

National Animal
Identification System
(NAIS)

COPY

June 1, 2009, Listening Session
The Ranch at Larimer County Fairgrounds
5280 Arena Circle, Suite 100
Loveland, Colorado 80538

1 MR. MCALLISTER: My name is Mick McAllister,
2 and I'm the Communications Director for Rocky Mountain
3 Farmers Union. I wasn't expecting to be first.

4 Many people with their livelihoods and the
5 safety of their food on the line will speak
6 eloquently against NAIS today, and I hope you will
7 listen.

8 I want to take a minute to point out some
9 facts supported by the USDA's own documents. A careful
10 reading of the USDA's cost benefit analysis makes it
11 abundantly clear that the only beneficiaries of the
12 program will be the multi-national corporations who
13 have struggled for generations to impose a monopoly on
14 food production. NAIS offers no benefits to small
15 producers, many of whom will be driven out by the costs
16 and it does very little to improve food safety for the
17 consumer.

18 According to the USDA cost benefit analysis,
19 every sector of livestock production will be impacted
20 primarily at the small producer level. Here are some
21 examples: The cost for poultry producers with fewer
22 than 2,000 broilers sold annually will be 50 cents a
23 chicken; whereas, the cost for operations with 750,000
24 broilers annually works out to 50 chickens for a penny.
25 A turkey farmer selling 2,000 birds a year will pay 56

1 cents per turkey, and with 100,000 birds the cost will
2 be about 16 birds for a penny. A lamb producer with
3 100 head absorbs the cost of \$2 a head while a large
4 producer pays 40 cents a head. A pork producer will
5 pay between 30 and 60 cents per head at a small
6 operation, while large confined operations pay as
7 little as a penny per head. A beef producer with 49
8 head pays \$6 each and a corporate operation with 5,000
9 head pays about 60 cents a head.

10 The causes of epidemic disease are primarily
11 centered on factory farm operations and methods and,
12 yet, corporate operations will essentially feel none of
13 the economic impact of NAIS. The small producer stands
14 to lose 10 percent or more of their profitability while
15 corporate operations pay a few pennies for an entire
16 side of beef.

17 It's the factory farms, not the small
18 producers, who want free range to import potentially
19 diseased foreign animals into the U.S. herd. It is the
20 conditions at factory farms that breed and communicate
21 epidemic diseases that kill our children. Neither of
22 these problems are going to be fixed by microchipping a
23 cow, and NAIS will quickly destroy the consumer's
24 option of eating safe, healthy meat.

25 Thank you.

1 MR. MESSERSMITH: I'm Bruce Messersmith. I'm
2 from Alliance, Nebraska, and a cow/calf producer, in
3 addition to the railroad where I run trains, a small,
4 small producer. The costs associated for our small
5 producers are going to be extravagant, as far as I can
6 see. If you spread it over, as he said, a large herd,
7 you might be in a lot better shape.

8 The track record of animal identification
9 systems across the world is not real strong. In
10 Canada, where I think it's my understanding that they
11 initiated their cattle identification system in 1998,
12 there have been 17 cases of BSE discovered since the
13 initial case in 2003, 17 cases. They haven't been able
14 to -- in an identification system that's been there for
15 11 years, they still can't isolate where the BSE
16 problem is coming from or isolate the herds where the
17 BSE cattle are coming from or do anything to eradicate
18 the disease.

19 In Australia, according to a blog that I read
20 the other day, their system shows they have 70 million
21 cattle in Australia when, in fact, they have only 26
22 million. They attribute this to the fact that the
23 packers don't terminate the ID numbers when the cattle
24 are slaughtered and so it keeps building up. If they
25 are almost three times -- show almost three times as

1 many ID numbers as there are cattle, how can they
2 possibly trace back anything through a system that's
3 that flawed?

4 In Brazil which, as many of you know, is
5 the largest exporter of beef products, they have no ID
6 system. So the argument that this is necessary to go
7 along with the world trade associations is pretty
8 bogus, as far as I'm concerned, if the largest
9 exporter of beef in the world has no identification
10 system.

11 It's pretty hard for me as a producer to
12 support an ID program developed by a department which
13 has allowed the importation of cattle from Canada,
14 which has had 17 cases of the BSE, not only under six
15 years of age but over -- or not only under 30 months of
16 age, but over 30 months of age.

17 There is something flawed in putting my
18 ranch's liability in the hands of someone who cares so
19 little about the health of the consumer that they can
20 import or allow the importation of cattle from a
21 country that has known cases of BSE and allows the
22 importation of cattle from Mexico that are known
23 carriers of tuberculosis and cattle fever ticks.

24 That's all I've got to say.

25 MS. BALKCOM: My name is Carrie Balkcom, and

1 I'm Director of the American Grassfed Association based
2 here in Colorado. And no, this isn't an injury from
3 another session.

4 I'm sorry you couldn't hear. My name is
5 Carrie Balkcom and I'm Director of the American
6 Grassfed Association. We're based here in Colorado.
7 We represent ranchers and farmers all over the United
8 States who do grass-based production.

9 To the USDA, if you are here, in fact, to
10 listen to us, then please listen. We are opposed to
11 NAIS. We respectfully disagree with the comments that
12 all comments will be listened to. This is historically
13 not the case, two cases with cloned animals and grass
14 fed. In each of those cases the comments ran
15 conclusively against the USDA's position on those
16 issues. In both cases, the USDA completely ignored the
17 comments and decided to completely disregard all
18 comments.

19 Grassfed production is not even a part of
20 the agricultural census, and many small and hobby
21 producers do not even partake in the ag census. We
22 urge the USDA to completely rethink or scrap NAIS as it
23 stands now.

24 The American agricultural system, by its own
25 admission, says that we do things quicker, better,

1 faster, cheaper, more efficiently than any other
2 production system in the world. If that is true, then
3 why do we need another layer of administration on top
4 of that?

5 From the animal disease control
6 perspective -- and I'm reading from some comments that
7 were brought forward by Judith McGeary, who has been
8 fighting this issue through FARFA.

9 From an animal disease control perspective,
10 pasture-based livestock operations are not the problem.
11 While confinement operations present the ideal
12 conditions for spread of disease, pastured operations
13 in which animals are kept in natural conditions on
14 rotating pastures have a far lower risk of developing
15 or spreading diseases.

16 For example, in 2004, the outbreak of avian
17 flu in Texas, the disease was found in a 6,600 bird
18 commercial poultry operation, but no infected birds
19 were found in any of the 350 nearby commercial flocks
20 that were tested.

21 Despite the clear scientific documented
22 differences between production systems, NAIS treats the
23 small scale livestock owners as if they were large
24 commercial producers. The backyard poultry owner with
25 10 chickens, free ranging is considered as much of a

1 threat to animal health as a commercial operation with
2 10,000 chickens living in a crowded building. The
3 farmer raising sheep or cattle on healthy pastures is
4 treated the same as a feedlot with hundreds of animals
5 crowded into small pens.

6 Indeed, the small scale producer faces even
7 heavier burdens than the commercial operations because
8 of the economies of scale and the way the USDA has
9 defined groups or lot numbers. This program is
10 precisely the opposite of what is needed to prevent and
11 control disease.

12 I urge you through the day to listen to us
13 today here in Colorado, to listen to the comments of
14 one of the elder statesmen of sustainable agriculture,
15 which American agriculture can be, Wendall Berry, who
16 recently spoke at the conference and listening session
17 in Kentucky, to take our positions to heart, to listen
18 to us and to please finally listen to our comments.

19 As a fifth generation cattle producing family
20 in the United States, I urge you to scrap this program
21 and start over.

22 Thank you.

23 MR. CRAIN: I'm Scott Crain. I'm a
24 veterinarian and a small rancher and CEO of a
25 cooperative called VeriPrime.

1 I'm here today to support a market-driven
2 animal identification system. As a veterinarian there
3 seems to be a little disagreement regarding the need
4 for and benefit of an effective standardized national
5 livestock identification and tracking system that would
6 enable the livestock industries and the nation to
7 monitor livestock health more closely and to more
8 quickly contain the introduction of a virulent foreign
9 animal disease.

10 However, there's obviously all kinds of
11 disagreement about the details of such a system. Can
12 it be voluntary? Must it be mandatory? Who
13 administers the program? Who maintains confidentiality
14 of the data? What law enables them to do so? On and
15 on.

16 I'd like to enter into the discussion today
17 the thought of a market-driven, voluntary national
18 animal identification and tracking system, voluntary,
19 paying producers directly to participate if they
20 choose. Paying them not with tax money or some kind of
21 fee levied against the meat product, but via an
22 industry cooperative that enables the industry to
23 capture a tracking fee from the consumer outside of the
24 meat trade.

25 VeriPrime is a cooperative that is a

1 federation of cooperatives specifically founded in 2001
2 to serve as an industry organization to fund and
3 operate a voluntary, market-driven national animal
4 identification system. Our memberships were initiated
5 primarily in the feedlot sector and represents 65
6 percent of the fed cattle sales.

7 I, and our VeriPrime members, still believe
8 that this is an opportunity that would reward the cost
9 of a voluntary program that could achieve the sweep of
10 a mandatory program through economic incentive rather
11 than disincentive. My hope is that this ideal will
12 become part of the national discussion and that the
13 plan becomes part of the solution.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. REID: Thank you for the opportunity to
16 speak here today. I'm John Reid with the Colorado
17 Independent Cattle Growers Association. We have been a
18 part of NAIS discussions for the last three or four
19 years and certainly have expressed our concerns to many
20 of you before, some of those concerns still have not
21 gone away.

22 As the NAIS system started, many groups and
23 state departments of agriculture participated in
24 cooperative agreements as a way to move the system
25 forward and garner support for this system. Here in

1 Colorado, some of those efforts have been
2 counterproductive. I think it's important that USDA
3 understand that sometimes what sounds like a good idea
4 becomes a negative when we talk about trying to improve
5 traceability.

6 One example here in Colorado, premise
7 registration became mandatory for youth exhibitors at
8 the Colorado State Fair, not without quite a little
9 resistance before it was implemented, and since that
10 time the number of exhibitors at the Colorado State
11 Fair in the livestock has declined some 15 to 20
12 percent. So it's critical as we move forward that we
13 look for a system that encourages participation instead
14 of discouraging it.

15 USDA has asked for comments on ways to
16 improve this system. Sometimes I kind of hesitate to
17 make those comments because they aren't always taken in
18 the same vein that they are presented.

19 To give you an example, many producer groups
20 have talked some about expanding the current TB and
21 brucellosis disease systems as a way of improving
22 traceability, primarily with the standpoint that we
23 would take those such systems and expand them. As USDA
24 grasped that idea they, instead of expanding those
25 systems, looked at ways to mold those systems into the

1 NAIS system. In the same context, talking some about
2 making it mandatory if you choose to participate in
3 those disease control systems, mandatory at least for
4 premise registration.

5 Here in Colorado, that looks like that will
6 have the same effect as the 4-H issue has, in that a
7 number of producers will choose not to participate in
8 the disease control system rather than register their
9 premise.

10 I think it's important that we step back and
11 look for a better system than NAIS, one that producers
12 can accept and one that eliminates all of the costs and
13 liabilities and property rights that have been an issue
14 for everyone from the beginning.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. WATERS: The next five are Dave Carter,
17 Armando Valdez, Kimmi Lewis, Mark Bebo and Travis
18 Hoffman.

19 Just a reminder, we are recording all of
20 this. We have a court reporter here for the morning
21 sessions. Please, I know it doesn't seem like there's
22 much range to this microphone. If you can, please talk
23 into the mic. I think that will be helpful. Thanks.

24 MR. CARTER: I'm Dave Carter. I'm the
25 Executive Director of the National Bison Association.

1 We represent roughly 1,000 bison producers, processors
2 and marketers throughout the country.

3 The National Bison Association does not have
4 a formal position for or against NAIS, but we have been
5 involved in this discussion from the outset and have
6 several concerns that we share with the other sectors
7 of the livestock industry, plus a few of our own, that
8 we feel are very important to be addressed as this
9 discussion moves forward.

10 First of all, as some of the previous
11 speakers have talked about, is the cost to be borne by
12 the producers with the system. Food safety and disease
13 prevention is actually a national concern. It's in the
14 concern of the public and particularly of consumers to
15 have a safe, healthy food supply. So it is very unfair
16 to have a system in which the producers are the ones
17 that have to bear the cost of that. If, in fact, food
18 safety is a national concern, then the consumers have
19 to share that burden, either through some sort of
20 funding through USDA or through a market-driven system.

21 The problem that we have today is that in the
22 marketplace so many additional procedures are getting
23 driven back to the producers, requirements for
24 traceability or animal husbandry, those types of
25 things, without a compensating increase in the pay

1 price that they receive when they take those animals
2 in.

3 Second is the issue of confidentiality. How
4 do we maintain a system that protects the producers'
5 confidential information? We feel that the various
6 sectors of the industries, the various livestock
7 groups, such as the National Bison Association, should
8 have the ability to process these -- to handle these
9 databases and the like internally so that it is a
10 producer controlled situation.

11 Then third is the issue of livability. When
12 something comes about, if there is a disease situation,
13 what is the liability that is going to be driven back
14 to that producer on the ground, and what are the
15 protections that those producers are going to have that
16 they are not going to be put out of business through
17 that?

18 The fourth thing is the issuance of scale
19 that has been talked about, and particularly the fact
20 that the problems that we have with so much of the food
21 safety situation today has come about because of the
22 consolidation and the concentration particularly in the
23 large processing sectors and, yet, the regulations that
24 are coming about to control that are being driven down
25 not only to small producers, but also on the small

1 producers.

2 The big guns can afford to hire all of the
3 consultants, the lawyers, the scientists, the QA folks
4 to handle that, but the small folks can't. So that's a
5 big problem.

6 Finally is one that is specific to ours, and
7 the reason we have been involved in this discussion and
8 intend to stay involved, is that we are very concerned
9 that anytime that you have procedures for handling
10 animals that the folks raising bison end up getting put
11 into the category of having to do procedures that are
12 designed for cattle.

