in session on July 24, 2015, in Dallas. I see Counsel are present, or will be present shortly, if we can go ahead and proceed, Mr . Davis, Mr . Quiros.

MR. DAVIS: Yes, Your Honor, we'll
proceed. The Proponent will call, as its first witness, Dr. Stephen Norman.

## WHEREUPON,

STEPHEN NORMAN
was called as a witness by Counsel for the Proponent and, having been first duly sworn, assumed the witness stand, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAVIS:

Q Good morning, Dr. Stephen -- excuse me, Dr. Norman. Good morning. How are you
doing?
A Good.

Q Good. Would you please state your name and spell it for the record?

A I'm Dr. Stephen Norman, and it's S-T-E-P-H-E-N, Norman, N-O-R-M-A-N. My father was a doctor, also. We actually became Dr. Tom and Dr. Steve, so you're not far off there.

Q Dr. Norman, I was commenting to somebody this morning that $I$ don't think I've ever had any matter, regardless of how sophisticated or complicated it was, that has as many doctors involved, Ph.Ds. and the like, but I believe you are our first medical doctor. You are a medical doctor, is that correct?

A That's right. I'm part time. I still practice medicine part time and practice pecans part time.

Q Do you have before you Exhibit 1 to these proceedings? Yes, and then Exhibit 23, which is Executive Summary of the Economic Analysis, by Dr. Palma?

A Yes.

Q Have you reviewed both of those
documents?

A Yes.

Q Just keep them aside for reference, perhaps. I also understand you have prepared a written statement you would like to deliver?

A Yes, I have.

Q Would you please do that?

A My name is Dr. Stephen Norman. I live in Alexandria, Louisiana. My family owns Rosalie Pecans, which is a pecan farm located about five miles south of Alexandria, Louisiana. In 1973, my parents, Dr. and Mrs. Tom Norman, purchased Rosalie Plantation, and in 1988, we planted 100 acres of pecans.

We have over 1,400 pecan trees currently in production. On our farm we grow, almost exclusively, improved pecan varieties, Caddos, Kiowas and Sumners are our three main varieties, and a few native pecans that we really don't use commercially. I have attached a copy
of my curriculum vitae.
We are classified as a small pecan grower, under the Small Business Administration definitions, with less than $\$ 750,000$ in gross pecan revenues. We need better prices for our pecan crop and greater price stability. In recent years, we have seen wide variation in the prices we have received for our pecan crop. Such wide variation in pricing makes it extremely difficult to plan for the future operation of our farm. While prices for pecans go up and down dramatically from year to year, our costs of production have steadily increased. The cost of fertilizer, insecticides and equipment have all increased in recent years, regardless of the price I received for our crop.

Further, the lack of accurate market information on the anticipated size of the pecan crop in any given year also makes it difficult for us to negotiate a fair price for our crop and to make reasonable business decisions about investments in our farm. Better prices,
increased price stability and more accurate market information would greatly benefit our small family operation. I think our farm, and the industry, would also benefit in the future from grade, size, quality, packaging, shipping protocols and other handling requirements as we compete with other tree nuts for shelf space and consumer attention.

I understand that under the proposed order, only growers with more than 30 acres of pecans, or more than 50,000 pounds of average production per year over the last four years, will be allowed to vote on the proposed order. In my opinion, this threshold is reasonable because a grower that does not meet this threshold is not really a commercial grower. Any grower that is smaller than the proposed threshold could not justify the costs inherent in such a small production. I have also reviewed the economic analysis summary prepared by Dr. Marco Palma, specifically the projected average price increase from promotion of 6.3 cents per
inshell pound versus the average 2.5 cent per inshell pound cost. Overall --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
Q Dr. Norman, is that Exhibit 23 that you have before there, is that the Economic Analysis you're referring to?

A Yes, that is Exhibit 23.

Q Thank you.
A Overall, I am aware of the costs that the proposed federal marketing order may impose on my farm, and I do not believe these costs are unduly burdensome. Further, I believe that the benefits of the federal marketing order to our farm will greatly outweigh any costs associated with it. I believe I have been informed about the process of securing a federal marketing order and have been given an opportunity to participate in this process. I am currently the president of the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association. I have been authorized by the Board of the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association to testify on its behalf in support of the federal marketing order
for pecans, and I have written a letter on behalf of Louisiana Pecan Growers Association to the Secretary of Agriculture in support of the proposed federal marketing order for pecans. I'm also testifying in my individual capacity in support of the federal marketing order for pecans. In conclusion, I fully support the proposed federal marketing order for pecans and encourage the Secretary to implement the order, as proposed by the American Pecan Board. I would be happy to answer any questions.

Q Dr. Norman, is the letter from the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association attached to your written statement?

A Yes, it is.

MR. DAVIS: Your Honor, we tender
Exhibit 56.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any objection from
USDA?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your
Honor. I would note that the resume contains some references to spouse names and birthdate and
the like, and we'll redact those before it's put onto the website. To the extent that you have future exhibits that have that information, if you could remove that, and if not, we'll do that on our end.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you. We should have caught that, actually.

MS. CHILUKURI: No problem.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. DAVIS: We have agreement with USDA counsel that they're going to redact any potentially confidential information from resumes, and if necessary, we will note on the record which of the exhibits that have already been admitted have been so modified.

MS. CHILUKURI: Agreed.
MR. DAVIS: Mr. Hill and I discussed that. If I could, if you would get that letter in front of you --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I haven't admitted it yet.

MR. DAVIS: Oh, I'm sorry.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is there any
objection from the audience? Hearing no objection, Exhibit 56 is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document was received into evidence as Exhibit 56.) BY MR. DAVIS:

Q Dr. Norman, I'm putting that letter up on the overhead projector. Either from the overhead or from the copy you have in front of you, would you please read that into the record?

A Yes, this letter is addressed to the Honorable Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture. Dear Secretary Vilsack, the Board of the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to support the federal marketing order for pecans currently being promulgated by the American Pecan Board.

Our industry faces issues of price and supply instability in the market. This situation inhibits our effort to provide a consistent quality supply of pecans to domestic consumers at
a price that supports a profitable return to producers and processors. We believe that a federal marketing order will contribute to a more stable market environment that is favorable to growers, buyers, shellers and consumers. The Louisiana Pecan Growers Association goes on record in favor of the order and greatly appreciates your support.

Q Signed by?
A Respectfully submitted and signed by me, as president of the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association.

Q Dr. Norman, approximately how many members does the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association have?

A We have about 150 members.

Q We have no further questions at this time, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any
questions from USDA?
CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Good morning, Dr. Norman. Thank you for your testimony. You mentioned that you are the current president of the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Could you tell me about the activities of that association? What types of things do you provide for your constituents?

A We provide primarily education and training. One of our main goals is to support research in the field of pecan science.

Q What type of research are you currently looking at?

A We don't actually do the research, but we try to support our pecan scientists. We have, for example, pecan scientists at the LSU ag center pecan research station in Shreveport, Louisiana. We try to provide support to these guys.

Q LSU, could you define that for the record?

A LSU, Louisiana State University ag center is their agricultural section, I guess.

Q Thank you. You mentioned that you have roughly 100 members, is that correct?

A We have 100 acres in production. We have about 1,400 trees.

Q I'm referring to the membership of the association.

A Oh, I'm sorry.
Q That's okay.

A $\quad 150$ members.
Q Oh, I'm sorry. Okay, 150 members. You're our first witness from Louisiana, so could you tell us about Louisiana and pecans, just an overview of --

A Louisiana is one of the states where there are a lot of native pecans. It's a very important part of our crop is the native production. But there are a lot of improved pecans, as well. Most of our growers are small. I'm not sure that we have any growers that would qualify under the Small Business Administration's
guidelines as being a large business. I'm not sure that there would be any.

Most are small. Most of our members are not doing this full time. In fact, I would guess that about half of our members would fall under the 30-acre distinction, as well. We're primarily small growers. A lot of people that do it on the side, do it part time, and really few that depend on it for their sole source of income.

Q You mentioned the 30-acre definition, which is part of the proposed marketing order program -- 30-acre definition for grower, that is. You said roughly half would not even qualify under that definition?

A That's my guess, really. We don't collect that information. We really make no distinction between our members between large and small. We encourage anyone with an interest in pecans to be a member. Just my personal observation, I would predict that probably about half would fall under that level.

Q Is there, in your opinion, a general awareness of the proposal among your members?

A Yes, there is. We've made an effort to inform as many as possible. A lot of that has been through the efforts of the American Pecan Board in actually coming to our meetings. Mike Adams, who has testified earlier, has come to several of our meetings, both our annual conventions and our smaller educational seminars and, over the past couple of years, has come and spoken to our group about this. I actually produce a newsletter about six times a year for the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association. I have written at least one article about it for that. I've sent notices about these hearings to our members. I would say that almost all of our members also subscribe to the Pecan South magazine. We had earlier testimony about the efforts of Pecan South magazine and their efforts to educate everybody on the proposal. I think all of our members are probably familiar with this.

Q Thank you. In your experience, have you had any members of your association raise any concerns about whether or not they will be eligible to vote under the proposed program?

A Occasionally. In fact, I have -- at one of our meetings down in south Louisiana, which you may be aware is culturally a very distinct part of our country, we were having a discussion. Mike Adams had come and given his talk, and we were having a general discussion about it. One or two of the small growers said, "Why are we even talking about this? We're not big enough to vote on this." One of the fellows said, "My friend, think about it. A rising tide floats all boats." I really liked that a lot, and I tucked it into my notes from that meeting. I think that's a common conception, really, is that these people believe that no matter how small they are, this federal marketing order will have a benefit for them, as well, whether they are large enough to vote on it or not. They really feel like it's going to be a benefit.

Q Thank you. You mentioned that the pecan trees down in Louisiana are predominantly native, is that correct?

A I'm not sure of the numbers, but I think that we probably have more native pecans than improved.

Q Can you talk briefly about the growing environment in Louisiana? Is it similar to Texas, for example?

A It's similar to east Texas.
Louisiana's a pretty wet state. One of our biggest problems with pecan production is fighting things like fungal diseases. It requires a lot of input into the orchard. That's one of the big expenses that we have. My orchard is not irrigated, and I really don't feel that I've suffered. I probably could squeeze a little more production out of it by irrigating, but even during some of the years that we've called drought years, we've managed to produce crops. In general, $I$ think we have, $I$ guess, more water than most people. The native trees are kind of
everywhere, just as you'd expect. If you find a little patch of woods, likely there are going to be a lot of native pecans in it. A lot of row crop farmers, like soybean farmers and cotton farmers -- a lot of these people have pecan trees around the edges of their fields.

Pecan trees just tend to grow up in a fence row, where it doesn't get mowed, for example. So they will actually -- a lot of the production is like that. It's sort of accidental. They will make a contract with a small picker, someone who does nothing but harvest pecans in the fall, and they'll come every year and harvest around the edges of the soybean field and harvest the native pecans, and then take them and sell them and have some sort of a share arrangement with the owner of the property. That's a very common arrangement in much of Louisiana.

Q Thank you. Are you familiar with the definition of regions under the proposed program? We have them referred to as the Western, Central
and Eastern regions.
A Yes.

Q Based on your experience with the different producing types of environments throughout the production area, are you comfortable with the definition of regions and where you fall in those regions?

A Yes, I am. I feel like they really describe three fairly distinct areas in the production, in that the Central area has most of the states that have a lot of natives. That's one of the big distinctions, I think.

Then the farther east you go, to the Eastern region, like Georgia, almost exclusively improved pecans, I guess, and big farms that do a lot of intensive management, like the hedging that was described. Then the Western is completely -- their climate is different, and their cultural techniques are vastly different from ours, and they have almost no natives. I think that it makes a lot of sense the way it's been divided up.

Q Thank you. Thank you for your testimony. I have no further questions. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any more questions from USDA?

BY MR. HINMAN:

Q Don Hinman, USDA. Good morning, Dr. Norman.

A Good morning.
Q Wanted to get some additional details about your views on the benefits of the order. One of the authorities that the order would grant is 986.69, authorities regarding the handling. You had mentioned your support for the size, the quality, and packaging authorities. If size, quality and packaging standards were established, how do you think that would benefit the Louisiana pecan industry?

A I'm particularly interested in that part of it. Even though I'm a small grower, I qualify as a handler, I believe, because I take a substantial part of my crop and I shell it myself and package it and sell it mail order. I have

Internet sales and direct mail sales. Almost all of our packaging has been developed by us over the past 15 years. Without any standards, I often wonder should I be doing this better? I would welcome guidelines, I think, that would tell me this is really the best way to do this. This is what you ought to do. Through our market research, we know that this presents better to the customers and so forth. I think just on a very personal basis, I think it would be helpful to me. Also, I think, for the industry as a whole, this will help elevate pecans in the eyes of the consumers, which is something that we really need.

We have such a wonderful product. One of the biggest problems is that there's no standardization of how it's presented to the public and really very little awareness, I think, of all of the health benefits of pecans and that sort of thing. I've drifted a little bit off topic there, but did I answer your question?

Q Yes, that's very helpful and it
provided additional insights into your business, which leads me to ask another question on that: So you sell some through other channels?

A That's not an answer I can answer with just a few words, either. I actually have an arrangement. I have another grower who -- we have sort of a sharecropping arrangement, where he actually provides the input into my orchard, and he does the harvesting on a shares basis. He takes the larger part of the crop and he really sells it inshell to accumulators and that sort of thing. My share, then, I take and shell and sell retail. I really pretty much sell all of my share retail. Sometimes $I$ will also buy a little bit of his pecans to use in my retail business. I like to only sell my own pecans, or what we call Rosalie pecans, but if I have to buy those from the man who harvests them, they're still Rosalie pecans. Yes, my part of the crop is really all sold that way.

Q Thank you. You mentioned that market information. Can you explain your views on how
that would benefit the industry?
A It's just a mystery right now. It's just a mystery. You really would be amused, I think, if you could attend -- one of the things that I -- I'm sorry, let me back up just a little bit. One of my roles in the pecan business that I think doesn't show up on my resume is that for the past ten years, I have been the convention chairman first for Pecan Producers of Louisiana, and then for the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association. It also means that I've been the convention chairman for all eight of the annual tristate pecan meetings which we've had. The tristate pecan meeting is a combined effort between the Arkansas Pecan Growers Association, the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association, and the Mississippi Pecan Growers Association.

For the past eight years, we've had our annual meeting together. Arkansas and Mississippi groups are small and a little bit poorly organized, and they just can't quite put together their own annual convention, so we've
joined forces on that. We generally have the meeting in Mississippi one year and Louisiana the next, and Arkansas is sort of the stepchild.

The final event of our convention every year is very much looked forward to by all of the members, and actually also draws people from other states to come -- some people just come for our final event, which is -- we call it the Ben Littlepage Pecan Prognostication. You may have heard that word. I think my brother invented that word. Ben Littlepage is an elderly member of our organization. He's been growing pecans for longer than I've been alive, I'm sure. He has a lot of contacts all over the pecan-growing region. He's a big talker and a big listener and quite a character. He has this event. It's, like I say, our culminating event. He stands at the front of the crowd and he asks -- we go down the line. He starts with Alabama, I guess, and he says, "Is anybody here from Alabama?"

Somebody'll say, "No, but I'm from

Mississippi, and I kind of know what's going on over in Alabama." He'll say, "What do you think about the crop?" They'll say, "Well, I drove through the northern part, and it was pretty good, but in the south, they're kind of having some scab issues. I think they've got a little bit of a small crop this year." So Ben'll say, "I'm going to put down 2 million pounds for them."

Then we go to the next state, which is probably Arkansas. We go through all the states like that. That's the way the pecan prognostication works. At the end this year, I think he came up with 283 million pounds. I think you can see there's a lot of room for inaccuracy there. It's pretty much the sum of a lot of guesses. As a result, no one really has a real clue as to what's going to happen. There are bets made, and there are contracts made on those numbers. Really, the veracity of them cannot be established. I asked someone recently, "Wouldn't it be interesting to go back and look
at Ben's numbers and compare them to really what the final crop was?"

The answer is, "That wouldn't do any good because we don't really have any real data on the final crop." There's a lot of pecans that don't get counted. We'd be comparing apples to oranges or, $I$ don't know, whatever. It just wouldn't even make any sense to try to see if he was right because there's nothing to judge it by. As a result, the prices are so far -- they're just up in the air. I can't tell you right now what the prices are going to be this fall.

People ask me that. I don't have a clue. I think if we could have better data and could know really what's going to be in the crop and know really what was in last year's crop and know what was used and what was not used, then I think the decisions that could be made would make so much more sense. I'm probably not the best one to answer that question. I think the people like some of the other -- Ms. Watts that testified knows a lot more about the kind of
contracts that you have to make going forward and all that. I'm a pretty little guy in all this, but I do have a lot of experience in watching those numbers get made, and I can tell you that they're pretty much grabbed out of the air.

Q We greatly appreciate the richness of your response and thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

BY MS. VARELA:
Q Good morning, Jen Varela, USDA. You piqued my interest a little when you mentioned the arrangement that you have on your particular farm. If you don't mind informing me -- teaching me some new things this morning, if you could look at the definition of grower, which is Section 986.16.

MR. HINMAN: Do you happen to know that section number?

MS. VARELA: .16. It's up there on the screen, if that's easier to read.

BY MS. VARELA:
Q If you could, Dr. Norman, just take a look at that. I'd like to know your impression of who would qualify as the grower in a situation like yours.

A That is interesting. I took a look at all this when it first came out with those questions in mind. I think if you look at $A$, "Grower is synonymous with producer. It means any person engaged within the production area in a proprietary capacity in the production of pecans if such person, A, owns an orchard and harvests its pecans for sale, even if a custom harvester is used." I think under that Part A, I really qualify as a grower because $I$ own an orchard, and I use someone to harvest my pecans. I think I would fit there.
$B$ is a lessee of a pecan orchard and has the right to sell the harvest. I think that the fellow I have the contract with to manage my pecans fits under that one. So in a sense, I think that he and I are both growers. You might
just say that proportionately, I'm a smaller grower than he is because of our arrangement, that he has a larger portion of the crop.

Q Would you characterize that arrangement as a partnership?

A Yes, I think it's considered a partnership. We have a contract. Sharecropping is a very old, traditional means of -arrangement in farming, as I'm sure you know. It's nothing unusual at all.

Q Would you say that it's pretty prevalent in your area, or in the State of Louisiana?

A I think there are just a lot of different arrangements. I don't know how common my arrangement is. I know, for example, the fellow that $I$ have a contract with also has a contract with another owner. Theirs is a little bit different because they don't do any retail, so they simply split the crop and each sell their portions. That's another person. I'm sure there are others, but it's one of many types of
arrangements.

Q Thank you very much. That was very illuminating.

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:
Q Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Dr. Norman, you mentioned this tristate conference that you are a part of. One of the states that participate, $I$ believe, is Mississippi, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I'm not sure if we'll have any
witnesses from Mississippi, so I'm wondering if you would be comfortable telling us what you know about Mississippi and the pecan industry or the growing environment in Mississippi?

A I know a little bit just from making friends with these people at meetings and whatnot. I think it's very similar to Louisiana. Again, they're sort of a mirror image of Louisiana, being we straddle both sides of the Mississippi River. It's the Mississippi River Valley that has the native pecans. Lots and lots
of natives in Mississippi.
I do think when they were making the distinction between the Eastern, Central and Western areas that we talked about earlier, I think there was some concern over which zone to put Mississippi in. I believe they did end up in the Central region. That makes the most sense to me. They are much more culturally similar, I think, to Louisiana than to Alabama, for example, on the other side of them. I think their practices are probably similar. I think they have mostly small, part-time growers, very few real large farms.

Q Thank you. At these tristate
conventions, was the proposed program discussed at all?

A Oh, yes. These meetings -- once again, Mike Adams started coming -- as soon as this American Pecan Board was formed, Mike Adams started coming to give us talks. He's really helped illuminate all of this for us at those meetings.

Q I realize that you are not from Mississippi or not part of an organization that is based in Mississippi, but in your opinion, would you say that there's a general acceptance of the proposed definition of grower that determines who would be eligible to vote? Is that widely understood in Mississippi, in your opinion?

A I'm not sure I'm really qualified to answer that, but I know that the people that attended our tristate meetings from Mississippi, in general, seemed to be of the same mindset as the Louisiana people and were really in agreement and in favor of the order. I'm not sure that we really ever -- I discussed with any of them the actual point of whether they would be eligible to vote or anything, but the ones that I've talked to are all in favor of the federal marketing order.

Q Thank you. Yesterday we had testimony from Mr. Dan York. I believe he's from Arkansas. I believe at one point in his testimony he said
that the bids for native pecans are below the cost of production oftentimes. Can you speak to that experience in Louisiana?

A No because I don't really have any personal experience in production costs for natives. Let me back up, I guess a little bit. We have some natives on our farm, some that are very large and occasionally produce a lot of pecans. But most years, we don't even consider it profitable to go pick the pecans, even though we've not put any other production into the pecan. Just the simple act of picking the pecans we consider to be too much effort for what the price is. That's me. Most of the native production in Louisiana, I think, is simply picked. I think there are very few people in Louisiana that spray natives or fertilize natives. I think in general, people tend to put very little input into the natives, but even the cost of just the harvesting is considered by many to be, some years, just breaking even. Just by the effort of the diesel spent and the man hours
spent picking the pecans is not worth it for the price that they're getting.

Q Thank you. If the proposed marketing order had the anticipated benefit of increasing prices, both for native and improved pecans, do you think that would have an impact on the current mindset towards whether or not it's profitable to pick those natives?

A I really do. I think if we only see the very conservative rise in value that was predicted in Exhibit 23, it might not make very much difference, but I think that there probably will be more benefit from the marketing order. For example, I think that a portion of the efforts by the American Pecan Council could be, and probably will be, spent specifically researching what can be done to improve the marketability of native pecans. I think that could make a huge difference. These pecans are really very wonderful, but they're very tricky. They're hard to deal with. They're very hard to track. They're hard to pick out. It's hard to
separate the meat from the wood. But it's a wonderful, wonderful nut, really.

I think most people agree it has a higher oil content than the improved pecans. There are going to be some real good uses for the native pecans that $I$ think will really elevate them, but we have to research that and spend some money and time marketing that. I think that in the long run, the benefits from the federal marketing order, the relative benefits may be even bigger for the natives than for the improved pecans.

Q Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions? BY MR. HINMAN:

Q Don Hinman, USDA. Follow up on one of your comments. You mentioned the higher oil content of natives. Could you talk more about that and what that brings to the market?

A I'm not sure. I think most people
agree that the natives have a higher oil content. I don't know the numbers on that. I think a lot of people attribute this to making them taste better, for example. Again, I'm not an expert on taste. I'm not sure $I$ can tell the difference between varieties like some people can in the taste. Some of it may be psychological.

I think that natives maybe taste
better than improved pecans, but I'm not willing to spend the extra effort to shell one to eat it, to tell you the truth. It's that difficult on most of them, even though there is a lot of variation among natives. Almost all of them, the shell is very hard, and they're very small, and they don't want to release that meat very easily. Anyway, I think there's general agreement there's more oil. Should maybe we just use the natives for producing pecan oil? Maybe, but I think there's a lot more to it than that. In other words, I think that if people could be -- companies, even, could be aware that this product does have maybe a little bit different
taste, maybe a little better taste, it could be specifically marketed to make them more attractive to consumers. I'm not sure that's answering your question.

Q Yes, that was a fine answer, and I appreciate it. Thank you. No further questions.

WITNESS: It's a little bit difficult.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

MR. DAVIS: Yes, Your Honor, let me follow up.

BY MR. DAVIS:
Q I think most people in the industry
know about the tristate arrangement, but I
believe you may be the first witness that has testified about that, so let me get a little bit more information. Do you have a rough idea of approximately how many members there are in the tristate organization?

A It's not an organization. The
tristate is just a convention. It's just a
three-way convention that we have. Those three organizations, the Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi pecan growers associations just get together and have their annual meeting together. We started this, like I say, eight years ago, just partly as an effort to increase our attendance at the Louisiana meeting, and partly as an effort to help out those two smaller organizations, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Traditionally and historically, I
think before there even -- I may be not real accurate on the details of the Arkansas and Mississippi organization, but I think that before I was involved, I think for a long time, there were no growers' organizations in Arkansas and Mississippi. I think those growers tended to belong to the Louisiana Pecan Growers Association, which is an old organization. Our organization was started in 1926. We're almost as old as Texas. So a lot of those growers belonged to our group.

From what $I$ hear, there was an effort
to have them form their own state organizations really when things like some federal programs came about that needed to be directed to an individual state. I don't know the names of those programs, but you all probably do. There are sometimes federal funds that can be used for specialty crops in a given state. For example, Arkansas needed to have their own growers association so that they could try to get some of those funds. I think that's probably when they really started their own organizations. Now, a grower in Arkansas, some of those people still belong to Louisiana Pecan Growers because they realized that we were more organized and we do a lot more stuff than Arkansas does, but they're also kind of trying to get theirs off the ground and all that.

We really saw this as an opportunity to kind of help them become organized and realize that they like to be part of us, and they could kind of participate with us, even though they were trying to be their own organizations. We
had this meeting. It's very simple. It's a two-day meeting. We usually start on a Thursday morning with an orchard tour.

Our growers really like to start off with an experience in the field. We meet in someone's orchard and get to look at their trees and hear about their practices and look at their equipment, maybe see some of their equipment run. Then we'll often have lunch right there in the orchard. It's a great social event, too. Then after lunch, we'll migrate back to wherever the convention is really being held. Last month, we met in Natchez, Mississippi. They have a very nice convention center there. We went back in the afternoon on Thursday and we had exhibitors there set up with -- showing us equipment and that sort of thing.

Then we broke out and had an hour for the three state organizations to have their annual membership meeting. So each of the three states did that, and then following that, there was an hour for board meetings, so each of the
three organizations had their separate board meetings. Then we had a social event Thursday night. Then Friday is all devoted to education. We have an education program with scientists and so forth all day Friday, culminating in the Ben Littlepage prognostication.

That's how it's set up. There are no members to the tristate. It's not an
organization. It's strictly a convention. Then at the end of it, if we've made a little bit of money, we distribute that to the three organizations and that sort of thing, but there are no members in the tristate. It's just a meeting.

Q Thank you, that was very helpful.
Give us an idea, in round numbers, how many people attended the tristate meeting this year?

A We had about 150 people attend for this year.

Q I believe you have touched on this, but Mr. Adams, and perhaps other board members from the American Pecan Board, have appeared at
tristate meetings, have they not?
A Yes, that's right.
Q Was it your testimony that there seemed to be widespread and enthusiastic support for the proposed marketing order from those that attended that meeting?

> A Yes, I would say that. Certainly
there's no vote taken or anything like that, but Mike would give his talk and there's a lot of opportunity to ask questions. Mike's very eloquent at doing that. So people had plenty of time to talk about it and have their questions aired and any concerns and that sort of thing. I would just say from the general tone of the discussion that yes, there seemed to be very general agreement in favor of the marketing order.

Q We've asked this question of some other organizations. I'll ask it to you, but first, as president of Louisiana Pecan Growers Association, do you see any potential conflict between the proposed marketing order and the
mission and purpose and efforts of the Louisiana pecan growers, or do you see the federal
marketing order as complimentary to that?
A Oh, I very definitely see it as complimentary.

Q How about the mission and work of the tristate organization? Do you see any conflict in that organization's mission or goals and the proposed federal marketing order for pecans?

A As I say, there's really no tristate organization, so it has no goals. It's simply a meeting. But I really think that it -- I would have to say that I can't speak for Mississippi and Arkansas organizations, but I do feel that their goals are very similar to ours, so I would have to say that in my opinion, the federal marketing order would be complimentary to those organizations, as well, Arkansas and Mississippi pecan growers associations.

Q Thank you so much, Dr. Norman. I have no further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more

USDA questions? Does anyone in the audience have a question for Dr. Norman?

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, we'd like to now call Glenn Honaker to the witness stand. WHEREUPON,

GLENN HONAKER
was called as a witness by Counsel for the Proponent and, having been first dully sworn, assumed the witness stand, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS :

Q Mr. Honaker, thank you for being with us today. I understand you're from Ft. Stockton, Texas. Where is Ft. Stockton?

A Ft. Stockton's a long way from Dallas.

It is 460 miles west on Interstate 10. We are approximately halfway between San Antonio and El Paso, so it's a good watering hole for people as they're traveling.

Q I'm not very familiar with the geography of Texas, but tell me approximately how
long it took you to get here to testify.
A It took me about eight hours.
Q Did you have a co-pilot with you, I hope?

A Yes, sir, I did. I don't do Dallas traffic well.

Q We appreciate you making the effort to be here today. Have a couple of preliminary things that $I$ would like to call to your attention as a basis for your testimony. Have you received and reviewed Exhibit 1 in these hearings, which is a notice prepared by the USDA that contains the proposed federal marketing order for pecans?

A Yes, sir, I have.
Q Thank you. Have you received and reviewed what's been marked Exhibit 23 in these hearings, which is an executive summary of the analysis -- economic analysis by Dr. Marco Palma?

A Yes, sir, I have.
Q Thank you. I understand you've prepared a statement for us. Would you please
read it into the testimony?
A Okay, thank you, sir.
Q Thank you.

A First of all, good morning, and since we're in Texas, howdy, glad to have you all here. My name is Glenn Honaker. It's spelled G-L-E-N-N $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}$. As was stated, I am from Ft. Stockton, Texas. I've worked at Belding Farms since 1975. I've been farm manager at Belding Farms since 1994.

Attached, I believe you all have a copy of my resume. A little bit about Belding Farms. It's a pecan farm located about eight miles southwest of Ft. Stockton, Texas. We have over 2,205 acres of pecans currently in production. Last year we produced over 4.4 million pounds of pecans, with a ten-year average of about 5.25 million pounds of pecans. On our farm, we grow improved varieties of pecans, more than $\$ 750,000$ of annual gross revenues from pecans.

Under the Small Business

Administration guidelines, we would be considered a large pecan grower. I have reviewed the economic analysis summary prepared by Dr. Marco Palma. That's Exhibit 23, I believe. The projected average price increase from promotion of 6.3 cents per inshell pound versus the average 2.5 cents per inshell pound cost. Overall, I am aware of the cost that a federal marketing order might impose on the farm, and I do not believe these costs are unduly burdensome. Further, I believe that the benefits of the federal marketing order to the farm would greatly outweigh any cost associated with it.

In recent years, I have seen wide
variation in the prices we have received from our pecan crop. Such wide variation in prices makes it extremely difficult to plan for future
operations of the farm. While prices for pecans go up and down dramatically from year to year, the costs of production have all steadily increased over the years. The cost of
fertilizer, insecticides and equipment have all
increased in recent years, regardless of the price we received for our crop.

Further, like of accurate market information on the anticipated size of a pecan crop in any given year also makes it difficult to negotiate a fair price for our crop and to make reasonable business decisions about the investments in the farm. Increased price stability and more accurate market information would greatly benefit the farm. I think our farm, and the industry, would also benefit in the future from grade, size, quality, packaging, shipping protocols, and other handling requirements, as we compete with other tree nuts for shelf space and consumer attention.

I understand that under the proposed order, only growers with more than 30 acres of pecans or more than 50,000 pounds of average production per year over the last four years will be allowed to vote on the proposed order. In my opinion, this threshold is reasonable because a grower that does not meet this threshold is not a
commercial grower. Any grower that is smaller than the proposed threshold cannot justify the cost inherent in such a small production and is most probably merely a seller of pecans from older trees that happen to be on his or her property.

I am currently a board member of the Western Pecan Growers Association and a current board member of the Texas Pecan Board. Also, I am a past president of the Western Pecan Growers Association, as well as the past president of the Texas Pecan Growers Association. The proposed American Pecan Council will in no way conflict with the Texas Pecan Growers Association or the Western Pecan Growers Association, which are local growers' associations. In all cases, I think the American Pecan Council will be a helpful coordinating organization to the man grower associations in the production area.

I have been informed about the process of securing a federal marketing order, and I have been given an opportunity to participate in this
process. On behalf of the Texas Pecan Board, we have written a letter to Secretary Vilsack supporting the proposed marketing order. I do have a copy of this letter with me and attached. If I may, I would like to read that at this time. Dear Secretary Vilsack, the Texas Pecan Board wishes to express our support of the federal marketing order for pecans being promulgated by the American Pecan Board. Our industry has and continues to face issues of price and supply instability in the market. This situation inhibits our effort to provide a consistent quality supply of pecans to domestic consumers that supports a profitable return to producers and processors. We believe that a federal marketing order will contribute to a more stable market environment that is favorable to growers, buyers, sellers and consumers. The Texas Pecan Board goes on record in favor of the order and greatly appreciates your support. It's signed by Mike Adams, president of the Texas Pecan Board, and myself, Glenn Honaker, vice
president of the Texas Pecan Board. I believe you all have a copy of this.

Q Thank you, Mr. Honaker.
MR. QUIROS: We just had a few questions, Your Honor.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q The first is I want to say when we talk about costs, and in your testimony, you say the cost of two and a half cents for improved pecans. You agree that only handlers pay the assessments, is that true?

A Yes, sir. The handlers are assessed with -- are required to pay the assessment.

Q When you're thinking about the cost, is it true that what you mean is that in a worst case, a handler may pay you two and a half cents less per pound for your crop because of their increased assessment cost?

A Yes, sir. As with most things from a new car to a new pair of boots, the cost of doing business is going to get passed on to the consumer.

Q Thank you, Mr. Honaker. You gave testimony today with regard to the Western Pecan Growers Association and the Texas Pecan Growers Association is in no way conflicting with the perspective and proposed American Pecan Council. I want to focus your attention. You didn't make a statement about the Texas Pecan Board. I'd like to ask you a little bit, if you can, to take some time to describe what the Texas Pecan Board does, and what their function is inside of the state checkoff program, maybe ask you a question or two about that.

> A All right, sir. I will attempt to answer that. The Texas Pecan Board is a commodity Board under the auspices of the Texas Department of Agriculture. We are given the authority to assess an assessment on each pound of pecans that is sold in the State of Texas, be it improved or native pecans. The program is, as Glenn Honaker's words, a quasi-voluntary program, in that each grower is -- handler, excuse me, is required to pay the assessment set by the Board,
but a simple letter of request for refund can be submitted, and the refunds will be returned and given back to the grower. This Board, through limited funds, has been able to have some promotions of Texas pecans. We specifically promote Texas pecans.

We have participated on cooperative
ventures within a generic promotion for all pecans, but we feel, as our Board feels, that we have positive influence on the price of pecans in the State of Texas since we've been in existence. I hope that answered your question.

Q Yes, I've got a follow up. As I
understand it, it's one-half cent per inshell
pound. Is that what the requested --
A That is correct.

Q It's only applied to farms of more
than 30 acres?
A Fifteen acres (Simultaneous speaking.)
Q One of the things that we're curious about is how the proposed American Pecan Council might impact the work of the Texas Pecan Board if
part of the authorities, as you've read in
Exhibit 1, are promotion -- generic promotion -research, marketing and promotion? How will that be decided? Let me rephrase the question.

Knowing that about the proposed federal marketing order for pecans, that promotion is important, and that the Texas Pecan Board's in promotion, how will the work of the proposed American Pecan Council affect the work of the Texas Pecan Board?

A I believe -- and I'm one Board member on an 11-person Board representing Texas growers -- but in my opinion, it will greatly enhance the efforts of the Texas Pecan Board. The American Pecan Council will be able to do much greater research than our small Board can do. That research will be available to us to utilize in our promotion to better distribute the information to the consumer. By and large, I think it will greatly enhance the program.

Q Will the Board of the Texas Pecan Board ultimately make that decision?

A The ultimate decision will be made by
the Texas Pecan (Simultaneous speaking.)

Q But this is your opinion as a Board member?

A This is strictly my opinion, yes.

Q I understand. How much money, just a range, did the Texas Pecan Board collect last year and use in promotion?

A We collected -- and this is just round figures. I don't have them with me, but around \$85, 000 .

Q $\$ 85,000$ to promote Texas pecans?

A Yes.

Q And do the other good work that you
all have been doing?

A Yes.

Q Thank you, Mr. Honaker.

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, I'd like to
tender Mr. Honaker's testimony at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Exhibit 57?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir, Exhibit 57.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is there any
objection from USDA?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your

Honor.


#### Abstract

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is there any objection from the audience? Exhibit 57 is admitted into the record. (Whereupon, the above-referred to document was received into evidence as Exhibit 57.)


JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: No other questions, Your Honor, at this time. Reserve.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does USDA have any questions?

CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:
Q Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Good morning, Mr. Honaker. Thank you for your testimony.

A Good morning.
Q I actually just have one quick
question. I think your testimony was very complete, thank you. You did mention that under
the Texas Department of Ag Commission for pecans that there is an assessment rate in effect, and that there's also sort of a refund policy there, if that's requested. Do you anticipate that if the proposed program is put into effect and assessments are collected under that program, will that have an impact on the assessment collection under the Texas Commission?

A That is a very good question.
Personally, I do not know. I do not expect it will. I can speak from my own operation, Belding Farms. That's about the only one I can speak from. I feel the more promotion and research and getting in front of the consumer we can have, the better it is. Our operation will continue to support the Texas pecan. What the rest of the growers decide to do, that's going to be their decision, not mine.

Q Right, thank you. I understand that. I just was wondering if you had an opinion to share with us. The other question $I$ have is in general, is it your impression that the current
constituents of the Texas Pecan Board, are they satisfied with the activities of the Texas --

A I'm sorry?

Q Are they satisfied? Do they feel that there's a benefit attached to the assessment that they're paying?

A Yes. The majority are satisfied that there is a benefit with the money they're spending. There's always a squeaky wheel out there that is going to be against it if you give them free ice cream on 100-degree day. It could be the wrong flavor. We have always got that to contend with. We're always under that scrutiny. We try to take Abe Lincoln's approach. We're going to please some of the people some of the time, all of the people some of the time, and sometimes we're not going to please any of them, but we try hard.

Q Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions? BY MR. HINMAN :

Q Don Hinman, USDA. I'm going to focus on the specific benefits that you have mentioned. Similar to asking other witnesses, you've made clear your views on promotion, and you have mentioned a few other benefits. I wanted to get a bit more details on your views. You mentioned, in particular, the grade, size, quality, and packaging authorities that would come under the order. That would be under 986.69. If there were grade, size and quality standards established, for example, could you explain how you think those standards would benefit the industry?

A Yes, sir. To do that, I kind of need to digress a little bit to our current standards.

In the industry, it appears, through my experience, I have seen that various processor groups or marketing groups have different standards that are not uniform across the pecan belt. We have different names in Texas for certain qualities of pecans than they do in

Georgia. We are not comparing them on a uniform basis throughout the pecan belt. Any time, in my opinion, you can have a descriptive program or procedure and process that is uniformly used across the industry, it will benefit all of the industry in having that uniformity of nomenclature.

Q Thank you. One other question. You mentioned something about more accurate market information, and you particularly mentioned crop size. If you could provide some details of what other types of market information would be helpful and how those would benefit the industry.

A Yes, I can. Dr. Norman did a fine job of explaining the guesstimates that we have on the crop size. Quite frankly, Louisiana does a guesstimate. Texas does a guesstimate. National pecan seller does a guesstimate. Then they throw them all in the pot and throw them all out, sometimes. In addition to our crop estimates and developing, again, a uniform basis for getting a crop estimate throughout the industry, the pecan
belt, a big influence on our crop pricing is the carry-in from the previous year, pecans stored in cold storage and coming out in this marketing year.

We have numbers that are very inconsistent with what we see after the fact. There's a large margin of error. In this program, if we could get accurate reporting from each of the storage facilities, it would greatly enhance our knowledge of the crop we have coming in, the supply, and the demand that are going to go inherent with that to assist in our pricing.

Q We greatly appreciate your responses.
Thank you. No further questions.
BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q Mr. Honaker, I had a question for you
about the assessments under the Texas Pecan

Board. Did you say that growers who have 15
acres or more are assessed, is that correct?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Obviously under this proposed
marketing order growers would not be assessed,
but those growers with 15 acres also would not have the opportunity to vote. Do you have an understanding, or have you had a chance to talk to those growers who have 15 to 29 acres and their impressions of how they would benefit or would not benefit from this order, their opinions about it?

A I have visited with some of them at our regional meetings. They are in favor of the federal marketing order. I have had no one -the occasional person that says, "I'm not getting a vote," but that is very uncommon. Most people understand the reasons the proposed order was written in the manner it was written, as I stated earlier. Any operation with less than 30 acres is not going to be able to afford the infrastructure and the inputs into the operation that are necessary to have it be considered a commercial operation.

Q Thank you. I also have a question about 32 of the marketing order, Regions, if you could take a look at that.

PARTICIPANT: It would be 986.32.

BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q Texas is listed under the Central region. I understand that you're a current Board member of the Western Pecan Growers Association. Since Texas is such a large state, I just wanted more of an understanding of western Texas versus eastern Texas and the cultural challenges between those two areas, if it's more western, if it's more central, or if it's more eastern.

A Texas is a large state. You fold it over and it's in the Atlantic Ocean. You fold it the other way, it's in the Pacific Ocean. We cover the whole band of climatic conditions. The western part of the state -- I'm going to delineate from the Pecos River west -- is very arid. It's a desert-type environment, hot, dry, average rainfall of 11 inches a year. All of our agricultural crops are irrigated.

We can't rely on rainfall to have a significant effect on the production of our crops, whether they be pecans or cotton or
whatever. The middle part of the state is a mix of the two, having more moderate rainfall. In Texas, we have the eastern part of the state is a mix of native pecan production and improved varieties. The western part of the state is predominantly planted improved orchards. Yes, my cultural practices on Belding Farms are more closely aligned with what they do in the Western growing region -- New Mexico, Arizona, California -- but I think it was a very wise decision made the Board Steering Committee to divide into the regions that we have because we do not want to split the State of Texas into two different regions in this marketing order.

We want to be aligned in the proper part that we are. The percentage of the state that falls into the West would be more similar to the Western growing regions. It's much smaller than the part of the state that falls into the states of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas that is in the Central region. I think it was a very well thought out process to align
us in the Central division.

Q Thank you, sir.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any --

WITNESS: You wrote it; I didn't.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more

USDA questions? Mr. Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: No further questions,

Your Honor, for this witness.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I do have one
question, just out of curiosity. On the assessment that Ms. Chilukuri was just asking about, $I$ think in your testimony you said the payers of the assessment can request its return.

WITNESS: Yes, in the Texas.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: In the Texas, yes.

What percentage of that assessment is returned, typically?

WITNESS: Actually, $I$ can't tell you exactly. I can tell you this. When we first started the program back in 1998, we had numerous requests for return of their assessment. The last two years, I don't believe we've had any.

I'm looking to her to get confirmation, but that's my memory, and she confirmed it. We have had no requests. (Simultaneous speaking) that would convey that they are supportive. We have earned their support.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: The program has proved itself?

WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: They've recognized
its value? Okay, thank you. Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: No further questions.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA, any more
questions? Are there any questions from the audience? With no questions, Mr. Honaker, you're excused. Thank you.

MR. DAVIS: Your Honor, the Proponent Group's next witness will be Mr. John Turner. I understand he just selected this time to take a quick break, but he'll be right in. We'll get the exhibits marked for him.

WHEREUPON,
JOHN TURNER
was called as a witness by Counsel for the Proponent and, having been first dully sworn, assumed the witness stand, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAVIS:
Q Good morning, Mr. Turner. Thank you so much for being here today. Would you please state your full name and spell it for the record?

A John Turner, J-O-H-N T-U-R-N-E-R.

Q Thank you, and thank you, also, for leaning into the microphone there so everybody can hear you in the audience. Do you also have, at the witness table there with you, a copy of Exhibit 23, which is the Economic Analysis by Dr.

## Palma?

A Yes.

Q And Exhibit 1, which is the published version of the proposed federal marketing order?

A Yes.

Q Okay, thank you. Mr. Turner, do I understand that you have a written statement
you'd like to deliver?
A Yes.

Q Could you please do so?

A I live in Texarkana, Arkansas. I am the heir and operator of the Nash-Turner Ranch. In the early 1900s, my maternal Grandfather Nash, and my paternal Grandfather Turner purchased their farms next door to each other. Today, the Nash-Turner Ranch has three pecan farms in Miller County, Arkansas. We have over 250 acres of pecans in production. Last year, we produced 80,000 pounds of pecans. On our farm we grow 97 percent natives and 3 percent improved variety pecans. Attached is my resume. Nash-Turner Ranch has less than $\$ 750,000$ in annual gross revenue from pecans and, therefore, under the Small Business Administration guidelines, we are classified as a small business.

Q Mr. Turner, can I interrupt you just for a second? You say that we have your resume here, but there's a couple things on your resume that kind of leaped out at me that I'd like you
maybe to explain to the group here. In addition to owning and managing the pecan farms, I believe you've had some direct experience as a county agent, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Tell us about how you became a county agent and perhaps what your duties were, particularly as it regards pecans?

A Okay. When I finished college, I stayed out of school for one year, then I got a call to be an ag teacher, West Helena, Arkansas. I stayed there 14 years, and I was like the old cow when the gate opened. The first opportunity I got, I quit and moved back to Miller County because of our pecan farms. I worked there as an extension agent for 26 years, over 20 years directly on pecans. Through those years, I worked with planting pecans in place with nuts, planting seedling nuts, grafting, pruning, training, fertilize, pest control. At present, I'm working with crowded native orchards.

I'm attempting to show the producers
that by thinning those orchards, cleaning out some of those trees, that they'll have a higher production rate. My job, I give them orchard enhancement and maximum production. When I was young, we picked up pecans for everything. We didn't have any management plans, so when the native pecans produced, then we picked them up. If they didn't produce, we'll pick cotton or pick potatoes or tomatoes or whatever we had. We went to college on pecans.

When my siblings would get ready to go to college, my mother would tell us all the pecans we pick up, we're going to give it to them to go to college. It was eight of us at that particular time all went to college, but all didn't finish, but pecans helped push us through college. When I got married, my wife, she moved in with my parents and she picked up pecans. Matter of fact, we had a Hatfield and McCoy situation and pecans settled that. I was a very young man and we would pick up all our pecans because we were pecan rustlers. We didn't waste
any time. We had ice, snow, it didn't make any difference. We could go get those pecans.

I'll say the other side of the fence
was the Hatfields, and we were the McCoys. My parents and those older people, they never got along. They would fight. They would cut fence, shoot horses, cows, all type of things, but I was never involved. We picked up all our pecans, so I got on my old bicycle and I rode it over there and asked the guy, I said, "Could I pick up some of your pecans?" I was about maybe this tall. He said --

Q Gesturing about three and a half feet. A Yes. He said, "Yes, boy." I said, "Give me two sacks." He looked at me and gave me two sacks. He said when I left, his wife told him, "He's going to steal a sack full." That evening, I came up to his house and said, "Did you go drive over there and pick up my pecans? I had two full sacks standing upside the tree. He said, "Boy, how'd you pick up all those pecans? How did you do it?" I said, "I just picked them
up." I said, "May I bring my siblings tomorrow?" I said sisters and brothers. He said, "Yes." I brought the army. We cleaned that place out. We picked up so many he had to give us half of them. He couldn't pay us, so he brought us home. That's when he met my dad on good terms. They started talking. When they both passed away -my dad lived almost 104 years -- they were friends, so pecans settled that dispute.

Q Mr. Turner, you have confirmed that your resume does not add the color that is necessary to explain your experience with pecans. It sounds like in summary, pecans educated you, and also led to peace (Simultaneous speaking.)

A Certainly did.
Q We've had many virtues of pecans, but this is the first we've heard of that, so thank you for that background. If you would continue on, I think in your next paragraph, you refer to the economic analysis, and that is the same as Exhibit 23, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay, please continue.
A I reviewed the Economic Analysis
Summary prepared by Dr. Marco Palma, specifically the projected the average price increase from promotion of 6.3 cents per inshell pound for improved varieties and 3.6 cents per inshell pound for natives versus the average 2.5 cents and 1.5 cents per inshell pound costs.

Respectfully, overall, $I$ am aware of the cost that the proposed federal marketing order may impose on my farm, and I do not believe those costs are unduly burdensome. Further, I believe that the benefits of the federal marketing order to my farm will greatly outweigh any costs associated with it.

Q Let me interrupt you again, if I
could. You say you work with a lot of small pecan growers in and around your area, and those are primarily natives. You're working with them on trying to increase their production by thinning and the like, is that correct?

A Right, but I also work with improved
varieties.
Q Let's just focus again -- well either on natives or improved, working with pecan
farmers in your area, $I$ believe if we dug down into Dr. Palma's economic analysis here, he was estimating that for a small farmer, if these increases took place, that might increase their income by, in round numbers, around \$2,800, something like this. Would a $\$ 2,800$ increase -even at that modest amount, would that positively affect the lives of the pecan farmer you know in your area?

A Absolutely it would because a lot of the smaller farms, most years, their profit might not be much more than that. It would certainly help them. Matter of fact, I was working a pecan farm before I got here. I was telling the owner where I was going. He said, "John, if that could happen, that would be good." Something like that could help. He said, "Anything you need, you let me know." He said, "Anything you need," he said, "Just whatever can happen like that," he said,
"It would be good for the pecan industry." Q Thank you so much. Go ahead, continue.

A I'm trying to see where I stopped. In recent years, I have seen wide variations in the prices I have received for my pecan crop. It is hard to negotiate when you don't know what the price is. Such wide variations in pricing makes it extremely difficult to plan for the future operation of my farm. While prices for pecans go up and down dramatically from year to year, my costs of production have steadily increased. Costs of fertilizer, insecticide and equipment, also in labor, have all increased in recent years.

I have been giving advice about pecan farming for over 26 years, but one area that I could not give advice on was the market, due to the instability. The lack of accurate market information on the anticipated size of the pecan crop in any given year also makes it difficult for me to negotiate a fair price for my crop and
to make reasonable business decisions about investments in my farm.

Increased price stability and more accurate marketing information will greatly benefit my small family operation. I think my farm and the industry would also benefit in the future from grade, size, quality, packaging and other handling requirements as we compete with other tree nuts for shelf space and consumer attention. I also understand that under the proposed order, only growers with more than 30 acres of pecans, or more than 50 pounds of average production per year over the last four years will be allowed to vote on the proposed order.

Q Let me interrupt you again. I think you misspoke. It's 50,000 pounds.

A Right, 50,000 pounds. What did I say?
Q Fifty.
A Fifty pounds?
Q Yes.

A Okay, 50,000 pounds of average
production per year, over the last four years, would be allowed to vote on the proposed order.

In my opinion, this threshold is reasonable because a grower that does not meet the threshold is not a commercial grower.

Any grower that is smaller than the proposed threshold cannot justify the costs inherent in such a small production. The American Pecan Board has kept me informed about his efforts to propose a federal marketing order. Then he personally visited with me to explain the federal marketing order. I feel like I have been informed about the process and have been given the opportunity to participate. In conclusion, I fully support the proposed federal marketing order for pecan and encourage the Secretary to implement the order, as proposed by the American Pecan Board, so if there are any questions -Q Mr. Turner, thank you so much.

MR. DAVIS: First, let me tender
Exhibit 58, the testimony of Mr. Turner and his curriculum vitae.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA have any objection?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I note that this also has some PII in it -- personally identifiable information.

MR. DAVIS: Does it?
MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, that's correct, and we'll redact that before it's (Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. DAVIS: I thought I had scrubbed that one. I'm sorry, Your Honor. I didn't get that.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Very first line.
MR. HILL: Yes, Your Honor, we intend to scrub it on all of the witnesses who have that personal --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Okay. Is there any objection from the audience? No objection? Exhibit 58 is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as Exhibit 58.)

MR. DAVIS: We have no questions at this time, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA have any questions?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:
Q Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Good morning, Mr. Turner.

A Good morning.
Q Thank you for your testimony. I've taken a moment to review your resume, which is attached to your statement. I have to say it's very, very impressive, and I would like to ask you about some of your experiences, and also some of your writings and how, perhaps, your experience relates to the proposed program. Would that be okay?

A Yes.

Q Okay, great. The first direction I want to go is I looked at the list of your
writings and it indicates that you have written on the subject of backyard pecan production, and that you have also done some work with farmers' markets. In your testimony, you stated that you do understand the proposed definition of grower to be a minimum of 30 acres and 50,000 pounds of production, but given your background with backyard production, how does background production fit with the proposed definition of grower? Can you describe what background production means (Simultaneous speaking) backyard, I'm sorry. I need more coffee.

A Actually, I went from backyard production to landscape production. This is a homeowner got a relatively nice-size yard, maybe one, two, three pecan trees in their landscape. We call this backyard production. We went to landscape production because most -- when you see a pecan tree in a yard, it's part of the landscape. I had people that would call me and ask me questions about pecans, and that was what I would ask them, is this commercial or backyard
production or landscape production? Because if it was backyard production, I recommended certain varieties to them, varieties that did not need a lot of doctoring because they didn't have the equipment to spray them or the know-how. The people who had the equipment didn't have time to go and spray one or two trees. I would recommend varieties that would be resistant to certain diseases, mainly diseases.

Q Thank you. So the proposed threshold of 30 acres and 50,000 pounds of production, does that fit with your experience of the threshold between commercial production and this backyard production category?

A Yes, it does. I started off, when I moved back to our farm -- we were just picking up what comes, so we didn't make enough money to take care of equipment and pesticides and labor and all of that. We couldn't justify being a commercial producer. But as our management level increased our production, then I was able to buy equipment, shakers and harvesters and rakes and
so on like that, but I could not have done that making a small amount of production, so I support it.

Q Thank you. Can you tell me about your work with producers who produce for a farmers' market?

A Producers that produce for the farmers' market?

Q Correct.
A At present, we don't have any
producers at the market that I organize. Our market is what you call a fresh market. You sell it if you produce it only. A lot of our truck patch farmers, they don't produce pecans, but they have sold some there, and there are some who planted pecans waiting on them to get ready to sell at the market. But you can't go out and buy pecans and bring them to our market and sell them. Our theory was that Texarkana is not suffering for vegetables, but Texarkana is suffering for fresh vegetables. We try to keep our market a fresh market.

Q Thank you. You also appear to have quite a bit of experience with what $I$ would describe as management of organizations, or perhaps even non-profit type of organizations. I see in your resume that you have experience in writing bylaws, training folks how to run effective meetings, and looking at meeting procedures and parliamentary procedures. If you could take a moment and turn your attention to Exhibit 1 and look at the Sections 986.53 through the end of 986.55 , so 986.53 is Powers, 986.54 is Duties, and 986.55 is Procedures.

A Okay.
Q Yes, sir.

A Okay.
Q Based on your professional experience and your experience working with different organizations, how important is it to have the authority to write bylaws, for example? What is the purpose of writing bylaws?

A The main purpose for bylaws, in my opinion, would be to make sure everybody are
playing by the same rules. In the English
Parliament, General Roberts, he came up with these bylaws. The reason why they would come to meetings, they would have their knives, their guns, and everybody brought their rules, so there was always confusion. He recommended a set of rules that everybody follow. That was Parliamentary procedures. Bylaws are very important if you're going to move an organization or association anywhere because you're playing by the same rules. My opinion is an association -I wrote the six keys to having an effective meeting. The last key was have your say, but not your way.

If you follow a set of bylaws --
matter of fact, we are writing some now in our church. It's a large set because we have a large organization. We worked on them about nine months, at present. They are very important if you're going to carry your organization anywhere. Another thing they do, they tell each member what their responsibility is. That's one of the
problems with organizations. They get the responsibilities crossed. They don't know what they're supposed to do. The bylaws will keep them on course.

Q Thank you. That's very helpful. Could you take a moment to look at Section 986.54, which is Duties? I believe there's another set coming. Have you finished reading over that section?

A $\quad \mathbf{M m}-\mathrm{hm}$.

Q Again, going back to your professional experience and the guidance that you've given to other organizations, the elements that are outlined in 986.54, Duties, how important are these elements to the efficient and accurate functioning of an organization?

A They are very, very important. In other words, I'm quite sure -- I have not read the bylaws, but the bylaws probably explain their duties -- the duties of the Council. For instance, like a go between -- say the growers and the Secretary, that's one thing the Council
does. I think that's very important, so everyone can keep on course and know exactly what they are supposed to do.

I know there are special duties that the Pecan Council or Board -- I haven't distinguished between them yet, but I'm quite sure there are very important responsibilities that only that Board or that Council can do, as far as the minutes, keeping the minutes -- the minutes is a record of history. That's very important to keep those minutes so you can refer back to the minutes. The minutes will solve a problem in an organization or association quicker than anything will. I organized the Red Dirt Master Gardeners in Texarkana, Arkansas. It's over 80 members. We had a meeting one night, and it was a hot discussion. I was sitting in the back. I don't intervene until it becomes necessary. One of the members got up and asked a question. They were getting ready to go to it. They were really, really mad.

She said, "May I read what the bylaws
say?" Everybody who was really hostile, they hadn't thought about the bylaws. She read what the bylaws said and what the minutes said, and everything -- you could hear a pin drop on cotton. Because Robert's Rules said no one wants to look ignorant. If you go against the rules in anything, this is the way you look. It settles everything down completely. I think all that's important.

Q In respect to accurate bookkeeping, what's your opinion on that?

A That's part of the minutes. That's part of the secretary's responsibility, accurate bookkeeping, keeping the books. That's just a matter of record. Auditing, my theory on auditing is -- they said, "We're not going to do anything. We're not going to take anything," but you can't let the hungry boy carry the lunch bucket. What I'm saying is you don't put a person in that position. I often tell the people at the church -- I try to do my part, as far as financing our church. They're always trying to
get me on something, but I tell them -- I say, "If my mama and I were loaded with money, we wouldn't have this new church because she loves to spend, and I like to spend." You can't just put that money -- also, you put people with money who are used to money. You can't just put anybody over money. It's always good to have an audit of all financial transactions.

Q Thank you. In terms of hiring staff, in your opinion, is it helpful to have a certain procedure for receiving applications, identifying the types of positions that you need, the duties that are prescribed to them, the salaries? Is that an important part of running a good business operation?

A Well, yes, it's very important. I think No. 1 that is hiring a staff or someone, make sure the job that's to be filled is available -- there's available notice to all people, not just giving it to a selected few, but do a random sample and get some from all, as far as hiring your staff is concerned. Because a lot
of times the person that you think may not do the job would be the one that would gladly do the job better than the ones that you think would do it. I think all that's important, too, on how you hire people to work. You're talking about just in general hiring people to work?

Q Just do you think it's important for the proposed council to be able to come up with a system to define jobs -- positions in the office and what those responsibilities are for each position, what the salaries might be? Is that something that's important to the --

A Oh, absolutely. I think that's very important.

Q Thank you. Do you think it would be important for the proposed council to be able to investigate or look into potential issues with folks not paying assessments, or maybe there's a quality issue? Is that the type of authority that the proposed council should have?

A I don't know if they'll have time to do all of that, maybe a subcommittee or something
to give them that responsibility.
Q But in your opinion, is that an
important activity?
A Oh, absolutely. If I pay, I want everybody to pay.

Q Okay, good, thank you. Lastly, I want to draw your attention to Section 986.55. I'll give you a moment to read that over. Mr. Turner, you've just had the opportunity to look and read over 986.55, Procedure. In your opinion -- and again, drawing on your experience of guiding other groups to develop meeting procedures -- the language that's laid out in Section 55, is this an example of how you might instruct a group to develop a process for making decisions?

A Yes. I didn't get all of it, but I noticed that it had talked about a quorum. That's a protection device to prevent business being taken by proposals voted on by one or two people. I always use the example you, your sister, your mother, and your brother are part of the organization, and you are the only ones that
attend the meeting. Without a quorum, you could be dangerous. A quorum is very important in taking care of business. I saw something there about a two-thirds vote, and also a unanimous vote. That unanimous vote, I think that would be a very hard vote to get. I don't know exactly how that vote would take place because that would -- matter of fact, a two-thirds vote is not an easy vote, but everybody vote the same way, if that's mandatory, I think that would be a hard vote. I don't know if it said that or not. Did it say that?

PARTICIPANT: One item is a mandatory vote. BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q Again, based on your experience, would it be important to have a higher consensus threshold on issues that are critically important to the industry? For example, something that could have a significant impact on the industry, if you were in a position of making a decision, would you want that decision to be unanimous or
have a higher threshold because it's such an important issue?

A My experience, if you can get them past a two-thirds vote, that would be enough. I have never recommended calling for unanimous vote because that's a very hard vote. On the bylaws, for instance, if you're going to make changes in the bylaws, then a two-thirds vote would be a good vote to change something that's already in place. But unanimous, $I$ see that as a kind of hard vote.

Q But your example of changing the bylaws, is that a decision that you would want to make easy to do, or is that something that you want to actually --

A No, I wouldn't want to make it easier than it is, but changing the bylaws carries a special set of rules, also, along with the two-thirds vote. When you're going to change the bylaws, every member must have notice a certain amount of days before this change is going to take place.

For instance, say if you have a meeting and you tell them there, but someone is absent, then that person still has to be informed that there's going to be a vote on the bylaws. Every voting member, I would say -- that's the way we say it -- every voting member, you have got to give them opportunity to listen at the change and have time to season it before the vote takes place. The bylaws carry a very special set of rules compared to voting on having a tour or a picnic or whatever. When you're going to change the bylaws, they carry a very special set of rules.

Q Thank you. I appreciate your insight on those issues, and I have no further questions. Thank you.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any other USDA questions? Mr. Hinman?

BY MR. HINMAN:

Q Don Hinman, USDA. Good morning.
A Good morning.
Q You mentioned on your resume that you
-- one of your major board assignments is the Farm Service Agency Board.

A Yes.
Q Is that the FSA board for Miller
County?
A Yes.
Q You also mentioned that you had contact with Dan York in discussing the federal marketing order.

A Right, yes.
Q Mr. York testified yesterday about an FSA standard relating to acres. The standard he mentioned was 14 trees per acre was an FSA standard in his county. Does the federal standard apply to what you would call a pecan acre in Miller County -- so many trees per acre -- or is there some other standard by which you measure an acre of native, in particular?

A Yes, we have a standard. I hate to say exactly what it is because $I$ really can't think of number of trees. When you're dealing with native trees like Dr. Larry Stein yesterday,
you may have two trees to make an acre of the large native trees. We have some trees on our farm that are so large that you can park a pickup truck on one side and get on the other side, you can't see the front end of the truck. These are some very large trees. They have to have a lot of room to grow. For instance, two of them on an acre would be a lot.

But these standards are -- matter of
fact, I was on the Farm Service Agency board when we put these standards together. We kind of just basically sat around and kind of looked at the situation because the native trees, they are so sporadically scattered you can't just go in and say this is an acre or that's an acre. You might have a tree out here, a tree over there, or a tree over there. We had to come up with a number to determine what a native tree acre was. That's why we came up with those numbers. They are in that range what Dan York was talking, but also what Dr. Larry Stein said is also good for determining your native trees because of the size
of those trees.
$Q$ We also heard testimony on the subject of Oklahoma about cattle grazing on pecan land, the same land as pecan. Does that also occur in your area?

A Yes.
Q So most of the pecan area has cattle grazing on it?

A Maybe -- I have to think here. I'd say around maybe 50/50.

Q Thank you. I'm going to shift gears here. I wanted to ask about some of the particular benefits that you mentioned in your statement about supporting the order. One in particular -- if you could pull up the Section 986.69. That is the authorities regulating handling. If we could just look at that under (a) (1), handling requirements or minimum policies for particular grades, sizes or qualities. You mentioned in your testimony your support for that authority. If there were, under the marketing order, uniform standards established for grades,
sizes and qualities, how do you think that would help the pecan industry with grades, sizes and qualities, and uniform standards established under the marketing order?

A I think the size would be very important because some years, the native pecan size is so small that you can barely sell them, but the larger natives sell better than the smaller natives. I think that they should be sized -- in other words, putting the large ones together and the small ones together for a better premium price.

As far as quality, natives always -the quality is lower than improved varieties. If you hit 41, 42, 43 cents on natives, then you're in the top of the quality line; whereas improved, 48, 50 and better. The quality of them -- if the trees are managed and thinned, then the quality automatically increases because you cut down on disease and insects. I think all of that needs to be addressed. I think with this pecan audit and putting in more money, then the farmer can
meet some of these standards.

Q Thank you. One other subject that you mentioned was more accurate marketing information about the instability of the market. Could you explain your views of the benefits of more accurate market information through the federal marketing order?

A Even though we've had our pecan farm a large number of years, we never knew what the market was, so we had to take what was given, no matter how many pounds you produced. I think my highest production was 120,000 pounds. I still had to take what I was offered because I didn't have anything to tell me what the standards for the market is, so I had to go with whatever was given.

Q Thank you for those additional insights. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there anymore USDA questions?

BY MS. VARELA:

Q Jen Varela, USDA. I don't want to
keep you too much longer, Mr. Turner, but I did want to follow up on something that came up with Mr. York yesterday and as somebody in the area, hopefully you can offer some more information, as well. He mentioned that there are some years where the price received for natives just doesn't cover the cost of actually harvesting them or producing them. Have you experienced similar prices in the last few years, or in your experience as a grower?

A Oh, absolutely. One year I had to spend my pecans to cold storage because I was offered -- I don't know -- 37 or 47 cents. I had much more than that in them, so $I$ just really had to gamble there, which I basically lost in the long run because they stayed there two years. The next year, the market didn't do much better, so they were taken out, actually, by Mr. York. He shelled them and sold them for me. But I had taken a beating, $\$ 750$ a month for a storage fee, so I had taken a beating. Yes, there are some years that the market will not pay for your
inputs.
Q Thank you very much.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more

USDA questions?
DWIGHT DAVIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

Let me follow up on just a couple of things.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAVIS:

Q Mr. Turner, thank you so much for your
testimony and coming in today. First, you understand this is a proposed marketing order; therefore, the council has not been put in place so, of course, the bylaws have not been written. But if you would go with me on kind of a hypothetical, let us hope that the marketing order is passed, and then chances are they're going to turn to maybe some lawyers to start help drafting those bylaws. If called upon, would you be willing to help those lawyers in drafting those bylaws?

A Absolutely.
Q Remember, you're under oath.

A Yes.

Q We'll be getting back with you on
that.

MS. VARELA: I would like to say I'm making a note of that.

BY MR. DAVIS:
Q Again, I think it would be clear from the testimony and the testimony of others, but just to put a fine point on this, you say somebody makes you an offer for your pecans and because it's not accurate market information, you really don't know how to evaluate is that a fair price, is it not a fair price? You just have to take what they're offering, was that your testimony?

A That's basically what it is.
Q Let's take it to the next step. If there were accurate market information and you knew the size of the crop, maybe you could get some other information on other pricing, you'd be in a much better position to evaluate that offer and say, "Should I take it, or is there going to
be something better?" Is that (Simultaneous speaking) ?

A You'd be in a much better position to negotiate what they offer you. For instance, say if the market said $\$ 1.00$ a pound for native pecans, and I'm offered 90 cents, then we could come to a mid-point, maybe $\$ 0.95$. I could see a way to make some money. That's basically what it would be.

Q What do they say, great minds think alike? My reaction when I first read this was about that unanimous vote. It's only on one item.

MR. DAVIS: Ms. Myers, do you mind putting that back up? It's on borrowing. Fifty-five, sorry.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: The very last page.

BY MR. DAVIS:

Q Understanding that this, of course --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For the record,
that's 55(c)(2).

BY MR. DAVIS:

Q Understanding that this organization will be a new organization, and maybe understanding that there may be some skepticism out there still, people waiting to see how it kind of works out, by putting in the bylaws that before this organization can go out and borrow money -- you see we have it up here, "Actions of the council with respect to securing a commercial bank loan for the purpose of financing startup costs for the council shall require a unanimous vote."

A Oh, is that what it says?
Q It's a relatively narrow issue, is it not, just borrowing money for a startup, and you agree that is an unusual circumstance, and you only call for a unanimous vote for a really important issue that you really want to make sure you've got complete buy-in of the organization?

A Yes. That's a vote that I'm not familiar with, but one thing I learned about organizations and bylaws is if they put that in the bylaws that this vote is required and that is
accepted, then that's the way it would go.
Because an organization can put things in bylaws that are not right, not necessarily that. I just had not looked at that, and I had not heard about a vote like that. But if that vote be required and put in the bylaws, then we have to say that's a good vote.

Q All right. Thanks so much. I have no further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA have any more questions? Mr. Hinman?

## RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HINMAN:
Q Don Hinman with the USDA. Your
responses continue to be very thorough and helpful. They then led us to another question. I believe you just mentioned that one year there was particularly low price that you decided to store, and that the cost of storage did not really pay for itself. You lost money on that decision, correct?

A Yes.

Q Tell me a bit more about the cost of storage. What is the cost of storage in maybe some recent typical years, and how does that cost enter some of the decision making -- the cost of cold storage?

A Are you asking me what did it cost?
Q What did the cold storage cost, and how does that make you decide whether or not to store?

A It was a percentage thing. I can't exactly remember, but $I$ remember $I$ stored 80,000 pounds, and I was paying $\$ 768$ per month. Also, I paid take in fee and take out fee. I paid transportation there. So $I$ was out quite a bit on the initial end of it. They took them from Arkansas to Greenville -- Greenwood or Greenville, Mississippi, but I can't remember exactly how much they charged per pound.