13 It's not that it's right or wrong. It's just
14 that there's different husbandry and handling
15 procedures for bison. It's the square peg in the round
16 hole procedure that we need to make sure that anything
17 that comes through recognizes the differences between
18 species, even between how people raise grass fed or
19 grain fed animals, and recognizes the diversification
20 and helps us support that diversification rather than
21 continuing the consolidation and concentration in the
22 food sector.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. VALDEZ: Good morning. Armando Valdez.
25 I'm a beef and lamb producer from the San Luis Valley

1 in south central Colorado, owner/operator of Valdez
2 Land and Livestock. Everyone wants to put us as Land
3 and Cattle, but I say you can't forget the sheep, so
4 it's Land and Livestock.

5 I'm very proud to be a producer of a safe and
6 quality food supply here in the U.S., but it becomes
7 increasingly difficult to produce a quality food supply
8 on a cost-effective basis when we are approached with
9 obstacles such as NAIS.

10 You know, contamination occurs most often at
11 the processor level and processing facilities, not at
12 the producer level. I think we should focus our
13 efforts on where that contamination and disease is
14 actually contaminating our food supply. There are
15 already many existing animal identification systems in
16 place and have worked effectively for many years.

17 I appreciate the comments that the gentleman
18 talked about with the market-driven animal
19 identification system mentioned before. I think it
20 should be market driven, and it should be voluntary.
21 Will the market reflect any value added aspect of NAIS?
22 Is there a value added aspect in NAIS?

23 This becomes, in my opinion, an unfunded
24 mandate for producers who cannot pass it on to
25 consumers. My product sells at open market prices and

1 open market levels, and I'm not very confident that the
2 market will reflect any value added aspect.

3 Middle entities of the supply chain, such as
4 packing plants and slaughter facilities, are in a much
5 better position to absorb the costs, and they are in a
6 much better position to pass that on to consumers.
7 They should handle the responsibility of any ID systems
8 out there.

9 Is the U.S. going to require imported meat to
10 meet these animal identification systems first, you
11 know, prior to importing those foods and those food
12 products? It is my opinion that we should have an
13 animal identification system on imported meats before
14 we ever implement this on domestic producers. There
15 should be a pilot project, something to see if it even
16 works, before we put this burden on domestic producers.

17 Making a national animal identification
18 system mandatory offers no competitive advantage and
19 offers no differentiation or differentiation marketing
20 in the marketplace for those who voluntarily identify
21 their animals. Producers who participate in NAIS would
22 lose their niche market. They should be awarded for
23 voluntary marketing of their product in that manner.
24 Market driven, I think, is a very good thing.

25 Does premise ID impact our rural property

1 values? Can property be seized if an animal is found
2 to be infected on our property? It seems like animal
3 producers are being targeted when contamination is just
4 as common, if not more so, among vegetable producers.

5 I don't think we need another layer of
6 bureaucracy. We already have many layers of
7 bureaucracy. I see in the whole list APHIS, Veterinary
8 Services, and I don't have anything against those
9 entities, but this is USDA. I don't see any mention of
10 Farm Service Agency. I already do a lot of work with
11 programs with Farm Service Agency. I really think, if
12 we're going to implement an animal ID system, they
13 should be at the table. They already have databases
14 responsible for maintaining that information and I
15 already have many programs that I register with them.
16 I'd rather want to go to one agency, such as Farm
17 Service Agency, than go to another agency like APHIS.

18 Another benefit about FSA is they document
19 everything associated with my farm and ranch, or many
20 aspects. There's already a relationship there. We
21 shouldn't have to spend additional funds developing
22 additional levels of bureaucracy.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. LEWIS: Good morning. Thank you for
25 allowing us to testify. My name is Kimmi Lewis. I'm a

1 cow/calf producer from southeast Colorado.

2 USDA, you are still not listening. Livestock
3 producers all over the United States and Colorado are
4 saying no to NAIS. There is no gray area. There is no
5 socialist consensus that needs to be taken. This issue
6 is black and white. No NAIS.

7 The huge majority of people at these
8 listening sessions across the United States are saying
9 no. Only those people and groups, as in government
10 that were directly or indirectly paid, promote NAIS.
11 Everyone else is saying no.

12 Millions of dollars came to Colorado and
13 surrounding states to push this huge government
14 program. What a waste. To livestock producers,
15 proposed mandatory NAIS is a tax. It is nothing more
16 than a tax. This tax will put small ranchers and
17 farmers out of the business. It was said that --
18 Benjamin Franklin said once, "Don't tread on me." We
19 are lining up in southeast Colorado, from where I came
20 from, and the rattlesnake rattlers came from where I
21 come from, to be the last person to sign up our
22 premises. We're getting in line, but we are beating
23 for the last spot.

24 You are not listening, USDA. We are
25 adamantly opposing the whole program. Signing up my

1 premises or what I really call my private property at
2 Muddy Valley Ranch is to some hugely bloated government
3 program will only hurt me as a producer.

4 This country is rich because we are
5 productive. This country is free because we are
6 allowed to own private property. It is that private
7 property and agriculture here in the U.S. that makes
8 this country strong.

9 USDA, the reason you want us to answer your
10 questions on how to get NAIS put into place is because
11 you don't have those answers for those questions. I'm
12 not going to answer them for you because none of them
13 will work. You are not listening, USDA.

14 Using the children in Colorado and the USA to
15 acquire premise numbers is unethical and I'm
16 embarrassed to be a 4-H leader and member for all of
17 those many years. Colorado has ran 4-H members away
18 from the state fair and if it's just one 4-H kid or FFA
19 kid, it's too many.

20 It is wrong and I'm ashamed of what has
21 happened here in Colorado. They needed the numbers for
22 the premises and they used our children, and it is
23 wrong.

24 What has happened to the honesty and
25 integrity of our government? We have to stand free and

1 stand up for what we believe in. Don't tread on me,
2 Big Brother. You are not listening. The word that
3 still works with NAIS is no.

4 God bless you. Thank you.

5 MR. BEBO: My name is Mark Bebo. I'm a
6 farmer/feeder from Wyoming. I'm here today to state my
7 very, very strong opposition to national animal IDing.

8 This program pushed by USDA is a joke. The
9 projected cost the agency has put forward of 200 to 300
10 million dollars is not even close to what the actual
11 cost would be. From my experience and research, I know
12 it will be several billions, with a B. All federal
13 programs end up costing a lot more than originally
14 stated.

15 Also, I believe this program itself is not
16 workable. I make this statement from the USDA's record
17 of not being able or wanting to intercept diseased
18 cattle from being imported from Canada and Mexico and,
19 soon, all of South America. How can this agency
20 pretend that it can keep track of 100 million USA
21 cattle when they can't control imports?

22 The cost and intrusion that this program will
23 inflict on cattle producers is beyond repair. I have
24 always believed that the ID program was and still is a
25 program to put liability on cattle producers for

1 problems that develop at the slaughterhouse. As cattle
2 producers, we sell cattle, not beef steak. The
3 programs for disease control that producers' state and
4 local governments have is more than adequate.

5 As a producer, my concern with my cattle is
6 their health. I am checking constantly for signs of
7 sickness or other health problems. My local
8 veterinarian or state health rep can help with any
9 problems I might be unable to treat. I surely don't
10 want someone from Washington, D.C., involved ever.

11 Another issue that this ID program is pushing
12 has to do with exports. Exports have very little
13 benefit to me as a producer. It does have a benefit to
14 packing houses. Of course, they can take care of this
15 problem, if it is a problem, very easily by paying for
16 the ID they might need.

17 I remember just a few short years back that a
18 small packing plant was going to do testing on their
19 meat that was being exported because that is what their
20 buyers wanted and were willing to pay for it, but the
21 USDA would not allow them to test. Go figure.

22 One area where the USDA could and should be
23 involved is in the eradication of disease in wildlife.
24 Brucellosis, tuberculosis in deer, elk and buffalo are
25 a major concern and problem for producers, particularly

1 in this part of the country.

2 Finally, I believe that a major part of the
3 national ID program put forth by the USDA is
4 unconstitutional. I don't believe the USDA has
5 constitutional authority to come to my place or control
6 my private property.

7 I thank you. P.S., keep the Palm Island
8 facility where it is.

9 MR. HOFFMAN: Good morning. First off, I
10 would like to take a chance to thank each and every one
11 of you individuals who are interested and have a
12 passion for what you do. I'm Travis Hoffman, Colorado
13 State University. I additionally have a passion for
14 what I do, and that's protecting and safeguarding both
15 the cattle industry and, most importantly, the beef
16 industry and the red meat proteins.

17 I got the opportunity to continue to work on
18 some of the involvement that was the safeguard in terms
19 of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy and impacts
20 that they've had in the plants, and certainly we made
21 some progress on that. I look forward to working with
22 some of the individuals in the breakout groups this
23 afternoon, but I think, most importantly, we need to
24 consider what this regulation has in terms of consumer
25 confidence and the importance that we have within the

1 customers that we are producing a red meat protein that
2 I truly enjoy and hopefully we have steaks this
3 evening.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. WATERS: Next is Carl Gilbert, Donald
6 Shawcroft, Scott Stuart, Lee Romsa, it looks like, and
7 Walt Cook.

8 MR. GILBERT: My name is Carl Gilbert, and
9 I'm a property owner/land surveyor. I grew up on a
10 small farm and ranch in eastern Colorado.

11 What raises some concerns with me today is
12 not only the animal part of this but the property part
13 of this. I'm not going to sit up here and read
14 definitions to all of you people here. You can read
15 the dictionary, but I encourage you to look up the term
16 premise. I encourage you to look up the word
17 conveyance. I would encourage all of you to look at
18 your deed, your property deed, and take a look at some
19 of those things.

20 The term premise basically can enact
21 conveyance. That's a concern in my field and some of
22 the things I know.

23 A few other things, you know, in our field,
24 we use GPS. We track points. We track things on a
25 daily basis. I don't see one use of how this can stop

1 disease, spread of disease or anything of that nature.
2 I handle this. I track things every day. It's not
3 going to stop, you know, a disease from spreading. I
4 just don't see it. You can watch it spread across the
5 map, but it's not going to stop it, you know.

6 I hate to attack one our former speakers, but
7 the veterinarian that was up here, I have to ask you,
8 are you profit driven? You are going to make money off
9 this. I don't know. That's just something else, you
10 know.

11 Then the last, we are all Americans here.
12 One of our founding fathers said, you know, people that
13 are willing to give up freedom for security will no
14 longer be free. That's where I'm at. I'm a concerned
15 citizen and I'm completely against NAIS. I'm just very
16 upset, completely upset and fired up.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. STUART: Good morning. My name is Scott
19 Stuart, and I'm the Managing Director of the National
20 Institute for Animal Agriculture in Colorado Springs,
21 Colorado.

22 As USDA is already aware, through it's animal
23 identification and information systems committee, NIAA
24 has been very involved to bring about workable
25 solutions to improve identification of livestock in the

1 U.S. for the past several years.

2 NIAA supports the USDA's effort in
3 implementing NAIS and supports that this system be used
4 across animal agriculture for safeguarding the health
5 of animals and the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers
6 in the United States.

7 NIAA also encourages all stakeholders to
8 remain engaged in NAIS providing input through sessions
9 like today, as well as other venues.

10 NIAA supports additional funding to complete
11 premises registration and develop information
12 collection capabilities required to implement NAIS. We
13 also support the exemption of NAIS data information
14 from public release under the Freedom of Information
15 Act so livestock industry stakeholders are assured that
16 their business information is kept private.

17 We strongly support USDA's effort to provide
18 outreach programs and educational material for the NAIS
19 and encourage a more proactive approach, including
20 leveraging outreach funds in cooperation with industry
21 organizational partners and state animal health
22 authorities to promote benefits of NAIS to stakeholders
23 and to address public misconceptions.

24 Having been involved in discussions regarding
25 a national system for identifying livestock for several

1 years, I've seen several dedicated livestock producers,
2 like yourselves today, representative organizations,
3 veterinarians, animal health experts, work diligently
4 to help design a system that will provide a needed tool
5 in animal trace-back to help bolster the animal health
6 in this country.

7 However, it seems the issues have become so
8 clouded, misconstrued, extrapolated and distorted that
9 no one really knows what NAIS is all about. Therefore,
10 if any progress is to be made in developing a
11 functioning ID system, I implore USDA to aggressively
12 answer these questions that are being raised about NAIS
13 and correct the misinformation that is being spread.

14 I, like most everyone in this room, own
15 animals that are already subject to regulations,
16 including health certifications or brand inspection if
17 I want to move them. These programs have been in place
18 for many years for good reason, to protect my animals.

19 Although NIAA does not support mandatory
20 animal identification, as I stated earlier, it does
21 strongly support safeguarding the health of animals and
22 the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers, large and
23 small. Therefore, if USDA is serious about getting
24 participation in NAIS, I suggest it listen to creative
25 and positive ideas from the many voices in animal

1 agriculture that, to date, have been less boisterous.

2 NIAA commends the USDA on holding these
3 listening sessions and stands ready to provide further
4 input when appropriate.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. SHAWCROFT: Good morning. Everybody
7 alive out there and awake? I haven't heard much other
8 than applause once in a while. How about a good
9 morning Colorado style? How about it? Good morning.

10 Is that Colorado style? Show the USDA that
11 Colorado is alive. Try it again. Good morning.

12 I thought you could do better than that.
13 That's not too bad, I guess, for the morning.

14 I'm Don Shawcroft, Colorado Farm Bureau
15 vice-president. I'm also currently chairman of an
16 organization called the United States Animal
17 Identification Organization. That organization was
18 formed because we saw that there was a need to have an
19 industry-driven opportunity if, in fact, USDA got to
20 the point that they wanted to have animal tracking
21 reporting being done.

22 We felt like it needed to be an
23 industry-driven, not-for-profit organization that would
24 be separated from the government, that would be able to
25 have that ability to track and report that tracking of

1 movement of cattle. I just wanted to set the record
2 straight about USAIO.

3 As far as Colorado Farm Bureau and American
4 Farm Bureau, we do support a voluntary system. We
5 recognize that there are problems with the current
6 proposal, that there are many objections to what is
7 happening, but we believe that there is a need to
8 protect animal industry.

9 As the spokesman from NIAA mentioned, there
10 is currently regulation happening when it comes to
11 animal industry. It is to protect the animals. It's
12 to protect the livestock industry as a whole. We
13 recognize that if someone has a problem in American
14 agriculture when it comes to animal diseases, all
15 suffer, not just the packers, not just the exporters,
16 not just the importers, everyone suffers. There has to
17 be a reasonable solution to this problem. We recognize
18 that it needs to come about.

19 I suggest to USDA, again, as I have stated
20 before, a cooperative system involving state animal
21 health officials that will improve and increase the
22 confidence of individual producers. It will increase
23 the responsiveness to state differences and to producer
24 concerns.

25 I believe that we need to use what is

1 available. States across the west, in particular, take
2 care of movement of cattle, brand inspections, health
3 inspections, neighbors working together. It is, in
4 fact, impractical to think that we should have to
5 report every time an animal moves from one premise to
6 another within 48 hours because, oftentimes, we don't
7 know that it's happening. In fact, the only one who
8 knows when an animal is born or is moved across the
9 fence often is that animal. It is a little hard to
10 communicate with them, in case you haven't noticed.

11 We believe that the market is what needs to
12 provide the incentive and the reward for solutions and
13 a system that is workable in the industry.

14 In conclusion, we believe that this system
15 needs to be voluntary. There are complications with
16 it. There is a need. That need needs to be addressed
17 and it needs to be driven by industry leaders across
18 this country.

19 Thank you for your time, and welcome to
20 Colorado.

21 MR. ROMSA: My name is Lee Romsa. I'm the
22 grand commissioner for the Wyoming Livestock Board.
23 I'm not here from Wyoming to tell you how to do things
24 in Colorado, but we didn't have a listening session.
25 This was the closest one.

1 This is a listening session for stakeholders,
2 so what is my stake in this? Well, when we talk about
3 traceability and animal trace-backs, I'm the guy that
4 does that. That's the responsibility of the Livestock
5 Board in Wyoming. I've probably done more animal
6 trace-backs in the state of Wyoming than anybody.

7 So how do we do that? Right now we use our
8 brand inspection records and our health records as our
9 primary trace-back tools, and brand inspection is a
10 very valuable tool that we have in the west. Sometimes
11 it's the only tool that we have, but if I came up here
12 and said that brand inspection alone can work in every
13 situation, I would be lying to you. Where my job is to
14 protect the livestock industry, I can't tell you that
15 brand inspection will work in every situation because I
16 know it doesn't.

17 If we can't do animal trace-backs fast
18 enough, who suffers the consequences? It's you. The
19 need for traceability is real. We are not talking
20 about future events. We do trace-backs on animal
21 diseases every single year, and we've got to have a
22 system in place that will work.

23 I think the way we do that now, what works
24 really good, is the brand inspection plus the metal
25 tags that we use for brucellosis, for scrapie, for TB,

1 when we've got those pieces in place, we can do
2 trace-backs and we can do them pretty rapidly. I think
3 we should start with a booking system with a tag, any
4 kind of tag. Again, we are using them in our program
5 diseases now.

6 So much of the frustrations over this whole
7 NAIS system is fighting over premise registration. To
8 me, it's the least important component of the whole
9 system. Arguing over premise separation, to me, is
10 like arguing over the color of the barn when the barn
11 is on fire. We need to work with the states where we
12 can find producers.

13 I don't know where that clicking is coming
14 from.

15 We can find the producers in our state. I
16 can't think of a single premise ID that we have ever
17 used in an actual trace-back situation.

18 So what do we need to do? I think we need to
19 focus on a low-cost way of identifying animals. We
20 need to focus on tracking infrastructure that will
21 work.

22 One thing that's a frustration for me is that
23 we sometimes argue with the states on premise
24 validation. I have had people tell me that's not a
25 valid premise, that a person voluntarily wanted to

1 register, when I've been to that guy's place and have
2 had coffee in his kitchen.

3 Work with the states to get a system in
4 place. That's what we are doing now. We are working
5 hand-in-glove with USDA and the state animal health and
6 brand officials to do our trace-backs. So we need to
7 strengthen that system. That's a system that works.

8 We also have to fix the problems in the
9 systems that we have. There are some major problems in
10 the back-tagging system where we needed information for
11 trace-backs and it was thrown away before we ever had
12 the tests back.

13 I've run out of time, but those are my
14 thoughts.

15 MR. COOK: Good morning. I'm Walter Cook.
16 I'm the Wyoming state veterinarian. It's kind of an
17 odd coincidence that I'm coming right after Lee because
18 I will be echoing some of the things that he's already
19 said.

20 First, I want to thank you, USDA, Ken and
21 Brian particularly, for inviting us here and listening
22 to what we have to say today.

23 Like Lee was saying, we have a system in
24 Wyoming that actually works pretty good. We have
25 mandatory brucellosis vaccinations for cattle, so all

1 of our female get the orange bangs tags into them, and
2 we have a mandatory scrapie ID on sheep prior to change
3 of ownership.

4 Those systems work well when they work, but
5 when they fail to work it's usually because of human
6 error. It's not a problem with the system itself; it's
7 a problem with human error, either animals going
8 through the sale barn where that ID requirement is not
9 verified or, the biggest problem we seem to have, as
10 Lee was alluding to, is at slaughter.

11 The vast majority of Wyoming cattle go out of
12 state for slaughter, they get tested for TB or for
13 brucellosis at slaughter and then, if they get a
14 reactor or a suspect reaction, they come back to us and
15 try to get us to trace that animal back. A lot of
16 times the ID just isn't kept. If that ID is not kept,
17 then it makes it very difficult for us to try to do a
18 trace-back.

19 I think one of the things I find very
20 frustrating is when we've realized that a
21 slaughterhouse has not properly kept the ID, there is
22 no consequence to that slaughterhouse. I think there
23 has to be. I think those slaughterhouses ought to be
24 paying a pretty hefty fine when they don't keep the ID
25 like they are supposed to. I think that slaughterhouse

1 ought to be shut down while an investigation is done to
2 find out why that ID was not kept. I think, if you did
3 that, those slaughterhouses would get the idea pretty
4 quick and they would start doing a lot better job of
5 keeping that ID for us.

6 I do believe that we need a system. I
7 believe we need a mandatory system. I do not believe
8 we need NAIS. I do not believe we need a national
9 system. I think a state system can work well. I think
10 in Wyoming our system does work well when the human
11 errors are taken out of the picture. That is what I
12 would like the USDA to consider.

13 Thank you again for inviting us.

14 MR. WATERS: The next five are Suzy Noecker,
15 Loretta Ivory, Chad Stevens, Taylor Haynes and Leland
16 Swenson.

17 I'm sorry if I'm not pronouncing your name
18 correctly.

19 MR. HAYNES: Good morning. My name is Taylor
20 Haynes. I'm the Regional Director for R-CALF for
21 Region 2, this region, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and
22 Wyoming. While I will repeat some of the things that
23 have been said, I think repetition is the mother of
24 retention.

25 Clearly, the USDA is not stupid or

1 uneducated. They know some of the things we are
2 telling them, but also, I know they may not know some
3 of the things they are going to hear today so be sure
4 they hear it.

5 National animal identification is not, in any
6 way, about food safety or trace-back. It absolutely
7 cannot be, cannot be. It's about industrial
8 agriculture wanting a way to push more cattle, more
9 than we produce, into international markets.

10 Otherwise, this 840 number that they want to put on the
11 front of your animal's ID would be moot.

12 Each state, at least in Wyoming and I know in
13 Colorado and Nebraska, states I do business in, have a
14 system for tracing those animals when people do their
15 jobs. So we don't need a national system.

16 I'm also a board certified surgeon, so I deal
17 with and know a great deal about epidemiology, which is
18 what this is touted to be. It is not.

19 Here is a simple, practical example of how
20 this thing works. Everybody here with any kind of
21 livestock and any kind of ear tag that you use for
22 yourself, I have ear tags all over my ranch from cattle
23 that are there now that lost their tag and cattle that
24 were there years ago. Can you envision collecting
25 areas, feed lots, sale barns, et cetera, where there is

1 somebody whose job depends on every animal leaving
2 there having an ear tag? So here's a pen of cattle who
3 lost their ear tags, and here's a handful of ear tags.
4 Guess what's going to happen? It's a done deal. I'm
5 not losing my job if every cow that leaves here, or
6 sheep or dog or cat or snail doesn't have a proper tag
7 on it. Is it proper? Well, it's a tag. That is my
8 job. That is what you are going to see.

9 National databases don't work, not only in
10 the federal government, but they don't work in credit
11 card companies. They don't work anywhere. The
12 Pentagon can't protect its computers. The VA can't
13 protect its computers. Credit card companies can't
14 protect their information.

15 The only people supporting national animal ID
16 will make a lot of money on it. This is basically
17 industrial agriculture. States have a system that
18 work. Producers with cattle on the ground, sheep on
19 the ground, livestock on the ground, don't have foreign
20 animal diseases running around our pastures. We don't
21 have that. It's important, but it's not important to
22 my ranch. I'm not a big importer or exporter. They
23 are born and raised and shipped off of my ranch clean.
24 I suspect every rancher in here is in that same
25 situation.

1 What I want to do is convince the USDA that
2 they don't need to spend any money on this. It would
3 be better served working with each state's livestock
4 board. That board, that group of veterinarians and
5 staff, know the most about each state. They do not
6 need to penetrate in anywhere way beyond that. Let us
7 work this out on a local level. If you think you need
8 more than you are getting now, then we will.

9 We, the people, absolutely must not do this
10 no matter what the USDA tries to do. We have to stop
11 it, and we've got to stop it at the state line or you
12 will face it individually at your ranch gate.

13 Thank you.

14 MS. IVORY: Hi, I'm Dr. Loretta Ivory. I'm a
15 real, real minority here today because I'm not a
16 rancher and I'm not a farmer. I'm a consumer.

17 My husband and I are in the process of
18 developing our hobby farm, but anything that we raise
19 on that farm we are going to eat. So I want to address
20 a couple of things that haven't been said here. Bear
21 with me for just a second.

22 I want to give you a little civics lesson in
23 case you slept through that class in high school, and
24 some of you may be young enough that you actually never
25 had it. It's the First Amendment. In case you don't

1 remember what that says, let me tell you. The First
2 Amendment of the Constitution covers the establishment
3 clause, free exercise clause, freedom of speech, of the
4 press, freedom of religion and assembly.

5 Congress shall not make laws -- or congress
6 shall make no law respecting an establishment of
7 religion or prohibiting the free practice thereof.

8 So what am I talking about here? I'm talking
9 about that I grew up on a farm, my grandparents' farm,
10 in eastern Ohio. I had the opportunity while growing
11 up to be able to observe the Amish and the conservative
12 Mennonite farmers that lived in that area.

13 You're probably aware that those farmers
14 eschew the use of modern technology, and that includes
15 the use of all computers and computer chips. They do
16 not do this in a casual manner. It is not open to
17 discussion, debate or government regulation.

18 Your humorous and cavalier attitude toward
19 implementing this program tantamounts to legislating
20 these farming people to lie, cheat, steal or fornicate
21 because, to them, there's not a dividing line. The use
22 of modern technology is like the 11th Commandment.
23 Abrogating their First Amendment rights is not, cannot
24 and will not be acceptable.

25 I would also like to address -- I have heard

1 a couple of times this morning the idea about NAIS
2 increasing consumer confidence. I've got news for you,
3 guys. It ain't going to happen. The reason it isn't
4 going to happen is because the American consumer
5 already trusts the farmers. I trust all of you guys.
6 You're out there looking for your best interest, and
7 that's my best interest. But you know what I don't
8 trust? The packaging plants, because that is where the
9 contamination happens.

10 Thanks.

11 MS. NOECKER: Good morning. I'm Suzy Noecker
12 with the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation. We had to get
13 a couple of people in between all of us Wyoming ones,
14 except Taylor is from Wyoming.

15 The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation members'
16 policy is one of wanting voluntary, market-driven
17 programs, complete state control, no cost to the
18 producer, which is probably not going to happen but
19 they would like no cost to the producer,
20 confidentiality, no slowing in commerce, the tags or
21 whatever is done for identification must be easily
22 read, and reducing the stress of handling of the
23 animals.

24 That's about what they've got. They want a
25 market-driven, voluntary program run by the State

1 without all of the data kept in the state for
2 confidentiality.

3 MR. STEVENS: Good morning. My name is Chad
4 Stevens. I'm a pork and beef producer from Rush,
5 Colorado, and I'm also a member of the Colorado Farm
6 Bureau State Board of Directors.

7 I believe that maintaining a safe, healthy,
8 abundant and uninterrupted food supply is of paramount
9 importance to our state and to our nation. I believe
10 that traceability, animal identification and premise
11 registration are all part and parcel of the same issue,
12 and I believe that this issue is as much consumer
13 driven as it is security driven.

14 We face three major challenges; cost,
15 privacy/confidentiality and whole industry support.

16 Cost, in my opinion, is the smallest of these
17 challenges. A flexible program that utilizes existing
18 animal ID processes, as well as all varieties of new
19 and recent technology and is user friendly and
20 adaptable to all operations, is essential. Any
21 additional input cost to production should be borne
22 equally by producers, packers, grocers and ultimately
23 consumers.

24 Industry support on a producer level is best
25 achieved by voluntary participation in a program

1 rewarded by premiums at point of sale. Our industry
2 partners need to be involved.

3 Lastly, privacy. While I have nothing to
4 hide and am proud of the quality of food I produce, I
5 don't believe -- I can't even read my own handwriting.
6 Isn't that disgusting?

7 I don't believe information pertaining to my
8 operation needs to be public under FOIA. All data
9 should be held by a privately owned entity, preferably
10 non-profit, and accessible to USDA or anyone else only
11 through individual state department of ag animal health
12 officials. This facilitates the use of instant
13 electronic information sharing while ensuring our
14 confidentiality.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. SWENSON: Good morning. I'm Leland
17 Swenson, and I'm the Executive Director for the Rocky
18 Mountain Farmers Union and a past beef producer of many
19 years ago.

20 First of all, let me make it very clear that
21 the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union opposed the national
22 animal identification system as it is being
23 implemented. As it is being implemented, it is not
24 about food safety. It is not about animal disease
25 prevention. Let's, first of all, just make that really

1 clear. The Rocky Mountain Farmers Union strongly
2 supports animal disease prevention programs, and we do
3 support very strongly food safety.

4 What is disappointing is that the national
5 animal identification system does not recognize the
6 investment that livestock producers have made in animal
7 health prevention programs. That investment, I think,
8 needs to really be understood. As Mr. Vilsack said in
9 his opening comments, we want to protect the livelihood
10 of producers. Producers have made that step to protect
11 their livelihood and economic well-being.