Q Okay, that's fine. Appreciate your response. Thank you. No further questions. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any more questions from USDA? Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS: I'll just say that Dr. Hinman, those storage costs vary across areas, and we may have some testimony on that in Tifton, also, about cost in the Southeast. Nothing further, Your Honor. Thank you so much.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any questions from the audience for Mr. Turner?

Hearing none, Mr. Turner, you're excused. Could you go check with Ms. Brown over here in case she needs clarification on anything? We've been at it over two hours, 20 minutes, so I think it's time for a break. It's 10:21-10:22, go to 10:35.

PARTICIPANT: That sounds fine, Your

Honor.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled hearing went off the record at 10:22 a.m. and resumed at 10:35 a.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Okay, back on the record, please.

Mr. Massey, could you raise your right hand, please.

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

MR. QUIROS: Dr. Massey, thank you for coming today. As a basis for some of your testimony we understand you have written testimony. I want to ask you a couple of questions.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Have you received and had a copy to review what has been marked as Exhibit 1 in these hearings, which was a notice prepared by the USDA that contains the proposed Federal Marketing Order for Pecans?

A That's correct. I received it and reviewed it.

Q Thank you. And, Dr. Massey, have you received and reviewed what has been marked Exhibit 23 in these hearings, which is an Executive Summary of the economic testimony of

Dr. Marco Palma?
A Yes, I received it and reviewed it.
Q Thank you. And if you would, please, give us your testimony.

A All right, thank you.

Good morning. My name is Joseph
Massey, and it's spelled J-O-S-E-P-H, M-A-S-S-EY. I live in San Antonio, Texas. I've been the owner of J-B Cattle and Pecans since 2000. J-B Cattle and Pecans is a cattle operation and pecan farm located in Uvalde, Texas. I have over 233 acres of 45-year old pecan trees currently in production, and my farm is primarily or wholly an improved variety pecan farm. My resume is attached. I'm sure you all have a copy. J-B Cattle and Pecan would be considered a small pecan grower under the Small Business Administration definition. In recent years, I have seen a wide variation in the price that I have received from my pecan crop. Such wide variation in pricing makes it extremely difficult to plan for future operations of my
farm.

While prices for pecans go up and down dramatically from year to year, my costs of production have been steadily increasing. Cost of fertilizer, insecticides, and equipment has all increased in recent years regardless of the price I receive from my crop.

The price instability is compounded by the lack of accurate market information on the anticipation --- excuse me, anticipated size of the pecan crop in any given year. All this makes it difficult for me to negotiate a fair price for my crop, and to make reasonable business decisions about investments in my farm. Increased price stability and more accurate market information would greatly benefit my small family operation.

> I think my farm and the industry would also benefit in the future from grade, size, quality, package, shipping protocols and other handling requirements as we compete with other tree nuts for shelf space and consumer attention.

I have reviewed the economic analysis summary prepared by Mr. Marco Palma, specifically the projected average price increase from Promotion 6.3 cents for in shell pound versus the average of 2.5 cents for in shell pound costs. Overall, I am aware of the cost that the proposed Federal Marketing Order may impose on my farm. And I do not believe that costs are unduly burdensome. Furthermore, I believe that the benefit of the Federal Marketing Order to my farm will greatly outweigh any costs associated with it.
I understand that under the proposed order only growers with more than 30 acres of pecans or more than 50 pounds of average production per year over the last four years will be allowed to vote on the proposed order. In my opinion, this threshold is reasonable because a grower that does not meet threshold is not a commercial grower. Any grower that is smaller than this threshold could not justify the cost inherent in such a small production, and most
probably seller of pecans from older trees would happen to be on his or her property.

The American Pecan Board has kept our organization informed about its efforts to propose a Federal Marketing Order. I believe that I have been informed about the process. I have been given an opportunity to participate. I have been on the Board of the Texas Pecan Growers Association, and I am currently the President of the Texas Pecan Growers Association. I have been authorized by the Board of the Texas Pecan Growers Association to testify on its behalf in support of the Federal Marketing Order for Pecans and we have written a letter of support on behalf of the Texas Pecan Growers Association to the Secretary of Agriculture in support of the proposed Federal Marketing Order for Pecans. I am also testifying in my individual capacity in support of the Federal Marketing Order for Pecans.

In conclusion, I fully support the proposed Federal Marketing Order for Pecans and
encourage the Secretary to implement the order as proposed by the American Pecan Board. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Dr. Massey. A couple of quick questions.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q The first is, you mentioned that only growers with more than 30 acres of pecans or more than 50 pounds, did you mean 50,000 pounds?

A I meant 50,000. If I said 50, I got a little quick there.

Q Thank you. We all do, Dr. Massey, I promise you.

Your resume is attached, and also a letter that was written by you on behalf of the Texas Pecan Growers Association, which is attached. It looks like it was sent on June 15th, 2015 to the Secretary of Agriculture. Would you read that, please, into the record?

A I hate to tell you this, but I don't have a copy of the letter. This letter was written --- excuse me, read into testimony
yesterday by Cindy Wise. The letter states that:
"The Texas Pecan Growers Association
is writing you in support for the Federal
Marketing Order for Pecans currently being promulgated by the American Pecan Board. Our industry has and continues to face issues of price and supply instability in the market. This situation inhibits our efforts to provide a consistent quality supply of pecans to domestic consumers, or at a price that supports the profitable returns to producers and processors.

We believe that the Federal Marketing
Order will contribute to a more stable market environment that is favorable to growers, buyers, shellers, and consumers. The Texas Pecan Growers Association goes on record in favor of the order and greatly appreciates your support." And it's signed by myself and Cindy Wise, Executive Vice President.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Dr. Massey. We tender this, Your Honor, as Exhibit 59 into the record.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is there any
objection from USDA?
MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your
Honor. And, again, $I$ would note that any personally identifiable information will be redacted before this is placed on the AMS website.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Thank you. Is there any objection from the audience? Hearing no objection, Exhibit 59 is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document previously marked as Exhibit 59 for identification, was received in evidence.)

MR. QUIROS: We reserve any further questions, Your Honor, on this witness at this time.

## JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any

 questions from USDA?MS. SCHMAEDICK: Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Good morning, Mr. Massey. Thank you for your testimony. Thank you for joining us today. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q You mentioned that you have both cattle and pecans on your farm. In fact, it's called the J-B Cattle and Pecan Farm. So, can you tell us are the cattle and the pecans mixed, or are they separate operations?

A They're two distinct operations. For the most part, my orchard is an improved variety which I reference here, but I have sprinklers in between each tree. I have 7,000 plus sprinklers and cattle have a tendency to break them when they go in there.

Q Okay.
A So, it's --- you can do it. I've tried many different approaches to try to run cattle in there but it's not a practical ongoing basis. I can find unique opportunities here and there, but it's not a routine practice.

Q Thank you. The reason I ask is that we've heard some testimony about cattle wandering around among the trees, and I was wondering if
that was your situation, as well.
A Right.
Q I want to talk to you a little bit about your experience in terms of being aware and following the development of the proposed Marketing Order.

A Okay.

Q You mentioned that you've been kept well informed, but did you have the opportunity, and did you participate in numerous outreach meetings?

A Yes. I've actually traveled to New Mexico, Georgia, Alabama. I've been to at least five or six different meetings where these discussions were going on, and so I've had an opportunity to participate, and feel that I probably have an unfair advantage in the sense that I've heard a lot of opinions from the east to the west, as well as Texas.

Q Yes, and I'd like to ask you about that unique position you have. Given that you have traveled to all three regions, what is your
--- first of all, what's your general impression of the reception of the proposed program?

A I think that I saw an evolution just like all programs. I would say that if you asked me on the first meeting there were many concerns, and really questions, you know. When you go out for the first time, what is it that we're really talking about? What's the intent? So, I saw the most amount of apprehension on my very first meeting.

As the process went through, and I would say I've participated for at least better than a year now, and just two weeks ago we had the Texas Pecan conference here in Dallas. And I feel that I was most comfortable that we have moved the --- we, but the industry has moved in a very positive outlook as to what this could do for the industry.

I think John Turner in his words were that, you know, made a good point. Anything that we can do to know what the market's stability --anything that stabilizes market, what the
quantities are, what the quality is, you know. When somebody calls up and says I'll offer you X for a pound of pecans, you'd like to know what is the going rate, and why, you know. So, I think it's been very good, and I think that's the single most important observation that I have made through the process. While there's been many questions, I think we've all come to the conclusion that if we knew how many pounds, what the quality, what the varieties, and what they're bringing, it would all help us immensely.

Q Thank you. So, you mentioned sort of initial trepidation over this proposed program. What were some of the concerns? Do you recall?

A Well, you know, the concerns, you
know, who is going to control it? Is this a grower's program, is it a sheller's program, is it a cumulative program, so that, you know, the first question is what's the benefit? Who's going to control it, manage it? Those are some of the apprehensions I heard.

You know, who gets to vote? Does ---
you know, on day one well, you know, I mean, logically and everywhere you go, oh, well, this is only for big growers, which is wrong, but those are the questions that get asked on day one. And, in fact, if you asked me today I'd say the small grower should be more vested than the large grower. I'm a small grower, and I absolutely need this stuff. So, those kind of concerns, and I think those very arguments have been brought up to me. Being President of the Texas Pecan Growers Association, gives people license to just walk up to me and ask me anything they want, or to express an opinion, whichever way they would like. So, I've had many discussions. I feel really good that I would say for the most part when you start explaining the program, it just completely changes people. You know, fear comes from unknown, and sometimes you want somebody to explain it to you rather than just reading it. You want somebody to tell you this is how you think it's going to work.

Q So, based on that statement is it fair
to say that there was an educational component to the outreach in terms of explaining to folks how the program would work, what the potential benefits are? And then through that educational process, people became comfortable?

A I would say that's absolutely right. It's a big educational process, and it works both ways. And I'm sure --- I just participated. I'm not on the American Marketing Board, but if you would talk to Mike and all the other people on the Board, they learned just as much from the growers.

There's no doubt that the documents or the outline of the perceived document on day one and what ended up on day 12 was dramatically different, you know. I mean, the intent didn't change, but I think there was good education both ways. It was not a one-way process.

Q Thank you. That's a very important and interesting comment, and actually leads into my next question.

Do you feel that there was a
reciprocal sort of receiving of information, and then addressing concerns as they came up either through an educational process, or through revision or modification of the proposals to make the program more, I guess, better fitting the needs of the industry?

A Yes. I think that was the natural occurrence of the process, you know. If you look at the meetings from one region to the other that would follow. If we heard or the group heard a concern in New Mexico and the next one was in Alabama or wherever southeast, well, generally by the time that next session occurred, then that was implemented into the discussions and really taken into consideration, whatever was basically appropriate, I would say, you know. So, yes, it was an ongoing evolutionary process, is the way I would describe it. So, you know, you learn from one, and you don't want to make that mistake the second time, and the third time you get to hear something a little bit different because that one is kind of off the table. So, $I$ think it was a
very good process to expose the different concerns the groups would have. And maybe everybody had them all over the pecan belt, but as you were answering the questions, you could move to the next issue systematically.

Q Thank you. And at any time --- well, let me back up and recall something I think I heard you say.

I believe you said that early on there was a concern that the proposed program was a program for large growers, but that over time, and as a result of the educational and outreach process that opinion changed to this is a program that really is intended to support small growers. Is that an accurate summary of what you ---

A Well, I would say that's correct. You know, from my perspective, I am a small grower, and it was a no brainer for me, and I use those terms. You asked me a specific question, so I don't want to get off here too much. But I feel very comfortable that it --- that $I$ went to these meetings, wanted to understand how I was going to
be affected. And let's be honest, we get involved because we also want to protect our position or enhance our position. We don't do it just for good bull. So, I left pretty comfortable knowing where I was headed, and had my opportunity to participate, and it allowed me to articulate those stories to other people.

So, I generally feel very good about that. And I say this from a real personal experience. I've sold pecans now for 15 years, and I'm going to give you two examples that were just mind boggling to me. One is, I'm kind of early to harvest and I try to start October and be through by Thanksgiving.

One particular year we finished up the week after Thanksgiving, and I had a load of pecans to leave after Thanksgiving. And the price dropped almost 70 cents for the same product, and I --- besides blowing my top and talking to the person who bought it, his answer to me was well, you know, it's after Thanksgiving and the guys in West Texas and New Mexico are starting to
harvest, the supply is up. And my answer, or my question was well, how do you know it's up, and how much is it up? Well, the answers were we don't know, it's just up, and we're not paying as much, so I didn't --- so, that was pretty --- I mean, that was a slap in the face, you know. So, to me anything that stabilizes price and quality is really important so $I$ know how to negotiate. Another situation, so I thought boy, I'm going to be really clever. I get involved --and it's the same group, and they came out to my orchard and they saw my pecans, and I was having one of those really good years, and they bought -- we contracted by entire herd in August. Herd, excuse me, I'm ---
(Laughter.)
MR. MASSEY: You know, I've got to
remember where I'm at, because --- anyhow, and I do have national level in the cattle industry. My crop, and I sold my whole crop in really early August, and we didn't --- you know, but the answer is go. Soon as you can get it off let us
know and we'll pick it up. And I thought I negotiated a really good price.

That particular year supply was down.
I started getting calls of people offering me more money than I sold it for. Okay? So, I've been really smart. I've outwitted myself two times there. But I'll tell you something else, I'm a pretty direct person, so $I$ called the person who bought it and I said, I'm a big boy. I cut a deal with you, and I'm going to live with that, but let me tell you, I've been getting these kind of prices. And before I could finish that sentence, that person was a straight up person and he said, Joe, we know that, and we're going to --- I'll call you in a couple of days. We'll tell you how much more we're going to give you and adjust it. So, I mean that was --- that's business, you've got to handle it. But that's two times I outwitted myself because no one could give me an idea what was really happening.

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q Thank you for those examples.

You mentioned a 70 cent price drop, I believe. Is that correct?

A That's right. It was --- without being real specific, it was something like 223 down to 169, and I was wow.

Q So, roughly ---
A That was --- it was --- it could have been --- I may not have that right. It could have been 256 down to about 169, 170. It was around 775 cents that particular year.

Q So, percentage wise it was a drop of what, between 25 and 30 percent?

A Third, you know, roughly, you know. I mean, when you stop and think about it, a little bit more than a third, 35 percent.

Q Okay.
A So, you know, that was really
dramatic. The only thing that was --- the only think that ----I mean, my only salvation was it was kind of my last load or two, but that didn't make me feel any better.

Q Thank you for that.

I just have one --- have two
additional questions. One is, so at any time in the process did you ever get the sense that the American Pecan Board was intentionally trying to cut out small producers?

A Oh, absolutely not. You know, I think --- I'm a small producer, and I have roughly --well, I have 233 acres and it's about 6,200 trees, and I have to buy all the equipment. And some days $I$ question the economics of having that size operation with all the equipment and investment. It would be much better for me if I was at least twice as big.

So, at some point I have a pretty good understanding. I mean, I think we're being --this is my opinion now. I think we're being very generous to say that 30 acres, 50,000 pounds is a commercial operation.

Q Thank you.
My last question is, again, you have the benefit of not only traveling across the production area but following the process for you
said at least a year. So, in your opinion, is there --- has there been a general sense of trust that has developed in the industry both in the relationship between growers and handlers, but also in the proposed program and its intent to benefit the industry as a whole?

A I would say that maybe the most amazing thing out of the process is that one is there's communication from East to Central Texas, to the West. I think we now know each other better. And the other thing that was an eyeopener is guess what? We all do the same thing, and we all have the same problems. So, communication was absolutely good, very good, maybe the best part of the whole thing.

MS. SCHMAEDICK: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

MS. VARELA: Jen Varela, USDA. Thanks again, Mr. Massey, for being here and providing some perspective of someone who's followed this
process from start to finish, or at least for most of it. It's really helpful to kind of know how the industry has viewed this.

BY MS. VARELA:
Q You mentioned that early on there were questions about who was going to control the Board, the Council, or the entire program. Were you referring to the membership on the Board, or on the Council?

A No. No, I was referring to the growers per se. You know, I think we have three unique groups in the pecan industry that you deal with on any given day, the grower who --- and then you have an accumulator in many instances, and then you have a sheller processor. And so, you know, on day one, I think the questions are our goals and mission aligned on those three people, and is one getting --- again, it all starts out with am I being protected, not being protected? Is it fair? And how do we control this, and no one group is overly represented, I think?

Q And then seeing different versions of
say the makeup of the Council, just in your discussions with the people about the program overall, do you get the sense that each of those sectors, for lack of a better term, is pretty satisfied that their interests will be fairly represented?

A Yes. This is really my first opportunity to interact with shellers per se, and probably more broader accumulators than just the ones I knew because I was going from east to west in this process, as well. And I would say without a doubt I think that level of trust obviously developed, and it's been very important. And I think that's probably more than anything else, it's the education, it's knowing what's going on. Level of trust $I$ think has been developed.

Now, you know, the good thing about trust is once you have it, you can only do one thing with it, and that's lose it, so we've got to make sure we follow through.

MS. VARELA: Thank you. Those are all
my questions.

MR. HINMAN: Don Hinman, USDA. Thank you for your responses. I'm going to ask you a question related to --- similar to what I've asked other witnesses related to the benefits. You already gave a very thorough and helpful response relating to the value of market --- if there's lack of information, and how that would affect your ability to negotiate price. That was a very helpful response.

And the other question I want to ask about relates to, you mentioned on page 2 that you would support future grade, size, and quality standards if the market were to establish them.

BY MR. HINMAN:

Q Could you offer your insights on how you think establishing those would help the industry and your operation?

A Well, you know, actually that is equally as important, or maybe more important. I told you that I've sold my pecans in advance, and it was based off the variety, it was based off of
the size, it was based off the count, you know, per pound, and the yield. So, all those things start affecting quality. So, you know, if I'm producing what $I$ consider based off variety a number one grade pecan, and it yields 58 percent meat and, you know, it's 47 or 54 pecans to the pound, then I want to be paid for that. I don't want someone to tell me that $I$ can't give you as much, and they're comparing it to somebody who's got a 47 percent yield. You know, so quality is a really important issue. And I think the more information we have, the better we'll able to negotiate. And I think in the long run it's really important to establish a market. You know, what happens the first year is almost a moot point. I'm more concerned what's going to happen the second, third, fourth, and fifth as we start compiling the data and we know what the real tonnage is that we're producing, and what the real quality of what variety, and what price. Then is when we're going to become marketers of pecans, when we can guarantee something and know
what we can expect.

MR. HINMAN: Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

MR. HILL: Brian Hill. How are you doing?

BY MR. HILL:

Q You testified earlier in answer to a question of Ms. Schmaedick, you said that you thought the American Pecan Board was very generous in conceding that 30 pecan acres or 50,000 pounds would qualify someone as a grower. Just as a point of clarification, are you saying that you could see that number being lower, or you're saying that that number could easily have been higher?

A Well, in my opinion, I could build a case that it should be higher.

MR. HILL: Thank you very much.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions? You're up.

MR. QUIROS: Yes.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Dr. Massey, the definition for grower is really the level of commercial grow. Are you satisfied that 30 acres or 50,000 pounds during the four-year average time that's tested, you think that's appropriate?

A I think it's appropriate. I mean, we could debate it plus or minus, but $I$ think it is a very good position to start with.

Q And you have to draw the line somewhere?

A You've got to draw a line somewhere.

MR. QUIROS: Okay, thank you very much.
No further questions.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any more USDA
questions? Are there any questions from the audience? No.
(Witness excused.)

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Monte Nesbitt, Your
Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Nesbitt, while they're handling that, if you could raise your right hand, please.

WHEREUPON,

## MONTE NESBITT

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

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Thank you.
MR. QUIROS: Mr. Nesbitt, you've been sworn, so I'd like to ask you a few questions before we begin to establish the record. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q First of all, what is your name?
A My name is Monte Nesbitt.
Q And would you please spell it slowly?
A It's M-O-N-T-E, N-E-S-B-I-T-T.
Q And tell us about your involvement in the pecan industry, and what you do.

A I came to Texas A\&M as a graduate student in 1988, and I worked under Dr. Benton

Storey, who was a noted pecan expert at Texas A\&M University. I've been employed either at Texas A\&M, or Auburn University, or the USDA Pecan Breeding Program since that time.

I currently serve as an Extension of Program Specialist, so my job is outreach to the pecan industry solving problems and some research in pecan production. My expertise area or my trained profession is horticulture, so my focus of expertise would be the growing of pecan trees.

Q And when you say you work for the Extension Service, is that in Texas?

A Yes, sir, that's Texas A\&M Agrilife Extension, and that is the Extension agency that serves the State of Texas.

Q We heard from Dr. Larry Stein yesterday. Is that the same agency that Dr. Stein works for?

A Yes, sir. That's correct.

Q And you all have direct contact with growers?

A Yes, we do.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. I want to introduce Exhibit 60, which is a copy of your CV, and we would like to tender that at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Exhibit 60 is --- Mr.

Nesbitt, that's your Curriculum Vitae.

MR. NESBITT: I don't think I --- I don't have that up here.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes? Does USDA have any objection?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your

Honor.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does anyone in the audience have an objection? Hearing no objection, Exhibit 60 is admitted into the record.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document previously marked as Exhibit 60 for identification, was received in evidence.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. QUIROS:

Q I also want to establish a record on
two additional matters. Mr. Nesbitt, you've received a copy of what's been marked Exhibit 1 in these hearings, which was a notice prepared by the USDA which contains the proposed Marketing Order for Pecans. Have you had an opportunity to receive it and read it?

A Yes, I have.

Q Also, have you had an opportunity to receive and read what has been marked Exhibit 23 in these hearings, which is the Executive Summary of Dr. Marco Palma's work?

A Yes, I have.

Q Thank you. I understand you have a presentation to us today with regard to some of the cultural issues that are influential for pecans, and so if you would, if you would give us that testimony and Ms. Myers will show it on the overhead screen. I think you all have a copy of it. If you would please walk us through that, we would appreciate it.

A Sure. Okay, this is ---
MR. QUIROS: That's Exhibit 61 which
we're introducing at this time.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document was marked as Exhibit 61 for identification.)

MR. NESBITT: Okay. This is an overview of pecan production and it includes some of our recommendations for Texas production. So, second slide is basically a statement that the pecan is native to Texas, and it's valuable historically. In the picture you'll see a pecan tree that's been named the La Bahia pecan tree. This is a native pecan tree that's believed to have been present when Stephen Austin came and brought settlers to Texas, so this as an example of a 200-year old pecan tree. And it has been propagated and it's viewed as valuable for its historical value.

And then pecans are also a significant ----- make a significant contribution to Texas agricultural economy. The 2012 USDA census lists 87,581 acres of pecan farms, if you will, in Texas.

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Mr. Nesbitt, could I turn you back to page 1 of Exhibit 61. Tell me what that is, what that picture is?

A That is a pecan orchard in El Paso County.

Q And what type of trees are those? Is that improved or native?

A That's an improved pecan orchard.
Those particular cultivars are Pawnee.

Q And do you think that particular orchard is flood irrigated, or do you think it's sprinkler irrigated, or is not irrigated at all?

A This would be a flood irrigated orchard.

Q Thank you. I just wanted to clarify that.

A Okay.
Q I think we're beginning on page 3.

A Okay. Page 3 is designed to educate
the rear on some of the different pecan trees that are encountered in Texas. We have native
trees, as I previously stated. These are truly native when they have developed from seed on their own naturally without mankind's help. A seedling tree would be any tree that originated --- arisen from seed, germinated and grown into a tree from seed, and has not been maimed or propagated by grafting.

Following that we have improved cultivars or varieties. The word variety and cultivar is used interchangeably in the pecan industry. Some scientists prefer the term cultivar for some kind of botanical reasons. Variety also can be used, but I'll use them interchangeably. These would refer to trees that have been selected, named, and then propagated by grafting for improve traits. Traits can be size, could be disease-resistance, higher kernel quality, and other traits that are advantageous to the grower.

And the fourth one is a controlled cross. The USDA Breeding Program, as well as private growers, and the University of Georgia
engage in pecan breeding with a deliberate effort to cross two cultivars of pecans to develop a new hybrid variety, so that is what we see in that fourth category.

In that particular category we know both of the parents. An example on the right-hand side of that slide is Pawnee. Pawnee was developed by the USDA Breeding Program, and it was a controlled cross, meaning that pollen was applied by the breeder to a known flower, and they monitor the development of the offspring and ultimately release that as Pawnee.

The upper picture, the right-hand just shows the diversity of pecans, was tremendous diversity in and among both the native seedling and improved cultivars that are in existence.

The next page $I$ just present an
example of Pawnee, which is an improved cultivar. It's used widely in the pecan industry. It was developed by USDA Pecan Breeding Program as a cross between Mohawk and Starking Hardy Giant. That cross was made in 1963, the variety was
evaluated to be released ultimately to the industry in 1984.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Nesbitt, a couple of questions about that, and that would be on page 4 of Exhibit 61. Is that right?

A Correct.

Q When it was released in 1984, how long did it take growers to start to plant that as part of their --- how long does that acceptance take place after the release?

A That acceptance can take decades in some cases. It's a gradual process. It's impacted by changing dynamics within the pecan industry. The pecan industry began to pay high prices for early pecans that mature early and can go to market early, and that has in the last decade to two decades has increased the utilization of Pawnee.

Q And it's an early cultivar.
A It's an early cultivar.
Q Thank you, I'm sorry.

A No, that's ---
Q Mr. Nesbitt, when I say early
cultivar, the harvest is earlier than other cultivars.

A Yes, sir. Correct.

Q Thank you.
A Okay. Page 5 is intended to describe that we have two pollination types in pecans. Some of the cultivars or varieties or natives will be Type 1. They produce male pollen first before the female flowers are receptive. And Type 2 would be the reciprocal of that. They produce female flowers that are receptive prior to the shedding of their pollen. So, as we recommend cultivars for orchards we often recommend that they consider pollination needs. The chart shows examples of two Type 1 cultivars, Pawnee and Western, also known as Western Schley, and then Wichita. And Type 2, the bars represent time of pollen shed by date, and then the darker bars show pistil receptivity by date. And what we're trying to do is accomplish overlap of the two.

Pawnee in this particular chart is not capable of pollinating itself. Pollen shed occurs before female flowers are receptive; thus, it be advantageous to add Wichita and Oconee with Pawnee in order to get maximum pollination. So, we say plant both Type 1 and Type 2 in the planning.

Q Mr. Nesbitt, for people that are viewing this in black and white slides in the future that might read this transcript, the pollen shed with is yellow is the light bars ---

A Yes.

Q --- and the receptivity is the dark bars?

A That's correct.
Q Thank you.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Thank you for that clarification.

MR. NESBITT: The next page, which I believe is page 6. I'm sorry there's not page numbers on these. Describes how we in the Extension Agency view the State of Texas in terms
of growing regions, or slight changes that impact production practices and cultivar utilization. So, we have a very diverse climate from east to west, north and central for growing pecans based on our longitudinal and latitudinal diversity.

The far west is described as having low disease pressure, talking about diseases of pecan trees. There's a lot of heat and high temperature stress in the environment. It's an area that has such little rainfall that irrigation is required for the trees to live and then to be productive.

The upper left $I$ have $a$ box that describes the north growing region as being shorter in terms of its days. The growing season is shorter in the number of days, frost-free days. There's also low disease pressure and irrigation is required.

The central region is described in this third box from the left as an area that's transitional, has variable disease pressure, usually that's very low. Irrigation is needed.

This is --- generally transitions from about 25 inches of rainfall per year to 35 inches of rainfall per year, and I'll describe on some successor slides the impact of that on irrigation needs. But we say irrigation is needed in that region, but there are growers who do not irrigate. The trees will live at that level of rainfall, and there are growers that will supplement or use irrigation as a supplement to natural rainfall.

The far east is very much like Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Georgia, and it is typified by rainfall greater than 35 inches per year. That means there's lot of disease pressure on the trees, scab, perry mildew, and a number of other fungi. There's enough rainfall to produce pecans without irrigation, so we say that it is possible to grow pecans without irrigation in this region. We --- so that is an overview of these four regions that we work in in Texas. The next, page 7, I further take these four regions and apply the current recommended
cultivars that we recommend for those four regions. And without going into that in detail, there are differences within the regions. Varieties recommended to the east have a high nascab resistance to be recommended for those regions. That's less of a concern in the central, west, and north regions. This can be found on the website that's indicated on the bottom of the page.

I would say further that this does not represent all the pecan cultivars that are presently used in the industry in the State of Texas. We have tremendous diversity based on the history of native pecans. The USDA Pecan Breeding Program is housed in the State of Texas, and the length of time that pecans have been a commercial crop in Texas has added over time to the diversity and number of cultivars that we grow, so it is --- our state is rich in terms of cultivar utilization and diversity. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Nesbitt, just to make sure the record is clear, the word after
improved, it's mostly obscured, is cultivars?

MR. NESBITT: That is correct.
The following page, to implement cultivars to pecan orchards that is predominantly done with improved cultivars. Natives exist and they are used opportunistically by growers who acquire property that has natives. We don't plant native trees. In some cases seedling trees are allowed to grow, or may be planted, but the predominant utilization of pecan trees in Texas is for improved cultivars, and so planted orchards will require grafted trees, or a grafting process to be done by the grower.

Grafted trees are available in two
forms, container grown on the left. We have a longer planting window in the year, we can plant those in the winter, spring, summer, and fall. They typically cost a little bit more, and have good survival. On the right-hand side there are also what we call bare root trees. These are trees that are dug at one location and transferred into the grower's new orchard site,
and those are mostly planted in the winter due to perishability. They typically cost a little bit less and they also give growers good survival. So, that's just an example of how trees are obtained by growers in Texas.

The next page show a table of recommended or commonly used tree spacings for pecan orchards in Texas, and I would say they are applicable to other states, as well. The far-left column, the word "high density" probably should not be a descriptor for that table. The first couple of spacings, 20 by 40 , and 30 by 30 , are what we would consider high density, and we move to a more moderate density, and then a standard density at 40 and 50 feet apart. So, that's a little bit of an error in that column descriptor.

At those spacings, the next column
will tell you how many trees per acre you would have if you planted on those spacings. And then typically if the orchard is thinned, it's reduced to the next number you see in the third column. And that gives the number of trees per acre in
the fourth column.

There's a lot of diversity in spacing
in pecan orchards. The most commonly used in

Texas is 35 by 35 in the east and central
regions. In the north and west we will see 30 by 30 commonly used where they also perform more hedging as a maintenance practice.

The next page I just show some
representations of how trees grow and develop over time, and the amount of space that they take up as they do. They're quite small when they're planted as a one, two-year old tree. They only have a limb spread of about 1-1/2 feet. And then they progress through that. These are approximations that are designed to give you some idea of the size relations of a pecan tree.

The fourth picture on the right shows a 12 or 14 -year old tree with a 20-foot limb spread. This is a tree that's beginning to occupy its planted space in the orchard. That will continue as the trees age. Trees continue to grow throughout their life. There's no stoppage of
growth completely. The growth rate does slow.

On the next page, $I$ depict a tree that's what I say is ultimate tree size. This is a 40-year old tree that has a limb spread of 54 to 60 feet. And these trees in this orchard that's depicted are at a 70-foot spacing. So, pecan trees ultimately hit a large size and they will ultimately crowd those initial tree spacings in a pecan orchard that $I$ described the two slides previous.

On the next slide, I show ---
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Nesbitt, could I ask you a question about that 70-foot spacing?

MR. NESBITT: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We can't see it here,
but with the 70-foot spacing be going down the rows also? We can see, it looks like 70 feet.

MR. NESBITT: This is 70 by 70,
correct.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Okay, thank you.
MR. NESBITT: The next slide says high
sunlight must be maintained and tree to tree
shading. Once the trees, the limbs begin to touch, the canopies from adjacent trees are touching then there's enough shade that's imposed on the tree canopies that we have --- growers will experience reduced growth, reduced nut production, smaller size nuts, diabetica branches, and greater pest problems. So, this ongoing growth process of pecan trees must be monitored by the grower and he or she must make management decisions to prevent that.

So, the next page I describe three strategies to maintain high sunlight throughout the life of a pecan orchard. One would be to plant in a permanent spacing that will not crowd. That would be greater than 70 feet, would be more like 100 feet by 100 feet. And that density is about four trees per acre, and not great enough density for growers to be profitable at that spacing. So, typically that is not a strategy that's utilized in the industry. Second option is to remove trees as adjacent trees crowd, would be to move those, cut
them off at the ground, dig them up, possibly move those to another site using a tree spade, but eliminate every other tree in every other row or every other row would be some practice of tree removal to increase the amount of sunlight in the orchard.

Third option is hedge pruning. This is an annual practice. It's depicted in the picture on the right side. That is a hedging machine that's used in the industry to cut the limbs back, and to do that every first, second, third, or fourth year. Growers all vary in their hedging practices, but it's an ongoing maintenance of the size of the tree to keep sunlight high in the orchard.
MR. QUIROS: Can I interrupt you there?
MR. NESBITT: Yes.
BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Nesbitt, let's just review real quickly. You've been professionally employed as a horticulturalist in the eastern region of the production area. Is that correct? At Auburn

University?

A That's correct, State of Alabama.

Q And you've been employed in Texas, as well, in a similar position?

A Correct.

Q And the western part of Texas, that's very much like the western region of the production area in New Mexico, Arizona, and California?

A Yes. From Fort Stockton area where there's significant production west to El Paso, that very much looks like what you would see in New Mexico.

Q For purposes of hedging, can you describe how the regions at least historically have used hedging?

A Well, if we look at the next slide, $I$ think it will provide some insight on that.

Q Thank you.

A I'll use that as commentary for your question.

Q Right.

A Mechanical pruning originates in the State of New Mexico. Dean Stahmann, Stahmann Farms in New Mexico is credited with kind of introducing this practice. They planted trees at 30 by 60 in the 1930s, 1956 they began thinning those trees to 60 by 60 which was the tree removal strategy for maintaining sunlight. Their yields were disappointing with that practice, and they went and replanted with the intention of cutting the trees back mechanically, which they did. And they originally cut them very hard and allowed them to regrow, and then 10 years later they would cut them again. But that practice evolved, they recognized the need to prune the trees more frequently, and they began to do that on a four-year cycle, where one side is pruned in year one, the top is pruned in year two, the next side is pruned in year three, and they go back in year four or some rotation like that. And that became a standard practice that other growers in the west adopted.
The thinking was in the scientific
community that that would work in New Mexico and Arizona, and maybe far west Texas, but there was not as much sunlight in central, eastern Texas, as well as Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi. There was also difference in cultivar utilization. The cultivars that Stahmann and others were hedging were cultivars that could not be utilized in the east due to their disease susceptibility.

Q Western Schley and Wichita?
A Western Schley and Wichita.