12 What is disappointing is that NAIS doesn't
13 propose at all any coordination of that information
14 that already exists. NAIS does not effectively address
15 the disease related to imported livestock. Examples
16 have already been raised on BSE and others.

17 I think many of us have heard about those
18 terrorist plans written in English that have been found
19 in the caves of Afghanistan. I think one thing they
20 are written for is that it's easier to import disease
21 into the United States than it is to work with
22 livestock producers in treating disease. So why not do
23 it through imports because our trade agreements care
24 less about product coming in than we worry about how we
25 strap our producers here at home?

1 Then you can look at the fact of a new
2 government bureaucracy with total disregard to the
3 other agencies' activities or programs. It just
4 doesn't make sense.

5 The cost issues have already been addressed.
6 I don't need to restate them, but I want to reinforce
7 them. As Taylor said, you've got to be told over and
8 over sometimes before you really understand that this
9 is harmful to the land producer, this is harmful to the
10 cow/calf producer, and it's beneficial to the large
11 feedlot operator. Let's look at reversing that because
12 when we take a look at trying to report all animal
13 movements, it's unworkable, expensive and unnecessary.

14 I want to close with these points. The
15 inability of USDA, FDA and other government agencies to
16 respond now timely and effectively to food-borne
17 illnesses that are created within the food processing
18 sector does not provide any credibility at all that
19 they could respond and effectively manage a national
20 animal identification system.

21 In this effort by food processors -- is this
22 really an effort by food processors to deflect
23 liability back to the producer of the commodity? That
24 would be unacceptable.

25 I call on the government, if they want to

1 spend millions of dollars, to invest it in proven
2 programs of animal disease prevention that have a
3 proven track record.

4 You've heard about the case in Wyoming. Our
5 commissioner is sitting in the back of the room. I
6 think he could talk about the effective programs we
7 have in place in the state of Colorado and in other
8 states, as well. Let's invest in those programs so we
9 don't have to keep raising the cost for producers.

10 Let's take a look at what we need to address
11 in food safety, and that is food processing. What
12 should we do to get after the peanut processor that did
13 have an economic crisis to peanut producers? It's
14 happened to meat producers. It's happened to apple
15 producers. You can go across the board.

16 Mr. Secretary, let's make sure we do it
17 right, and we urge USDA to stop the program that they
18 are currently implementing, reassess and then do it
19 right and look at how they can collaborate with
20 agencies at the state level, programs that are already
21 in place that are working and have a proven track
22 record.

23 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

24 MR. WATERS: The next five are Evelyn King,
25 Mark Trostel, Tom Hendrix, it looks like LeEllen

1 Koroulis, and someone from the Colorado Livestock
2 Marketing Association. I can't read the name.

3 MR. HENDRIX: Hello, I'm Tom Hendrix from
4 northeastern Colorado, a fifth generation cattle
5 producer.

6 You know, when I woke up this morning I
7 thought we were still in America. I've began to wonder
8 later this afternoon or this morning. I thought we had
9 freedom of speech in this country.

10 You know, the USDA can threaten our
11 livelihoods. As soon as we put up some material that
12 kind of counters that a little bit, they call foul.

13 I would like to -- there has been a lot of
14 good speakers here this morning that have covered a lot
15 of areas pretty much throughout my agenda.

16 After this happened this morning, I would
17 like to invite any USDA NAIS official to come out to my
18 operation and spend a few days with me, see if it's
19 practical to make what you are proposing practical on
20 our operation. In doing that, I will show you how to
21 use a rope properly for animal handling techniques.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. KOROULIS: I'm LeEllen Koroulis from
24 Steamboat Springs, Colorado. I'm with Colorado
25 Independent Cattle Growers, Rocky Mountain Farmers

1 Union and R-CALF.

2 First, I would like to start out by saying
3 that I've read all of the NAIS documents. I do know
4 how to comprehend what I read. I can assure you that
5 I'm not misinformed, and I believe many in this room
6 are in the same boat. I think we might be tired of
7 being marginalized.

8 The word credible is defined by Webster's as
9 that which may be believed. A thing is credible when
10 it is known to be possible or when it involves no
11 contradiction or absurdity. We do not apply the word
12 to things barely possible but to things which come
13 within the general rules of evidence.

14 NAIS lacks credibility in that the general
15 rules of evidence required to justify NAIS are
16 nonexistent. The debacle of Australia's version of
17 NAIS indicates that NAIS is not credible.

18 To continue to insist that forcing me into
19 inject a transponder into my horse's neck and then
20 report to the government when that horse leaves my
21 gate, to insist that that will prevent disease or keep
22 food safe is, quite simply, absurd. When a thing is
23 absurd, it is not credible.

24 In your quest to move NAIS forward, in my
25 opinion, you have destroyed not only the credibility of

1 the USDA, but you have succeeded in destroying the
2 credibility of state ag departments, cattle and breed
3 associations, youth organizations and even the
4 credibility of some of our local extension agents.

5 Relationships and trusts that have developed
6 over decades have been damaged beyond repair in a few
7 short years. You have taught our children that those
8 they once respected can be purchased.

9 While I have been told that this session is
10 not going to be a consensus-based session, I would like
11 to discuss that word consensus. It's Latin for the
12 word consent. It is a yielding of the mind or will to
13 that which is being proposed. Consent is used in the
14 case where power, rights and claims are concerned. I
15 don't find the word consensus in the Constitution, and
16 you will not find the Constitution ever mentioned in
17 the NAIS documents.

18 The documents do, however, actively support
19 the work of the OIE. I'm not a citizen of the OIE. I
20 do not vote in the OIE. Why would I allow this
21 international group the right to develop regulations
22 for the use of my real and personal property? I did
23 not come here today to yield my rights to the USDA or
24 to the OIE.

25 I urge you to denounce NAIS and work with our

1 existing programs, work with R-CALF and work with
2 American livestock producers to develop a credible
3 livestock disease prevention system.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. BARTA: I'm Roy Barta, regional executive
6 officer for the National Livestock Marketing
7 Association. My territory includes livestock markets
8 in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South
9 Dakota and Wyoming. The Livestock Marketing
10 Association is a national voice for the livestock
11 marketing sector representing about two-thirds of all
12 registered livestock markets in the U.S.

13 Livestock markets are the most important
14 point in commerce in implementing any national ID
15 system. This is because of the tens of thousands of
16 livestock cattle consigned for sale every day by
17 hundreds of different sellers, the thin move from
18 livestock markets on to numerous destination points all
19 over the United States.

20 For any ID system to be successful, it must
21 allow for the sale and movement of livestock at the
22 speed of commerce. The speed of commerce for the
23 livestock market means processing and marketing
24 consigned livestock on sale date within just a few
25 hours, minimizing weight shrinkage, protecting the

1 safety and welfare of market employees and the
2 livestock they handle through the sale and moving
3 animals on to their next destination with a minimum of
4 delay.

5 Because of the majority of our members
6 remaining skeptical that a low frequency RF ID program
7 requiring movement traceability would uphold the all
8 important speed of commerce, NAIS should remain a
9 voluntary program.

10 USDA is very well aware of the market's
11 concern with respect to the NAIS plan, so I will just
12 list them briefly. Low frequency RF ID tag and reader
13 technology has been demonstrated in USDA pilot studies
14 to be inadequate in preserving the speed of commerce in
15 most market settings.

16 USDA's technology neutral stance will result
17 in the proliferation of incompatible and imperfect ID
18 technologies and systems resulting in enormous
19 inefficiencies and cost to the industry.

20 Many livestock markets will have to establish
21 tagging services for the consignors unable to tag their
22 animals on the farm. This leads to a number of
23 concerns, such as added costs to the markets, staffing,
24 workers' safety, liability and animal welfare. The
25 recently released cost benefit study showed

1 implementation of NAIS would cost the cattle industry
2 nearly 200 million annually. After reviewing the cost
3 to markets, we would argue those costs are woefully
4 underestimated. Also, who is ultimately to pay for
5 those costs?

6 We must not force onto producers and market
7 operators an animal ID program that is so expensive or
8 difficult operationally to comply with that that they
9 choose to leave the business rather than comply with
10 the program.

11 It is time for USDA to focus in on what is an
12 achievable and cost-effective ID program and abandon
13 those parts of the NAIS that were probably always too
14 ambitious or unachievable. The livestock markets stand
15 ready and willing to work with the USDA and our
16 industry partners in advancing on a new, more
17 constructive approach to NAIS that meets the demands
18 and needs of the livestock industry and has the support
19 of those directly affected by it.

20 MS. KING: I'm Evelyn King, representing
21 Griffin Brothers, Incorporated, out of Riverton,
22 Wyoming.

23 Today I voice my opposition to NAIS and
24 especially to a mandatory system. NAIS may be a
25 solution to a problem, but it is not a solution to

1 eradicating and tracing animal disease or to provide
2 food safety.

3 Let's start over. We can start by looking at
4 risk management and put our efforts to where the
5 greatest risks are, where disease is most likely to be
6 injected into the system and most easily spread. One
7 size fits all is wrong. NAIS is unfair, burdensome and
8 certainly not a proven system.

9 Why do packers continue to mix meats and put
10 the burden on the small producer? Consumers need
11 information in order to make a choice about U.S.
12 products.

13 Computers are faulty. Probably enough said.
14 I can say that just last night I tried to make
15 reservations up in Powell, Wyoming. They told me their
16 computer was down but that they would take my
17 information. Can you imagine the accuracy and uptime
18 of a national system in order to quickly respond to
19 concerns?

20 As stated by others, we have state and local
21 systems that work well. They can be improved as
22 needed.

23 With regard to the premises ID, if it doesn't
24 work and it's causing problems for 4-Hers to be able to
25 compete in contests, let's just get rid of it.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. TROSTEL: Good morning. My name is Mark
3 Trostel. I'm a small beef and pork producer here in
4 Colorado. I'm also a 4-H leader. I'm on the CSU
5 extension advisory council. I was just recently
6 appointed to the 4-H Foundation for the state of
7 Colorado. I'm also the chairman of Good Neighbor,
8 Incorporated, a fledgling organization dedicated to
9 several tenants, one being true, straightforward talk,
10 encouraging debate of this issue. So I commend USDA
11 for bringing this listening session together today.

12 I am probably the least informed individual
13 in the room when it comes to national animal
14 identification. I'm here to learn primarily, because I
15 have been hearing a lot about this issue. Because of
16 my role in some of these other functions, I felt it
17 wise to become informed about what is going on.

18 I also want to let you know that I'm a
19 retired chief of the Colorado State Patrol just a
20 couple months ago. I took an oath to support the
21 Constitution of the United States, and the State of
22 Colorado, as well.

23 I oversaw the State's homeland security
24 operations from its startup with the State of Colorado.
25 One of our big issues was agro-terrorism. This is a

1 daunting task, trying to balance those kinds of issues
2 with all of the other issues that we're talking about
3 today, privacy, cost, databases. Hopefully it will
4 never be in law enforcement's hands. I would encourage
5 any kind of information on any kind of system not to be
6 in the hands of law enforcement but rather in our
7 health professionals.

8 I say all of that because of my experience in
9 state government for 31 years and my interest in
10 preserving the rights of individuals, not forgetting
11 that we are a republic, but also the responsibility we
12 have as government officials to make sure that we
13 facilitate the economic viability of our food service
14 providers, our producers, but also while protecting our
15 consumers.

16 I heard a lot this morning, too, about
17 different ideas thrown out. I really don't have any,
18 but a few caught my attention. I know some of our
19 state officials are here in the room. I have a great
20 deal of confidence in them. They are men of integrity,
21 people of integrity, and a state-based system of
22 dealing with these issues makes sense to me.

23 I really don't have anything else to add at
24 this time, but I would like to share that Good Neighbor
25 does advocate the straightforward speaking and

1 encouraging debate about these kinds of issues. The
2 primary tenant of the organization is to use your own
3 so as not to harm another, and I will leave you with
4 that thought.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. WATERS: The next five are Harvey Nephi,
7 Roni Sylvester, Chuck Sylvester, Howard Daharsh and
8 Mike Callicrate.

9 MS. SYLVESTER: Okay. I may as well go ahead
10 and start while the rest of these gentlemen are coming
11 up.

12 I'm Roni Bell Sylvester, and I'm from
13 LaSalle, Colorado. I'm also with Good Neighbor, and I
14 married into this situation. I was a city girl. I
15 don't really know that much about the cow/calf
16 industry. In the past 14 years that I have been with
17 Chuck Sylvester, I have asked a lot of questions. I'm
18 sure many of you have been annoyed by my questions over
19 these past many years.

20 One of the things that caught my attention
21 this morning, of course, was the attention that was put
22 on this benefit cost analysis. The first thing that
23 came to my mind was okay, we have the cost that goes to
24 the cow/calf producer and the benefit apparently goes
25 to the packer, because the only thing that I have seen

1 in this whole animal ID situation is that it provides a
2 requirement for the packers to export our good American
3 born and raised beef to foreign markets. This gives
4 them the geographical indicators that they are required
5 to have.

6 There sure has been a lot of great comments,
7 and I sure appreciate the USDA giving an opportunity
8 for us to address this situation.

9 The genesis of reporting a disease, of
10 course, comes from the animal's owner. Regardless of
11 where that animal resides, it comes from the animal's
12 owner. I mean, I don't picture governmental officials
13 roaming about the prairies and out on the farms and so
14 forth saying aha, I think I see maybe a diseased
15 animal. That's not the way it works. It works by the
16 owner, who loves his animal, having the
17 conscientiousness to call the state veterinarian and
18 the brand inspector and saying I think I may have a
19 problem here. So we don't need a premise ID. It's
20 useless.

21 Some of the suggestions I have for the USDA
22 include -- this is where I think that the USDA could,
23 if they want to spend their money on something
24 worthwhile, some areas where they really can put some
25 of their money. First of all, please don't allow any

1 animal imported that comes from a country that has any
2 kind of a disease, period. Most of the diseases that
3 we have in the U.S. come from imports. I would
4 recommend that the USDA either shut down the borders to
5 imports and/or beef up their inspections at the
6 borders.

7 One of the things that I have heard from a
8 lot of our veterinarians -- and we have several fine
9 veterinarians in this room today. Doc Shideler is here
10 from CSU, and I have had the opportunity to visit with
11 many of these fine individuals. I think Dr. Maulsby is
12 coming. I don't know if he's here. I don't speak for
13 Doc Shideler, but I know one of the major concerns of
14 Doc Maulsby is pre-inoculation disease control. Let's
15 provide some vaccines so we can pre-inoculate our
16 herds. That is disease prevention. I know that that
17 seems to be a general interest of veterinarians I have
18 visited with anyway.

19 The USDA can really ensure vaccine readiness,
20 delivery, for example, within 24 hours of the first
21 report. This would prevent mortality. Right now I
22 don't see that, and so our livestock owners are faced
23 with a bigger problem, and that is to deal with the
24 mortality.

25 We need to recognize or honor the preexisting

1 brand laws, which in some of the original articles that
2 I read about the NAIS, they proclaimed that they were,
3 in fact, going to honor the 17 states that had brand
4 laws. I would really encourage that they stay with
5 that and honor their word and recognize the 17 states
6 and maybe encourage the remaining states to formulate
7 some form of their own ID and then leave that in the
8 state databases. It doesn't need to be in a national
9 database, period. It serves no purpose rather than to
10 delay any type of a report process.

11 Last, I would encourage you to please remove
12 all animal ID mandates. For the government to get into
13 the business of mandating purchase of products is
14 unconscionable. That is not their arena. Their arena
15 is to help us prevent disease and not be marketers for
16 other products.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MR. DAHARSH: Hello. I'm Howard Daharsh from
19 the Sandhills of Nebraska. I would like to address
20 Secretary Vilsack's concern over the cost of an
21 outbreak, how devastating it would be on the American
22 market. Well, I don't see where NAIS does anything for
23 that. If CNN gets ahold of this, or any other news
24 station, it doesn't matter if you have NAIS or not. I
25 think that was a poor argument to have on his part.

1 That's why I'm here, to give my opinion.

2 Okay. The safeguards are in place. We
3 hardly even follow them anyway. I mean, we could do a
4 lot more orders than we are doing, but that isn't a
5 priority. I don't know why NAIS is a priority if we
6 can't do what we've already got in place.

7 You know, we need to be a leader in the world
8 in promoting freedom and let the free market take care
9 of itself. Freedom ain't free. If a disease outbreak
10 happens and we lose a little money, that's a risk you
11 take of being free. Freedom is not free.

12 Lastly, a little humorous point. I mean,
13 they have been working on this animal ID system for how
14 many years? With all the hubbub about animal rights, I
15 think the USDA ought to quit beating a dead horse.

16 MR. HARVEY: My name is Nephi Harvey, and I'm
17 a fifth generation cattle producer, our family is, in
18 southwestern Wyoming and also out of Utah. We also
19 have a technology company that provides user-level
20 livestock technology to producers and other cattle and
21 livestock producers.

22 My comments here today are in line with what
23 I have heard frequently, and that is to please allow
24 the states and work directly with the states to
25 implement and, more importantly, augment existing

1 systems, such as brand systems and the current
2 veterinary systems that are in place within the state
3 governments.

4 Realize, please, that within the states there
5 are differences. Each state has its own differences
6 and uniqueness. Some states are primarily producer
7 level. Some states are producer. Some states are
8 feedlots. Some states have large infrastructure for
9 packing plants. Some have all or some combination of
10 the above. The states understand and know those
11 systems as they apply and work very well with them.
12 Within my job, I have had the opportunity to visit most
13 of those states. The State people understand what is
14 happening within their existing systems.

15 Secondly, I would like to emphasize the data
16 collection ability within sale barns in existing brand
17 systems. Whether you're a brand state or not a brand
18 state, a lot of animals go through those sale barns.
19 They have the focal point there to be able to collect
20 traceability data. If it's turned into electronic data
21 into private systems, that data can then be used to
22 search without terrifying everybody about new systems
23 that are being implemented and imposed.

24 Last but not least, please try, as the USDA,
25 to alleviate the concerns instead of aggravating the

1 concerns of the users and the people. I have been to
2 many meetings where people honestly believe that their
3 tags, the electronic tags that are being put in the
4 animals, are going to be read from satellites. While
5 that's not ridiculous to some; it is ridiculous to
6 others. The USDA needs to make great efforts with that
7 and other very viable concerns of the producers to make
8 sure the people understand the limits of the technology
9 and that the USDA understands the limits of the
10 technology with the producers, as well.

11 Thank you very much.

12 MR. SYLVESTER: I'm Charles, Chuck,
13 Sylvester. I'm here on behalf of Good Neighbor Law and
14 the Colorado Independent Cattle Growers. I reside just
15 east of here in Weld County. I do ranch in Freemont,
16 Natrona and Goshen Counties, a lot of country where we
17 have more rocks than grass.

18 I am classified as a farmer and a rancher. I
19 am an absentee owner and actual comments on the animal
20 ID I'm going to defer to the great comments we've heard
21 today from those who are on the ranch working with the
22 animals every day.

23 I am going to ask you a question that I'm
24 going to talk about. In your program you talk about it
25 as volunteer, volunteer. You go to the Wyoming stock

1 growers and you ask a question and it's oh, it's
2 volunteer, volunteer.

3 Why are you exploiting our children and
4 making animal ID and premise ID mandatory, the future
5 of our country, our youth, the 4-H and the FAA, the
6 future of our industry, making it mandatory?

7 In my 40 years of employment, six as a county
8 extension, part of the USDA, four years with the
9 Colorado State Fair, 28 years of the National Western,
10 25 years of those with youth. My passion is working
11 with youth, benefiting youth. I can't understand why a
12 volunteer program has to be mandatory for youth.

13 Well, I'm going to put it out like it is and
14 refer to it as similar to one of the world's oldest
15 profession. The USDA puts all of these dollars up to
16 promote their program. I'll refer to them as the pimp.
17 The prostitute for those organizations will take those
18 dirty dollars just to benefit their budget and exploit
19 our children. Spending big dollars is a violation of
20 children, minors, a violation of their civil rights,
21 their constitutional rights.

22 I have been in the FBI regional office in
23 Denver. They have agents there hours, days, months,
24 weeks. It's their career, searching the internet for
25 those individuals that are violating our children.

1 When they find them, they arrest them, they are given a
2 trial, and those convicted go to prison. I ask the
3 USDA, what is the difference with your program?

4 In closing, I would just say God have mercy
5 on your soul.

6 MR. CALLICRATE: Good morning, I'm Mike
7 Callicrate. I ranch in St. Francis, Kansas. I operate
8 a meat company in Colorado Springs called Ranch Foods
9 Direct.

10 We cut beef in Colorado Springs for myself
11 and many others, up to 40 different people, and many of
12 them in the room here today. I can tell you that we
13 can track every animal back to the farm gate. We
14 already have a system in place, and it's been in place
15 for a long time. We have no problem in tracking
16 animals back to the gate, and we certainly don't need
17 to be paying for Tyson and Cargill and JBS to
18 facilitate their exporting of livestock from our
19 country.

20 I think we have to acknowledge something
21 here. I think we have to acknowledge that we have the
22 most unsafe and vulnerable food system probably in the
23 history of mankind. I was going to think back perhaps
24 it was more unsafe during The Jungle, when Upton
25 Sinclair wrote the book, 1906, The Jungle, but I can

1 argue it's even more unsafe than that. It has spread
2 to all areas of our food system, from vegetables and
3 produce and fruits and nuts and livestock.

4 I guess what the USDA is wanting to do here
5 is export that model of agriculture with an 840 tag on
6 it. They want the small producers who aren't the
7 problem, who produce safe food, wholesome food, deliver
8 it to people they know, it's traceable, they want them
9 to pay for it.

10 I think, like Taylor Haynes said, it is about
11 two models of agriculture. It is about a battle
12 between people and profit or profit over people. It's
13 been going on for a long time. Today we have the most
14 industrial food system in the world.

15 I flew in today from St. Francis, Kansas,
16 over the biggest feedlot in the world owned by a
17 Brazilian meatpacker. I also flew in over the old
18 National Farms hog operation that has been left and
19 abandoned to rust and deteriorate east of Greeley. I
20 also flew over a lot of abandoned farmsteads, a lot of
21 families that no longer are on the land because USDA,
22 for so long, has promoted this industrial model of
23 agriculture.

24 I really think today that we need to do a job
25 evaluation of the USDA. Is it a USDA that is actually

1 serving the people, or is it serving big money and
2 corporate interests, as it has for so long?

3 I had really hoped for a change with this new
4 administration. I have to tell you, I'm very
5 disappointed in Secretary Vilsack and what he said this
6 morning to us. I had really hoped for a change, that
7 we might have a government again of the people rather
8 than a government run by big business.

9 I think we need to have a cleansing at USDA,
10 and I think it has to go deep. I think the disease
11 that we need to be cleansing from USDA and scrubbing
12 from the very heart of it is that corporate control.
13 It's those people that have gotten there through the
14 revolving door from Tyson, from Cargill, from JBS, from
15 all of these organizations that represent the
16 industrial model of agriculture. I think we need to
17 assess whether USDA has done their job.

18 In fact, if USDA was supposed to protect the
19 people and protect our food and a safe food system, you
20 are fired. If USDA is supposed to make sure that
21 family farmers have access to markets and to people
22 that they know in their communities, you are also
23 fired.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. WATERS: The next five are Jay Parsons,

1 Jim Dobler, Lynn Bishop, Leland Strobel and Anita
2 Peterson.

3 MS. PETERSON: Hi, I'm Anita Peterson. I am
4 from The Farm at Sunrise Ranch. We are a producer in
5 Loveland. We are a grass fed producer, and we are
6 extremely small. We have 60 head of cattle that we
7 feed on grass and rotational grazing.

8 I kind of wonder -- well, if you are having
9 problems with mountain lions, don't kill your barn
10 cats. That's not the problem. We are a small
11 producer. We don't feedlot our cattle. Our cattle are
12 incredibly healthy. They don't sit around in their own
13 manure, for instance. They don't eat a bunch of corn
14 that they can't digest.

15 We sell directly to the public but we do use
16 a USDA inspected processor, a very small one. So where
17 do we fit within this whole thing? We kind of don't.
18 I'm right in line with what a lot of other people are
19 saying. One size fits all doesn't fit all. We fall
20 through the cracks here.

21 So along with what was just said, I think the
22 USDA -- I do applaud them for wanting to provide food
23 security and food safety, but I think they are trying
24 to produce food safety by actually sacrificing food
25 security.

1 These small producers need to be encouraged.
2 We don't even want to sell -- our farm doesn't want to
3 sell to somebody who lives over 100 miles from us
4 because that is not sustainable. There's not a lot of
5 petroleum in our cattle, if you know what I mean, and
6 we like it that way.

7 So I think the USDA needs to do more to
8 produce a shorter food chain to go with local as much
9 as possible. I recognize there are definitely places
10 for large producers, of course, but there's a lot of
11 room for us small producers, too.

12 Along with traceability, we recently -- we
13 love to buy our cattle from other producers, but we
14 have been having a problem doing that. So we did have
15 to go to an auction house to buy our last ten cattle.
16 There was a problem. We couldn't find out who was
17 selling them. I worked extremely hard for an hour and
18 a half calling everyone I knew to find out about
19 somebody who is selling these ten cattle and what they
20 do to their cattle and if they were acceptable for our
21 operation. We couldn't even do that. Let's trace
22 that.

23 Also as part of NAIS, I am a hobby beekeeper.
24 I have about 40,000 bees. Even at 5 cents apiece, that
25 would cost me \$2,000. I mean, come one. Trying to ID

1 every chicken in large groups. You are just killing
2 the small producer. You are causing even a larger
3 problem by promoting feedlots and the large producers.
4 So let's just stick to what's doable and what makes
5 sense, like a lot of what you people have been saying.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. STROBEL: I'm Leland Strobel from Kit
8 Carson County. I have a smaller cow/calf operation out
9 there. I'd just like to reiterate some of the comments
10 that have been made. Repetition really does not hurt.
11 I think it kind of jolts our memory and helps a lot.

12 My comments are NAIS requiring premise
13 registration would surrender one's constitutional
14 rights and bring them into submission to an invasion of
15 private property rights and government intrusion into
16 private business operations.

17 Premise registration without a contract or
18 agreement that expressly limits the government's
19 authority over that premise could result in subjecting
20 that premise, its owner or registrant to any and all
21 future rules, regulations and policies that the
22 government may later decide to impose.

23 When the first imported BSE problem showed up
24 in this country, we did the proper thing and closed the
25 border to that problem. The government, in its

1 infinite wisdom, now considers that a minimal risk and
2 so we now import cattle over 30 months without
3 hesitation, even though there have been additional
4 cases of BSE.

5 It makes no sense to open up our borders to
6 all sorts of disease problems and then hope to trace
7 them down once they are here. Ranchers from Australia
8 have repeatedly warned us of the nightmares and
9 inaccuracies that have occurred in their system, and we
10 want no part of it.

11 We are being told that we can't export our
12 meat without NAIS. That's not true. Creekstone Farms
13 had an agreement with Japan to test every animal BSE
14 free for shipment to Japan. The USDA would not release
15 test kits to allow that to happen. Creekstone would
16 have had a satisfied customer and export markets would
17 have opened up. That free market option raised the
18 standard higher than the rest of the packing industry
19 wanted to compete with, so the government stood in the
20 way.

21 The real reason exports are lost and are down
22 is we are commingling imported meat with our clean
23 source of meat and foreign customers are concerned
24 about contamination from these outside sources.

25 We are also told that the poultry and hog

1 producers are in favor of NAIS, but these industries
2 are already packer controlled industries.

3 In May of 2008, the senate and house killed
4 the attempt to include a ban on packer ownership of
5 livestock in the new farm bill, and they also removed
6 all of the language that would have established an
7 office of special counsel at USDA for the enforcement
8 of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

9 I personally endorse the recommendation of
10 the eight-point alternative plan of action to NAIS, and
11 we can provide those eight points to you. I certainly
12 would appreciate the secretary's serious consideration
13 of this proposal that would build on our past successes
14 and would not infringe upon the rights of the U.S.
15 livestock producers.

16 The bottom line in this whole NAIS agenda is
17 total control of the livestock industry. What control
18 globalists can't accomplish by military conquests, they
19 will try to accomplish by economic merger, through all
20 the so-called free trade agreements of NAFTA, GAT,
21 CAFTA, Security Prosperity Partnership and so on.

22 I keep a copy of the Declaration of
23 Independence on my desk just to remind myself
24 occasionally of what it took to establish this country.
25 In there is listed 27 reasons why the founders broke

1 away from that British crown. I would like to
2 emphasize just two.