Q Thank you.
A So, there were attempts within the scientific community to hedge prune pecan trees in Georgia, and Alabama, and other places. They were --- at that time were not --- there was a lack of satisfaction with those results. Part of the slow adoption also was that this hedge pruning equipment is large and expensive, and the orchard size in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and much of Georgia, very small pecan orchards that cannot afford hedging equipment. So, in the last decade to two decades there's been an
introduction of hedge equipment that's more affordable to the small grower, more contract hedgers that are available in states like Georgia, and some research that investigated different cultivars and how they should be hedged maybe differently than they were being hedged in the west.

So, today we see more adoption of hedging in Georgia, Central Texas, East Texas, and it's -- that is changing. But we have gone through a period of time where we had a western hedged region, and an eastern tree removal region that kind of typified the two areas.

Q And then central is sort of mix of both?

A Yes, you'd find a little bit of both in the central region.

Q Thank you.
A Okay, that will allow me to move into the next slide, and I show a map of Texas that shows the 30 -year average rainfall in inches per year in these colored transitions. And they have
lines that indicate where there is 10 inches of rainfall per year, 15 inches, 20, et cetera across to the highest designation is 55 inches of rainfall in the far eastern side of the state.

I'm overlaying with this a statement
that says, "Pecan trees need from 48 to 55 acre inches of water either from rainfall or other per year." And this shows that in the far west we don't have that from rainfall. In the far east, we do, in terms of water volume.

The next page is a slide that I would credit to Dr. Larry Stein. Dr. Stein, myself, Dr. George Ray McEachern are coauthors on the Texas Pecan Handbook, and included in that is a recommendation for irrigation by months of the growing season. And this shows that March you need five inches per acre per --- for the month of March. And then April needs four, May needs four, June needs four, July needs ten, August needs ten, September needs ten, and October needs eight. That is the growing season, March to October, and it's a lengthy growing season that
all tolls to 55 acre inches of water that we recommend per growing season per acre.

The next slide shows --- this is a supportive statement. Growers are recommended to provide from 1 to 2-1/2 inches of water per week. If you look at the previous slide, you would see that that works out on a weekly basis to be between 1 and 2-1/2 inches per week. We say especially the mid-August to late-September period, this is when pecan kernel is developing. It's highly dependent on water being available to the roots of the trees, so that's a critical period for watering.

So, irrigation is an important practice for pecan orchards in Texas, maybe less so in the eastern part of the state, but it is a vital component to pecan production in the western, central, and north regions of the State of Texas.

Q What's the subject of that photo?
A That is a pecan that is cross section, and it's showing the kernel in the white center
there's some cork material that separates the two cotyledon halves, that have been cut in half. The shell and then the shuck material is the green layer that surrounds the shell.

Q Thank you.
A Next slide is a statement of overview description of fertilizer needs and practices in a pecan orchard. We have two elements that are needed annually and applied generally by default in actively managed pecan orchards. This would be nitrogen and zinc. The other nutrients are managed or applied according to leaf and soil analysis.

$$
\text { On the right-hand side of the page } I
$$

show a table that shows our recommended sufficiency levels for nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium, magnesium, or mainly zinc, boron and copper. So, growers will collect leaves in the summer and have their leaves analyzed and make fertilizer applications based on that, as well as from soil samples.

The left, I make a statement that the
standard annual orchard rates for nitrogen are 80 to 200 pounds per acre per ann. That's for --that's Texas recommendation out of Stein, the coauthors, the Texas Pecan Handbook published in 2012. That varies, growers will vary that according to their crop load and cultivars. Some cultivars are deemed to need more nitrogen than others. They're more productive.

And then the standard application of fertilizer timing may be is yearly budbreak, which is March or April depending on cultivar, May, month of May, and month of July and August. We tend to see multiple applications of fertilizer in an orchard each growing season.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That word before May is budbreak then.

MR. NESBITT: Oh, yes. That's a misspelling. There should be a D injected in there, sir.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q That's not a Texas pronunciation for
budbreak?

A It could be, but ---
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We learned the Auburn pronunciation.

MR. NESBITT: All right. The next page, I state that foliar spraying is an effective approach for annual zinc. In a previous slide, I disclose that zinc is needed in a pecan orchard annually, and here we show a pecan tree sprayer that's spraying a mist, spray solution up into a pecan tree. This is an old picture. It's black and white originally, and open cab tractor which we probably wouldn't see today. But he is spraying zinc into a pecan orchard from the ground sprayer, airblast sprayer to apply it in a pecan orchard. In the mature orchard or bearing trees, those are sprayed in the springtime. And young trees, we spray those spring and summer.

The next page, I would --- it's intended to give you some insight. There are a number of pest management challenges for pecan growers, adds to the cost of production. The big five, if you will, include aphids, pecan nut
casebearer, pecan weevil, hickory shuckworm, and stinkbugs, and lots of other pecan insects not depicted in this table. These are the major ones that are of economic importance from an industrywide perspective.

And there are some differences in
terms of the presence of these particular insects in certain regions of the country. With aphids which is a foliage feeding pest depicted on the lower left picture. Those are found throughout the pecan industry all the way from California to Georgia. Pecan nut casebearer, which is a nut feeding pest shown in the second picture from the left is a pest that is native to pecan trees and developed in the native regions where pecans are grown, and is thus found --- it is dispersed east all the way to Georgia, and has also been found in the El Paso and New Mexico regions despite early attempts to quarantine and prevent it. It is still quarantined in Arizona and California and they do not have it there to date to my knowledge.

Pecan weevil, also a native pest to pecan found in some counties of Texas, not in all counties, but is believed to be distributed through much of the State of Texas; however, is not in El Paso. And growers or handlers of pecans must treat pecans with cold storage before pecans can be moved from Central Texas into the El Paso region or further west, because they do not have it. East of El Paso all the way to Georgia, the pecan weevil is distributed.

Hickory in pecan weevil is the third picture. The fourth picture from the left is hickory shuck worm. That is not found in Arizona and California, not found in El Paso or New Mexico, although there's some new information that has --- indicates it may be present, maybe on a limited basis, and it is found east of El Paso to Georgia.

The last one is stinkbugs. The lower right picture depicts a leaffooted bug which is in the stinkbug complex, and it is found throughout the pecan industry. The growers are
challenged to manage and control these insects, as well as other pests, and they will use a tree sprayer or an airplane typically to apply pesticides when they are needed.

The next page I say the pecan is alternate bearing. This is a generalization of the production habits of pecans. I'll use for statements to describe why or how that happens. Pecan trees have a tendency to produce a lot of seeds or overbear. When they do that they deplete their carbohydrate energy reserves and, thus, their ability to make strong enough buds to produce flowers the following year, is then diminished if not completely eliminated.

The presence of heavy crops also signals certain hormones that suppresses the development of some of the flowering, some of the flowers within buds of pecans, further hampering their ability to return a crop in the following growing season.
Stresses on the tree either from
weather or pests intensify the drain on the tree
if it also has a crop and, thus, we have years of high disease pressure, years of high insect pressure that cause crop loss, maybe then cause heavy crop the following year, so there's weather and pest relationships to this alternate bearing phenomenon in pecans.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Nesbitt, I have a quick question about that. Without management would all pecans across all regions naturally tend towards this alternate bearing phenomenon?

A Yes. Left on their own because of their propensity to produce a lot of flowers and set a lot of fruit they would --- there would be significant alternate bearing.

Q Well, help me here a little bit. I've heard about on and off years, and on and off years relate to this alternate bearing phenomenon?

A On year is a descriptor of a year where a lot of the trees in a region have a heavy crop, so we say that the trees are on production.

Q Right.

A Off year would indicate the trees have little production.

Q And that would affect supply?
A Certainly affects supply because there is different amount of pecans going to market, and that can be significantly different from one year to the next.

Q And it would affect price, as well?
A I would say that based on my
experiences in conversation with the growers and buyers that price is affected by these swings in production.

Q So, in an on year price might be lower because the supply is greater?

A That is correct.

Q And the reverse would be so in ---

A Yes.
Q Okay. Help me here. With millions of trees planted across a 15-state region why wouldn't it kind of balance out so all years would be the same everywhere? Some trees would be
on, some trees would be off, and the supply would be balanced. Why doesn't it work like that?

A Over --- it's complicated to answer that. There's --- that's a question we often field. There is --- if you actually look within orchards in an on year, you will find threes that are off but they're typically in the minority. Similar to an off year, you go up and down rows of trees you'll find trees that are on, but they are not -- they're in the minority.

We have heavy concentration of pecans in the southern U.S. that experiences a lot of similar dynamics and climate, and those climate dynamics tend to bring a lot of the mature trees into some synchronicity. It's not complete, and there are growers who have an on year and an off year nationally speaking. That happens routinely, but we tend to have years, and it could be late frost. That impacts a lot of the area. It could be drought that affects a lot of the area. It could be scab that affects a lot of the area. That tends to move a lot of trees to one side of
that pendulum or the other, so it's not as clear cut where it's all on or all off. Obviously, we'd have to go from zero to, you know, a billion pounds of pecans, but it does swing up or down, and it's affected by some of these factors.

Q If consistent supply was important to ingredient buyers and other purchasers, handlers, end-users of pecans you think it's important that we grow pecans across a vast region of this country so that regional weather effects in one part of the country may not affect other regions; therefore, supply is less affected across all production?

A I would say yes, you know, having pecans on both the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast, and all points in between provides a mean of protection to the industry, if you will, from disaster that would eliminate supply completely, and then create a real difficult problem for, as you say, those who utilize pecan for food products.

Q We've heard some testimony about
increased new plantings of pecans, many of which are not in production. Is that something that you've observed?

A I have observed that in small cases. I've not been able to overview that across the country, but the --- when I first worked in pecans in 1980s, early 1990s, went to work in Auburn there was some price stagnation or deflation in the pecan industry. I was even hesitant to take a job with Auburn University because it was an industry that had some more health problems from low prices. The impact of China, high volume exports of pecans, high prices, not saying we didn't have years with occasional high prices in the '90s which would increase grower morale and increase number of new plantings. But from experience late 1990s, early 2000s, the influence with China to buy a lot of pecans and increase or kind of eliminate the price deflation and stagnation has certainly bolstered grower morale both in the southeast and in Texas, and in Arizona.

Q In general from what you've heard do you think supply will increase in the next 10 years?

A I think supply will increase. I also am familiar with this industry enough to know that we have a lot of older orchards in the country, both older in terms of tree age, and older in terms of the owner manager of those farms. I've seen turnover --- I've pecan orchards turn into housing subdivisions, so urban growth I think is sacrificing some of our pecan orchards. And I think there will be some replacement counterbalancing of some of that. I think there is --- I get enough phone calls in my office interest in pecans, people that hear about China, hear about, you know, higher prices because to expect that if those factors that are maintaining the price --- maintaining high prices continue that there will be an increased supply in the U.S.

Q This is just a general observation question I'm asking. At the time when you were
working in the '80s and '90s, what was the average age of the owner managers of pecan orchards? Just a general idea.

A Well, I would say they were retirement age, if 62 is --- we could use that as retirement age, $I$ would say it was in that range. I think they have amazing staying power because it looks like the age is still in that age range.

Q Have you seen an increase in younger people being attracted to this industry in the last few years?

A I have seen --- there are a number of cases of successful pecan farms where the son/daughter, next generation down is assuming some involvement in those operations. We have young investors who are both U.S. born and foreign born who have appeared on the scene to ask questions about pecan, and pecan production in Texas. So, yes, I think that dynamic has changed.

Q Are you seeing any training of younger scientists?

A That is a whole different subject in terms of some of the challenges we face in academia with funding. We have a decline of the number of scientists working in pecans in the U.S. since I began working in the 1980 s.

Q Because of a lack of research funding?
A Yes.

Q Okay. Well, let me get back to your presentation, but thank you for letting me ask you some questions about it.

A Okay. All right. We'll turn to the next slide, and it's just a picture of a man observing a pecan tree shaker. This is a picture taken in the summer, and it --- we recommend today as a standard practice that trees be shaken in the summer prior to nut maturity to tend the crop. We do that because we want to prevent that overloaded tree situation that then translates to a lack of production the following year. So, growers are now instead of watching the tree overbear all the way to completion and harvest, they're now interdicting that by going in in July
and August and reducing the amount of crop on the tree, if a pest has not done that previously.

The following slide says that it is --

- I make the statement, to maintain healthy
foliage until frost. It is --- pecan growing season is seven plus months, over 210 days. That's a long period of time to have a crop plant have foliage on it, but pecan trees must have good healthy foliage. They must be protected from insects and diseases through that period of time. They must be protected from drought stress that would impact the foliage, because healthy foliage late in the year all the way up until frost occurs in the fall is considered to be a positive thing for next year's crop.

The next slide, there's a statement that a pecan harvest is highly mechanized in most orchards today. This equipment is --- carries a fair amount of expense. It is necessary to harvest orchards of substantial size, let's say the acreage values that have been used, 30 acres and above. I tell people that they will need
equipment at that acreage of 30 acres, and that it continues up to the orchards of 100 s of acres and above. So, it depending on shakers that you see on this page. Second, the next page simply shows pecan harvest, two pecan harvesters on the upper left and lower left, different design, a lot of different style of machinery and brands of machinery, and a lot of diversity of those being employed in pecan orchards.

Once the pecans are picked up off the ground there's --- you must separate out on the ground debris, leaves, sticks, rocks, et cetera, so there's a cleaning operation that must happen. So, the two pictures on the right depict pecans being cleaned in an orchard. Some growers use a cleaning plant with the equipment is fixed and maintained within a barn. The equipment is able to be pulled into the orchard, and they are separating not only sticks and debris from good nuts, they're also separating inferior nuts or off nuts from good nuts.

The next slide, a statement that
drying pecans after harvest maintains quality. Buyers typically want pecans that have a 4 to 41/2 percent moisture content, and can penalize growers if that moisture content is higher. Higher moisture contents in pecan kernels in harvest can result in mold and discoloration, and can result in rancidity, and instability of the oil.

So, here we show drying wagons. Moldy pecan on the upper right picture from too much moisture and heat, green moisture tester that used to evaluate moisture in a pecan. The small picture sandwiched in the middle of the slide, and then a drying heater/dryer air impeller that's used for drying pecans in the lower right picture.

And my last slide, basically two tables that shows the perishability or --- of pecans. The first table show --- it is a study that was done on --- looking at storage temperature of pecans after harvest and relative humidity percentage after harvest. And the number
of days it took for mold to develop on the nuts in this particular study which was a cultivar called Stuart. And it shows that at 86 degrees Fahrenheit in high humidity it only took 19 days for those pecans to develop mold on the kernel rendering them unsaleable.

There's a progression --- there is an improvement that as temperatures decline and humidities decline, the amount of time it takes for pecans to mold is lengthened. So, pecans at 32 degrees at or around freezing takes 208 days for mold development, 80 percent relative humidity and more than 300 days at 72 percent relative humidity.

Second table on this slide is a storage study by Wagner, 1977, and he showed that pecans at zero degrees temperature had a life, a shell life --- this would indicate their edibility, consumability that would extend up to 24 months either in shell or shelled. You'll notice in that particular table that shelled pecans have a lower storage life than in shell.

The shell is actually protection that lengthens the life, but shelled pecans can be stored more efficiently with less space if the shell is removed. So, that's just some generalizations on storage of pecans.

Q Mr. Nesbitt, I'd like to ask you a couple of questions, general observation questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Could I ask one thing?

MR. QUIROS: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: On that last page, the long-term storage, the last table. Are those in shell or shelled, or either way?

MR. NESBITT: That is in shell pecans. They would look at --- they would shell the pecan and look for evidence of mold on the kernel.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For the storage they're in the shell?

MR. NESBITT: They're in the shell but much of those are at room temperature or above.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Thank you. Sorry.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. QUIROS:
$Q$
Mr. Nesbitt, have you ever observed packages of shelled pecans in a grocery store?

A Yes, I have.

Q Have they ever been refrigerated to your knowledge?

A I have not seen that personally.
Q Ever seen them in the freezer?
A Never seen that personally.

Q And how are they generally packaged?
A Generally, a cellophane bag that's clear and you can see the kernels in it.

Q Any freshness dating on that bag?
A No. I don't know that I could say that
I remember looking at that. That didn't jump out off the packaging. I mean, $I$ tend to --- you know, as someone who works with pecans, I look at the color, the condition of the kernel, and make a judgment based on that.

Q What are those sort of judgments that you make when you take a look at those kernels?

A When I --- when seen in high volume grocers, it's not uncommon to see fairly dark colored kernels. They're not that attractive to me, and understand that I --- we have pecan shows in Texas where we judge pecans, the growers enter pecans for competition so we look for the best and very high, bright kernel color. And that's often absent from what we see, what I see in a lot of big grocers. Now, I do see, you know, nice kernels with retailers, those who are engaged in pecans, or who have a gift shop, or some other business that's maybe trying to sell more attractive product.

Q When you see a dark colored pecan that has been shelled what thoughts do you have about its shelf life or rancidity?

A Well, it indicates to me that there --

- that it has been at room temperature for a period of months because we know that kernel color declines at room temperature after about four months, three to four months be significant color loss. That's ongoing over time unless it's
vacuum sealed in some way, frozen, et cetera. Q Will that represent a degradation in the pecan?

A Well, color changes is concomitant with some instability of the oil. It's indicating the oil is becoming less stable, and so if the oil is becoming less stable, that means rancidity is happening either at a perceptible or imperceptible level. So, I interpret loss of color with rancidity at some level.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Mr. Nesbitt. At this time we would like to tender Exhibit 61, and I have follow-up questions, as well, for this witness.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: All right. Is there any objection from USDA?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any objection from the audience? Hearing no objection, Exhibit 61 is admitted into the record.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document previously marked as Exhibit

61 for identification, was admitted into evidence.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: If I could ask before Mr. Quiros asks his questions, you have the photos of like tree shaking and things in here. Could a person who is so interested find video of that on YouTube or on the internet, do you know?

MR. NESBITT: Some of what --- I have similar pictures in a fact sheet on Improved Pecans that's published by our agency. It's found on Agihorticulture which is a website that is kind of clearinghouse of information. I think you will find YouTube, I'm not a big YouTube --- I haven't looked through that exhaustively. I would think you would find some of those examples on YouTube.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Thank you.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Nesbitt, you work with growers as part of your job. Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And when you have reviewed Exhibit 1,
the proposed Federal Marketing Order, I want you to relate it to the challenges that you see face growers on a continual basis. What are some of those challenges that growers face that are addressed by this? But first just tell us about the challenges.

A Well, the growers --- a pecan grower is working with a permanent perennial crop. He can't start over like a cotton farmer each year and switch crops, so he's made a commitment to get to the age of production capabilities, so that's one challenge that they have, is they're locked into a crop. There are some advantages to the longevity of pecans, but the grower has trees that are valuable, and he has to try to farm them each growing season. It's a long grown season, as I indicated it's seven months plus depending on the cultivar. That's a long period of time. There's not a lot of farmers who engage in producing a crop where the growing season is that long.

This long growing season prohibits
pecans being produced in many areas of the world that have too short of a growing season. But with that long growing season comes a number of pests, stress, water management, so growers encounter a lot of annual management costs, production costs through a long growing season with a perennial fixed permanent crop, and they don't know what the price is going to be at harvest generally.

So, it allows for growers --- I've seen growers who make shortcuts because they don't know whether this --- you know, what the year is -- how the year is going to turn out. There are lots of leasing arrangements in the pecan business where growers lease an orchard to another operator. And I've seen those lease arrangements be tenuous because they don't know how to commit --- you really need to commit to a pecan orchard for multiple years to get the most out of it, and when price is questionable it's hard for these lease arrangements to be developed to the benefit of both parties, both to the owner and to the lessee. And so, I've encountered that
frequently, that lack of price stability impacts those types of basic farm business decisions that lots of farmers encounter. So, I think an effort to market --- I was aware with my advisor as a graduate student, the late Dr. Benton Storey was very motivated in 1989, 1990, 1991 to become engaged in the health promotive act benefits of pecans because he saw the need to increase consumption, because consumption was flat, and a lot of people in the northern states don't know what a pecan is. And he hoped to change that in order to increase prices and make a more stable pricing infrastructure for pecans. So, I see this mirroring his efforts or attempts to make, you know, both domestically and globally awareness of a product that is a healthy product. That should have positive impacts on the growers trying to make year to year decisions whether to stay in the pecan business, how to manage his orchard.

Q So, you've observed price instability during your ---

A I've observed ---

Q And sometimes that price instability has led to people not putting the full inputs on their orchards that they would normally do for good cultural practices?

A Yes. And I --- to take a step further, I've seen it cause people to exit the business maybe earlier in their --- you know, these may be some cases retirement age, and they would have farmed longer, but the price being what it is, they just simply gave up. I've seen orchards that have gone out of business for, you know, generally speaking financial reasons, which has to be partly tied to prices.

Q Just for clarity, an input that I put on my trees this year might have an effect five years later. In other words, my decision to fertilize, for instance, this year might affect the production several years from now.

$$
\text { A I don't know that } I \text { would go on record }
$$ and say that many years out, but certainly we know from research some of the things that are happening within the tree with respect to

fertilizer is a two year --- it's very definitely a two-year process. There are certainly big picture improvement things that have farther reaching consequences than five years, but in terms of you have to be engaged for $X$ number of years, I would put it at two as a minimum based on the alternate bearing tendencies of pecans.

Q And maybe survival for water and things like that.

A Absolutely, yes.

Q Thank you. You mentioned that you feel like that there's some issues with promotion with regard to pecans. Do you think it would help if there was more promotion, generic promotion of pecans?

A I think so. I'm a nut consumer of not only pecans but other nuts, and I like other nuts, and I evaluate other nuts for sale in grocery stores. And I've observed a big change in the pistachio industry. I've encountered --- I have children that play sports in high school, and I've encountered parents sitting at a
baseball game eating pistachios, and I think that has to do with what $I$ see in terms of promotion of pistachios. And I'm doubtful that pecans --- I don't think pecan today is keeping up with some of those efforts that maybe pistachios and other nuts are making.

Q Thank you. You mentioned research and the lack of research funding. Do you think that's a problem that is holding the industry back somewhat?

A Well, pecan is a relatively new crop in terms of --- if look at history and domestication of pecans, we're only talking about --- we're still in the first 100 years of growing pecans, and many tree crops extend back hundreds, if not thousands of years, citrus for example, thousands of years of domestication. So, we've learned a lot. I've seen a lot of changes since I became engaged in pecan research in the late 1980s, but we have a lot of unanswered questions. We have fewer people working on pecans today in a lot of the land grant universities. I've seen

Mississippi basically give up having a pecan research effort or program, just as an example.

We have fewer Extension Specialists engaged in pecans in Texas today than we did in 1960s, '70s, '80s, so I believe there's still unanswered questions, and I believe our lack of personnel is also tied to lack of research dollars.

Q You mentioned one of your mentors talking about health awareness years ago. Would additional consumer research be helpful to this industry?

A Consumer research in terms of ---

Q Benefits.
A Benefits. In terms of market, consumer awareness, or consumer ---

Q All of that.
A I had a gentleman contact me in
approximately 1999. He called my office at Fair
Hope, Alabama where I worked for Auburn
University, and he said I'm --- he said I wanted to call you because I'm very impressed with what I've --- this is after --- during the time I
think the Loma Linda study came out, so I could be off on the dates. But he had seen some of the cholesterol benefits that were published I think in conjunction with the Loma Linda study. He said I've been on cholesterol medication for years, he said. He said my pecan diet is working. He said I think this huge. I think other people need to know about it. And I'm asking you why you're not telling more people about it? I said well, I'm just a horticulturist and that's really not my job, and I get the message. And that's a small anecdote, but certainly when a person off the street tells you their health has been impacted and they think other people ought to know it, to me that speaks to your question, that yes, I think other --- there's room for greater consumer awareness.

Q Thank you. You mentioned seeing packages in a grocery store in a cellophane bag with various shapes and coloring. You think handling regulations on sort of packaging and handling, grading, size, updates of maybe grading
and size regulation in packaging and handling would help the industry, and help increase prices, maybe saleability to consumers in the future?

A Yes, I think so. I think some color standards would be beneficial. We have fielded calls from growers from time to time asking for some of the USDA --- there are some USDA standards. They're old, and many of the people in the industry don't believe that they're adequate for where the industry is today in marketing and sales of pecans.

There's a lot of diversity in interest in sizes that are desirable to different consumers, but I think color is something that maybe should be monitored at least by the industry, and communicated to the consumers, because I think there's many consumers that could experience higher quality pecans if they were seeking pecans of a lighter color.

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            Q Thank you, Mr. Nesbitt. Do you work
with pecan data and industry data on a regular
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basis as part of your job?
A Yes. In terms of --- you know, we keep abreast of state production levels. We work with growers and communicate with growers on their production levels. I don't monitor consumption regularly, but I do look at it from time to time. But, yes.

Q Would improved data in the industry be beneficial to the work that you do and to growers, in general?

A Yes. Yes, availability of it, easier access, easier to find would be helpful, sure.

Q Thank you. I want to turn your attention to Exhibit 23, which you said you had read and reviewed. This is Dr. Marco Palma's study. Do you know him on the faculty and staff of Texas A\&M?

A Yes, I do know Dr. Palma. He and I are ----he is at least partial employment in my same agency.

Q And you're familiar then with this study and his conclusions, first with the
promotion works with agricultural products?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you agree with that?

A I agree, yes.
Q And the midpoint for the assessments with native and seedling is one and a half cents, and the midpoint for --- of assessments for improved varieties is two and a half cents. Is that your understanding from his report?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. And he shows an expected benefit based on his studies of 6.3 cents for improved pecans expense, if you will, across 2$1 / 2$ cents, and 3.6 cents. Does that seem reasonable to you as a result of ---

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For the record, could you point out which table that is?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, I'd be glad to. Using Table ES-1 of Exhibit 23, which is the midpoint of the price range of assessments for improved and for native and seedling. And then I'm referring to Table ES-4 on Exhibit 23, which is -

- he believes is the price benefit per pound, in shell pound through a Federal Marketing Order of 6.3 and 3.6 cents. Does that seem reasonable in your opinion?

MR. NESBITT: It's a positive outcome, so I think it is reasonable. If you're going to have an assessment and lack of positive outcome, so I think the growers would be receptive to that.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q What do you believe about the balance of costs to benefits for the farmers if Dr .

Marco's study is correct? Do the benefits outweigh the burdens, or do the burdens outweigh the benefits?

A I believe the benefits outweigh the
burdens, and I believe --- this is an opinion, but I believe there's additional benefits that he may not be able to justify or demonstrate in this document.

Q Right. Such as?
A Such as, I think increased consumption
that may change the price dynamics depicted in the study.

Q Thank you. In a positive way?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Do you know any of the members of the American Pecan Board?

A I do. I have to admit that the
language change and the title of the industry changed, and I can be --- if you had to ask me to name them all, I could stumble with that.

Q I understand. I won't do that, and thank you for helping me. I know that I shouldn't do that. But do you think that during the time that the American Pecan Board has been active that you've received regular input on their activities either through Pecan South or through regional meetings, or Texas Pecan Grower Association meetings, or otherwise?

A Yes, I think they've done due
diligence to be present and grower --- where growers have met both in Texas. I'm aware of some county meetings, as well as the state meetings,
and I think all of that speaks to their effort to do this, you know, in a public way, yes.

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Nesbitt, I have no further questions, but $I$ just wanted to publicly thank you for your flexibility in being able to come earlier today, and for you being able to prepare these materials on short notice.

MR. NESBITT: You're welcome.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions at this time, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does USDA have any questions?

MS. VARELA: Jen Varela, USDA. This might be brief, and I apologize if it seems off course, but it might lead me to a question that's on course.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. VARELA:

Q So, I notice that part of your assignments here include citrus?

A Correct.

Q Citrus work. And I was just curious to
know whether any of that work has been in conjunction with the Texas Valley Citrus Committee. Have you had any projects funded by them?

A I am stationed, if you will, in College Station, and I'm less engaged with the citrus industry in the valley.

Q Okay.
A I work in the Gulf Coast area citrus there, which is much smaller component of Texas. I have toured there. I interact with the growers from time to time. I am somewhat aware of cooperative efforts, marketing efforts with citrus there.

Q Are you aware of any other research in Agrilife that might be funded by that committee?

A Which committee would that be, again?

Q The Texas Valley Citrus Committee. I ask because it's another Federal Marketing Order that is currently operating in Texas. But if you're not aware of it, that's fine. I was just curious.

A Yes, I probably couldn't speak to that with any experience.

MS. VARELA: All right, thank you.
That's all right.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions? Mr. Hinman?

MR. HINMAN: Don Hinman from USDA. Thank you for your testimony.

MR. NESBITT: Sure.
MR. HINMAN: I just want to ask clarifying questions on several pages.

MR. NESBITT: Okay.
BY MR. HINMAN:
Q On page 3 of your slides, you are using --- you define improved as the key word being grafted and budded. And I'm going to ask ---

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For the record page 3, since the pages aren't numbered, is the page with terminology at the top.

MR. HINMAN: Yes, it's Exhibit 61, and the slide that is titled "Terminology." And in
the middle of the page here improved varieties cultivars, grafted, budded being as the key characteristic.

BY MR. HINMAN:
Q And I'm asking you a question because I ran across a third word in this relation that had not heard --- mentioned as of yet in this hearing. And when I submitted as testimony some data from the National Agricultural Statistics to begin this hearing, and they had a third word involved in that. They said grafted, budded, or topworked. Is that phrase familiar to you? Does it mean exactly the same thing as the grafted and budded?

A Topwork is language in horticulture for removing the top of the tree, and putting grafts or buds onto limbs, or using the framework of a tree and replacing the top by lots of grafts or budding. A lot of times when you graft or bud a tree it's a one-step process. We take a tree that's a half-inch in diameter and --- the trunk is a half-inch in diameter and we place a bud
there or cut it off and graft it, and it's over and done. Topworking implies multiple grafts to change over a variety of a tree that's older and bigger in size.

Q Okay, that is a very helpful distinction, so thank you for that.

On page 9, yours is not page numbered so it is the page that is titled "Tree Spacing."

A Okay.
Q And I want to make sure I understood correctly the distinctions in density. Did you say, and correct me if I'm wrong on this, that there was basically three --- the title of that could actually be density, and with the first two, 20 by 40 , and 30 by 30 what you would call, and then the next --- and then it was moderate and others. Could you review what the distinctions were in those six different levels of density?

A Okay. And there's three --- probably
for the record, I don't know how this would happen. We probably should just replace all of
that with the word "spacing," because what I'm showing is six sample spacings that are commonly used in pecan orchards.

The first --- two of the --- the high density --- we really don't have hard definitions in the pecan industry that high density means so many trees per acre or such and such. It's a little bit of subjective interpretation across the industry, so we don't really have terms --we use high density really to imply any density where the trees are going to crowd. And really in truth all of these six examples the trees are going to eventually crowd, so they're all high density. But I think that's a little bit misleading in terms of description.

High --- what's different is how soon you have to remove trees or begin hedging based on the starting space --- the spacing that you start with. So, I don't know if I'm helping you or hindering your understanding.

Q Yes.

A But 30 by 30, and 20 by 40 are two
examples of spacing used predominantly from El Paso to California. And those are close spacings, and they're going to use a hedger to maintain the sunlight in those plantings. The closer spacing means more nuts per pound produced earlier in the life of that planting.

Now I said previously that 33,35 were moderate spacings. There's not a huge difference between 30 by 30 , and 33 by 33 , but it might mean two years difference in terms of when trees are removed, or have to be removed.

So, I think the point of this slide is
there's diversity in terms of grower tree spacings that they implement. And there's different outcomes from that, both on production. We have growers that still plant trees 50 feet apart, 50 by 50 , who use half of the trees that are 35 by 35 spacing leaves. And there are growers that prefer that because they don't like to cut trees down when the tree is 15 years old. They prefer to let it get bigger. They feel like they're getting more from that. They're giving up
a fair amount of production in the younger life of that orchard, and they'll have to make a decision to hedge or thin later.

There's tremendous diversity, and there's a diversity in outcomes based on the strategy that's being employed to maintain sunlight on the spacing that's chosen.

Q Thank you, appreciate that. And then one last slide $I$ want to refer to is --- it's number is 21, is "Pecan Is Alternate Bearing," Pecan Is Alternate Bearing slide.

A Okay.
Q And I just want to make sure I
understand. You talk entirely about improved in this, and is it always strongly a tendency that it is two-year cycle, high-low, high-low, highlow. That is the pattern. Right? For improved.

A And I'm making the statement that it's pecan trees in general, native and improved.

Q So, the two-year cycle typically applies to native, as well.

A Yes.

Q Okay.
A It can be more distinct in natives
because of management inputs, their genetics. We have improved cultivars that have a lower --little less alternate bearing than others. It's one of their improved traits. They have what we call alternate bearing index is lower, which is what the growers want. So, natives from genetics, and the kind of orchard cultural system, pest management, they very definitely will have --- be alternate bearing, and can be more distinctly alternate bearing than improved based on management inputs that are going in to offset that. These can be managed with a lower level of inputs than with improved, then meaning that they're going to show a lot of alternate bearing. So, this would apply to all pecan trees.

MR. HINMAN: Okay, thank you. Thank you for that clarification. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes. BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q Mr. Nesbitt, I believe at some point you referred to the tremendous diversity of pecans. 986.28 is the definition of pecans, and it distinguishes between native and improved varieties.

A Okay.
Q So, I was just hoping to learn more about your thoughts as to how easy it is, or difficult it is to distinguish between native and improved varieties in practice?

A Okay. Well, the diversity --- let me support that statement to your question. There's tremendous diversity in native, within the native --- what we consider native pecans. They range from more than a thousand per pound in the natives, and that's the smallest, little bitty tiny things. Turkey food is what some people are referring them as, and then we see natives that get up into the 60s per pound, rarely up into the 50 s per pound, but that can happen. There are impressive natives that have many of the
desirable characteristics for marketing, but it's one tree, and there's generally not enough to multiple that desired trait for it to be marketable.

But in practice, real thick shell, hard shell is indicative of native. Low percent kernel. You may have a fabulous kernel that comes out of a native pecan, but it's kernel percentage may be 38 percent kernel, which we would deem to be not very good, and it has to do with all that shell thickness and density contributing to the overall weight of the pecan. So, small, generally small, generally thick shelled is what connotes native to those people who are buying pecans. Smaller, thicker shell.

Q Thank you. And just to clarify my own understanding of the industry, can you tell me how many growers there are in the industry that would meet the definition set out in 986.16 , the definition of grower, so 30 acres or 50,000 pounds?

A I don't know that, and I've attempted
to survey Texas in terms of acreage size, number of trees, et cetera, and very low survey in the one that I'm thinking of. And I would say that Texas is extremely diverse, just speaking about Texas alone. There are lots of orchards of all sizes. And we obviously have fewer --- 2,000 acre orchards, there's a handful of those. We have lots of orchards that are $30,40,50$, it's every size you can think of. This 87,000 acres that the USDA reports for the 2012 census, while I don't know who --- the breakdown of that in specific based on at least my travels and experience with the growers, and one small survey, that it's extremely diverse. It's every size you can imagine.