3 The king of the government has erected a
4 multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of
5 officers to harass our people and eat out their
6 substance. This is exactly what NAIS would do for us,
7 give us another layer of bureaucracy to deal with,
8 along with the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act,
9 Endangered Species Act, global warming nonsense, and
10 the list can go on and on.

11 The other reason is for taking away our
12 charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and
13 altering fundamentally the forms of our government.
14 This is exactly what has happened by ratifying all of
15 these free trade agreements that I mentioned above. It
16 has now subjected us to the jurisdiction of the World
17 Trade Organization and compromised the sovereignty of
18 our country. What we need is a government small enough
19 to fit on the inside of the Constitution because that
20 will give us just enough government to be free.

21 MR. DOBLER: I'm Jim Dobler from Burlington,
22 Colorado, Kit Carson County, a small cow/calf producer.

23 I have been really upset from the time I
24 learned about NAIS. I've been following it through.
25 There's just a few things I would like to touch on here

1 this morning that's been touched on, and that is -- and
2 Mike Callicrate did a great job on traceability. I
3 know how his operation works down there. I visited
4 with him this morning.

5 Then I'm wondering about the accuracy and the
6 confidentiality of a national database. It really
7 scares me when I'm supposed to put my premise ID and my
8 cattle into this database when the government sends out
9 10,000 stimulus checks to people that have been dead
10 since 1947. What kind of credibility is that? You
11 think I'm going to enter my stuff into that system?
12 I'm afraid not.

13 Going to the sale barns, that is going to
14 slow things up there. Talk about cost to producers,
15 one mentioned here \$6, no, it's going to be a lot more
16 than that because these bigger sales are going to have
17 to deliver the cattle a day or two ahead. You look at
18 the shrink, you look at the feed, and you think the
19 sale barns are going to do that for the same commission
20 they are getting now? Afraid not. So think about
21 that, too.

22 Then Mr. Vilsack made a comment about cost of
23 losing markets, export markets. You take that versus
24 the cost of losing producers in the United States that
25 are going to throw their hands up and walk away. Just

1 think of that. There's a lot of producers in my area
2 that are going to forget it. They ain't going to mess
3 with it. Some of them are younger. Some of them are
4 the older guys in their 60s and 70s that love doing
5 this, but they are not going to go through this. We're
6 going to push these guys out, something they love to
7 do, producing quality beef, for this program? I don't
8 know.

9 The last thing I would like to say is that
10 animal ID, I have a program. It's called a brand. I
11 have yet to find a brand lost in my crew. They can
12 trace that animal right back, I don't care where that
13 animal goes, and it ain't costing me six bucks. Think
14 about it, people.

15 Thank you.

16 MS. BISHOP: My name is Lynn Bishop, and I'm
17 from Lakewood.

18 I'm a citizen and a homeowner, and I would
19 like to have chickens in my back yard. When I first
20 started hearing about the USDA proposal about NAIS, I
21 said wait a minute, this is stopping me from providing
22 my own food. It's also stopping me, perhaps, from
23 providing good food to our neighbors. That is one
24 issue that concerned me at first.

25 Then I got to thinking about it more because

1 of the fact that I'm also a retired veterinary
2 pathologist. When I was in veterinary school at the
3 University of California, we learned about
4 epidemiology. We learned about the programs that were
5 already in place to identify animals, to trace issues
6 when they arose, and also learned a little bit about
7 trying to prevent disease in animals. Those systems
8 still exist.

9 I haven't been in the field for a while, and
10 certainly I was not involved with food animal
11 production, but I suspect that the homeowner should be
12 the first line of defense in recognizing when there is
13 a problem. The veterinarian is obviously the second
14 line of defense, being able to be called in when there
15 is an issue and also having the responsibility to
16 report those to the state organizations that deal with
17 this.

18 Those issues make me think that the USDA is
19 going about this bass-ackwards. They should be dealing
20 with the local people, the local and state people, to
21 improve the systems that are already in existence.

22 There's one other issue that people have
23 touched on tangentially, and that is the fact that a
24 healthy animal resists disease. If we have animals
25 that are in CAFOs, that are fed cattle products, used

1 to be, that are fed grains which do not make them
2 healthy for people to eat, and certainly do not make
3 them healthy in general, then I think we are
4 approaching this from the wrong direction. If we are
5 truly interested in the animal health and the health of
6 the people who consume those animals, then we should be
7 looking for ways to diminish the numbers of CAFOs,
8 putting the production back into the hands of small
9 people and finding a way to make animals healthier so
10 that they don't suffer disease.

11 MR. WATERS: The next five are Gerald
12 Schreiber, Virgil Taylor, Mr. Rutley, Terry Fankhauser
13 and William Meyer.

14 MR. SCHREIBER: My name is Gerald Schreiber.
15 I'm a cow/calf producer from Washington County. I'm
16 adamantly opposed to mandatory NAIS. I'm also an
17 R-CALF member and a member of the Colorado Independent
18 Cattle Growers.

19 My reason for opposing the proposed program
20 is that the United States has operated for quite some
21 time with very successful voluntary programs to monitor
22 and control animal diseases. We have not had an
23 incidence of FMD since the '20s, but yet, we are led to
24 believe by those within USDA and the industry that we
25 are flirting with an eminent danger of FMD outbreak if

1 we do not endorse mandatory NAIS.

2 My assessment is that if we maintained strict
3 border enforcement of live animal importation and of
4 fresh meat products, and especially vigilant border
5 enforcement and non-importation from any country or
6 region of the world that has not eliminated FMD we, as
7 producers, as U.S. producers, should not be threatened.

8 U.S. producers have basically eliminated
9 bangs as a threat to our domestic bovine herds, with
10 the exception of areas close to national parks and the
11 buffalo bangs problems in those parks.

12 TB was basically eliminated in both the U.S.
13 human population and our bovine herds until lax
14 immigration standards for people from Mexico and South
15 America and a lax importation requirement that does not
16 require all Mexican feeder cattle to be tested to be
17 allowed.

18 I cannot understand what a mandatory national
19 animal identification program, which I will pay for,
20 how it will protect me as a producer if our border
21 firewalls against importation of live beef and dairy
22 cattle are not set at the same standards that we U.S.
23 producers maintain for the health and safety of our
24 product.

25 I do not need the associated increased

1 overhead costs of a federally administered and mandated
2 program. I strongly urge you to scrap the mandatory
3 NAIS program and you, the USDA, to increase your
4 efforts to maintain strong checkpoints on live cattle
5 importation coming into this country.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. TAYLOR: Hello. My name is Virgil
8 Taylor. I'm a small rancher from out in Weld County,
9 the next county east of here.

10 My family and I definitely do not support
11 this NAIS program, and we would like to encourage all
12 of you to do the same.

13 We have heard a lot of good comments here
14 this morning. I've kind of kept track of who has
15 talked in favor of what. It seems like the nos are
16 certainly leading the way here.

17 I would like to approach this from a little
18 different perspective. I'm not as well versed in the
19 NAIS program as a lot of you. A lot of you sound like
20 you know what is going on. I would like to approach
21 this from a different standpoint.

22 I suspect that the supporters of this program
23 are the people who feed from the government trough, the
24 people who are standing to gain financially from this
25 program, if it's implemented, and also all of those

1 ill-informed folks who have been misled by a biased
2 media.

3 Government is too big. Government is
4 controlling too much of our lives. Government cannot
5 run our businesses better than we can. This
6 administration, in the few short months that they have
7 been in, has already targeted small business, not only
8 in livestock and that area, but other areas as well.

9 What are we going to do when all of the small
10 businesses are no longer able to operate in this
11 country? Our family also participates in rodeos, horse
12 shows, things like that. We don't feel that we want to
13 be encumbered by excessive rules, regulations and
14 obstacles to that end.

15 Why should we be constantly subjected to
16 higher taxes to run a larger government that can't
17 properly take care of what they have right now?

18 I would like to strongly urge the USDA to
19 listen to what they hear from these hearings, not only
20 here in Colorado but I'm sure all over the country,
21 wherever they are having them, and not try to ram this
22 program down our throats.

23 Stop this NAIS program and let private
24 industry manage issues when they arise. Let's keep our
25 country free from government intervention.

1 Thank you very much.

2 MR. FANKHAUSER: Hello. I'm Terry
3 Fankhauser. I'm Executive Director for the Colorado
4 Cattlemen's Association and also a fourth generation
5 beef producer from southeastern Kansas.

6 Our organization represents about 2,000
7 members, about 70 percent of the beef cattle in
8 Colorado, the range beef cattle in Colorado. We have
9 producers that are grade school kids that are planning
10 for college by raising a small beef cow herd clear up
11 to the largest beef producer in the state, that of Five
12 Rivers Cattle Feeding.

13 The interesting thing about this
14 conversation, and I think with the utmost respect -- I
15 appreciate USDA's willingness to come out and talk to
16 us. I also think it's important that we recognize that
17 the development of this program in some ways has been
18 fatally flawed from the beginning, either based on
19 communication or based on what actually works when it
20 comes to all sides of production.

21 Certainly one thing to note, and one thing
22 our members have noted in their policy that they've
23 approved three times now, is that disease don't
24 discriminate. It doesn't matter what size of producer
25 you are. I think all we have to do is look at the

1 European union and foot and mouth disease and BSE and
2 see the size of producers that those diseases
3 originated in, some of the very smallest in the
4 country.

5 So it's a responsibility from that young man
6 that I mentioned that is trying to plan for his college
7 career, as well as the from largest feeder in the
8 state, to ensure that their beef operations recognize
9 the issue that diseases don't discriminate and that, at
10 some level, we need to be responsible to that fact.

11 The organization does support a voluntary
12 program. I don't know if that's the right terminology
13 though. I'm also one, and our organization is one,
14 that believes that looking at existing programs and
15 programs that can be enhanced or modified as the way to
16 manage traceability.

17 First and foremost, also, we need to realize
18 that this is an animal disease program. It's not a
19 food safety program and it's not a marketing program.
20 It may have effect and repercussion into those types of
21 areas, but it isn't a program for those things.

22 Primarily, as I talk about using these
23 existing programs, program diseases, reportable disease
24 programs, market-based initiatives like source and age
25 verification, have traceability components to them.

1 Financial, it's a tremendous issue.
2 Everything comes back to financial in our business. We
3 operate on thin margins. Those margins are things that
4 help us balance the livelihood with the lifestyle of
5 the program. We believe that there's benefit to the
6 economy and the greater population related to a
7 traceability program, so we believe at least the
8 infrastructure of this should be borne by USDA and the
9 federal government.

10 Confidentiality is a tremendous issue.
11 Freedom of Information Act, I know we do have a
12 District Court case in place that recognizes some of
13 that. That doesn't go far enough.

14 Transferability of information from USDA to
15 the other agencies has to be recognized. We do believe
16 in private databases.

17 We have also come to acknowledge state
18 implementation through state work through our
19 Department of Agriculture is critical.

20 Flexibility is important. We are a brand
21 inspection state. Brand inspection through
22 traceability, while it's primarily for ownership of
23 animals, it's one of those programs that works very
24 well and has continued to work.

25 I would like to reiterate on the liability.

1 This is an animal disease program. It's not -- even in
2 this room there is confusion about that. It's not a
3 food safety program. It's not developed for that.
4 Many of those in congress would like to see it go that
5 way. We're adamantly opposed to that.

6 Food-borne illnesses have been managed very
7 well in this country, and they are managed through
8 preparation of the product, the retail segment, the
9 packing industry and, to some degree, on farms, but
10 this is an animal identification program that is going
11 to strictly deal with disease.

12 We submitted our comments as an organization
13 repeatedly. We appreciate your time and your efforts,
14 and feel free to call on the producers of Colorado in
15 the future.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. WATERS: The next five are Margaret
18 Kimble, Lynn Kimble, Laura Poss, Kambry Humphries and
19 Les Hardesty.

20 MS. HUMPHRIES: I'm a short one. My name is
21 Kambry Humphries. I'm not with an organization. I'm
22 not a farmer. I live in a condo up in the Roaring Fork
23 Valley. For those of you who don't know where that is,
24 that's a four-hour drive from here. I'm a citizen that
25 utilizes the small farmer because of receding health

1 concerns that happened from a recent C-section.

2 As I see it, NAIS pushes the small farmer out
3 of business, thereby forcing Americans to consume
4 products from the large corporations, which I believe
5 is the real problem for a myriad of reasons that would
6 take me well beyond the three minutes.

7 NAIS ultimately takes away my right to choose
8 my food and, thereby, takes away my health and the
9 health of my family, including my 13-month-old
10 daughter. I'm a responsible consumer. I know where my
11 food comes from. I know the farmers. I know their
12 beliefs and their processes. It's life-giving food.

13 I feel if the USDA was really concerned with
14 tracking disease, they would not have said no to
15 Creekstone Farms when they wanted to test every single
16 animal for disease. So I question our government and
17 its organization's motives. It's embarrassing and a
18 shame that citizens cannot trust these organizations to
19 altruistically help them, inform them and protect them.

20 I beg you for the health of my family and our
21 country to abandon NAIS.

22 MS. POSS: Hi, I'm Laura Maria Poss. This is
23 my son, Larry Poss. My husband, Kevin, couldn't make
24 it today. We have been married 13 and a half months,
25 and my son is four months, so God blessed us with a

1 honeymoon baby.

2 Anyway, I'm going to tell you guys a story.
3 I'm a Jersey girl. I'm from New Jersey. I'm a Rutgers
4 University graduate. I graduated from Cook College,
5 which is the land grant college over in Rutgers in New
6 Jersey.

7 While I was in school, I had an internship on
8 an organic vegetable farm, which I kind of did on a
9 whim. It was a student-run farm in connection with
10 Rutgers. I realized that that is what I wanted to do
11 for the rest of my life. I wanted to be out in the
12 sunshine. I definitely wanted to incorporate animals
13 into that, and that is how I wanted to raise my
14 children.

15 I came up with a name, Sunflower Acres. I
16 only own a half acre of land in Pennsylvania right now,
17 but I am in the process of buying 128 acres in eastern
18 Colorado outside of Hugo in Lincoln County with my
19 husband.

20 Anyway, back to my story. I came up with a
21 name. I came up with a business plan. I then met my
22 soon to be husband. My husband, Kevin, is from
23 Colorado. He's been in a family that has been
24 producing cattle for generations. I couldn't even tell
25 you how many. I'm still new to the family. It's also

1 a culture shock because I'm a Jersey girl. I moved out
2 here to the west, I think, much like a lot of your
3 ancestors to homestead almost. That is what this
4 country was built on, just freedom to farm. I mean,
5 what is that like for my baby? My baby cannot be
6 involved in 4-H. I was in 4-H as a kid. I was in
7 square dancing, okay, but it's still 4-H.

8 We have animals. We have some animals
9 already, but he can't compete with his animals on the
10 state level because I am not registering my premises or
11 my property, my premises as you call it.

12 I used to have 10 chickens. A coyote got
13 them. I have three inside cats. Their names are
14 Peter, George and Ernie. I have four outside cats
15 named Mario, Mr. Hooper, Gordon and Telly. I have a
16 dog. His name is Snuffaluphagus, and I have one cow.
17 My animals all have names. They don't have numbers and
18 they don't have ID tags. I neuter my cats, by the way,
19 so I don't have 50 million of them. I'm a responsible
20 owner. Don't ruin my dream to regulate this.

21 Why do you even care about me? I mean,
22 really. I have one cow. Does the USDA really care
23 about me? Just leave me out of this.

24 If it's an industrial problem with the big
25 corporations, then maybe those producers who produce

1 for the big corporations, which is their choice who
2 they want to produce for or not, maybe they can use
3 this system if that's what the market demands, but
4 leave me alone. I'm not industry.

5 I thank you all for your time, and I also
6 want to leave you with one thing. What is this going
7 to be like for Larry, my son, who is four months old
8 now? What is the state of agriculture when he's going
9 to be ready to farm, because I hope he is. I want him
10 to grow up in the fresh air and sunshine, not like I
11 did.

12 Thank you all for your time.

13 MR. HARDESTY: Good morning. My name is Les
14 Hardesty. My wife and daughter, with a little bit of
15 help from myself, operate two dairy farms in this
16 general vicinity here. I'm here today speaking on
17 behalf of Dairy Farmers of America, with members in 48
18 states, and National Milk Producers Federation,
19 representing virtually most, if not close to all, of
20 the milk in the United States.

21 Before I start, I would like to thank USDA
22 for their recent implementation of the dairy export
23 incentive program. Thank you very much, as well as
24 purchase of some additional surplus dairy products to
25 be distributed to the underprivileged food banks and

1 feeding programs.

2 My comments today will focus on the need for
3 mandatory animal identification for the livestock
4 sector.

5 Animal ID in every herd is absolutely
6 necessary in maintaining animal health. I do
7 understand that identification of animals and premises
8 cannot prevent disease, just like licensing autos
9 cannot prevent accidents or theft.

10 Having said that, animal ID is essential in
11 achieving a timely response in the case of a disease
12 outbreak and having real time knowledge of the location
13 of where the animals are and where they have been to
14 mitigate the potential catastrophe.

15 I would like to give you just a very brief
16 overview of the dairy industry so that you get a feel
17 for why this is so important to us.

18 In 2008, 52,127 family farms that are
19 licensed as dairy farms produced 190 billion pounds of
20 milk with a net value of \$38 billion, all from
21 9.3 million cows.

22 In addition to the investment that I just
23 talked about, our farm families have an additional
24 \$110 billion invested in the land and the equipment to
25 operate their businesses.

1 Mandatory animal identification is a
2 collective insurance policy protecting, not only the
3 assets that I just spoke about, but our markets as
4 well, both domestically and foreign markets.

5 I believe a national animal ID system can
6 protect a farmer's right to privacy and still allow for
7 immediate access to the relevant information that we
8 need in the event of a disease outbreak, all operating
9 at the speed of commerce.

10 In conclusion, U.S. dairy farmers have been
11 proactive in supporting a mandatory animal
12 identification. In this new era of responsibility, we
13 must be prepared for a quick and effective response to
14 any emergencies. That is why we support mandatory
15 identification of animals.

16 Thank you very much.

17 MR. WATERS: The next five are Sharon
18 Croghan, Kent Buttars, Steven Smith, John Malkeroy and
19 Bob Drake.

20 MS. CROGHAN: Good morning to everybody here
21 today. My name is Sharon Croghan. I live in Adams
22 County. I'm a graduate of Colorado State University.
23 I have a degree in animal science with a concentration
24 in dairy science and equine science. I went to school
25 a long time. I also have a degree in economics and

1 business. I couldn't decide.

2 I worked at the CSU dairy for the last two
3 years I was in college. I've worked on a family dairy.
4 I've raised hogs, and I have raised a variety of
5 animals throughout my life, mostly horses. My primary
6 focus is horses, horse breeding, showing and training.

7 I have four children. We used to participate
8 in 4-H. We no longer do because of the mandatory
9 premise ID for 4-H children.

10 I'm not a producer, as the majority of you
11 are here today. I am consumer. I'm not afraid of my
12 neighbor's beef, lamb, pork or poultry. I know that
13 the small producer in Colorado and around this country
14 cares about their animals deeply.

15 In the announcement for these meetings, the
16 USDA said that they are seeking to engage stakeholders
17 and producers to hear not only their concerns about the
18 national animal identification system but also
19 potential or feasible solutions to those concerns.

20 Well, I want the USDA to clearly understand
21 that I'm not a stakeholder, and I reject the USDA using
22 that term to describe American citizens across this
23 country in this manner. My presence here today does in
24 no way signify my acceptance of that term.

25 I'm a property owner. That right is granted

1 to me in the U.S. Constitution, is blessed by God and
2 won by the blood of our forefathers. Our rights are
3 ours. Under no circumstances will I give those rights
4 to the USDA or any other government entity.

5 I own my property and my animals. They are
6 not part of a national herd. They are my private
7 property and, therefore, my responsibility. As such, I
8 care deeply about the health and welfare of my animals
9 and the property I keep them on and completely reject
10 the notion that NAIS will protect the safety of the
11 food supply of this country by forcing people like
12 myself to register my premise, chip my animals and
13 report each and every movement to an employee of the
14 federal government.

15 You asked for input to the solution of our
16 concerns for NAIS. Well, simply, NAIS's approach to
17 disease prevention is backwards and goes against logic.

18 Who cares more about Colorado animals than
19 Coloradoans, or the people in Utah about their own
20 animals, or any country or any state in this union?

21 The resources to the animal health to the
22 small and medium-sized farmer and rancher in Colorado
23 and around this country are limitless. Our local
24 veterinarians are intelligent, resourceful people, as
25 are the people who live around me. Colorado hardly has

1 a corner on resourcefulness. I believe this to be the
2 case for this country as a whole.

3 As I look out upon the people who are here
4 today, I know that this group of people are more
5 capable of handling whatever is thrown at them, large
6 or small, natural or manmade disaster, than any
7 government agency.

8 We know this from our own personal
9 experience. Last year, the small town of Windsor was
10 devastated by a tornado. In a matter of hours after
11 that tornado passed through, there were farmers and
12 ranchers from all across this area in the area helping
13 to clean up, bringing food and water. That would be
14 the case in any kind of disease outbreak or animal
15 problem that would occur, local people in Colorado
16 dealing with a local problem.

17 There is no need for NAIS, as I see it, and
18 no reason to look for a solution to fix it. It is
19 flawed beyond reason and for which there is no
20 compelling evidence of this to repair it.

21 R-CALF has presented undeniable evidence that
22 the disease issues facing this country's food supply
23 will not come from within but, rather, they will come
24 from imported animals into this country.

25 R-CALF has also pointed out that the required

1 tagging of animals imported into this country has done
2 little, if anything, to stop the reintroduction of
3 tuberculosis into our animal herds and into the
4 population of this country.

5 You insist that NAIS is designed to protect
6 this country's food supply, yet this very plan will put
7 the farmers and ranchers who care the most about animal
8 health and the health of its animals out of business
9 due to the cost of implementation in dollars and time.

10 If USDA truly wants to protect the food
11 supply in this country, it can do so by very few simple
12 steps that will not harm local farmers or ranchers and,
13 in fact, will help them. First, close our borders.
14 Close our borders to Canadian, Mexican and other
15 foreign cattle live imports until those countries put
16 measures in place to eradicate diseases such as BSE and
17 tuberculosis from their herds. Enforce border
18 quarantines and you will protect the health and value
19 of American produced agricultural products.

20 Secondly, improve inspection of animal and
21 vegetable processing plants across the country. The
22 money spent so far on promoting NAIS could have better
23 served our country by providing local inspectors at
24 plants and animal processing facilities across this
25 country.

1 The serious food-borne illnesses that's been
2 affecting our food supply for the past several years
3 have been coming from processing plants, not the family
4 farm. As I recall recently, it was the spread of
5 salmonella through a tomato, through peanuts and
6 several other -- and years ago it was fruit drinks and
7 hamburger that's been affected at the processing plant,
8 not the producer. So you clean up our processing
9 plants and you will protect our food supply.

10 Lastly, animal disease which may appear will
11 be more efficiently handled by local authorities in a
12 quick and decisive, efficient manner, as it has been
13 for years in this country.

14 My short answer to potential solutions to
15 NAIS is scrap the program, change directions. Change
16 is the battle cry of this administration. Close the
17 borders to imported animals except under the strictest
18 of quarantines, support local efforts to manage animal
19 herds by improving local services to the farming and
20 ranching community, and clean up the processing arm of
21 the animal and plant production and the American food
22 supply will remain the safest and healthiest around the
23 world.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. BUTTARS: I am Kent Buttars. I represent

1 the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association. I'm a
2 dairy farmer, fourth generation dairy farmer, from
3 northern Utah.

4 We have participated in the DHIA system for
5 over 40 years, and the past 30 years has required ID on
6 all animals participating in the system. It is not
7 mandatory, but if you participate in the system your
8 animal is IDed.

9 The quality of the system has been based on
10 accuracy and ID. This is largely a voluntary
11 cooperative system. Identification and testing have
12 been key to advances in management, genetics and
13 production. This carries on into quality product which
14 has been produced and provided for consumers around the
15 world.

16 These advances have helped dairy producers on
17 all levels. Small family farms, right up to large
18 corporate farms, remain productive and competitive in
19 the tough global economic climate.

20 We live in a very transparent world today.
21 What we do on our farms is not as private as we would
22 like to think or, in most cases, as we had hoped it is.
23 Voluntary compliance through economic incentives makes
24 a lot of sense. Allowing particular species to move
25 forward without being slowed down by a broad-based

1 program could facilitate something beginning to happen
2 in the system. Using current systems that are in
3 place, brand inspection, health certificates, ID
4 programs that are pushed by private sector, will
5 enhance and facilitate trace-back in most cases. This
6 will help in any kind of a national emergency which may
7 arise.

8 Let's not reinvent something that has served
9 the system well in the past. ID has a real value in
10 many facets of the livestock industry. Let the private
11 sector address those needs and provide for livestock
12 producers throughout the country. Living in a
13 politically correct world has made all of our lives
14 more complicated and frustrating. May political
15 correctness never overshadow common sense which, in
16 today's world, is entirely too uncommon.

17 Thanks.

18 MR. SMITH: I'm Steven Smith with DHI-Provo.
19 We have worked with the Dairy Herd Improvement
20 Association for over 50 years. As Kent Buttars
21 indicated, ID is a major component of that effort of
22 the dairy producers to improve their herds. The DHI
23 system that the dairy producers have developed and
24 participated in has been a model in improving animal
25 agriculture, and we support USDA's efforts in trying to

1 develop a system that will have producer-based support
2 that they will participate in.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. DRAKE: It's got to be towards the end.
5 Everything has already been said. I might have a
6 little different way of putting it.

7 If I was in a perfect world, I would tell you
8 I don't like voluntary ID. I don't like mandatory ID.
9 I don't like General Motors going bankrupt. I don't
10 like anything that the government is doing today,
11 nothing, but we aren't in a perfect world.
12 Consequently, we have to work within the world that we
13 are in.

14 If I tell you that, I wouldn't be
15 representing the organization that I was sent here to
16 represent, getting up at 2:00 in morning, putting on a
17 orchid shirt and an orchid tie, coming to rural
18 Colorado, which wasn't the smartest thing I ever did,
19 and representing Oklahoma Farm Bureau as
20 vice-president.

21 I have to tell you, we are not in a perfect
22 world. Consequently, we do need to understand that we
23 need to be a part of the world that we live in. We are
24 for voluntary identification if we are going to have
25 identification, and we are. Oklahoma has tried

1 voluntary identification and we had 14 percent that
2 signed up. It's not being accepted.

3 I want no part of mandatory identification,
4 neither does Farm Bureau, either American or Oklahoma.
5 We do not want a part of mandatory, but we also
6 understand that we need to continue working with the
7 USDA.

8 By the way, I will tell you that I know
9 hundreds -- I have a farm and ranch in Oklahoma, so I'm
10 dealing with the cattle end of it, as well as dealing
11 with hundreds of government employees. I'm in
12 Washington, D.C., a lot. I've met very few over the
13 years, very few, that weren't honorable people. Did I
14 agree with all of them? No. Many times they are
15 carrying out something they don't even believe in, but
16 they are honorable. They are good people to work with,
17 for the most part. Certainly you have some where you
18 can tell me that that is not correct. Many of the
19 people in this room can tell you that, but for the
20 great number, the vast number, they are honorable
21 people to work with, and I appreciate the fact that
22 they're here.

23 I would love to make great changes and not
24 have any programs that I don't like. I don't like
25 imports, but I want to export. You can't have it both

1 ways sometimes. I'd cut off all imports, but I sure
2 would to like to send my cattle down to Mexico. So we
3 can't have it both ways.

4 We are talking about mandatory NAIS, and it's
5 important to remember that the plans go through at
6 least five different operational changes in the last
7 eight years, each of which has relied on completely
8 different technology platforms, approaches to
9 confidentiality and cost to producers.

10 These models could have a drastically
11 different bearing on how NAIS would operate, how
12 confidentiality would be maintained, how NAIS would pay
13 for it by producers and state or federal governments.
14 Accordingly, it is difficult to support a mandatory
15 NAIS program with the definition of NAIS changing so
16 quickly.

17 The most recent plan from September '08 did
18 not address many producer concerns, such as funding,
19 confidentiality, speed of commerce. At present, 100
20 percent of the cost will be borne by producers while
21 providing no direct financial benefits.