MS. CHILUKURI: Thank you.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more
USDA questions? Mr. Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: Yes, just for clarification.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Topworking is really just a type of grafting or budding on older trees. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q And the spacing density is really just about sunlight, so if I plant 50 by 30 , and have 29 trees on an acre, and then it --- between year 15 and 20 take out half of those so that $I$ have approximately 14-1/2 trees per acre, those could actually --- those orchards in year 15 and year 20 could produce absolutely relatively speaking the same production. Is that correct?

A Yes. The --- what you're attempting to do in tree removal is interdict the shading, I mean, eliminate it, limit it, reduce it so that growth rate of the remaining trees continues to be --- to trend upward, and that production often we see compensation of the remaining trees by the reduced competition and shade impact of those trees that were removed.

There tends to be a little bit of a temporary downturn, brief, growers will
experience that; hence, the Stahmann's, and what I relayed about their --- what's been written about them. But it then kicks back up as those trees grow and fill in that space, and you have again a thriving productive pecan orchard.

Q So, density or spacing alone cannot necessarily tell you about how productive that acre is. It also depends on management practice and spacing of sunlight, et cetera.

A Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Okay, thank you very much.
No further questions at this time.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any further USDA questions? Are there any questions from the audience? No questions.
(Witness excused.)
MR. QUIROS: Lunch?
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: It's 12:42. That sounds like a good idea to me.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:43 p.m., and resumed at 1:51 p.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Back on the record, please. We're back on the record and Mr. Adams is back on the stand. Mr. Adams, you've been sworn for this hearing, so I don't need to do that again, and we're going to go back to those exhibits 47 through--

MR. DAVIS: 40 to 53, Your Honor. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: --yes, to whatever is, 53 that were skipped yesterday. MR. QUIROS: That's correct, Your

Honor. We were just about--at the point where we broke yesterday, just about at the point where we were just going to have Mr. Adams identify what each of the exhibits are. They've been introduced but not tendered yet.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I think they each need to be identified.

MR. QUIROS: Yes sir. I'm going to ask the witness to--

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Do you want to just run through all of them and then admit them all at the end or--

MR. QUIROS: Yes sir, that's what I thought I'd do after we discuss them. We just to just refer to them briefly and then tender then at the end.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: On second thought, maybe--does Department of Agriculture think they'd have any questions on each exhibit as we go through them, or--let's do them one by one just in case.

MR. QUIROS: Okay. Again, we're just going to introduce them at this time and just discuss them.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Whenever you're ready.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. One moment, Your Honor.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Adams, I'd like to ask you to turn your attention to Section 986.46, subsection (a), and focus on that language at the end of the first sentence. Take a moment to get it in front
of you. It should be on your page 5.
A Okay.
Q It's the fourth line down, and it says "and shall be submitted on an approved nomination forms;" is that correct?

A Yes.
Q All right. So in order--we--you understand that what we have that we need to submit is just, if you will, a form that we--your proponent group worked on with the Agricultural Marketing Service, is that correct?

A That's correct, yes.
Q And you understand these are just drafts now, and that there will be additional comments that the USDA may have in the future, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And for the proponent group in the future, is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q But as part of the duties of the
Board, and then later the Council will be this
process of the grower referendum and then the nominations and qualifications?

A Yes.

Q So for purposes of identification, I'd like you to identify Exhibit 47, and Mr. Davis is going to put up the front page of Exhibit 47. If you'd just identify that briefly for the record, what is that?

A This is the pecan grower referendum form.

Q And this would be used by growers to approve the proposed federal marketing order if it's--if the Secretary gets to that point?

A That's correct, yes.

Q Thank you. If you take a look at Exhibit 48, and tell us what that is?

A It's a call for nominations--

Q And that is--

A --for the grower nomination ballot.

Q Thank you very much. And now if I ask you to take a look at Exhibit 49, tell us what that is?

A It's the call for nominations for the sheller nomination ballot.

Q Thank you. What is Exhibit 50?

A It's the actual ballot for the grower nomination--nominees.

Q Thank you. And please identify
Exhibit 51?

A Ballot for the sheller nominations.

Q Thank you. And if you would, please identify Exhibit 53--52?

A It's the confidential background statement.

Q Thank you. And then please, Exhibit 53?

A Confidential background statement for the public member or alternate.

Q Okay. Thank you. And it was your opinion, was it not, that it might be helpful if the proponent group included those in the record for people that were viewing this information, just so they could see an example or an exemplar of the type of form that would be used?

A Yes.

Q Okay, thank you. All right, I'd like to turn your attention back, if you would, to Section 986.46(a), and please take a look at the second sentence in (a), it begins with the word "eligibility." Please take a look at that.

A Okay.
Q Explain what you were trying to do with that sentence.

A Make sure that the candidates qualified for the position, and we're also-again, we're reflecting the diversity across the three regions and reflecting in the Board seats, the Council seats, a diverse representation that makes up the three regions and the large and small parties.

Q And you believe those are reasonable procedures based on other federal marketing orders that you've reviewed?

A I do.
Q And it also follows the advice that you received from the USDA on how to conduct a
nomination?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. When it says "the nomination shall follow procedures in this section," what do you mean, under (a)?

A It means that we would follow the same procedures for both--for each of the subsequent nominations, we would repeat the procedures as just--we don't have to repeat it in the language, but do it the same way.

Q Okay, so both for the initial nominees and then the successor--

A That's correct.

Q --member elections?

A That's correct.

Q Okay.

MS. CHILUKURI: Excuse me, we're not sure where you are.

MR. QUIROS: Okay, thank you. We're in 986.46(a), the second sentence. And there's a phrase that says "shall follow the procedures set forth in this section," and he was just
discussing what he thought it meant by this section. You all got it? Okay, thank you.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Let's look at the third sentence of (a) that begins "The Secretary shall select and appoint;" do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Why include that?
A It states the obvious; the Secretary is responsible for the selection of the nominees and the alternates.

Q Thank you. Any other comments on this section $986.46(\mathrm{a}) ?$

A Yes, the process of seeking
nominations and then voting on the nominations to put forth nominees for the Council and the alternates and for the Secretary to then pick the Council and the alternates from the nominees is a bit foreign to most Americans. Most of us are used to voting for nominees, and then they are absolutely elected absent voting fraud or other error. Here we nominate, then we vote on the
nominees to get a refined list of nominees that the Secretary may choose from. We think this is the law as set forth in the Act, and it makes sense, and we support it, but it is different. I also bring it up to say if the Board were drafting this section again, we would have inserted the word "votes on" after the word "casts" in the second sentence to help in part decide the nomination and then voting on the nomination ballots. So the first part of the second sentence in $986.46(a)$ would read "Eligibility to cast votes on nomination ballots."

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Let's move on to Section 986.46(d), Successor Nominees. Before we go through each subparagraph, tell us what is the overall plan for getting nominations and for voting on those nominations?

A We want an open, inclusive process that will encourage participation and buy-in by all segments of the industry, but we also want procedures that ensure diversity in size large
and small, geographic from all regions, and industry growers and shellers. Accordingly, we say in general that growers in one area will nominate growers from that area and likewise, shellers in one area will nominate sheller representatives from that area.

Q Okay Mr. Adams, let's address each section. First, the call for nominees in 986.46(b)(1), subsections (i)through (ii). What do these address?

A It addresses the nominees or growers from each region and it addresses where a grower will be deemed to reside for these purposes if he or she has trees in more than one region.

Q Did you consider other plans?
A We did.

Q What were some of those plans?

A Well some of them were voting across the entire production area, dividing it up different ways, but the Board voted unanimously to proceed with the way it's written.

Q And why did you reject some of those
other alternatives?
A It didn't make sense. I mean, it wouldn't give us, again, the representation across the geographic area, large/small, it wouldn't address the diversity that the industry reflects.

Q Okay, if I could ask you now to turn your attention to Section 986.46 (b) (iii) to (iv) ; what is this?

A Same process for shellers. How to establish where a sheller resides and if she handles in more than one region.

Q Did you consider other options?
A We did.

Q What were some of those?
A Same thing. We were looking at taking a vote across the entire production area, but again, we chose to reflect the diversity, the large/small sheller--I think this has been represented in the testimony, that we've address the large/small sheller, the large/small grower.

Q So you were trying to properly reflect
the industry as it is now?

A No question.

Q And also large and small businesses as defined under the Small Business Administration Guidelines?

A Correct.

Q Thank you. Let's--Mr. Adams, let's move on to Section 986.46(d) (2), Voting for Nominees. Please take a look at that. Again, before we discuss the subsections and the individual subsection, what was the intent of the Board here?

A To have as wide open participation as we can handle in the selection of members while ensuring Board members will be elected by those they represent. We'll have for example large grower voting for large grower and small grower voting for small grower representation.

Q Thank you. Take a look at Section $986.46(d)(2)(i)$.

A Okay.

Q Why is this included?

A We wanted clarify that each grower will have only one vote, even though they may have several employees or owners or managers. Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Now if you would, take a look at--I just lost my place somehow. Look at the second sentence if you would, please of that section, that begins at "Each grower shall be entitled to cast only one nomination ballot." What does that mean?

A Well, it means they can just vote once, but they can vote once for each of the three candidates, I mean each of the three positions.

Q Okay, each of the three grower seats in his or her region?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Did you consider other procedures or other ideas?

A We considered a lot of them, but again, the time spent on this particular section was extensive, but the Board voted unanimously with this format.

Q Great, thank you. Let's move on to Section 986.46 (d) (2) (ii); what does this provide?

A That ensures that the grower only votes in one region, even if they've got pecans in multiple regions.

Q So if they have operations in more than one region, they can only--they have to elect which region they vote in?

A Yes. Now they can vote their volume in all three regions--

Q Okay. But this is so that we just don't have the same grower voting multiple times in multiple regions?

A They've got to vote for one grower seat--I mean one--the three seats in one region.

Q But all of their volume will be accounted for because of that?

A That's correct.

Q Okay thank you. Next, let's address Section 986.46 (d) (2) (iii) and (iv). Why did you include those?

A Those are the provisions for the shellers, and they pretty much mirror what we did with the growers, taking into account that the grower pool is different from the sheller pool.

Q Okay, but they're just really mirrors of the grower?

A Yes.

Q And you felt like the same values that were applicable to the--that are established by these for the grower were the same ones that should be applicable to the sheller?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Next, let's address 986.46 (d) (2) (v). Tell us why you included this.

A This, if a vertically integrated person is a grower and a sheller, this requires that they elect to vote one way or the other; they can't vote both as a grower and a sheller, they've got to pick.

Q And who decides that?
A They do.

Q Okay. Thank you. Let's move on if we
can then to Section 986.46 (d) (3) (i) through (iv), the Nomination for Grower Seats. Let's stop at the final sentence of (i) if you will. This is (i). It says "The Council will mail ballots to all growers." How will the Council identify growers?

A Work with the USDA using industry data that's out here and it's cooperative effort, but the USDA will actually compile the list.

Q Next, it refers to voting
instructions; where do the voting instructions come from?

A They are from the procedures set forth in the order. We work with the Council and USDA staff to make sure they are clear and fair; you can refer to Exhibit 48, which is the grower nomination petition to see how that's been reduced to verbiage.

Q In the draft that is part of Exhibit 48?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Has the instruction been
introduced in these proceedings?
A Yes, in the draft form of the Grower Nomination Form that we just introduced.

Q Thank you. Let's now turn to the second and third sentence of 986.46 (d)(3)(i). Take a look at that for a moment. Again, it's "Growers may cast their ballots," do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Discuss that, please? What does it describe?

A Well, that's just how the--I mean we give the voters options as to how to cast their ballots, so that describes how ballots are cast.

Q Okay. Who will oversee if a ballot is complete and properly signed?

A I think the USDA or the Secretary's staff.

Q Thank you. Will here be an appeals process if there is a contest?

A We don't have anything in this order, but they can always petition the Secretary. I
think that--if they feel they were not fairly treated, they go to the Secretary. They go to USDA.

Q Thank you. If you would please, could you discuss the sections 986.46 (d) (ii) through (v); what are these?

A You said (d) (3) (ii)?

Q Yes sir, let me do that again. It would be $986.46(\mathrm{~d})(3)(i i)$ through (v), beginning with "On the ballot."

A Ready?
Q Yes sir.

A These are the detailed instructions on how growers will vote according to the seat numbers and by grower size. It might have been clearer if the FMO had said, and I would recommend that the language of (d) (3) (ii) be written to say "On the ballot, growers shall indicate their vote for the grower nominee candidates for the grower seats, and also indicate their average annual volume of in shell pecan production for the preceding four fiscal
years." We have but this on the ballot form, Exhibit five-zero, 50.

Q Thank you. And so you think it would be a clarification to add the words "vote for the grower nominee candidates," is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.
Q Because of the previous--they had already previously nominated or signed forms, petitions for nominations, so we're making clear that this is where you're voting as opposed to where you're nominating?

A We think it would make it clearer, yes.

Q Thank you.

MS. CHILUKURI: Mr. Adams, could you repeat the change so we could--

THE WITNESS: Read the change?
MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, repeat the change. Or repeat the whole sentence with the change.

MR. QUIROS: May I give that to you?
MS. CHILUKURI: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: On (ii), it says now "On the ballot, growers shall indicate their nomination." Strike the word "nomination" and add in the phrase "vote for the grower nominee candidates." So (ii) would now read on the ballot "Growers shall indicate their vote for the grower nominee candidates for the grower seats." Mr. Adams--is that clearer?

MR. HILL: Yes, that's good thank you. BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Mr. Adams, in your opinion, why these suggested changes in 986.46 (d) (3) (ii)?

A For clarity through the section to strike the word "nomination" and replace it with "vote for the grower nominee candidates," since the grower nomination process has already occurred.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Take a look at the next subsection, which is 986.46 (d) (iii); why did you select the cutoff of 176 acres as the line between small and large growers?

A Again, that was a lot of discussion
among growers, not only the American Pecan Board, among growers, we polled growers as to what, again, to be inclusive of the small grower, and it was going to be somewhere above the 30 acres, but in a category that would include small growers, small commercial growers. And we ran numbers, we looked at Small Business Administration definition, and we came up with that one, which is actually lower than small business requires, but we felt that that would be inclusive of that group of the industry, and 176 was what we felt like was appropriate.

Q Mr. Adams, that's very interesting.
How does your proposal--how did your proposed definition of small grower being less than 176 acres compare or contrast to the Small Business Administration's standard for a small business, pecan grower business? Can you take us through the math on that?

A I can if you give me a calculator. Q Yes sir, I will. And Mr. Adams, as you're doing that, will you give us the values
that you're using to help us understand how you all arrived at your calculation?

A Well again, the comparison is the $\$ 750,000$ as defined by Small Business as a small business. I'm going to multiply 176 acres times \$2.12 a pound, which is the average 2014 price published by the statistics, and then compare the result of that calculation with 750 and--

Q Mr. Adams, can I walk you through what I think I heard you say?

A You can, yes. Go ahead.
Q So you're going to use the 176 acres that's in this subsection?

A Yes.

Q And you're going to multiply it by
1,666.67 inshell acres--I'm sorry, pounds per acre, which was the testimony you got from Exhibit 19 from Dr. Marco Palma?

A Yes.

Q And then you're multiplying that times the 2014 per inshell price across the production area of Exhibit 6 that you received from the USDA

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of $2.12?
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A Correct.

Q And what do you get there as a gross revenue from that size farm?

A $\quad \$ 621,867.91$.

Q And that's less than $\$ 750,000$ ?
A It is.

Q And so by using 176 acres, then you're preserving that as a small business--a small grower's seat, but also a small business under the SBA definition?

A We are; that's correct.

Q So prices could go up, and it would still be a small business--

A Yes.
Q --for some time. Thank you. I want to draw your attention to the language change that we had in--which I think the Judge actually pointed out in the previous section, which was 986.45. Sorry guys, may have gotten the wrong section.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are you talking
about the one, the 176--

MR. QUIROS: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: --175 acre?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, I'm about to--yes, we're about to get--yes sir.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That's (b) (1). 45
(b) (1).

MR. QUIROS: Thank you.
BY MR. QUIROS:
Q As the Judge just referenced, do you recall that we had an issue with regard to the seat 2--I'm sorry, seat 3 allocated to a grower whose acreage does not exceed? Do you recall that? Specifically, Mr. Adams, I may have been unclear. Do you recall that we were trying to take away any--

A I thought you were addressing the Judge .

Q Sorry, Mr. Adams. (Off the record comments)

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q I think we want to make a consistent
correction, I guess. If you take a look at 986.46 (d) (v), where it says "seat $3, "$ it says "a grower with 175 or fewer acres. The Judge pointed out yesterday in another section that it would be clearer if we said less than 176 instead of 175 or fewer; is that true?

A That's true, yes.
Q And you would recommend if this was being voted on today by the proponent group that this language should be changed to less than 176; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Thank you very much. Let's get back to the 176 as the dividing line between large and small growers; did you consider any other sizes?

A Yes.
Q Why were they not adopted?

A Again, it was the unanimous vote of the Board that we take all the options that we had considered larger than 176 and smaller than 176, we felt like--I mean, you've got to make a decision, and we felt like that that was the
appropriate number.
Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. In each one of these sections, 986.46 (d) (3) (iii) through (v), we have a phrase in there that says we're selecting the top two nominee vote getters to send to the Secretary; why are you doing that?

A We think that comports with the law, but we also think it comports with the industry. The industry will have nominated candidates that they think can serve well, and they'll vote on them, and we think that the names we submit, the top vote getter and the second place vote getter will be the appropriate recommendation to the Secretary, who will make the decision.

Q Have you seen that in other federal marketing orders?

A Not specifically.

Q Have--is this the--was this communicated to the industry when your--in your listening and solicitation of support discussions?

A Well, it was heard first from the
industry, and so as--again, the way this process worked is we were out there a year and a half or more listening to what the constituents, the stakeholders in pecans wanted. And so when we go back in January and begin to actually put down on paper the rules, this rule reflected what the industry had indicated strongly that they wanted.

Q Were other numbers of nominees discussed?

A They were discussed, but again, I won't say we had a mandate, but we had a real strong opinion among the constituents, the stakeholders that this was what they preferred. Q Was it ever suggested that four nominees should be sent to the Secretary?

A The Board considered this, but we felt it was highly unlikely that four really well qualified nominees for all of these positions would be nominated, which could lead to a rather lackadaisical board members or to someone who had very little support from the representative group, which could lead to lack of enthusiasm and
support for the Board decisions. Also remember these procedures apply to the initial
nominations, so we'd be talking about four nominees for nine spots or 36 member nominees.

This would be very cumbersome to manage and for the Secretary to sort through. Some have suggested four nominees would lead to more diversity, but there's no proof of this. You could still end up with four non-diverse nominees. The Secretary can always address diversity if there's a problem, and we don't think there will be.

Q All right, thank you, Mr. Adams.
Let's move on to Section 986.46 (d) (4), this is the sheller section, (i) through (iii), if you'll please discuss this.

A Well this is just addressing the same issues with the sheller nominees, and it mirrors what I've just described for the grower seats.

Q Again, why was 12.5 million pounds used as the divider between large and small shellers?

A We really--we sought input from the sheller community, and I talked personally to National Pecan Shellers, I talked to individual shellers, and quite honestly the members, the sheller members of the American Pecan Board contacted their--so we probably looped in 20 different shellers on this conversation, and we were starting out with higher numbers. We actually--one compromise was a lower number, but we came back to the 12.5 and then polled the same group, and they felt like that this was a representative dividing line between large and small shellers.

Q Why is it important to have a large sheller seat?

A Well again, diversity, so that we can ensure that the industry is well represented from the processor community.

Q Mr. Adams, applying the Small Business Administration definition as a small business sheller would be one that creates less than $\$ 7$ million per year of gross revenue; would a small
sheller as it is described in the proposed order generate more or less than $\$ 7$ million?

A It would be less. I mean, he would fall into that category.

Q Or some at some portion between 1 million pounds and 12.5 million pounds though would be room for small shellers?

A Correct.

Q At some point in that going between 1 million pounds and 12.5 million pounds, do you think it would cross over the threshold between small--in the SBA definition between being a small business and a large business?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Tell us again, Mr. Adams, Was there discussion about the number of nominees that would be forwarded to the secretary in this section?

A Yes, but our discussions showed that there were simply not enough shellers of the various sizes and geographic dispersion to have more than two nominees for six positions. And as
with growers, but even more so, if we discussed the numbers, we risked having insufficient candidates for some seats in some regions and nominating lackadaisical candidates or candidates with little support.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Let's move on to Section 986.46 (b) (5); take a minute to look at that, please. It's entitled at the head "Reports to the Secretary." What does this section provide?

A This specifies that the nomination voting process must be completed before July 15 of each year in which the elections are held. The nominations and results of the votes on the grower and sheller nominees must be certified and forwarded to the Secretary by that date, along with other information requested by the

Secretary. The Secretary will then select the 15 members and alternates for the grower and sheller seats.

Q Again, was there discussion of forwarding more nominees?

A There was, but for the reasons discussed above, the Board unanimously voted in favor of two nominees per council member seat.

Q Is this section designed to provide for the selection of the council membership by the Secretary as required by the Act?

A Yes.

Q What type of information is the proponent group anticipating forwarding to the Secretary along with the names of nominees?

A Well again, sharing lots of information. Again, share with the information that the Board had collected. I think that's summarized in 52 and 53.

Q So some of that information that you would forward to the Secretary would be summarized in Exhibits 52 and 53?

A Of course, yes.
Q Thank you. Regarding the date for submittal to the Secretary, will this date provide ample time for the nominations to be submitted to the Secretary and for him or her to
select the members and alternates prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year or term of office?

A I think so, yes.
Q Is the proponent group aware of the need to promote diverse membership on the Council?

A Yes, absolutely.
Q Thank you. Let's move on to Section 986.46 (b) (6), which begins "At Large Members." Would you take a moment to review that section before I ask you questions?

A Okay.
Q Would you discuss this section for us, Mr. Adams?

A These are procedures for the public member and the accumulator member, and the qualifications for each. These nominees will be made to the Board; in our discussion we have recognized that this will allow for the Board to nominate diverse members in the event that the grower/sheller process has not adequately
addressed that issue.
Q Let me see if I get that correct. One of the ways in which you can make sure that there's ample diversity with regard to your Board is to use these at-large member selections to make any re-balancing of the Board that you need to?

A Yes, I think that relies on the wisdom of the seated Board--seated Council.

Q Mr. Adams, were there other procedures discussed that were not adopted in Section 986.46 (b) (6)?

A We did; I don't think there's a sentence in this order that wasn't discussed extensively. We discussed using an open nominating process, and that was not practical in either the public member or the accumulator member since we could not easily identify who would be qualified to nominate an vote; accordingly, we opted for this procedure.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Let's move on to Section 986.46(b)(7), Nomination Forms. Take
a minute to study that please, and then I'll start to ask you questions.

A Okay.
Q Why don't you discuss this section.
A Okay, it's the kind of representative,
but it says we'll distribute the nominating form in a manner directed by the Secretary, and the information on each type nomination form. As entered into evidence, the proponent group has worked with the Secretary to propose these forms, Exhibit 48 through--and 49.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Why do growers have to have two seconds to nominate in (i) and (ii), but shellers need only one second in subsection (ii) ?

A Well, it's a simple factor of numbers.
There are more growers, and so a grower nominee would be nominated by a grower and the two supporting grower signatures would indicate that it was a well recommended nominee. And on the sheller side, there's just not as many shellers, and so they would follow the same process, but be
supported by only one supporting nominator.
Q Finally on this section, discuss section 986.46 (b) (8), Changes to the Procedures.

A Give me a second.

Q Tell us about that section.
A Well, we noted earlier these are the
best procedures we can propose where we recognize that if problems are encountered or if there is perceived unfairness, the Board should be allowed to propose changes to the Secretary.

Q Should growers and shellers be allowed to vote again if there are changes?

A I don't think in all cases. This is a representative democracy; besides, if the grower and sheller don't like an action, they can vote out members every four years, and they can vote in the federal marketing order in five years. If a proposed amendment is truly substantive, like changing the number of seats or qualifications, the Secretary will call for a referendum to approve.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams, do you think it would help if we went through all of the changes that the proponent group has proposed in the language of Section 986.46 to make sure that we were all on the same page?

A I think it would be very helpful, yes.
Q Maybe I will ask you questions, and if you could respond in the affirmative, that might be helpful. Is the first change, Mr. Adams, in section $986.46(a)$, beginning at the second sentence?

A Yes.

Q And we have added the word "votes on" after the word "cast," is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Thank you. In the second--
MS. CHILUKURI: We suggest--could you read that completely for the record so we all have a clear understanding of what the change is?

MR. QUIROS: That is really good idea, thank you, counsel. Yes, so that sentence, the second sentence of Section $986.46(a)$ will now
say--Mr. Adams, please let us know if this is correct--will now say "Eligibility to cast votes on nomination ballots, a counting of nomination ballot results, and identification of member and alternate nominees shall follow the procedures set forth in this section, or by any other criteria deemed necessary by the Secretary." Is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes.
MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams, just--
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros, could I ask you, does the proponent group intend to submit these in writing also? That might be--

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, what we-there have been several changes suggested by both the USDA and the proponent group as we have gone through these matters. We thought we would have somewhat of a caucus at the end of the discussions in Tifton; we haven't talked with the USDA to see if they'd accept these terms, but just to sit and go through it together to see
what changes have been proposed, what changes may not have been discussed but might need to be discussed after we've had seven or eight days of testimony by that time. So that was what our hope was, to make sure that we left with all of the information, at least have a complete understanding of what--so that the USDA would know what the best thinking was, and we would-we're willing to discuss any other way, but we just thought if you will, a form of conference committee would be helpful for us all to make sure we got any language changes confirmed. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That may be, but it seems to me as part of that though, it would probably be helpful to have all those changes set froth perhaps maybe with the language in the original proposal, followed by the new language in written form, so rather than people trying to scramble to write down changes--

MR. QUIROS: Whatever Your Honor suggests, we'd certainly be willing to go on the record with regard to anything, assuming counsel
for the USDA agrees.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA think that would be--

MR. HILL: I would support having that myself, because with ex parte there's only so much we can do off the record, and I would rather have that in writing.

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, maybe what we should do, just as a suggestion is meet with counsel for USDA and other members of the USDA and the proponent group go through any changes, and then submit them as an exhibit, even if it's handwritten in a copy to Exhibit 1 of changes that we've agreed to at the end so that they could be posted for all to see.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I'm not sure whether that would violate the ex parte prohibition.

MR. HILL: I would rather not be part of that; you can put it together and submit it.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes, that's--
MR. QUIROS: Thank you, well we'll put together and submit a sort of a revision to

Exhibit 1 after consultation with counsel for the USDA and other parties just to make sure that we all heard the same thing.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That's what they--I think they don't want to sit with you elsewhere out of the public hearing--not that they don't think--
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. HILL: I'm not going to be part of that process, so you're going to have to do what you need to do.

MR. QUIROS: I understand, thank you. I was a little dense on that one; $I$ wasn't following you there. We would be please to submit a revision of Exhibit 1 at the end of all testimony that we think properly reflects the discussions that witnesses have had as part of the testimony.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And it may not necessarily have to be the entire Exhibit 1 with strikeouts and new language, maybe just the particular sections or subsections for which
you're proposing changes, otherwise you would have another however many page document. It's sort of like looking--I don't know if you've ever been through legislative history, and looked at the original draft of a bill, and then they publish a new one that has all these strikeouts and all this other stuff; if you did the whole proposal that way, that might be kind of cumbersome. If you would just--would it be acceptable to USDA if it were just the sections that were being--that had proposed changes? MR. HILL: That would be fine. One suggestion I would make though is if we could possibly get this by early in Tifton so we could have a chance to look at this, other witnesses could have a chance to look at this in Tifton, and comment.

MR. QUIROS: We would be pleased to--
we are first of all thankful for--we're appreciative of all the suggestions of the USDA and Your Honor with regard to this. Just for clarifying purposes, I would like to finish with
this witness on these changes to this section, but I felt like it was proper for the USDA to hear those once again before they had an opportunity to question this witness on this section for their own reference points.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q So Mr. Adams, the second change that the proponent group is suggesting is on 986.46 (b) (3) (ii); is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And it currently uses the word
"nomination" in the first line, and you would strike the word "nomination" and add the phrase "vote for the grower nominee candidates;" is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And so (ii) would now read "On the ballot, growers shall indicate their vote for the grower nominee candidates for the grower seats and also indicate their average annual volume of inshell pecan production for the preceding four fiscal years." Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. And Mr. Adams, finally, the changes the proponent group is suggesting for the section $986.46(\mathrm{~d})(3)(v)$, you have replaced the words "175 or fewer" with the words "less than 176," is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And so now (v) would read "Seat 3
(grower with less than 176 acres of pecans)." Is that correct?

A That is correct.
MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions at this time of the witness on this section.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I don't imagine the USDA has any questions?

MR. HILL: No questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions?
MS. SCHMAEDICK: Melissa Schmaedick, USDA. Thank you Mr. Adams for your testimony. You've covered quite a bit of information, so I'm going to just try to break it down step by step;

I believe we do have several questions for you. So I'll try to ask in a logical manner here.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:
Q So my first question is, taking a step back, understanding the process here, if I understand correctly, you will have a ballot on which there will be names of nominees for either grower seats or seller seats; correct?

A Correct.

Q And the eligible persons will cast their nomination ballots with their votes, those votes will be tallied, and then the highest vote number, the candidate with the--

A This is on the grower and sheller ballots?

Q Correct.

A Okay, I'm with you.
Q So the individual receiving the
highest number of votes then becomes the
Council's nominee for that member seat?

A Yes.

Q And then the individual receiving the second highest number of votes, or in certain cases, volume, would become the alternate member?

A Correct.
Q Nominee?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So just for a point of clarification, I want you to look at Section 986.45, entitled "American Pecan Council."

A I'm sorry, which section was that?

Q 986.46, American Pecan Council. Okay.
So I'm going to read into the record the very first sentence. "The American Pecan Council is hereby established consisting of 17 members selected by the Secretary, each of whom shall have an alternate member nominated and selected in the same way and with the same qualifications as the member." My question is to me, that statement sounds--it seems to indicate that there would be a nomination ballot for the alternate member as well as for the member, and if that is not the intent of the proposal, would you be


#### Abstract

amenable to making a modification that would clarify that the way you have the ballot voting-the ballot counting laid out in your nomination section is indeed the process you want to follow?


A Well the process--I mean I think it would be repetitive to have an alternate ballot and a voter ballot.

Q Okay.
A So if you're asking would I like to include the nominee and the alternate on the same ballot--

Q That's not--

A --I mean the same ballot used for both processes?

Q That is not exactly what $I$ was trying to ask, so let me rephrase it. Is it your intent that through the nomination process, you would identify the nominee for the member seat by identifying the recipient of the highest number of votes?

A Yes.

Q And is it your intent that you would
identify the nominee for the alternate member by identifying the recipient of the second highest number of votes?

A Yes.
Q So in Section 45, that statement does not reflect that process that you have described in nominations, so my question is would you be amenable to a modification of the language? For example, if we were to remove the words "nominated and selected in the same way," that would clear up the confusion, so that the first sentence of 45 would read "The American Pecan Council is hereby established consisting of 17 members selected by the Secretary, each of whom shall have an alternate member with the same qualifications as the member."

A Read that again. I think we're right, but go ahead and do that again. Let me hear it. Q Okay. Would you be comfortable with a clarifying change that would remove "nominated and selected in the same way" so that the revised sentence would read "The American Pecan Council
is hereby established consisting of 17 members selected by the Secretary, each of whom shall have an alternate member with the same qualifications as the member."

A I think that would be acceptable, yes.

Q Thank you. Now I want to--
A I need to find the person that wrote this, though.

Q I guess so. So before I start my next line of questioning, $I$ want to talk to you about diversity. So you've said several times and other witnesses have said several times that diversity is important to the American Pecan Board, but also to the proposed council, is that correct?

A (No audible response.)
Q And is it correct that the intent is to capture diversity, which currently exists in the industry, in the membership on the proposed council?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So my concern is that I heard
you state that the public member and the accumulator member could be used as seats to satisfy diversity on the proposed council. My question is do you have any other thoughts about the merit of having a public member, other than to serve as a diversity member on your council?

A Ask that again. And again--

Q Are you having a hard time hearing me?
A Yes.

Q Okay. Do we need to increase the volume, Mr. Adams? Do you want to increase the volume?

A We need to go up with that mic.
Q Thank you. Can you hear me now?
A Yes, much better.

Q Okay. So again, I'll go back to you stated that one of the reasons for having a public member and the accumulator member was that because these individuals would be identified and nominated by the council, that they would serve as a way to enhance diversity on the council. My question to you is, is that the purpose for
having a public member?
A No, I don't think so. I think those are just--that's an ancillary comment.

Q Okay.
A For those--because I think those two positions have real reasons, you know. So no, I would not say that that was the primary reason.

Q Thank you. So I'm not sure if you did get into a discussion as to why the council elected to have a public member on--

A I think that's in the Act.
Q Is that the only reason why you have it?

A No.

Q Okay.
A And I think that's evidenced by the fact that before we even considered a federal marketing order in the Act, we had two public members on the American Pecan Board before we even began this process. So I think that--no, no ma'am, that's not a correct reason.

Q So what is the value of a public
member, in your opinion?
A Well, let me go back to the--that
issue with the American Pecan Board, because that was the--and we wanted someone outside the industry--now is this on the public member, not the accumulator member?

Q We're starting with the public member, yes. Thank you.

A Okay. We wanted someone outside the industry, who could--number one, who was qualified, had the expertise, could look at the issues through a different lens, and could assist the other members, the seated members, with another view of things. And for example, we chose a gentleman who had been Executive Vice President with Tyson Foods to be on the American Pecan Board. Nothing with pecans, but we thought his experience would bring more wisdom to the Board. And so I would say that's a similar answer to why a public member would be of benefit. Again, a public member that was qualified in all respects but just not in the
pecan business.
Q Okay. And since you mentioned the accumulator seat, can you describe why that accumulator seat is considered an at-large seat, and why the council would have the responsibility of identifying that member nominee?

A Let's see. Accumulator, and again you've learned that that's kind of a label that 's unique to the pecan industry, but that label is self-evident. That guy is accumulating product. It is a big part of our industry. It's the buyer, it the almost--it's not broker, but it's similar, okay. Because that's such an important segment of the industry, because it's not specific to a region, and both grower and shellers deal with accumulators, we just felt like that was an important seat to have representation.

Q And so you mentioned that the accumulator is not region-specific?

A No. It could be, but not necessarily.
Q Okay. Because based on previous
testimony, it's my understanding that generally, there are fewer accumulators in the West, and there are generally more in the Central and Eastern regions.

A That's true, but that's reflective of the size of the operations. A buyer or accumulator can go to five farms in the West, and fill up a bunch of containers, but he's got to go to a lot more in the East to fill up the same number of containers.

Q So would it be also possible that it would be more difficult to have the number of candidates to satisfy the nomination process and the eligibility requirements and the terms of office guidelines with accumulators?

A Ask that again.
Q Okay. So let me rephrase that. For the grower seats, in each region there are many growers that would be eligible to fill the seats?

A Yes.
Q And ideally, there would be several candidates who would be interested in becoming
nominees for those seats?
A Hopefully.
Q So the process of having a nomination process and a ballot with candidates and the ability to recreate that process every term and have a cycle of new folks available, that is going to be doable with your grower population because there are so many of them?

A Yes.

Q And with the sheller seats, it's the same idea; you have a population that's large enough to satisfy all of those elements. It's my understanding that the accumulator community may be too small to be able to allow for that process to happen.

A I see where you're going. Let me elaborate. Accumulator--well, going back to your growers/shellers. Growers, we're in this for the long haul. If we've got a tree, if we have made the investment to get a tree productive, and we're year 15, 20 or whatever, that's not a casual decision. Same thing with the shellers.

wisdom, bring the knowledge, the experience to
the Board in that capacity, and not someone that was just in there for a short period of time.

Q Thank you, that's very helpful. I'm going to ask you about another sort of broad conceptual issue.

MR. DAVIS: Before you move on to a new area, may $I$ ask a question of the Judge for a second? Your Honor, may I approach the witness just for one second? IF that's all right?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Sure.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q So I'll start my question again. I want to ask you another sort of broad, conceptual question. So you described your nomination process and how you would identify your nominees, and under the Reports to the Secretary, you talked about the type of information that you would forward to the Secretary. Can you explain to me again what exactly do you intend to forward to the Secretary?

A I think we would forward to the

Secretary any information that we have. I mean, there's nothing we want to keep back from them; we want to be open in the process, and so whatever the--to be specific, the nominating-these exhibits where a grower would nominate a grower, or a sheller would nominate a sheller, those would be examples of what we would share. I think anything that the ultimate decision was based on would certainly be shared.

Q So just to clarify, under 986.46, I think it's five--

A Reports to the Secretary.
Q Reports to the Secretary--
MR. QUIROS: It's also on the screen, Mr. Adams, if you--

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:
Q So I'm going to read this first
sentence into the record. It says "Nominations in the foregoing manner received by the Council shall be reported to the Secretary on or before 15 of each July of any year in which nominations are held, together with a certified summary of
the results of the nominations and other information deemed by the Council to be pertinent, or requested by the Secretary." So let's break down that first sentence there. It says "Nominations in the foregoing manner shall be reported to the Secretary." Does that term "nominations," is that in your opinion all inclusive of, as you just indicated, all of the call for nomination forms, perhaps the background and acceptance statements of the nominees, as well as the ballots and the nomination results?

A Yes.

Q So that's the intent that the American Pecan Board had when they said "nominations," and then "shall be reported to the Secretary?"

A Again, all of the information in the forms that were received by the--I guess at this point, the proponent group, I'm really not sure on that but whatever group, I think anything that the proponent group has received would be what we would share. I would hope that this would be a collaborative effort.

Q Okay, thank you. And then again just to clarify, it says "together with a certified summary of the results of the nominations." So again, does that--is it your intent that as we've already established, your intent and the American Pecan Board's intent is again to be very transparent and send all of that information, along with a tally of the nomination results, to the Secretary?

A I hope we've not indicated otherwise.

Q Well, this is a process of just clarifying, so thank you for your answers. So when we look at the second sentence in that paragraph, and I'll again read it in the record, it says "From those nominations, the Secretary shall select the 15 grower and sheller members of the council and alternate member for each member, or an alternate for each member." So again, just for clarification, when you say "from those nominations," are you referring to the same nominations that we already discussed in that first sentence? And we've already described that
that is all of the information, all of the names, background statements, voting tabulations?

A Well again, the ultimate authority is with the Secretary. Now what we've written later that you'll probably get to, what we've said is that those will be submitted to the Secretary, all the nominations, all the information will be submitted to the secretary. But from those nominations, the top vote getter will be the nominee, and as we discussed earlier, the second vote getter would be the alternate.

Q Right, and those would be the nominees from the industry and from the council; you're saying these are our preferred people?

A Yes.
Q This is--the industry has spoken, and we have identified these folks as our chosen people, and we hope you choose them, too. Is that your understanding?

A Exactly. In other words, that's--it's almost--it's a dual step. The industry has nominated what they think are competent and
people that will serve them well for the positions, and then the industry gets to vote. And so reflective of the industry, two different times it's been reinforced; first by the nomination process, and then second by the voting process. And so there's been a strong signal sent to the industry, these are the people that we think should serve on--should represent us on that council.

Q Okay, thank you. And so at that point, it's your understanding that they are only nominees, and is it also your understanding that the Secretary then has the authority to make the final selection and appointment of those members to the council?

A The ultimate authority is the
Secretary to select the members. However, what we've said in this order is that they'll be selected from the first vote getter and the second vote getter.

Q So it is your intent to limit the Secretary's power to only choose between the
first and second vote getters?
A Yes.

Q I would like to turn your attention to 946, first paragraph.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: You said 946? You
mean 986--
MS. SCHMAEDICK: 986.46, first
paragraph, the last sentence prior to paragraph (a), and $I$ will read it into the record. "All nominees must meet the requirements set forth in 986.45, American Pecan Council, and 986.48, Eligibility, or as otherwise identified by the Secretary to serve on the Council." Then I would like to draw your attention to the bottom of paragraph (a), Initial Members. The last sentence says "The Secretary shall select--

THE WITNESS: Let me get with that. Where are you now?

MS. SCHMAEDICK: Paragraph (a), last sentence.

THE WITNESS: Initial Members?

MS . SCHMAEDICK: Uh huh.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm with you.
MS. SCHMAEDICK: The last sentence reads "The Secretary shall select and appoint the initial members and alternate members of the Council." And then if you go to 986.45, the sentence before the last sentence in that introductory paragraph, I will also read that into the record. It says "Grower and sheller members and their alternates shall be selected by the Secretary from nominees submitted by the Council." Is it your understanding that the Secretary has the authority to select and appoint members?

THE WITNESS: Now say that again? BY MS. SCHAMEDICK:

Q Is it your understanding that the Secretary has the authority to select and appoint members to the Council?

> A The Secretary has the ultimate authority to select the members. I think the reason we're going through this whole process is to give the Secretary some indication of the
wishes, the preferences of the industry. And so that's why I go back to the nominees being the top vote getter and the second vote getter, okay. Now the Secretary can I guess appoint either of those to the seat, and the other one to the alternate, but that's why those are recommended to the Secretary, because what we've indicated as an industry, that those are the nominees that are the preference of the industry. And then from those, he can select the Council.

Q In your opinion, does the Secretary have the authority to select a name from the list of the nominees that maybe didn't get the first or second highest votes? Does the Secretary have that authority?

A I guess the Secretary has that authority, but if he has that authority, why are we going through this process?

Q I am not in a position to answer questions; $I$ guess that's my question to you.

A My answer is that we're recommending two nominees to the--to each of the seats. They
have been thoroughly recognized or vetted by the industry in a--to be representative of the industry, and someone that can serve in each of those seats and serve the constituency well. And as I said, it's a dual process; they've not only been nominated through a process, they have been voted on by the industry. And so we're indicating to the Secretary that those are persons that will serve well and administer this order that we have submitted well.

Q So if it were established that the Secretary does have the authority to select a name that was not one of the top two candidates, would you still find value in the nomination process?

A If that were the case, it would severely diminish the integrity of this order.

Q Have you had a chance to review other marketing orders?

A Not as extensively as this one, but I have read other orders, and I've also consulted with other commodity groups that are that are
under an order.

Q And is it your understanding that all other boards and councils who operate under a federal marketing order are required to forward a complete list of candidates, and that the Secretary has the authority to select candidates that may not be the nominees for those positions?

A I was not aware of that.
Q Have you not participated in discussions with USDA counsel that raised a concern about this section?

A At the first time that we were aware of it was at the 11th hour, almost at the 1130 hour, when this became an issue. When we had gotten all along, we has an industry and as a representative board of the industry, the American Pecan Board, we understood that the nominating process was to be as we described it in the order, and was to be reflective of what the industry had indicated to us over the last year and a half or two years, that they wanted competent council that would oversee this order.

And I think that in the testimony even today, as I think it was maybe it was Mr. Massey had indicated that over a period of time, as the industry began to warm up to the idea of a federal marketing order, one of the indications of why someone that may have been skeptical or opposed to the order finally has grown--received a comfort level with what the order is and now written was because they were very adamant that the--I think he used the term "who was going to control the order" was a big factor. And so that's what the industry has indicated to us, and that's what is reflected in us writing the rules of the order.

Q Mr. Adams, were you present for the testimony of Ms. Watts?

A I was.

Q Were you present for the testimony of
Mr. Hudson?

A I was. Not all of it; I was not there for the session on Wednesday morning.

Q Were you--I'll just use those two,
because I know definitively, or I recall accurately what they did say. Based on my understanding of their testimony, they indicated that in the drafting of this section, it was understood by the American Pecan Board that while this process would yield two top nominees, this process also would result in a complete package of information being sent to the Secretary, and that the Secretary would have the authority to select from any of those individuals.

A Well if that was their testimony, then I'm in deference to their testimony, because that was not my understanding.

Q And that's never been your
understanding?
A It's never been my understanding.
Again, let me reiterate, and you may--this is--I don't mean it to be repetitive, other than for the sake of emphasis. We go to the industry, we being the American Pecan Board. And we begin to propose what we decided, we the Board--when I use the term "we," it was the American Pecan Board--
had understood to be the most viable and the avenue that had the greatest chance of success for a sustained funding mechanism for the pecan industry that it had never before had. And so we came away from the November 2013 meeting with the understanding that the federal marketing order could be customized to the pecan industry based on the Act as we understood it. And then we got an understanding of the Act, with the able and help of the USDA staff, and then we go to the industry. In meeting after meeting after meeting as you've heard described and testified to. And we were listening to see what the industry would want, realizing that there were diverse regions, diverse segments, i.e. growers, shellers, accumulators, buyers, et cetera. And what they would prefer in an order that would fit the industry and serve the purposes of the industry, okay.

> And one of the things that they said, as Mr. Massey testified to, is who's going to oversee this order? And so our response was,
understanding the order that pecan people were going to oversee the order, because this is not a tax program. This money doesn't go to some government entity to be passed down. This is pecan money, and pecan funds were going to be overseen and administered by pecan people for the benefit of the pecan industry. And so they were saying that group of pecan people were very important to them. And so that was a primary, a driving factor in these skeptics that said hey, maybe we've got a good idea, and maybe this industry is going to benefit, but they were real keen on the fact that the overseers of that were pecan folks.

That's what I'm describing to you
here, because they've been vetted by the industry, they've been nominated by the industry, now they've been voted on by the industry, and if you just throw out the first and second vote getter from what the industry has spoken that they wanted, you're slapping them in the face. And I'm not being representative and faithful to


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those thousands of growers and shellers that have indicated to me as a representative of the American Pecan Board what they wanted. So I would be letting those folks that have decided to jump on this effort and ride with us, I'd be letting them down.

And so that's why I'm indicating to you that the Secretary should choose from those two top vote getters.


Q So you just stated that the Secretary should choose from those two; is he obligated to under the Act, to your knowledge?

A Under this order.
Q This order is a proposal and it is subject to the authority set out under the Act; is that your understanding?

MR. QUIROS: We're going to object to the form of the question if it's asking him for a legal conclusion with regard to the Act. He's not a lawyer and we'd prefer if maybe another question be submitted in that case, Your Honor.

BY MS. SCHMAEDICK:

Q Is it your understanding that all marketing orders are subject to the authority of the Act of 1937?

A Yes.

Q If it were true that the Act does not outline any requirement on the Secretary to select the individuals put forward by an industry, would that change your understanding?

A You've got to ask that again. I'm trying to follow you, but do it again.

MS. SCHMAEDICK: One moment; we are securing a copy of the Act.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I have a copy.
MS. SCHMAEDICK: You have a copy of the Act?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I'm a well-prepared Judge.

MS. CHILUKURI: Your Honor, do--can we take a recess for five minutes? We--

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well, we've been an hour and 45 minutes almost on Mr . Adams right now; why don't we take more like 12 minutes?

MS. CHILUKURI: Very good, thank you. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Come back at 3:42. MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at $3: 29 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and resumed at 3:39 p.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Back on the record. Okay, back on the record. Where are we? I think so, from USDA.

MR. HILL: Mr. Adams, how you doing?

THE WITNESS: I'm good. How you
doing, Mr. Hill?

MR. HILL: I'm pretty well. Thank you. What is your understanding on who will be running the program if this proposed order becomes an actual order?

THE WITNESS: Who will be overseeing the, who will be the administrative body of the federal marketing order for pecans? Was that the question?

MR. HILL: My question is who do you think is going to be running this program?

THE WITNESS: American Pecan Council.

MR. HILI: So you mentioned something about overseeing. What were you going to say? When you said who's overseeing, is that a different, would you have a different answer if I asked you who's overseeing the program?

THE WITNESS: NO.

MR. HILI: I'm going to read for you a statement from the Act. It's 7 U.S.C. 602, Section 602.

MR. DAVIS: Give us a second to get that.

MR. HILL: Sure.

MR. DAVIS: 602?

MR. HILL: 602, correct.

PARTICIPANT: You have it by that
stuff?

PARTICIPANT: No, $I$ don't have it by that.

PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

PARTICIPANT: I have it 601. I have the original Act but $I$ don't have it broken down
by that U.S.C.

PARTICIPANT: What's the subheading or the heading that you -JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I have in mine
"Declaration of policy, establishment of price basing period, marketing standards, orderly supply flow, circumstances for continued regulation."

MR. DAVIS: That Section 2 of the Act?

Is that what the notes say?

MS. CHILUKURI: We may have different variations in the sense that this is from Westlaw so we're relying on the U.S.C. response but I imagine it would be Section 2 if the headings match up.

PARTICIPANT: And "Declaration of policy" is the heading that you have?

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, that's correct.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That's the catch line and it begins "It is declared to be the policy of Congress."

MS. CHILUKURI: Correct.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Hill.

MR. HILL: Okay, so I'm going to read the line that Your Honor was just starting. "It is declared to be the policy of Congress, one, through the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this chapter, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish, as the prices to farmers, parity prices as defined by Section $1301(a)(1)$ of this title."

From that sentence, would you still say that the Pecan Growers or the Pecan Board or the Pecan Council is the overseer of this program or is the Secretary of Agriculture the overseer of this program?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And I assume you're asking for his understanding?

MR. HILL: That is correct.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Hill, first I'm not an attorney.

MR. HILL: I understand.

THE WITNESS: Let me give you a little background. Now, we've heard this before. I'll say it again. When we broached this topic, I'm talking about the American Pecan Board and the industry, and made the decision to go forward with the federal marketing order under the Act that you just referred to, we realized that there were things that we needed to learn about the Act. We were farmers. We're not attorneys. And so when we informed the Secretary through USDA staff that we were going to go forward, we realized there were two broad ideas that needed to come together. The industry needed to understand the Act and the USDA needed to understand the industry. Okay?

And so to try to bring together information on the Act for the industry and the industry to the USDA staff, we were assigned USDA personnel to help us better understand.

And we spent a year and a half with the assigned personnel who we thought were educating us to the provisions of the Act under
which we would be operating.
And, in fact, Ms. Schmaedick, Ms.
Varela, Mr. Henman, Ms. Luke (phonetic), had at one time or another been with us on this information exchange tour, okay?

And so what we've done as an industry is try to familiarize the USDA with our industry, relying on USDA to familiarize us with the Act, and that included answering questions on this listening tour. It included sessions of the board with USDA staff.

And so we were relying on the information being imparted to us on USDA and this issue that has been raised today, we're hearing some things for the first time.

And, again, I'm not an attorney. I
have read the Act but $I$ didn't read it as an attorney. I read it as a farmer. And so we're hearing some things today for the first time, which is quite surprising because we had relied on USDA staff to guide us in that process.

MR. HILL: Okay, understood. Maybe

I'll be able to help you a little bit here. If you look at Exhibit Number 1, Section 986.94, just run you through a few sections.

THE WITNESS: 986 point --

MR. HILL: 94. It's on Page 38-031 in the right-hand, top right-hand corner.

PARTICIPANT: Termination?

PARTICIPANT: It's up there.

MR. HILI: Termination, correct.

PARTICIPANT: It's on the board if you need to look at it.

BY MR. HILL:

Q Okay. Could you read the very first sentence under termination?

A "The Secretary may at any time terminate this part."

Q And that's Paragraph A. Can you read Paragraph B, please?

A Paragraph B?

Q That's correct. Right under it.

A "The Secretary shall terminate or
suspend the operation of any or all of the
provisions of this part whenever he or she finds that such operation obstructs or does not tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act."

Q So what is your reading of that? I hate to be obvious, but what is your reading of that?

A I mean, it speaks for itself.
Q And that is that the Secretary has discretion to end this program whenever he or she feels like it?

A That's correct.
Q So would you consider that, in your opinion, as basically the ultimate oversight?

A I would say yes, with this caveat. We should have been informed of this before we ever began this process, okay, that an issue like this was going to come up today that would destroy the effort of the industry over the last two and a half years to petition the Secretary for a program that's going to help the industry. If this is going to be thrown in our face today, it's being done at the 11th hour.

Q Let me ask this question. Are you accepting right now of the fact that the Secretary, that USDA is the overseer of this program? Are you changing your answer?

A I'm reading that to, and, again, I'm not an attorney.

Q I understand.

A And I'm reading that in a literal
fashion with just what I've repeated and written into the record today.

Q But now I'm asking for your opinion, for your opinion. Do you believe that the Secretary is the ultimate overseer of this program?

A I've got to believe what I just read, yes.

Q We've had a lot of talk about 986.46 about the nominee situation and proffering persons to the Secretary. It was your testimony that the council intends, if this proposal goes forward, that the council intends to offer the Secretary two nominees. Is that correct?

A That's correct, yes.
Q And those two nominees are for the member seat and for the alternate seat?

A That is correct, yes.
Q It was also your testimony that, in your opinion, that the Secretary's discretion was just over who was the member and who became the alternate, is that correct?

A Say that again. I think I understand what you said, yes.

Q Was it your testimony that the Secretary's discretion was not over who to seat in those two seats as a whole but over which one was the member and which one was the alternate?

A So out of the two, he could pick a seat and the alternate, yes.

Q That's your testimony?

A Yes, yes.
Q Did the board consider what would happen if the Secretary did not select either of those two persons?

A No.

Q They did not?
A No.
$Q$
Does the board understand, what would the board in, well, I can't ask the board because the board isn't here. I'll ask you. What do you foresee happening if the Secretary does not select either of those two nominees because other nominees were not presented to him or her?

A It would seriously put in jeopardy the referendum of the growers.

Q But what would the board, what would the council at that time, if there was a sitting council, what would the council do? Would they have to go back to work or what would they do at that point?

THE WITNESS: What would they do --
PARTICIPANT: What do you mean by go back to work?

THE WITNESS: -- if you didn't --

MR. HILL: Go back to work on finding -- I don't know. What would the council do if two, if the two nominees went forward and there
was a non-selection, what will you envision the council would then do?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think that scenario is premature because if -- No. Because if that was the, if there was language in the order that was different from the current language, $I$ seriously doubt we'd ever seat a council.

MS. VARELA: Jen Varela, USDA. Mr.
Adams, I'd like to re-approach. I think what Mr . Hill is trying to get to from a different way and maybe from my perspective as a specialist who is on the ground with these types of committees and this is a question that we would have to ask anyone.

What we're trying to get to overall, which I know you understand, is making sure that your vision of how things work is what's written down here, correct? We're on the same page there?
be louder?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Okay, so I'm asking you to go ten years into the future and the council has been functioning, we've been rotating people on and off.

But one of those years you hold your nominations exactly the way they're written here and I send up the memo like I normally would and the Secretary decides not to make a selection from, the Secretary says I'm not accepting what you sent in this time. How do you envision the process from that point forward?

THE WITNESS: If it was written that way, I don't think we'd ever get there.

MS. VARELA: But in a practical sense, what I'm asking is what would the next steps be?

THE WITNESS: We'd have to go back and consider rewriting that section. I mean, it's not, I mean, this is what the board, this is the conclusion the board reached as being --

MS . VARELA: Right.

THE WITNESS: -- appropriately represented and that's why $I$ wrote it this way and for me to tell you what the American Pecan Board is going to do as an alternate --

MS. VARELA: No, no. I'm asking you to imagine that the council is in place and it's been running, but one year when, say, only part of the council is up for election or their term is up, if the Secretary sent me a memo back that said, sorry, Jen, I don't accept this one, what do you envision the process is after that? Are we going to have another round of elections? Do you envision that the council would just nominate some alternatives? I'm just --

THE WITNESS: You're asking me to speculate on something --

MS. VARELA: -- trying to imagine how it would work.

THE WITNESS: You're asking me to speculate on something that we hadn't considered as a board and so I don't have an opinion.

MS. VARELA: Okay. That's fine.

Thank you.
MS. CHILUKURI: Mr. Adams, just to clarify my own understanding of your testimony, what information will be -- Oh, I'm sorry. Just to clarify my own understanding of your testimony, what information will be sent to the Secretary under the Reports to the Secretary paragraph?

THE WITNESS: What information would be what?

MS. CHILUKURI: Would be forwarded to the Secretary.

PARTICIPANT: 65.
PARTICIPANT: She's referring to --

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: -- 46.

MS. CHILUKURI: 46. I believe it's (b) (5), Reports to the Secretary.

THE WITNESS: I think any information that had been developed by the American Pecan Council in the nomination process.

BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q Okay, can you take a look at the paragraph, sir, and then specify for me which types of information will be sent?

A And give me the paragraph again.
Q Sure. It's 986.46(b)(5), Reports to the Secretary.

A Well, I hate to be simple but I think that lays out the information that would be passed along. I mean --

Q So can you tell me for the record what that information would be?

A As I said, any information that was developed by the American Pecan Board in the nomination process.

Q Which would include, sounds like the nominations, a certified summary of the results and other information deemed by the council to be pertinent or requested by the Secretary.

A Yes.

Q Okay. Thank you. What is the purpose of sending all of that information to the Secretary?

A You'd have to ask the Secretary.
Q Can you explain that statement?
A The recipient, being the Secretary, would have to tell me why he wanted that or she wanted that.

Q Okay, so you're intending to send this because you understand that the Secretary wants this information? Is that what I'm hearing you say?

A Again, I'm not sure why some of this is written in there but apparently that information is important so we'll send it. We don't want to hold anything back. We're going to send everything we got but what the Secretary does with it I guess is up to the Secretary.

Q Okay, and you intend to send all of those types of information to the Secretary as we've just discussed, but from the reading of this language the Secretary cannot rely on all of that information to --

A He can use it however, he can use it and, again, without being redundant, we have a
male Secretary so I'm going to use he.

Q Sure.

A Female Secretary came in, I would use she.

Q I understand and I appreciate that.

Thank you.
A But anyway, I think he would treat it however he wanted. I mean, that would be up to the Secretary.

Q Would you be open to allowing the Secretary the flexibility to look at that other information in addition to the nominations to select the grower and sheller seats?

A Not for the purpose of the selection of the grower alternate seat because that would be in deference to what was in the order as it's now written.

Q But would it be possible to allow the Secretary to have the flexibility to include that information? That doesn't mandate that he go beyond your nominations but to give him that flexibility.

A No.

MR. HILI: If a council were seated, if a council were seated and for some reason one of the shellers, let's say, had to give up his seat for some reason, maybe a health issue, by what process would you intend to fill that seat or would you want to fill that seat?

THE WITNESS: We would want to fill the seat obviously. Wouldn't want to, you know, make it vacant.

MR. HILI: Okay. So what process would you use to fill that seat?

MR. QUIROS: Excuse me just a second. Just for there is a vacancy section that we are going to cover with this witness later that covers that exact same issue.

And my preference would be if you would consider withholding that question until we get to that vacancy. It is spelled out by the proponent group, how they're to fill that vacant seat in that section, just we may be jumping a section or two on that.

PARTICIPANT: 986.51 seems to address vacancy.

MR. QUIROS: And, Mr. Hill, if you would like to ask that question, I'd like to put up 5.1 for my client and let him have a chance to read that and then consider how you're tying it back to 4.6.

MR. HILI: Okay. Sure.

MR. QUIROS: If you want to pursue that, Brian.

MR. HILI: Okay.

PARTICIPANT: Can't we limit this to 4.6? I mean, that is --
(Simultaneous speaking.)

PARTICIPANT: And we're not walking very fast through them.

PARTICIPANT: That's true.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: You know, filling the vacancy doesn't seem to be related to the 4.6, to Section 4.6 at this point.

MR. HILL: They are a bit different but $I$ am trying to get to the point. I'm trying
to get to the point where we're discussing and trying to figure out how -- again, my question before was if the Secretary made a non-selection, what would the council do at that point? So now I'm trying to elicit some testimony on how he feels other seats would be filled.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And I think his response a minute ago was under the proposal, as now written, the Secretary would not have that power, I think was his understanding.

Whether a proposal or whether a marketing order can, whether the Act permits a marketing order to have a provision that prohibits the Secretary from refusing the nominations of the council I think is a separate legal question that probably, as Mr. Adams says, he's not a lawyer and he might not be able to answer.

And I think that's, if I may, it seems to me that seems to be the sticking point where the Department of Agriculture says or believes, maybe correctly, I'm not familiar with the Act,
that the Act would prohibit a provision in a marketing order that prevented the Secretary from choosing as a member of the council someone other than the submissions of the council or of this election process.

And Mr. Adams' and apparently the American Pecan Board's understanding was that they could propose and, in fact, promulgate a marketing order that had that restriction in it. Do I correctly summarize the positions of the sides? Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir. We have a different reading of the Act. We would love to respond. We know we have to wait till they finish. We would ask the judge for a few minutes to get our client ready, but we think we understand how the Act works.

Though we know our client is not a lawyer, we would like to tell you that he, we have a basis upon which we understand that the American Pecan Board wrote this submission and we would love to do it.

We view it differently from, I think what we've just heard from the USDA and their questions but $I$ don't know since they are just asking questions and not arguing a position.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes, but I'm not sure that this hearing is the place to resolve that. I don't know under, as part of a rulemaking hearing do I have the power to decide this question and I don't think so. But so we've got a proposal that says one thing that

Department of Agriculture thinks might not be permissible and --

MR. QUIROS: I can ask our, I can ask the questions of our witness. I'd love to prepare him for it so that it's more cogent.

But we do, we think we understand the difference between the two parties and we think we understand the authority of the American Pecan Board to have written the proposal as they did and comply with the law as well as the intended wishes of the industry.

So we would love, at the point it's
appropriate, we would love to ask questions of our witness so that we can more clearly define the areas in which we agree or disagree if there is any disagreement at all. But once the witness is tendered back to us, we'll attempt to do that, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: But, again, what I'm wondering is whether this is, if there is a difference and my -- I have now what, a two-week familiarity to, you know, like I did before I came with this whole issue, but there is a proposal and the Department of Agriculture has to, the folks working for the Secretary, if I understand correctly, will do, in the end, a report to the Secretary on the, I guess the legal and the practical effects of the proposal and then the Secretary will make a decision as to whether it goes forward.

It might be that the proposal is written, as written, if I'm understanding the argument or what's going on so far correctly, that this proposal might be, as written, might be
something that would not pass legal muster.

MR. QUIROS: We don't believe that,
Your Honor, and we would like to ask questions of the witness to see if we can draw that out of him at the appropriate time when the USDA has had an opportunity to finish their questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: You have a response,

Mr. Hill?

MR. HILL: If he wants to ask
questions, $I$ welcome him asking questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well, do you have any more questions of Mr . Adams?

MR. HILL: Well, we will have more questions. I mean, I don't think we finished the entire section. If you want to move on to some other questions while we debate this, maybe we should do so.

MS. SCHMAEDICK: Melissa Schmaedick.
It may be helpful to hear the council's questions of the witness and if we have permission to ask further questions after that?

MR. QUIROS: That would be fine with
us, Your Honor.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: If we could
concentrate on this issue right now. Are you through with your questions now, Mr. Hill, or USDA --

PARTICIPANT: For right now.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: -- on this particular issue?

PARTICIPANT: And then after they --
MR. HILL: For right now.

PARTICIPANT: -- complete their examination, we may have follow up.

MR. QUIROS: Just five minutes to consult with the witness.

PARTICIPANT: Okay, thank you.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Off the record.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 4:36 p.m. and resumed at 4:45 p.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Okay, back on the record. That wasn't on the record.
(Laughter.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor.
Mr. Adams, I'd like you to turn in the
Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 as defined as the Act to a section that's headed Terms Common to All Orders, Section 7, subsection (c), and I'd like you to please read that into the record if you will.

And I'm going to ask you to read the heading of 7 , both the title, the heading of 7 , (c) and all the subparts of (c) down through "no person acting as a member of an agency established pursuant to this paragraph." Okay?

PARTICIPANT: Give the judge a second to find it.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: You're talking about
7 United States -- no, you're talking about the Act.

PARTICIPANT: The Act.

MR. QUIROS: I'm talking about the Act which is 7 U.S.C. 601, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And what's your
section? You're saying --
MR. QUIROS: I don't have it in the same way that you might have it but it's --

MS. CHILUKURI: So, Your Honor, it
would be --

MR. QUIROS: -- headed Terms Common to
All Orders.

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, it's $608(c)$,

7 (c).
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: 608 (c).

MS. CHILUKURI: And 7 is Terms Common
to All Orders. C starts with "providing for the selection."

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is this 608, Powers of the Secretary or $608(c) ?$

MS. CHILUKURI: $608(\mathrm{C})$.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Orders. Okay. That always throws me off on these things when they throw an extra letter in there. 608(c), Terms --

PARTICIPANT: Common to All.

MR. QUIROS: TO All Orders.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: 608(c), Terms Common
to All Orders in the case of agricultural commodities. That's where we are.

MR. QUIROS: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Okay. Thank you.
BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Mr. Adams, would you please --
A Okay, beginning with the heading and going through what?

Q I'd like you to read the head of (c), of 7 rather, and then read (c) and then the four romanettes under (c) please, just so we can get a perspective of this section.

A Okay. Terms Common to All Orders, 7, "In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof specified in subsection (2) orders shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, (a) --

Q No, just read (c).
A Just read (c). All right, let me for continuity, "shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, (c) providing for the selection by the Secretary of Agriculture, or

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a method for the selection, of any agency or
agencies and defining their powers and duties,
which shall include only the following powers.
                            "(I), To administer such order in
accordance with its terms and provisions, (ii),
to make rules and regulations to effectuate the
terms and provisions of such order, (iii), to
receive, investigate and report to the Secretary
of Agriculture complaints or violations of such
order and, (iv), to recommend to the Secretary of
Agriculture amendments to such order."
Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams,
you're not a lawyer are you?
A No, I am not.
Q Have you ever been legally trained?
A No.
Q Do you read legislative documents as part of your work or in the past as part of your work?
A No.
Q And so you rely on lawyers and experts
``` with regard to these matters --

A I do.

Q -- with regard to their
interpretation. Let me ask you a series of questions and let's go slowly and if you do not understand any of these questions please stop me and ask for clarification.

A Yes.

Q Let's start with the big man,

Congress. Is it your understanding that Congress has delegated the authority under this act to the Secretary of Agriculture?

A Yes.

Q And then the Secretary, is it your understanding that the Secretary of Agriculture has designated to councils of industry members some of the responsibilities to fulfill the terms under this act?

A Yes.

Q And do you understand in this section that, under \(7(c)\), that the selection by the Secretary of Agriculture of those agencies that define the powers to take the actions necessary
for federal marketing orders is the right of the Secretary of Agriculture?

A Yes.

Q And does this section where it says I want to point your attention to this phrase or a method for the selection of these agencies. So in some ways the Secretary, under the law, the Act, the Secretary delegates his authority to make the selection of those agencies. Is that how you understand this?

A Yes.
Q And did you also understand that this federal marketing order selection for the council was part of this delegated responsibility in 7 (c)?

A Yes.

Q And when you met with officials for the USDA and they were telling you that the federal marketing order for pecans would be overseen by industry people elected, you understood that the Act gave authority from the Secretary to that council to help oversee it.

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Let's talk about the
overall issues that I think are important. Do you believe that the nomination process and the votes on the nominees are to be completely transparent and fair under the Act?

A Absolutely, yes.
Q To the USDA?

A Yes.

Q To the industry?

A Yes.
Q And so when you read those sections that I think were pointed out to you by counsel of the USDA, that you're to send all pertinent information to them about all nominees, is that part of the fairness and transparency that you think is required by the Act?

A Certainly.
Q And that's important for you to do as well towards the industry, that they know how this process.

A That's the motivation, yes.

Q And why is that important?

A After listening to the industry and getting a consensus that this was going to be good for the industry, as we began to construct the rules, it was a compilation of what we had heard that the industry wanted and felt like was fair to abide by and that's why we wrote the order the way we did.

Q And does that give the industry confidence with regard to this?

A Yes.

Q And would that give the USDA and the public confidence that your power to assess handlers was done properly?

A Yes.

Q And that this was a process in which the industry could select its best representatives

A Yes.

Q Its most diverse representatives.
A Yes.

Q From all regions.

A Yes.

Q From different sizes.

A Yes.

Q If the proposed federal marketing ordering for pecans is approved and it contains the proposed language of the election of the council in the form that it's been published in the federal register, then do you think, I know you're a layman, but do you think that it operates properly under the Act?

A That's my impression.
Q During your time of communication this spring once the draft of the proposed federal marketing order was finalized by the proponent group in the USDA, has the industry been told that the top two vote getters would be the council member and the alternate?

A Yes.
Q And do you see any conflict with the top two vote getters being the council member and the alternate and also given the USDA all the information on all the nominees and that the
process was followed fairly?
A We think so, yes.
Q There's no conflict in those two.

A No.

Q Thank you. Is it a good idea to make sure that the Secretary and the members of the USDA believe this is a fair and open process?

A Of course.
Q And is it a good idea that the industry select its own representatives and also believe that this is a fair and open process?

A Of course.

Q Let's go back a little bit to the history of the industry. Has this industry been at peace and operating cooperatively with itself over the last three decades?

A No.

Q And the progress that's been made in the last two years, how was that made? How was the progress made? Was it --

A It was made because I think that we conveyed a sincere concept to the industry that
we were working for them. We were listening to them and we wanted to come together as an industry with this single entity, the American Pecan Board, for the benefit of the American Pecan Board.

And so in that communication task, I mean, we laid it all out there. We tried to answer all the questions as fairly as we could, the best we knew how and tried to build an element of trust so that we could bury some hatchets.

And the response that we've gotten back, just as Mr. Massey testified to today where some of the doubters, actually some of the beginners, have come over because they had confidence in the American Pecan Board that represented all segments of the industry and was proceeding with the best interests of the industry in mind.

Q How important is the law in the United States?

A It's ultimately important.

Q Would you be disappointed if this turned out not to operate under the law and in the best spirit of the law?

A We wouldn't do it.
Q Wouldn't do it. If you found out that the council was not operating in a fair and transparent manner with regard to its own elections of its own people, would you oppose the continuance of the federal marketing order for pecans?

A Yes.

Q I want to take you back just to one section. I think it's (a) but I need to read it real quick to find it, yes.

I should say now a few hours ago you testified with regard to Section \(986.46(a)\) and I'm going to show it to you. It's the sentence that begins "eligibility."

And, Mr. Adams, for your benefit I'm looking at your outline, Page 10, Subsection K, and if you'll read that sentence into the record that begins "eligibility" and then I'll ask you a
question about that.
A Here?

Q Yes, sir.
A "Eligibility to cast nomination
ballots, accounting of nomination ballot results, and identification of member and alternate nominees shall follow the procedures set forth in this section, or by any other criteria deemed necessary by the Secretary."

Q I'd ask you to turn to your outline and then I'll ask you a question about it. I think this mirrors the testimony you gave several hours ago. When it says the "nomination shall follow procedures in this section," what do you mean?

A We did not need to repeat the procedures for both initial nominees and successor members so we just say here that the procedures for successor nominees in this section will also be used in the initial nomination.

Q So, Mr. Adams, you do not believe these initial nominees will not be subject to a
process of nomination do you? Let me rephrase it. That was confusing. I confused myself on that.

A My answer to that is I agree with your confusion.

Q You agree that both under this initial election and any subsequent elections of the council that there is to be a process of nomination by the growers and the shellers and then a second election by the growers and the shellers of a recommendation for those nominees.

A Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. I hope that's clarifying but that's the testimony of our client on this matter and, Judge, we turn it back over to the USDA, reserving any further questions we might have in response to theirs. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any questions from USDA?

MR. HILL: I hate to do this to you, Your Honor, but can we have a five-minute break? JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We've had more break
this afternoon than we had testimony.

MR. HILL: I understand.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And the last fiveminute break was more like ten.

MR. HILL: This will be short.

PARTICIPANT: I want one too.
PARTICIPANT: I want to leave.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Do you have any
objection to another --
MR. QUIROS: No, sir, if it would be helpful to the USDA.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Five-minute break. I'm setting my stopwatch.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 5:01 p.m. and resumed at 5:06 p.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Back on the record.

Mr. Hill.

MR. HILL: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm just going to ask maybe one or two follow-up questions, and thank you for your testimony so far and thank you for your previous statements.

I just want to make sure that your understanding, what is your, is it your understanding that the Secretary can choose not to select the nominees that you put forward?

THE WITNESS: Let me repeat your question, make sure \(I\) got it.

MR. HILL: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Is it my understanding that the Secretary can choose neither of the --

MR. HILL: That the Secretary may choose not to select those two people, may choose I'm not making a selection here from the two people that you suggested.

THE WITNESS: I think if he did he wouldn't follow the order as written.

MR. HILL: So you're saying that you believe that the Secretary cannot do that, is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: We can't force the Secretary.

MR. HILL: So your answer is, yes, you do believe that the Secretary can decide not to
choose either of your nominees?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. HILL: Thank you.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any
further questions from USDA on this issue?

MS. CHILUKURI: No, Your Honor.
MR. HILL: No, Your Honor.

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, should we proceed to 47 or are there any other questions on \(46 ?\)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: About this issue. We're not sure that \(I\) was conveying all of Section 46.

MR. QUIROS: We're open to any other questions on 46.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any other questions on 46?

MR. HILL: We'll move on from that, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: So we go into 47 then.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor.

Let me get reorganized. Just one second.

Mr. Adams, would you please turn to
Section 986.47? I think on your outline that's 16.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. QUIROS: Take a moment, Mr. Adams, to read that section, please.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MR. QUIROS:

Q What do you understand Subsection (a) to mean?

A That will ensure the maximum representation even if a member has a conflict, even if alternates usually won't vote they still attend meetings and can voice their views, thus expanding the industry participation.

Q So you don't see alternates as just being silent people in the background, do you?

A No. Very important to the process, right.

Q And that's because they will have heard all that information and you want their
voices?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Let's discuss Provision D. Why add Provision D?

A It provides when and under what circumstances an alternate will serve as a member. Pretty standard provision and it will cut down on vacancies and missed votes due to member absences.

Q Thank you. Let's take a look at Section (c). It looks like Section (c) could be called an alternate for the alternates. Please explain Section (c) to us.

A We provide that if a member and an alternate are both unavailable, another alternate can sit as that member provided the alternate is of the same group as the absent member and the alternate.

For example, if a grower member and an alternate representative were absent, another grower alternate could sit so as, or could sit as that absent member.

Again, the reason is to avoid
frustrating meetings with no representatives and the ability to vote when necessary.

Q Does the alternate's alternate have to be the same size member or grower as the member alternates that are absent?

A Not clear if it doesn't appear, like.

Q Thank you. Who selects the
alternate's alternate in this case?

A Not clear. Normally I think probably the chairperson would.

MR. QUIROS: Okay, thank you. No further questions at this time on this section.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any questions from USDA?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No? Mr. Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Yes. Section 986.48,
Eligibility. "Each grower member and alternate shall be at the," I'm sorry. I lost my place.

PARTICIPANT: I got it up here. Got it up here.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. That's the section I'm referring to, if you will, Mr. Adams.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. QUIROS: Discuss grower
eligibility in Subsection (a).

THE WITNESS: This makes clear that each grower member and alternate must be in the group that they represent. No selection throughout their tenure on the council.

MR. QUIROS: Consider alternates as
well.

THE WITNESS: Yes, just a member of the group when selected but we want a real representative throughout the tenure, people that are vested in the process.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Discuss sheller eligibility in

Subsection (b).
A Mirror image of the grower members and alternates. They must be and remain in the group that they represent.

Q Why have provision Subsection (c)?

A We want to address every possibility we could think of. We don't want one person running for two positions so we let the nominee decide which one he wants to pursue.

Q Can employees of a grower or a handler business serve?

A Yes.

Q Why is that?

A Because they represent that business.
Q Does this allow for a greater pool of candidates?

A Yes.

Q Is Helen Watts an executive of a sheller?

A Yes.

Q So she would be an example of that?

A She would.

Q Should members and alternates be residents of the proposed production area?

A Oh, yes, yes.
Q And why is that?

A Again, representation.

Q If a grower or handler member or alternate ceased to be engaged in the production of or handling of pecans, would he or she become ineligible to serve on the council?

A Yes.

Q What happens if a member or an alternate cease to be employed by their grower or handler employee?

A They'd no longer be eligible.
Q I meant to say employer, excuse me.

A Beg your pardon?
Q I meant to say employer. You understand the question. Let me repeat the question, may \(I ?\) What happens if a member or alternate cease to be employed by their grower or handler employer? I said employee, excuse me, the first time. Did they cease to be a member or an alternate?

A Yes.

Q Thank you.
A But I thought that's what I answered
but I --

Q Yes, sir. It's my misspeaking. I'm sorry.

Should grower members be allowed ownership interests or be employees of a handler organization?

A Yes. No, no, wait, whoa, whoa, whoa. Should grower members be allowed ownership interest or employees of a handler organization?

Q Let me withdraw that question. I
think it was a little confusing.

A Well, I think they could but under the provisions they have to select the, whether they're a grower or a sheller --

Q Thank you.

MR. HILL: Can you please repeat the question?

MR. QUIROS: Yes.

MR. HILL: Between the question and the answer \(I\) was confused.

MR. QUIROS: Yes, let me withdraw the question. I think if it's that confusing, maybe we shouldn't use it.

This one is kind of difficult to understand but please explain Subsection (d) of Eligibility, . 48 .

THE WITNESS: Okay. Again, that is somewhat difficult to write as a simple concept but we want true representation so we provide that if the elected person was employed by an entity that falls into the represented group but after the election quits or is fired from that entity then he or she has to resign from the council.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Please take a look at the final section of Section 986.48 which concerns the public member position. Why do you have this requirement in (e)?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think I answered that earlier about the public member, what value that a public member would bring to the council.

MR. QUIROS: And that's a value of perspective?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further
questions at this time on this section.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any USDA
questions?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I have one thing.
I think in answer to one of the questions you said the member had to be a resident of the area?

THE WITNESS: Of the production area.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Of the production area. Did we have a witness in Las Cruces who lived in Chicago?

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Was he an owner or
a grower? I don't remember.
PARTICIPANT: He was a grower.
MR. HILL: He was a grower.
MR. QUIROS: He was an owner of a
grower in California I thought.
PARTICIPANT: No.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does that mean that that gentleman would not be eligible to be on the board since he lives in Chicago or would the
residency of the, \(I\) guess it's probably a corporation. It's a business.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think the way, my understanding is the entity, his entity, excuse me, his entity is in California. His farm, his orchard's in California.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: So although he is personally a resident of Chicago, he could still be a member?

MR. QUIROS: He could be because he was a grower in the region which if you want to, it's not so much his residency but that he's a grower in the region, if you will. He was nominated from the West. Do you think there needs to be a clarifying question on that?

PARTICIPANT: I don't know.

PARTICIPANT: Look at (a). I think (a) addresses that.

MR. QUIROS: It's (a) is the --
MR. HILL: Can we get that answer from Mr. Adams?

MR. QUIROS: Well, I'm just asking the

Judge. Would it help to clarify, Judge, in your mind?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I guess so, yes. I mean, because, I mean, there's a personal residency that he has and also the business residence and actually, well, residency would, of the area would mean, could be Central and West as - -

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Adams, will you turn and read Subsection (a), please? It's on the --
(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Adams.

THE WITNESS: Read it?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir, before we ask a question and Mr. Hill may wish to ask a question.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Hill, we had turned it over. I didn't know if you wanted to ask questions --

MR. HILI: Just a follow-up question.

Was it your answer then that in that situation
that was just brought forward, that someone who physically lives in Chicago but has a business in California, a growing business, he would be eligible to be --

THE WITNESS: He would be eligible because his business is in the production area.

MR. HILL: And that's the intent of the Pecan Board?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any more USDA
questions?
MS. VARELA: Sure. Jen Varela, USDA.

Mr. Adams, again, because I have a special interest in the practical application of your authorities here, Paragraph (c) here in Eligibility refers to a situation where a grower might be nominated for more than one seat.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. VARELA: And how do you envision
how that grower would make the determination?
How would he notify, who would he notify and when would he notify that person which seat he wanted
to qualify for?
THE WITNESS: It is my understanding that person is you.

MS. VARELA: All right.
THE WITNESS: I don't mean to --

MS. VARELA: No, that's fine.
THE WITNESS: I don't mean to be flippant but that's the way I've understood it.

MS. VARELA: And that's fine. I'm not criticizing your answer. I just wanted to know what the understanding was.

Kind of a parallel question to that, we also might find a similar situation where someone who is a grower and a sheller is going to have to make a determination about which category they want to be in. Do you envision the same type of process?

THE WITNESS: About when they select?
MS. VARELA: About when they --
THE WITNESS: When there's a choice to be made, either grower or sheller or region or whatever, yes, that's my understanding.

MS. VARELA: Do you imagine that they would do it before the nomination started? Or would we wait until after some nominations had come in?

THE WITNESS: I think we would make that consultation with the appropriate USDA official.

MS. VARELA: Okay. That's fine.
Thank you. That's a fine answer.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any more USDA questions?

MR. HILL: Yes. If you look at the definition of grower, 986.16, and I'm looking mostly after the proviso and I'll read it. It says, "Provided, that the term grower shall only include those who produce a minimum of 50,000 pounds of in-shell pecans during a representative period (average of four years) or who own a minimum of 30 pecan acres according to the FSA," and it continues on.

My question is in (c) where it says, \(86.48(c)\), Eligibility, it says, "A grower can be
a nominee for only one grower member seat," and in (a) it says each -- well, my question essentially is each year, each time you have a nomination at whatever interval is chosen, is it the intent of the board that a grower being eligible is based upon his last four years of harvest?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. HILL:

Q So, for example, if the previous year a grower loses much of his crop and his average is over the 50,000 pounds or well under, well under for that previous year, he is still going to be eligible to be a nominee under 986.48?

A In your example, for which seat?

Q For a grower seat.
A Well, there's three grower seats.

Q Well, true. So for the lowest level grower seat.

A Okay. The small grower?
Q That's correct.

A And you're referring to (c)?

Q For any grower nominee seat, the smallest grower nominee seat.

PARTICIPANT: I think (a) may be appropriate for --

MR. HILL: (A) may be the appropriate one.

THE WITNESS: I think, if I understand your question, I think the answer is they have to be eligible for that seat at the time of the selection.

MR. HILL: Okay, so the eligibility is tracking the grower definition?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HILL: Okay.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros, you have questions?

MR. QUIROS: Just when the USDA finishes.

MR. HILL: No more questions at this moment.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Adams, can I ask you to turn to

Pol Exhibit 48 and 50? Mr. Adams, we talked about these earlier as drafts, did we not?

A Yes.

Q And can I ask you, on Exhibit 48 underneath the nomination section there is a star and then there's some bold language, almost nearly the bottom that begins "signature certifies." Would you please read that sentence for me?

A "Signature certifies that I have a proprietary interest in 30 acres or more of pecans or produce an annual average of at least 50,000 pounds of in-shell pecans and I am a grower in the region of which I am nominating or supporting a nomination."

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams, would you please turn to Exhibit 50 which you have described as a ballot for grower nomination?

A Okay.

Q And would you please turn to the fourth page of that exhibit?

A Okay.

Q And under the certification statement, would you please look at the first full paragraph that begins "I certify," and would you please read that, Mr. Adams?

A "I certify that \(I\), or my employer, currently produce or produces pecans for market in the blank region and that \(I\) have voted in only one region for this election process.
"I further certify that \(I\), or my employer, produced an average of at least 50,000 pounds of in-shell pecans during the past four years or have a minimum of 30 acres of pecans, including areas calculated by the Farm Service Agency based on pecan tree density.
"If I am casting a ballot on behalf of my employer, I certify that I have such authority to do so."

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. And these drafts were prepared in cooperation with the USDA, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And you understand that these are just
drafts and there may be further refinement of this language as necessary.

A I do, yes.

Q And you think this might be helpful at some point for members of the public to be able to see these.

A Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any further questions from USDA?

MS. VARELA: Jen Varela, USDA. Mr. Adams, do you still have those two forms in front of you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. Yes.
MS. VARELA: While we have them here, I'll go ahead and ask you a few questions about them if that's all right with you.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Okay, first I'm looking at Exhibit 48, the call for nominations. About how many people do you think would fill out one
of these forms in a given year once the council is operating?

THE WITNESS: That's a hard one. I have no idea.

MS. VARELA: Let's assume that every grower wanted to fill one out.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. VARELA: Would you say we're
looking at maybe 3,000 or 4,000?
THE WITNESS: You're assuming those 3,000 or 4,000 have got two friends that'll sign on with him, so I'd say no.

MS. VARELA: Okay. How about if I cut that in half? Would you say, or even just in a third --

THE WITNESS: No. I mean, no. I
mean, if you want --
MS. VARELA: -- realistically.
THE WITNESS: -- my honest opinion, no. It's not going to be in the thousands.

MS. VARELA: Okay. But what would be your upper guess? If you had great
participation, how many call for nominations do you think will be filled out in a given year?

What I'm trying to get at is that to approve these forms, we're going to have to calculate the burden of time, of how many people are going to fill it out and how much time it's going to take.

THE WITNESS: I understand that but -JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Ms. Varela, to clarify that in my mind, are you talking about for OMB purposes?

MS. VARELA: Yes, correct.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For OMB purposes.
MS. VARELA: These will, eventually a finished draft will be sent to OMB for approval and we'll have to give them an idea of the burden for each one.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And does that, and I don't know this, but does that OMB burden address the time burden for the individual filling it out or the time burden for USDA or whoever --

MS. VARELA: I was going to get to that one. It's the time that it would take an individual to read the instructions and fill it out.

THE WITNESS: Ms. Varela, I've just got to say I don't know. I have no idea.

MS. VARELA: Okay. Well, we'll just do some more research on that number. And you took a look at these drafts earlier, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Yes. Thank you. And, let's see, and when you looked at them is it your understanding that we tried to keep them similar to forms that are being used in other marketing orders that had already been approved for use?

THE WITNESS: That's my impression, yes.

MS. VARELA: Okay, so if you take a look just at this call for nominations, I'll just stay on this one first, I think the similar form that it was based off of, oh, actually I don't have the number from that approval here to tell
you for sure but what would you estimate the time it would take to fill out just this form?

THE WITNESS: By the nominator?

MS. VARELA: Correct. By the
nominator.

THE WITNESS: By the individual that's making the nomination?

MS. VARELA: Correct.
THE WITNESS: Well, I think there's more time involved than just filling out the form. I think it would be appropriate that he or she contacted the person that he was going to nominate and then, so that it would get consent. He's not going to nominate someone that wouldn't serve and he's going to have to get two supporting signatures, but just to fill out this form once he's gotten consent from the other individuals, ten minutes.

MS. VARELA: Okay. And similarly, could you take a look at the ballot for grower nominees?

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MS. VARELA: And you see that it is a couple of pages. It's got some instructions. The actual space to vote, another space to sign. Would you anticipate that this form would take about the same amount of time to fill out?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes.
MS. VARELA: Or maybe even less
because it's, you're not having to get other signatures on it. So I'll go ahead and note that you think this will take about ten minutes.

THE WITNESS: That's my best guess.
MS. VARELA: Okay. Thank you very much. No further questions on these two forms. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any more questions on Section 48? What we were on, right?

MR. HILL: No questions, Your Honor. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Adams, please turn your attention to Section 986.49, Acceptance. Would you please take a moment to review that and then I'll ask you some quick questions.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q It seems rather straightforward but please explain to us why this was included.

A To ensure that the elected people actually want the job and will make a commitment to serve. We also have prepared and offered into evidence a form that we use for this purpose called a Confidential Background Statement.

That's Exhibit 52.

Q And also Exhibit 53?
A 53, yes. Yes because --

Q It's both of those?
A Grower and sheller, yes, 52 and 53.

Q And then 53 is for the public members?
A Yes.

Q Thank you. Should members and
alternates selected by the Secretary qualify for his or her position by filling a written background statement --

A Yes.

Q -- for the Secretary?

A Yes.

Q How shall a nominee advise the

Secretary that, if selected, they agree to serve in the position for which the nomination was made?

A I think that's part of the background statement.

Q Thank you. Does this express a desire to work for improvement of the industry and verify the appointment?

A Yes.
MR. QUIROS: No further questions of this witness on this section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any USDA questions?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No?

MS. VARELA: Oh, just a quick one.
Just a quick one for the record.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Mr. Adams, in looking at these two statements, can you verify for the
record that you reviewed these before, as they were created, you had a hand in looking at them and working on them?

THE WITNESS: Are you talking about the exhibits?

MS. VARELA: The background
statements, the --

PARTICIPANT: Exhibit.

MS. VARELA: 52 and 53.
THE WITNESS: I have read them once but to say that \(I\) could take a test on them -MS. VARELA: Okay. Let me ask a little different question. To your knowledge were these based on already existing and approved forms?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean, that's my impression and that's working with USDA staff.

MS. VARELA: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. QUIROS: No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Nothing else?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: On 49? But you have further questions on --

MR. QUIROS: None on 49. I'm ready to go to 50 if the USDA has no further questions.

MR. HILL: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Adams, please turn to Section 986.50, Terms of Office, and take a moment to look at that and when you're finished reading it, I think Mr. Davis has it up, then I'll ask you a few questions about it.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Why don't you discuss this provision in general before we go to specific sections?

A The problem that we faced, I think that all boards face, we need a term of office and in this case it's four years but if you give everyone four-year terms in the new board you'll have a complete turnover every four years. So
we'll allow everyone elected for the first time to serve the full four years so that we can get up and running.

However, for the second election, we were creating a staggered board to try to be fair about it, but as a result in that after the first term approximately 40 percent of the board would be elected every two years but the whole purpose to get a staggered board and then as the terms were staggered they would be equally staggered among regions and the different seats.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Couple quick questions. Four of the grower and three of the sheller seats in the second term elections will only be for two years to start the staggering but what about the seat for the accumulator and the at-large member and the alternates?

A They stay four years.
Q Why a difference?

A Well, it's hard to divide 17 by 2 and come up with a whole person so we have 17
members. There's a public and accumulator seat
and that both will be elected every 4 years and we have 15 grower and sheller seats of which 7 will be elected in the second election cycle and 8 will be elected in the third election cycle.

Q Thank you. Has the staggered board and procedure been used in other federal marketing orders?

A I think so. I think it's a common practice in most boards, that you have a staggered term of office. I mean, a staggered election so that you don't have a complete wipeout and a new board start.

Q Is there a value in institutional knowledge that people have on boards?

A Yes. I think, again, it's common. It keeps your continuity of the board. It keeps a fresh board. It'll retain institutional knowledge of the issues which could be lost in a situation where everyone was seated, again, every four years. The continuity is the issue. I mean, you need the continuity.

Q So specifically for the growers as an
example, is the staggered grower seats will elect four in Election Cycle 2 and five in Election Cycle 3?

A Yes, that's right, due to the odd number of the growers.

Q Couldn't you have provided for the initial council that one half of the terms expire in one year and one half the next and then get on the four-year track?

A We considered a lot of alternatives but felt that this was too disruptive, to have elections in the first few years so as to get it organized, making regulations, proposal would give four-year stability and then the staggered board would kick in.

Q Okay. Let's move on to Section (b).
Why do you have this provision?

A We want experience on the board but we don't have, but we don't want an entrenched board. So we allow for a member or an alternate to serve eight consecutive years but no more. Now, this will bring in new people and new ideas.

Q After sitting out one year, can a member or alternate be nominated again and serve?

A Yes.

Q Explain about alternates serving as council members after serving as alternates.

A Well, they have the experience but they haven't been actual members so we thought they should be eligible for the position.

Q Is this a type of rule that you believe was used in other federal marketing orders?

A I think so, yes.

Q Please take a look at Subsection (c). Can you explain this? Take a minute to look at it.

A This addresses the relatively narrow and rare condition where there is some question or problem when electing a replacement. Rather than have a vacancy, this provides that a sitting member or alternate will continue to sit until their replacement is selected and qualified.

Q Explain Subsections (d) and (e) for
us, Mr. Adams.

A It allows a board or Secretary the flexibility of setting the beginning date for a term of office and that's usually done in the bylaws.

Q Is this used in other federal marketing orders to your knowledge?

A To my knowledge, yes.

MR. QUIROS: No further questions of this witness at this time on this issue.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any USDA questions?

MS. VARELA: Jen Varela, USDA. Mr. Adams, I want to go back to the beginning of this section and just ask you about the number four, how you all decided on the four-year term. Were there other terms considered?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Can you describe to me what some of those were and what your conversations were about, how you settled on four?

THE WITNESS: Two is too short. Three is an odd number. Four seemed like a likely number. Five is too many.

MS. VARELA: Can you tell me a little more about two years being too short? Tell me what you mean by that.

THE WITNESS: I don't know if you've ever served on a board but by the time a two-year term just gets up to speed they go off. And so I think, again, sitting on a board just to get acclimated, understanding what's going on and then if at the end of two years they are off, I just think that's an insufficient time to be a productive council member.

MS. VARELA: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any other USDA questions? Mr. Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Yes. And so because of that two, your idea about two years, there is a, that was why you wanted there to be a first term, to be four year before you started staggering, is
that right?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: But isn't it true that after that election, that first election, that if they were not reelected you could have people that just served for two years before they were replaced for that group before it starts staggering. Could that happen?

THE WITNESS: Say that again.
MR. QUIROS: Sorry. To the extent that you're having an election after 4 years, 4 years people, everybody has served, and then you're having another election but knowing that that's only for 40 percent of the board, that's only a 2-year cycle, it is possible in that case that you might only serve for 2 years, is that true? Unless the entire board was reelected for the second term and --

THE WITNESS: I think the way it works, I think half or approximately half the board is going to serve for six years.

MR. QUIROS: That may be likely but
there will be an election after four years and it could be that there's a member that just serves in one of the seats for just two years. Is that possible?

THE WITNESS: I got to read that. I don't think that's possible but \(I\) can re-read it.

MR. QUIROS: Put it back up, please, if you would.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros, are you saying that at the end of the four-year term one of those persons could lose to somebody else or be voted out and there would be a new board member elected for a two-year term in the first election after the board is created?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, Your Honor. That's what \(I\) was suggesting. I agree with Mr. Adams. It may be likely at the beginning that people, if they've done a good job, might continue in their post but there is the possibility that there could be that turnover.

But I guess my follow-up question, that would be worth it, though, to have a
staggered board, wouldn't it, the benefits of having a staggered board?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the benefits of a staggered board are, I think, maybe not obvious but they're certainly understandable.

MR. QUIROS: And you had the wisdom of the entire American Pecan Board in thinking through the issue of representation?

THE WITNESS: We did, yes.
MR. QUIROS: Thank you, and there are no further questions we have on this section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does USDA have any questions?

MS. VARELA: Sorry. I have one more follow-up. This is Jen Varela, USDA. Given the special situation, when the staggering begins and there is just a two-year term, is it your intent that those two years count towards the two-term maximum? Does the shortened two-year term count as a full term when you're calculating that term limit?

THE WITNESS: Without a lot of reading, digesting, yes, that would be the impression.

MS. VARELA: Okay. I'm just trying to see if you can recall what your thought process was there. Thank you.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Ms. Varela, if I could, I think I understood that. You're talking about somebody who's on the first board, fouryear term, and then goes into a two-year seat. Is that the two terms that they're permitted to fill? And then after six years, they have to leave the board. Is that what you're asking?

MS. VARELA: That case and the other possibility where someone was elected for the first time in the two-year term and then got a four-year after that. Have they completed the -in either case have they completed?

THE WITNESS: Again, recalling that conversation, and I think you're correct the way you've interpreted that, we didn't want a ten year. I mean, someone who served two eights and
a two. We thought that would move toward the entrenched board, which we didn't want.

MS . VAREIA: Okay. Thank you very much. That's very helpful.

MR. QUIROS: So let's put up (d) real quickly, just put a cap on this. So when it says that council members and alternates may serve up to two consecutive four-year terms in office or eight years, you didn't mean that they all had to?

THE WITNESS: NO.

MR. QUIROS: It was just up to.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: No further questions on this section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA.

MR. HILI: I just didn't hear the answer. Did you answer yes to that last question? I saw you nod your head but I need your answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any further questions?

PARTICIPANT: No.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Mr. Adams, can I turn your attention to Section 986.51, Vacancy, and just ask you to take a minute to please read it before I ask you questions.

A Okay.
Q Explain to me the reason you added this section.

A It addresses the board or alternate, addresses board or alternate vacancies. Allows the board to select the replacement for the rest of the term provided the replacement meets the qualifications for the seat.

In other words, large grower, large grower seat; small grower, small grower seat. Same for all of the other seats, right region. All of this is subject, of course, to the Secretary's approval.

Q Did you consider alternative to those
things?
A We did. We could hold the election but we think that would be costly. I think this was an efficient way to solve that issue. We could have similarly qualified board and alternate members to self-select. Only growers would select for grower vacancy, in other words, select within the board. But this would be a very narrow and small selection group. We felt that more participation in selection is better.

Q Thank you. Is this consistent with Section 986.47 which says alternates will serve if there is a member vacancy?

A No. It's not consistent. 986.47 says alternates will serve until election or the seat is filled with a qualified replacement.

Q If the council votes to elevate an alternate, will another alternate be selected?

A Yes. That would be a vacancy on the council and the council could fill with a qualified person approved by the Secretary.

Q Are the requirements or qualifications
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of a nominee to fill an unexpired term the same
as those for the original member or alternate?

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A Yes.

Q Should a reasonable time be set to

\section*{fill vacancies?}

A I think so, yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank You. No further questions on this section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any questions from

USDA?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions? Mr.

Quiros.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Mr. Adams, turning to Section 986.52, Council Expenses, please take a moment to look at that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. QUIROS: Explain that section to
me.

THE WITNESS: It makes it clear that the council serves without compensation but can have necessary expenses, such as travel or
lodging for official council business reimbursement.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Is this a typical provision?

THE WITNESS: It is. It's common I think for non-profit and public boards.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any questions from the USDA?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions. Mr.
Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir. Mr. Adams, Section 986.53, Powers, would you please review that?

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. QUIROS: Do you want to discuss that and tell us why you added that?

THE WITNESS: It's a pretty typical provision empowering the counsel to administer the Federal Marketing Order, make bylaws, address
complaints or violations of the order, and recommend amendments to the Secretary.

MR. QUIROS: I'm now going to hand you
a copy of the Act. Your Honor, if you'd allow Mr. Davis to hand him a copy of the Act.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Sure.
MR. QUIROS: I'd like you to turn, please, to the section you reviewed a few minutes ago, Section 7, and tell me when you've gotten there.

THE WITNESS: I am there.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Seven, as I recall
is that \(608(\mathrm{c})\), Orders?
MR. QUIROS: Yes, Terms Common to All
Orders.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: \(608(c)\) for the record 7 United States Code 608 (c)(7), Terms Common to All Orders.

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Adams, do you
remember our discussion about the delegated authority of the Secretary to the proposed

American Pecan Council that we had about an hour
ago?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Do you recall reading under that delegated authority a method for the selection, which selects the authority, can you please compare the provisions romanette (i) through (iv) in that section with Section 986.53, subsections (a) through (d), would you look at that, compare those?
(Off the record comments.)

THE WITNESS: Yes, okay.

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Do you see any similarity in that language? It's nearly identical, is it not?

A It what?

Q It's nearly identical, is it not?

A Well that's what \(I\) was -- Yes.

Q And so one of the reasons that you added it in was so that you could comply with the Act, is that right?

A That's true, yes.

Q Because this is important that it's in
here because you are a delegated group under this section of the Act, are you not?

A Yes.

Q And it really proves that you are a delegated group under this Section of the Act because the duties that are applied to these groups are the duties that are applied to you here?

A Yes.

Q And that's why you put it in?

A Yes.
Q And that's why we would counsel to put it in by the USDA, thank you. Makes sense to me, does it make sense to you?

A It makes sense to me.

Q Okay. Let me ask you a few more questions. Are certain powers necessary for the council to carry out its functions under the Act?

A Yes.

Q Is the primary purpose of the council to administer the program locally on behalf of the Secretary and therefore should be authorized
to do so?

A That's correct, yes.
Q To successfully carry out some of its administrative duties and to administer the program is it necessary to authorize the council to make rules and regulations in this delegated authority?

A Yes.

Q What rules and regulations might be necessary?

A Well I think as they -- You don't know exactly but as they come up, as they come to the administrative body you would respond appropriately.

Q Thank you. Because compliance is necessary if the program is to be effective should the council be authorized to receive, investigate, and report to the Secretary complaints or violations?

A Of course, yes.
Q Is it conceivable this order might need amending in the future?

A It might. It sure might.

Q Is the council a logical agency for recognizing needed amendments?

A I would think so, yes.
Q Why?

A Because it represents the industry. It represents cross sections of the industry and it should have it's pulse on what's going on.

Q Are the powers specified in the Notice of Hearing the same as those that are given to the council under the Act?

A Yes.

Q Similar provisions in other FMOs?
A To my knowledge, yes.

MR. QUIROS: Again -- No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any questions from USDA?

MS. VARELA: Yes. Jen Varela, USDA.

Mr. Adams, I want to ask you a question about Paragraph (b) here, in particular, under Powers, specifically rules and regulation to effectuate
the terms and provisions of this part.
I think we've touched on this a little in different sections, but could you describe to me overall how you understand the process of putting those rules and regulations in place? How will the council do that?

THE WITNESS: Now I think that would be in the normal course of implementing the order.

MS. VARELA: Right. So I'm asking you to give me your understanding of what that implementation looks like.

I imagine it would start with the council having a discussion on a specific issue. Is that what you intend?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: And to your knowledge would the council, once they came to a decision would they make a recommendation to the Secretary?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean I think it's going to work. Again, I envision it to be a
collaborative effort between the council and the Secretary.

MS. VARELA: And is there -- Let me try to get this question right. Okay. Yes, let me ask you to compare that process with Paragraph (d).

And, again, I think in bits and pieces we talked about this in other parts of the order language.

> THE WITNESS: On a violation?
> MS. VARELA: No, (d), sorry, \(D\) as in dog, to recommend amendments. In your understanding what are the differences between the procedures that the council will have between when it's recommending rules and regulations versus recommending amendments to the order?

THE WITNESS: I'm thinking that the recommendation of amendments would be some provision that would, it would be longer lasting or something that -- Just like if the regions change, we talked about the regions needing --

MS. VARELA: Exactly.

THE WITNESS: Yes. And that would be treated in the form of an amendment \(I\) would think.

MS. VARELA: And you just used the word "formal," did you just say a formal amendment or a form of an amendment?
(No audible response.)

MS. VARELA: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Ask the --
MS. VARELA: Just trying to make sure we have an understanding.

THE WITNESS: You know, that was four words ago so I don't know.

MS. VARELA: Okay. No further questions at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there anymore USDA questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: I had a question just as it relates to \(986.53(\mathrm{~b})\). Can you talk a little bit about the -- I'm sorry. Can you talk a little bit about the rules and regulations that you envision that the council may need, not
exhaustively, but a few examples?

THE WITNESS: For me to speculate on
that I think if you want to talk about pecan production I can spend a long time, but I can't envision those rules and regulations.

I mean I think it would be in
accordance with what the, you know, that council has understood the order and carrying out the order, but, again, to try to -- I'd be speculating on that. I mean I -MS. CHILUKURI: Okay.

MS. VARELA: Can I ask one more question?

MS. CHILUKURI: Sure.

MS. VARELA: Sorry, this is Jen Varela again, USDA. Let me give you a specific example and you let me know how you think this is going to work. If you look at Section 61, Assessments --

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. VARELA: And I'm just, I'm not going to ask you to look at specific words there,
but I think you are familiar with it enough to know that there are a couple of different spots where it says that the council is going to make some recommendation to the Secretary to set some rates.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. VARELA: So you envision that assessment is one authority under the order where you envision the council will regularly want to establish rules and regulations to carry this out?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. VARELA: Okay. Are there any
other sections that come to mind that you think will be used regularly to establish rules and regulations, maybe recommendations for certain reporting requirements?

THE WITNESS: I think reporting requirements would come under that, yes.

MS. VARELA: Okay. I think that satisfies my question. Rupa, did you have anything else?

MS. CHILUKURI: No additional questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No additional USDA questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: No.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: No further questions under that Section, Your Honor. Just --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Oh, I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. QUIROS: Mr. Adams, would you please turn to Section 986.54, Duties?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q We're going to have that put up, if you'd take a look at that, please, refresh your memory on it and I'm going to ask you some questions.

A Okay.

Q What is the difference between Powers in the previous section and Duties in this section?

A Well Powers are the things that the council can do and Duties are the things that they must do, that they are expected to do.

Q Thank you. Are the duties specified in the proposed program primarily those functions that an organization must perform if it is to be operated in a business-like basis?

A Yes.

Q Are the duties reflective of those duties outlined for administrative councils under the Act?

A Yes.

Q Do duties impose obligations on the council?

A They do.

Q Is this a good thing or a bad thing?
A That's a good thing.

Q In order to operate must a council organize, elect officers, hire staff, arrange for office space, and other essentials necessary for carrying out its functions?

A Yes.

Q Should the council be authorized to select subcommittees?

A Yes.

Q Should such subcommittees be composed of council members or should other persons be eligible for such selection, or both?

A I think that would be addressed in the bylaws

Q Under which circumstances should a subcommittee be established?

A If you've got a specific issue, a specific problem that you want to target.

Q So, for example, industry people making a recommendation to the council with regard to a matter that they may have studied?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. What type of a decisionmaking power would subcommittees have?

A I think they have recommending power.

Q Thank you. Would subcommittees be required to review any decision-making action with the full council prior to any substantive
changes being made?
A I would think so.

Q Should the council be authorized to adopt rules and regulations necessary for the conduct of its business?

A They should, yes.
Q Such as bylaws?
A Correct.

Q You heard Mr. Turner testify today
with regard to the importance of bylaws and rules, do you think his testimony was true and he was on?

A He was right on target.
Q Thank you. Should the council be authorized to adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business as other federal marketing orders have?

A Yes.

Q And would you expect those bylaws to be reflective of the wisdom of other federal marketing orders that --

A Yes, of course.

Q Should the council as a local
administrative agency in this delegated authority that we've established act as an intermediary between the Secretary and any producer or handler?

A Yes.

Q Isn't this the purpose of the council and in turn will not the Secretary look to the council for advice relative to local matters?

A I would hope so, yes.
Q Should the council because of its position assemble and furnish data to the Department that is necessary for the proper administration of the program?

A You bet, yes.

Q What kind of data does the proponent group anticipate assembling and providing to the Secretary?

A We've heard it enumerated by various officials, market data -- Ask you question again and I'll get on them.

Q Yes, I'm sorry. My assistant was distracting you, I'm sure. What kind of data
does this proponent group anticipate assembling and providing to the Secretary? What kind of data, Mr. Adams?

A I would think any data that the council had in the normal course of business and any data that they collected that was relevant to the operation of the council.

Q Thank you. And especially perhaps the data relating to Section 986.65 under the marketing policy, the estimate of crops, et cetera, that type of data as well?

A Yes, yes.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Is or will this data be relative -- Let me repeat my question again, tongue tied. Is or will this data be readily available?

A No. No, I mean that's what we'll have to collect.

Q Will the gathering of this data present an extra burden on growers and handlers?

A An extra burden? It'll require some effort.

Q And they'll have to tell the truth?

A Well of course.

Q Okay, thank you. Will it be necessary for the council to hire employees because council members as producers and handlers are usually not able to devote a large amount of time for the administrative council functions?

A Yes.
Q Should the council be authorized to hire such employees and establish salaries?

A Yes.
Q Should the council have the authority to borrow funds?

A Yes.

Q Are there certain limitations on these funds?

A Yes.

Q What can they be used for and how much can be borrowed?

A It's very specific because that requires a unanimous vote, I remember that.

Q At the beginning, right?

A Yes, and after that the startup.

Q Right. After the startup that's the situation for the startup after that. How is the borrowing determined?

A The needs of the council.

Q The needs and the council vote?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Should the council have the duty to investigate and assemble data on the growing, harvesting, shipping, and marketing conditions for pecans so as to provide a basis for its recommendation for regulations under 986.65?

A Yes.

Q Should the council have the duty to notify handlers of each meeting of the council to consider recommendations for regulations and of all regulating action because these might affect the operations of handlers?

A Yes.
Q Should producers be notified because these might affect their operations?

A Yes.

Q How should such notifications be made?

A To the producers and the handlers?

Q Yes, sir.

A I think it said in writing or by
email.

Q In ways that the cannot miss --

A Right. Making sure that they get the information or get the notice.

Q Plenty of time between the notice and the meetings?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Should the Secretary be given the same notice of meetings of the council and its subcommittees as is given to members because the Secretary is responsible for the administration of the Act?

A Of course, yes.
Q Should the council prepare a marketing policy?

A Yes.

Q Is this necessary to -- Let me say
this again, it's been awhile. Is this necessary to arrive at appropriate regulations?

A It is.

Q What type of information would be included in a marketing policy? Again, refer to Section 986.65.

A Well \(I\) will read it because it's important. This is important. "An estimate of a grower claim production and handler claim production, estimate of disappearance, estimate of improved native and substandard pecans, estimate of handler inventory, trade supply, handler inventory, the August 31 count rule," all of those things that are relevant to the report.

Q So all of the subsections of Section 986.65 are appropriate, are they not?

A That's correct, yes.

Q Thank you. Is one of the main objectives of the order to facilitate the orderly marketing of pecans by recommending marketing regulations to the Secretary?

A Yes, I think so.

Q Go to the top of Page 26. Should the council keep adequate books, minutes, and records, so that they can clearly reflect the transactions and status of the council at all times?

A Of course, yes.
Q Should such minutes, books, and records be subject to examination at any time by the Secretary or his or her authorized agent or representative?

A Yes, certainly.
Q Will the council's financial
statements be audited on a regular basis?
A Yes.

Q Is this a good practice?

A It is.

Q Did you hear Mr. Turner's discussion of that today?

A I did.

Q And does --

A I took notes.

Q You took notes. Did his experience
concur with your experience that it's a good idea to audit?

A You bet.

Q Thank you. What will the audit include?

A Financial statements, which are reflective of receipt of the assessments, how the money is spent and how the funds are dispersed.

Q Thank you. Will periodic statements of the financial operations of the council be available to industry members, growers, and handlers alike?

A Yes.

Q How will this information be
disseminated?

A I think in the normal course, you know, email, mail.

Q Is this to ensure that the USDA and the industry that the purposes of the Act are being properly fulfilled?

A Yes.

Q Should the council make available to
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growers and handlers the council voting record on
recommended regulations?

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A I would think so.

Q On matters of policy?

A I would think so.

Q Are producers and handlers entitled to know how their representatives on the council are voting?

A You bet.

Q In order to provide a basis for fixing the rate of assessment and the expenditures for the crop year will it be necessary for the council to submit a budget to the Secretary at the beginning of each fiscal period?

A Yes.

Q Are loans authorized?

A Yes.

Q Under what circumstance would a loan be taken out?

A If the projected expenditures were to be necessary or accrued before the budget was fully funded by assessments.

Q Thank you. I know we've talked about a lot of things and I've asked you a lot of questions. Why don't we see if you can summarize for me (a) through (h) and why this is important?

A The council will act as an intermediary, keep minutes and books, report to the Secretary, appoint employees and affix compensation, secure audits, investigate activities of the industry, investigate compliance with the marketing order, recommend bylaws, rules, and regulations for the marketing order.

And, you know, this is the normal course of business that would be conducted efficiently to run an organization and to be accountable.

Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. Is this similar to duties set forth in other Federal Marketing Orders?

A To my knowledge, yes.
Q Is this necessary in your opinion and in the opinion of the American Pecan Board?

A Yes.

MR. QUIROS: No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any USDA questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: Mr. Adams, under
Paragraph (g) there is a reference to investigate compliance with the provisions of this part. Can you talk a little bit about how the council intends to do that?

THE WITNESS: With my limited knowledge of actually the operations of other marketing orders, it's my understanding they have a compliance staff that actually go out in the field and investigate.

I guess they follow up on complaints. I'm not sure how they would establish their leads, but I think a compliance staff is one of the necessary components of staff.

BY MS. CHILUKURI:
Q Can you think of any examples in which participants in a marketing order, growers,
handlers, shellers, would not comply?

Like what are some potential
compliance issues that the council may face?

A I don't know of any. But, again, my
knowledge, I don't have any knowledge of other compliance issues with other marketing orders, no.

Q What about some compliance issues that you currently have in your own industry, just in the market? Can you think of any that you may anticipate in the future?

A Any other examples of non-compliance?

Can we use Washington D.C. examples?
Q I was hoping for pecan-specific examples, but if you find that an analogy would be helpful then feel free to do so.

A Is speeding on the highway an example?

Q If you don't --
A And, again, I do not mean to be flippant on this. I'm really not sure that I understand what you are asking, but basically in some organizations someone that doesn't comply
with the rules and regulations, I think that's what you are asking, and you are asking for an example of that?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I think she's asking what areas do you think that the pecan growers or shellers might have a tendency not to be in compliance.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well is that a --

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, that's a fair characterization.

THE WITNESS: I would retract my earlier inappropriate example. If a handler just didn't want to comply and didn't report, say correct volume, or let's say he may report a category of --

He may remit an assessment on an improved lot rather than a -- I mean remit an assessment on a native lot rather than an improved lot, something like that, I mean that's --

BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q Okay, thank you for those examples.
A Again, without this being in place I'd have to speculate.

Q Can you elaborate a little bit on Paragraph (a), "To act as intermediary between the Secretary and any handler or grower," what do you envision that role is or what do you envision that role as?

A Give me the number and I'll read it.

Q Yes.

A Because I didn't understand. I didn't
\(\qquad\)

Q Paragraph (a), "To act as intermediary between the Secretary and any handler or grower."

A And you're asking for an example of that intermediary role?

Q Yes.

A Again, it would be my expectation that the council would handle most of the issues of violation keeping the Secretary well informed, but the routine issues where someone just inadvertently or out of misinformation was in
violation the council would handle those issues, again, keeping the Secretary and the Department well informed.

But, again, it's not that you wouldn't want to bother the Department or the Secretary, that they got other things to do, but we would keep them informed and the council would handle those routine issues where there was noncompliance.

Q Okay, thank you. As it relates to Paragraph (c), "To furnish to the Secretary a complete report of all meetings and such other available information as he or she may request" can you, I don't know, can you envision some examples of the types of meetings that you'll be having as you start up the council or as you proceed through the administration of the order?

A A complete report of all meetings, I think everything that would be generated would be sent to the Secretary. There would some kind of regular communication.

But I think the minutes, any of the
motions, the actions that were taken would be communicated to the Secretary.

Q And as it relates -- This sort of related back to 53, Powers, and under 54, Duties, I just wanted to ask a question again about the duties of the council include recommending bylaws, rules, and regulations, and rules and regulations for the purpose of administering this part.

And just to clarify my own
understanding of your testimony what is it, how do you anticipate those rules and regulations will be implemented?

Do you have an understanding of that process, or what is your understanding of that process?

A Let me see if I understand. How would the rules, how would the bylaws be implemented or

Q The rules and regulations. And if you don't have an understanding or would like more time to think about that that's fine, I'm just
asking the question.
A I mean to me that -- And, again, it don't mean -- To me that would be obvious that whatever was required of the counsel would be carried out and then communicated to the Secretary.

MS. CHILUKURI: Okay. Thank you very much.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there anymore USDA questions?

MR. HILL: No more questions.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any questions?

MR. QUIROS: I have a few questions just as a follow up. Please take a look at the list of the duties that you have, and I want to follow up to some questions by the USDA.

They asked you about the duty to investigate and what it says, it says "To investigate the growing, shipping, and marketing conditions with respect to pecans and to assemble data in connection therewith."

That's similar to investigating so
that you could report under your responsibilities in 986.65, is that true?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Thank you. I want to tie that in also to (g), which a question was asked about to investigate compliance with the provisions of this part.

Now, Mr. Adams, you understand when they say "part" they mean this entire Federal Marketing Order?

A Yes.

Q Okay, thank you. Just as a drafting convention. Let me just give you a for instance. Do you think it would be appropriate to investigate compliance if there was a suspicion that someone, a handler, was not paying their proper assessments?

A That's true, yes.

Q And that would be the responsibility of the council to do?

A Yes.

Q I want to tie that in a little bit with a question that was asked also by the USDA counsel to act as an intermediary between the Secretary and any handler or grower. I'm going to give you a detailed example, stay with me. Let's say the council, under its authorities for, its handling authorities under 986.69, establish that in a load of pecans it had to have a certain humidity, okay.

Let's say -- We heard 4 to 6 percent today, we heard that humidity number, because we learned today as well, did we not, that there is mold at a certain level, okay. Stay with me on the example and I'll ask the question.

What if a load of pecans was delivered that did not contain that humidity and they were wet and when they were --

A Moisture content.

Q Moisture content. And when they were shipped by the grower to the handler and when they arrived there they were not in the quality
condition that had been required by the council, would it be the council's responsibility under this section to be an intermediary between the grower and the handler as part of its delegated authorities from the Secretary?

A Yes.
Q Would that be an example?

A It would.
MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions at this time on this Section.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA, anymore questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: And just to clarify your statement, Mr . Quiros, I think you said act as an intermediary between the grower or handler. Did you intend to say between the Secretary and the handler or grower?

MR. QUIROS: Actually, both. But, Mr.
Adams, it would be necessary as part of the delegated responsibility for you to act as an intermediary between the grower and the handler, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: And then, also, between that controversy, the grower and the handler and the Secretary, is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. No further questions.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Anymore USDA questions?

MS. CHILUKURI: No.

MR. HILL: No.
MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, we do not have much time left on the sections, depending on the questions asked and we've been going at a little over 2-1/2 hours I think since our last break.

Could we just take a 5-minute break. It's about 6:30 now and just a short break, a biology break let's say.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I may disagree with the \(2-1 / 2\) hours since the last break, but if you want a break, is there any objection from USDA to
take a short break?
MR. HILL: No. No objection.
MS. CHILUKURI: No objection.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: All right.
MR. QUIROS: Okay. I'll withdraw the characterization of 2-1/2 hours, maybe it just feels like that many, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Do I need to set my stopwatch again?

MR. QUIROS: You can set your stopwatch.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Off the record.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 6:27 p.m. and resumed at 6:34 p.m.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We're back on the record. Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: Yes, Your Honor?
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Ms. Brown reminded me and perhaps I have been remiss in letting you refer to the contents of the Exhibits 47 through 53, but they have not yet been admitted in the
record.

MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir. Well I'm not going to tender them until the end of my questions. Well, heck, if the Judge wants them, I've been instructed -- Your Honor --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Usually one is not permitted to refer to the content of an exhibit if it hasn't been admitted, technically speaking.

MR. QUIROS: Yes, Your Honor. We had introduced those --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And so at least in an adjudicatory hearing.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Your Honor, we had introduced those, so all parties have had them, but we would now like to tender what has been marked Exhibits 47 through 53.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: All right. Does USDA have any objection to 47?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Forty-seven is admitted. Does the USDA have any objection to --

Oh, does anyone in the audience have an objection? Let me ask that. I was supposed to ask that, too.
(No audible answer.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: So no objection to

47, 47 is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as
Proponent's Exhibit No. 47.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA have any
objection to 48?
MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your

Honor?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any objection from the audience?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No objection.
Forty-eight is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as
Proponent's Exhibit No. 48.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA have an
objection to 49?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the audience
have any objection?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No. Forty-nine is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as

Proponent's Exhibit No. 49.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA have any objection to 50?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the audience?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No objection. Fifty
is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as Proponent's Exhibit No. 50.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the USDA have an objection to 51?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection, Your
Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the audience?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Fifty-one is
admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to
document was received into evidence as

Proponent's Exhibit No. 51.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: USDA have objection to 52?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection. JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the audience?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No objection.
Fifty-two is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document was received into evidence as Proponent's Exhibit No. 52.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does USDA have objection to 53?

MS. CHILUKURI: No objection.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Does the audience? (No audible response.) JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No objection to 53, 53 is admitted.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document was received into evidence as Proponent's Exhibit No. 53.)

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Adams, I'd like to turn you now to Section 986.55, Procedure. Take a moment to read it, please.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Thank you. Mr. Adams, in general what does this section provide for?

A The general guide to procedures for the council to follow in its meetings and for votes.

Q Address Sections (a) and (b) for me, please. What does that provide?

A This provides the council to select a chair and officers and permit flexibility on how
meetings should be conducted.
Flexibility is limited for certain important issues that are set out in Section (c), which requires a person voting, or a person -Which requires in-person meetings to vote on certain topics and certain super majority votes.

Q Okay. We've heard a lot of discussion about (c) from a number of witnesses, but let's get into it. First discuss for me the quorum issue. Why did you all include that?

A We first set a quorum at 12 out of 17 to conduct business and then specify for important issues specifically set forth a super majority, not just a majority of these present, but of at least 12 and 17 for bank loans and a unanimous vote under \(2(c)\) must approve.

Again, this super majority was put in place to assure there is support in both grower and the sheller groups. Neither group can act without at least support from the other.

Q How is this list of items requiring the super majority in Section \(986.55(c)(1)\)
arrived at?
A Well it was a consensus after a discussion with growers, shellers, attorneys. We wanted all important issues included and we felt like we have them making regulation for size and quality, modifying territories or definitions, research projects. Again, the important items that will come before the council.

MR. QUIROS: I want to turn your attention to Section \(986.55(c)(2)\), it begins "Actions of the council." Will you take a moment and look at that. Mr. Davis, could you please put that up?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. QUIROS: Why are unanimity and inperson requirements under \(986.55(\mathrm{c})(2) ?\)

THE WITNESS: We think that financing is an extreme important issue. It does not have flexibility -- Well it does have flexibility for dire emergencies and then a call-in or a videoconference can be called, but we just felt
like that financing rose to a level of importance that required everybody on board.

BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Thank you. So in such emergencies meetings by telephones or other means of communication should be utilized if it's a necessary --

A Yes. Just, again, to accommodate the situation.

Q Okay. The rapid changes in conditions, administrative matters, et cetera?

A Yes.

Q Okay, thank you. Should such votes cast by telephone or other means of communication be confirmed promptly in writing so that there will be a written signed evidence of the vote of each member on the file in the council office and also to be presented to the Secretary?

A That's an important procedure, yes, to be followed.

Q And you heard testimony on that today earlier?

A Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Okay, thank you. From one of our other witness, thank you. No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any questions from USDA?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions.
MS. CHILUKURI: I have a question.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Oh, wait. We think there's a question.

MS. CHILUKURI: So, Mr. Adams, with respect to \(55(\mathrm{c})(2)\), what is your understanding of how many members have to unanimously vote at this in-person meeting? You couldn't hear? I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: I can't hear you. BY MS. CHILUKURI:

Q So under 55 (c) (2) how many members that are present at this in-person meeting regarding securing commercial bank loans for the purpose of financing, how many members have to
unanimously vote on that issue?
A I think all. If I understood, and, again, I'm having difficulty hearing, but I think the answer is all if \(I\) understood the question, yes.

Q Okay. Another question that I had, and I'm not sure who's testimony this was, but Ms. Watts, or maybe some others, referred to having instead of in-person face-to-face meetings for some of the actions set out in (c) (1) she referred to the possibility, I think, a videoconference or phone conference, meetings for that instead of in-person meetings for emergency purposes.

A Yes.
Q I just wanted to hear your thoughts on that.

A Right. In other words these were issues that needed to be addressed in a timely manner, and so first choice was videoconference. If a videoconference is not possible then a conference call with immediate follow up
with written documentation.

MS. CHILUKURI: Okay. I'm sorry, so did proponents suggest a revision to the language or the clarifying language, or do you have suggestions in mind?

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are you talking
about the language in (c)(1) now or in (c) (2)?
MS. CHILUKURI: I was referring to (c) (1).

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: To (c)(1). Ms. Chilukuri, is the question whether Mr. Adams is comfortable with language that would permit videoconferencing or something on one of the (c) (1) issues rather than an in-person --

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes. My understanding
was that Ms. Watts testified to that effect, and perhaps some others as well, and I wanted to hear Mr. Adams's thoughts on that.

THE WITNESS: My thoughts about videoconferencing and conference calls?

MS. CHILUKURI: Yes, as it relates to the issues under (c) (1).

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Rather than require a strictly in-person physical presence that somebody could be present for a (c) (1) issue by video or some other means.

And I think she's asking whether that would be a good idea, is that correct?

MS. CHILUKURI: In your opinion, and if not that's --

THE WITNESS: No looking at that list I don't see anything there that would require an emergency meeting and I think when there's not an emergency meeting then the in-person meeting is the method.

I think the videoconference and the conference call was in the case where you had to make a decision in a hurry and you weren't able to get together.

MS. CHILUKURI: Okay, thank you.
THE WITNESS: The look on your face indicates I didn't answer your question very well.

MS. CHILUKURI: No, no, I just thought

I had recalled that other people had said, talked about their preferences, so \(I\) wanted to just hear your opinion, so, thank you.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there anymore USDA questions?

MR. HILL: No.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: Just a few. Mr. Adams, these are very important matters under this Section 986.55, are they not?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: And can you envision a time in the future because of an increase in technology or the comfort that the Secretary and the members have with the operations of this group that there might be suggestions for revisions to this section even though it's very important?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. QUIROS: And do you think that the establishment of bylaws with regard to the
procedure of how the council operates might be helpful with regard to some of these issues in the future so long as they do not conflict with the proposed federal marketing order terms?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. QUIROS: Thank You. No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any further
questions from USDA?
(No audible response.)

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions. Mr.

Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: Yes. Mr. Adams, please turn to Section 986.56, Right of the Secretary. Take a moment to review that, please.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MR. QUIROS :

Q Congress gave authority to the Secretary, the Secretary delegates authority to this council, but the Secretary is responsible for the Act, is that correct?

A Correct.

Q So why is this provision important?
A Well he is required by the Act.
Again, it hadn't been a problem before, we don't anticipate any problem. It makes sense that the Federal Marketing Order was an entity setup for the benefit of the pecan industry.

If a council member, alternate, or agent was self-dealing or not exercising due care they should be subject to removal.

Q Does it uphold the intent of the Act?

A Yes.
MR. QUIROS: No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any further questions from USDA?

MR. HILL: No, Your Honor.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions. Mr.

Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: Yes. Mr. Adams, Section 986.57 (a) through (d), Funds and Other Property, would you take a look at that, please? Take time to read it.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Why did you all include this provision?

A It's required by the Act. It states the obvious that all funds received as a result of this marketing order shall be used only for the purpose as specified in the order and the council will be responsible to the Secretary for accounting for those funds.

Q Why is it important?
A Transparency to prevent mission creep and acts that are, you know, they should be communicated. In other words, total transparency and shaking hands with the Department on whatever issue.

Q Thank you. Please turn your attention to Section (d), take a look at that, please.

A Okay.
Q Why is that in there, Mr. Adams?
A Makes it clear the books and records
belong to the council and provides for the
transfer of books and records in an event a member of an employee, officer leaves.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Mr. Adams. No further questions on this Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Any questions from

\section*{USDA?}
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions?
MR. HILL: No questions.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros?

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Mr. Adams,
Section 986.58, Reapportioning and Redistricting, if you'd take a moment to look at that section.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
BY MR. QUIROS:
Q Thank you, Mr. Adams. We've heard testimony on this section before, but in general what does this section attempt to do?

A It simply gives the council the flexibility and some guidelines as to what to do if there is significant changes in the industry that call for reapportionment of regions or
groups to make the voting fair.
Q Does the proponent group anticipate ever needing to revise the region boundaries?

A There is a possibility, but that's in the future, pretty far into the future.

Q Under what circumstances would this type of change in the regions be merited?

A If there was a significant change in production, harvest, climate, all of those things that would have to be established over a period of time, not just a one year or a two year phenomena.

Q What do you think factors would be taken into account at that time?

A Production, harvest, you know, when and what volume was coming in at the time, and right now the harvest moves from east to west, if that trend changed significantly.

Q Thank you.
A It would be the same factors on which the regions were established to begin with.

Q All right. Why is the authority for
reapportion on this?
A To not paint ourselves in a corner, to not paint the council and the industry in a corner, to allow for flexibility for future changes.

Q And under what circumstances would reapportionment, which I understand to be this reallocating members between regions, when would that be appropriate?

A When there were significant changes in the factors I just talked about.

Q Thank you.
A That we used to establish them to begin with.

Q Would such changes still be subject to the super majority quorum requirements in --

A Yes.

Q -- Section 986.55(c)(1)?
A 986.55, yes, (c).

Q Yes.
A Or in (6) and (7), that specifically
requires a super majority for changes to regions
and definitions of growers and sellers.
Q Can you think of changes like this that might occur?

A If there was a significant change in the number of growers in one region or another, acreage change, increase in the number of shellers, those changes are set forth in (1) through (4). Again, the kind of the fundamental issues on those matters.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. I know that you've said this before but I wanted to repeat some questions, general questions, for you. Oh, I'm sorry.
(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, that's all
the questions \(I\) have on that Section at this time.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: On Section 58?
MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any USDA questions?

MR. HILL: No questions specific to
this Section.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Quiros?
MR. QUIROS: Yes. Just, again, we're in a different region and I think it might be helpful for this different audience, are you familiar with Exhibits 19, which was the report prepared by Dr. Palma, and Exhibit 23, which was the executive summary prepared by Dr. Palma?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. QUIROS:

Q Do you agree with Dr. Palma's findings that the Federal Marketing Order is likely to increase pecan prices?

A Yes.

Q What do you believe as a grower about the balance between the benefits of the Federal Marketing Order and the cost of the Federal Marketing Order?

A The benefits outweigh the cost.

Q From all you've learned in the industry form talking with handlers, from a handler perspective what do you believe about the
balance between the benefits of the Federal Marketing Order and the cost of the Federal Marketing Order?

A The same. I think that the benefits outweigh the costs and I think the handling community agrees with that.

Q What do you think of the council's authority through its product handling authority regarding quality, size, packaging of pecans, would that lead to improved prices?

A It would.
Q Do you think that the Federal

Marketing Order has any other benefits to it?
A Has any other what?

Q Has any other benefits to it besides the product handling authority that we just discussed?

A I think all of the authorities in 986.68 and 69 are essential and benefit to the industry. One other benefit is the Federal Marketing Order collection of pecan product data for publication and delivery to the USDA.

For too long this industry has operated without accurate data on supply, demand, prices, and inventories. An important benefit of the proposed Federal Marketing Order is data collection for the benefit of industry participants, which are growers, handlers, and consumers.

Q Thank you. In general are you in favor of the Federal Marketing Order for pecans?

A I am.

Q And tell us why?
A For the very reasons that the American Pecan Board was established initially to have a unified voice for the pecan industry, which we have not had up until recently, to learn from what almonds and pistachios and walnuts have done and increase their demand, which is a simple, it's a simple concept, but it takes a concerted effort in the marketing and promotion field.

We need better measurements and market information, better data. We need all the council authorities of the Federal Marketing

Order that have been mentioned in 986.67 through 69 to improve pecan product for all parties and to compete with the other tree nuts.

We need to research component for things like product development, as you've heard testimony to. So for all of those things I think that the Federal Marketing Order will benefit the pecan industry.

Q Thank you. Mr. Adams, you've been active in other industry organizations, have you not?

A I have.

Q Can you tell us about that?
A Well I began this by saying I don't like to talk about myself, but I guess I will. I've been in the Texas Pecan Growers Association, the American Pecan Board, Texas Pecan Board.

I've served in various officer positions of all of those organizations. I've been intimately involved in not only growing pecans but in the policy side of it, just because I think it's important, since the early '90s.

Q Mr. Adams, let me specifically refer your attention to the Texas Pecan Growers

Association and the Texas Pecan Board.

Will the proposed American Pecan
Council's mission and duties conflict with the mission and duties of any of those organizations?

A Not at all. Not at all.

Q A couple of last things, Mr. Adams.
Mr. Adams, did Bob Knight contact you about his desire to be here today?

A He did, yes.
Q And why did he tell you that he could not come?

A He was spraying his orchard into the wee hours of the morning and he said he would get up at 4:00 a.m. and drive down from Oklahoma and I told him to keep spraying and we would do without him.

Q And he sent you a letter from the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association, did he not?

A He did.

MR. QUIROS: May I -- I'm going to
tender this into the Court, Your Honor, as Exhibit 53.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well I think we
already have a 53.
MR. QUIROS: I'm sorry, 54.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I think we have a --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We have up through
60 I think, 61.
MR. HILL: You already had 61 so it
would be 62.
MR. QUIROS: So sorry.
(Off the record comments.)
MR. QUIROS: It would be 62?
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: That seems to be the next number.
(Whereupon, the above-referred to document was marked as Proponent's Exhibit No. 62 for identification.)

MR. QUIROS: Thank you. Mr. Adams, is this a letter that you received from Robert Knight?

THE WITNESS: It is.

MR. QUIROS: And would you read it into the record for us, please, sir?

MR. HILL: Your Honor, I'm going to have to object to this. Mr. Knight isn't here. I can't verify this document and he's not here to either read this or to take questions on this, so I'm going to have to object to this piece of evidence.

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, we're offering it because it was received by Mr. Adams.

MR. HILL: But it's being offered for the truth of a statement.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes, it's being offered for the truth of the matter, so --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. QUIROS: Yes, sir, the weight, not the admissibility as evidence, just the --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I'm sorry?
MR. QUIROS: Just the weight of it not the admissibility of the evidence.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: For what other
purpose would it be offered other than to what it states?

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Quiros, may I -- Your Honor, may I address that.

MR. QUIROS: Please.

MR. DAVIS: I think my position would be this witness could say that he received it, he could testify that he had a telephone conversation with Mr. Knight, that Mr. Knight was sending it, and then, therefore, I think that counsel's concern would go to the weight and not the admissibility because this witness could say he received it and that he had a conversation with Mr. Knight telling him that it was his letter.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well that would be hearsay, too.

MR. HILL: Right.
MR. DAVIS: Not if the witness isn't here under oath. He could say I received that call from --

MR. QUIROS: Yes.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Would perhaps a better way to handle this if Mr. Knight could submit this document directly to the --

MR. DAVIS: I think he --
MR. QUIROS: He has already filed it with the Secretary, Your Honor. A witness cannot send a letter in and be held and testify without his presence.

We're not asking Mr. Knight to testify without his presence, we're just asking Mr. Adams to verify that he received this letter from Mr. Knight.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well this testimony is -- I mean this letter is, in effect, testimony it seems to me and there is an objection. It's pretty classic hearsay it seems to me.

And I assume, you know, this is the only adjudicatory I've ever done, but if the Federal Rules of Evidence were applied to this letter it seems to me it would be hearsay.

Why don't we do this, why don't you,
I mean it will become part of the record as an
exhibit, the admission -- The objection to the admission was sustained, but maybe between now, we have the foundation that you are arguing on the record and I can check Federal Rules and also rules relating to admissibility of hearsay in rulemaking hearings.

Like I say it's something I don't know about and revisit this next week.

MR. DAVIS: Your Honor, again, if we could, and perhaps if counsel for USDA would -Mr. Hill, let me, I would just say first I do not believe that we received any notice that the Federal Rules of Evidence were going to apply to this proceeding.

I would second say after five days of this I think all the lawyers here would say the Rules of Evidence have not been observed very well, there's been a great deal of hearsay testimony.

But I think all of that is for the purpose of getting information into the record. Now if something were irrelevant, if we were
going to try to introduce coloring books or something like that, you, Your Honor, could clearly exclude irrelevant evidence, but I do not believe that the Rules of Evidence have been applied to these proceedings correctly.

The witnesses are under oath. They
know that they've got an obligation to tell the truth, and this witness is just going to testify that he received this letter.

He could also testify about his conversations with Mr. Knight.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: But I think Mr. Hill's point is that Mr. Knight was not under oath when he wrote the letter.

MR. DAVIS: That is correct and we're not, but --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: And the contents of the letter is what's important regarding the submission, is it not? I mean isn't that --

MR. DAVIS: That the Oklahoma
Association has in fact voted -JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: -- but I mean could not Mr. Adams simply say the Oklahoma Association has voted in favor of the proposed Marketing Order? JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Is there a
foundation for that?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, this letter, and a telephone conversation with Bob Knight.
(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. QUIROS: Your Honor, this is -- We are certainly subject to your ruling, but part of the reason we are having these hearings and posting this information is so that the public can be aware of the things that are happening.

Pawnee trees need spraying for scab, and that is the basis for Mr. Knight not being here.
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                JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I understand all
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that, Mr. --

MR. QUIROS: And so our real desire
was to post this so that the public could be notified of the receipt by Mr . Adams of a letter from Mr. Knight regarding the Oklahoma Pecan

Growers Association.
We're willing to be subject to whatever your ruling is, of course, but we --

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Well, thank you, but the rules, and as I said at the very beginning of this when \(I\) announced the opening in Las Cruces, the rules as I understand it provide for submission of statements in the form of affidavit for someone who does not testify, and I think that this would fit in that category.

There is a way to get this in, but I just don't think it is -- Over the objection of USDA I don't think it's through a letter that's been received by Mr. Adams, so I'm going to sustain the objection, but as I say I'll do a little looking at the rules over the weekend and see if -- And we can revisit it on Monday if you'd like and -- right?

FEMALE PARTICIPANT: Yes.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Mr. Adams?
THE WITNESS: Can I make a comment?

MR. HILL: Okay.

JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: I don't think a -So, again, I think that the Oklahoma Pecan Grower's Association and the President of that group submit an affidavit stating this, and since the rules permit that \(I\) am going to sustain the objection.

MR. QUIROS: Thank you, Your Honor.
No further questions of Mr . Adams at this time.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Anything else from
USDA? Anymore questions?

MR. HILL: No questions, Your Honor.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: Are there any
questions from the audience?
(No audible response.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: No questions from
the audience. Mr. Adams, you are excused. Is there anything else today?
(Off microphone discussion.)
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: So, yes, the Dallas
-- Because there are no witnesses tomorrow, so the extra day that was provided for as potential is not needed, so we'll recess from now until we
reconvene in Fifth and Georgia on Monday the 27th at 8:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m., and off the record.

MR. QUIROS: That's correct.
JUDGE GUTHRIDGE: We're adjourned, or recessed rather.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 7:09 p.m.)
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Before: USDA

Date: 07-24-2015

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