22 By the way, those producers, I understand,
23 it's something around \$40. I don't know what the
24 figure is you got earlier. We just barely made it in
25 time.

1 Finally, more time is needed to determine
2 something that's good for ID, if we are going to have
3 it at all. Again, remember, I told you I'm against it,
4 but we are going to have some form of ID. If we have a
5 breakout in some form in the United States, you are
6 going to see Congress do this for you instead of us
7 doing it. So let's don't condemn everything that's
8 been done. Let's work with those who have been working
9 on it, continue to make improvements. We don't want
10 mandatory. We don't want it at all, but let's make the
11 improvements and try to make this thing work. A
12 perfect world, we do not have it.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. WATERS: The last group, Kathleen
15 McIntyre, Doug B. W., Chris Abbott and Richard Nameth.

16 MR. WILEY: My name is Doug Wiley from Boone,
17 Colorado. My wife and I run a small operation, a
18 diverse farm down there. I'm a fourth generation
19 farmer on that property. We sell a whole range of
20 products directly to consumers. Every animal on our
21 farm traceable. I know when it was born and when it
22 died.

23 I have a real problem with helping fund a
24 system to improve exports for companies that need the
25 export market. As an American taxpayer, I think this

1 NAIS system is a huge debacle. We can't afford this
2 kind of system.

3 From a practical standpoint, this would be
4 the biggest database in existence. As we've seen in
5 other countries, it comes with a lot of problems.
6 Those problems will come back to haunt individual
7 producers in the future. If you study up on what's
8 happened in other countries, it's the -- you know, the
9 rules of depopulation that destroys families and their
10 livelihoods. That archaic practice needs to be
11 questioned, and NAIS will just speed up the ability of
12 government officials to depopulate our farms and
13 ranches in the event of an outbreak.

14 I beg to differ with an earlier speaker.
15 Disease does differentiate. It only affects
16 susceptible animals. It's a scientific fact that hoof
17 and mouth, TB and brucellosis are all preventable
18 diseases. As producers, we have the ability to affect
19 the immune system of our animals. It's only
20 susceptible herds that will be adversely affected in
21 the instance of an outbreak. There is no need to
22 depopulate a whole region.

23 That's what I want USDA to talk about. I
24 want the Farm Bureau and the cattlemen to talk about
25 it. It's an old practice that needs to be questioned.

1 We don't have to destroy all of these healthy animals
2 in disease control.

3 They claim this whole program is about
4 disease control. I don't believe that for one minute.
5 That's how they are trying to shove it down our
6 throats.

7 It needs to be about disease prevention, and
8 that starts with how we raise our animals, how we treat
9 our animals and how to improve the nutritional quality
10 of what they eat and their immune systems. That is
11 something that CSU didn't teach me, and it's not being
12 preached by USDA either. It needs to be talked about.
13 If we are going to spend this kind of money on a
14 program, it's time to improve the health of our herds
15 across this country.

16 If disease does come from an outside source,
17 the best control is most animals won't contract it. I
18 want you to look into that. You can come to our farm
19 and we can talk about it out in the fields. I will
20 show you.

21 I agree with those that stated we have a lot
22 of programs today that are working within our states.
23 The overbearing federal program would be a disaster.
24 We need to sit down and look at the problems we have
25 with the current programs and make improvements. There

1 are many operations that would volunteer to ID their
2 animals because they are going into systems that would
3 benefit them by doing that. There are those of us that
4 don't want to be a part of it, and that should be our
5 right to not be a part of it.

6 I will never forget the day that my father
7 told me I'm tired of fighting over regulations just so
8 I can grow food. He spent most of his lifetime in Farm
9 Bureau and other organizations fighting the
10 overregulation of government. Now it's my turn. I
11 have a son to take over some day. I want USDA to know
12 we don't support, we don't condone and we won't
13 participate in national animal ID.

14 MR. RUTLEDGE: Howdy. I Roc Rutledge. I'm a
15 farmer and rancher from northeastern Colorado. I'm
16 also President of the Colorado Pork Producers Council.

17 CPPC supports a mandatory national animal
18 identification system. Like many other segments of the
19 U.S. economy, the pork industry has suffered through
20 some tough economic times over the past 20 years. Last
21 year, U.S. pork producers lost an average of \$22 on
22 each head marketed.

23 The industry's one bright spot has been
24 exports, which have helped temper pork producers'
25 losses. In 2008, the United States exported 4.4

1 billion pounds of pork valued at nearly \$5 billion.

2 Last year was the 17th consecutive year of record pork
3 exports.

4 It's critical to the continued viability of
5 the U.S. pork industry and to the livestock, dairy and
6 poultry industries that the United States establish a
7 mandatory animal identification system that allows
8 animal health officials to better identify, control and
9 eradicate diseases that could affect our country's
10 livestock herds and affect the domestic and
11 international markets.

12 With regard to the cost of NAIS, pork
13 producers believe the greatest concern should be the
14 cost of not having it. There are numerous foreign
15 animal diseases capable of infecting just one U.S. pig
16 and causing massive economic disorder in the U.S. pork
17 industry and the entire U.S. livestock industry.

18 The real advantage of the mandatory animal
19 identification system is that it places in a searchable
20 database each state of all premises holding livestock.
21 In the event of an animal disease outbreak, whether
22 foreign, emerging or domestic, animal health
23 professionals can effectively locate premises that have
24 been exposed rather than trying to physically locate
25 them by driving.

1 Swine producers suggest costs could be
2 minimized if NAIS does not require the reporting of all
3 animal movements outside of what is normally done for
4 animal health purposes and applies the bookends
5 approach for pre-harvest traceability.

6 The cost to the industry can be further
7 minimized if NAIS continues to accept species specific
8 program standards that are built on current industry
9 business practices.

10 Also, animal identification devices should be
11 technology neutral and the use of visual tags should be
12 allowed as an acceptable form of identification. Group
13 law identification should also be encouraged for all
14 eligible groups of animals as identified in species
15 program standards.

16 The economic impact of an animal disease will
17 be felt across all segments of the industry and will
18 affect large and small producers. Without an effective
19 identification system to help contain the spread of
20 disease, it is likely that small producers will be
21 disproportionately affected because they are
22 undercapitalized compared to large producers and are
23 unable to absorb the economic impact of disease.

24 Implementing the actions we recommend for
25 reducing costs will likely have a greater benefit to

1 small producers by making it easier for them to adapt
2 to NAIS requirements.

3 The cost of ear tags for animals requiring
4 identification is about \$1.00 per tag and does not add
5 substantially to the production cost of small
6 producers. However, NPPC recommends that APHIS
7 consider providing ear tags to producers as an
8 enticement for participation.

9 While U.S. pork industry has been successful
10 in implementing a national swine ID system compliant
11 with NAIS, more than 100 percent of Colorado's 700 pork
12 premises and nearly 80 percent of the pork premises, or
13 54,000, have been registered.

14 It must be recognized that some diseases,
15 such as foot and mouth, affect multiple species. Even
16 if the U.S. pork industry registered 100 percent of the
17 country's pork premises, it remains vulnerable to the
18 unregistered premises down the road that may have other
19 susceptible animals that could become exposed to an
20 animal disease. That is why the U.S. pork industry
21 strongly supports a mandatory national identification
22 system.

23 Until the animal identification system is
24 made mandatory and all premises are registered, it will
25 never have the intended effects for improving the

1 animal health infrastructure aiding in the control and
2 eradication of highly contagious foreign and domestic
3 animal diseases and ultimately protect the U.S.
4 livestock industry, its producers, processors and
5 hundreds of related business with more than half a
6 million mostly rural jobs in America.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. ABBOTT: Good morning. Well, it's almost
9 noon. It's a real pleasure being here today. I'm
10 Chris Abbott with Independent Cattlemen of Nebraska. I
11 hail from Cherry County, Nebraska, which happens to be
12 the largest cattle producing county in the country,
13 roughly 170,000 mother cows and 6,000 people.

14 Today is the 1st of June. In this last month
15 in our community -- when I say Cherry County, it's
16 5,400 square miles, 60 miles one way, 90 the other.

17 In our small portion of Cherry County, we
18 just finished the month of May branding our community,
19 several neighbors, thousands of baby calves. Just to
20 give you an idea of where I'm from, we live on cattle.
21 We are not diversified. We solely raise cattle for a
22 living.

23 The brand is so important to our way of
24 living. It's our tradition. It's our heritage. If
25 this does become mandatory, if it stays voluntary,

1 either way, my kids, my grandkids, my grandkids' kids,
2 I hope they carry on the tradition of branding.

3 You know, I have had to trace cattle in my
4 lifetime, and it's only a couple, three hours. I can
5 call my brand inspector. There might be a critter
6 that's left my ranch, I can trace it through four and
7 five owners. It's not 48 hours. It's not five days.
8 It's two or three hours and that brand inspector can
9 let me know the traceability of that critter. Maybe we
10 need to fine tune the traceability, but the brand is
11 there, guys.

12 Our family had the unfortunate consequences
13 of having trichomoniasis come into our herd here a year
14 ago. We were fortunate that the University of Nebraska
15 Research Center came out and tested our bull battery.
16 In doing so, they asked if they could put the EID tag
17 in our bulls' ears, which I complied. I had no problem
18 with that. We had other identification tags, along
19 with our own brands.

20 We raise some of our own bulls, but we buy a
21 lot of our bulls. Low and behold, any of you that have
22 worked with trich, you've got to run those bulls
23 through the shoot three different times, so last fall
24 we spent two months working with the University.
25 Through that short period of two months and 120 head of

1 bulls, we lost six of those EID numbers. Just think
2 about it. It would have been a nightmare if we
3 wouldn't have had the brand to fall back on or the
4 other identification tags.

5 Folks, what I'm saying here, you know, I
6 don't think any of us in this room are totally against
7 animal ID. How many producers -- just raise your hand.
8 The number of producers in the room, raise your hands.
9 How many of you folks animal ID? Nearly all of us.
10 You know, we've got a program that works. Let's just
11 fine tune on it.

12 The dairy gentleman that was up here a little
13 while ago, that's fine that you want to mandate it, but
14 mandate it to the dairy industry. Beef is just one of
15 your byproducts.

16 You know, I have been back to D.C. every year
17 for the last four or five years. There's a few people
18 in this room, Roni Sylvester is one of them, and we
19 happened to go to a meeting with Congressman Collin
20 Peterson in his office. If any of you know, Collin
21 really is adamant about getting NAIS mandated. He told
22 the group that -- there was probably about 25 of us
23 from across the country, about ten different states.

24 He said I don't want you folks knocking on my
25 door when someone brings in foot and mouth disease in

1 USDA can throw NAIS at will have to swim the sewer of
2 NAIS.

3 I was in 4-H for a year or two. Then along
4 came you know what. My mom didn't want us in it if
5 they were going to do the chip thing, so I left.

6 Oh, does anybody recognize anything on this?
7 Soviet Air Force mark. Ring any bells? That's NAIS
8 for you, communist. I'll tell you what. It is
9 communist.

10 I guess I'll leave it now.

11 MS. VINTON: On behalf of Nebraska Farm
12 Bureau Federation and our over 50,000 members, I'm
13 pleased to be here today to offer my comments on
14 national animal identification system.

15 My name is Sherry Vinton. My husband and I
16 are fifth generation cow/calf producers south of
17 Whitman. I must say, it's been a long time since I've
18 seen northeastern Colorado look so green. It was a
19 long drive over this morning and it looks good.

20 Farm Bureau currently supports a voluntary
21 animal identification system capable of providing
22 support for animal disease control and eradication.
23 Various forms of livestock identification have long
24 been utilized by many of our members for production
25 purposes, including the branding of cattle, ear

1 notching of swine or tagging of a wide variety of
2 species.

3 Now, Chris Abbott and I live a long ways
4 away, but we are neighbors. We've been trading help
5 with our neighbors branding, too. And I respect the
6 woman who spoke with such passion about wanting to
7 break into agriculture and wanting to own a little bit
8 of land, because I want that for my kids, too. It's
9 important. I'm not a small producer. I suppose Chris
10 would be considered a big producer. I suppose we would
11 be, too, but we feel just like you do.

12 While Nebraska's livestock producers
13 understand the importance of animal disease control and
14 traceability, the concept of a uniform national
15 identification system continues to raise numerous
16 questions. Nebraska Farm Bureau believes that four
17 important concerns need to be continuously monitored in
18 order for the program to operate efficiently; cost,
19 confidentiality, education and liability.

20 The overall cost of implementing NAIS and who
21 will pay for that expense is of great concern to Farm
22 Bureau. We believe an increased share of funding
23 should be provided by the federal government to reduce
24 the financial burden on farmers and ranchers.
25 Producers, both large and small, will see increase

1 costs. Yet, while most businesses are able to pass
2 these increases off to their consumers, we can't.

3 In terms of confidentiality, more clarity is
4 needed regarding who has access to the data used in
5 NAIS and how producers can be assured protection from
6 the unintended use of the data they submit. Congress
7 should pass legislation to ensure the privacy of
8 producers' information submitted to the NAIS from
9 competitors, activist groups, governmental agencies,
10 those that are not directly associated with health
11 protection.

12 The education of producers so that they fully
13 understand both the purpose and the procedures is also
14 imperative. The only way for this program to truly
15 perform as it was intended is if the producers are
16 educated on how the program itself works.

17 Finally, Nebraska farmers and ranchers must
18 be appropriately protected from the consequences of the
19 actions of others after their animals are no longer
20 under their control. This type of liability protection
21 includes nuisance suits from naming everyone who ever
22 handled a particular animal. Producers are much more
23 likely to participate in a voluntary program if
24 liability protection exists.

25 In closing, I, too, would like to thank USDA

1 for coming out into the country to listen to us
2 producers, the people that it will truly affect, and
3 hopefully you can formulate a workable system.

4 Thank you.

5 MS. POTTHOFF: Not only did the mic get shut
6 off, but they didn't call my number. They don't want
7 me to talk, I guess. I am concerned that you can still
8 concentrate enough to comprehend what I'm trying to say
9 today. Remember that the mind can absorb only what the
10 posterior can endure. You have endured just about
11 enough today. So strap on your seat belts. I will try
12 to be quick.

13 I'm Pam Potthoff. I'm from Trenton,
14 Nebraska. I was sent here by Nebraska Women Involved
15 in Farm Economics to testify against national animal
16 identification.

17 My husband, Harold, and I run a diversified
18 farm in southwest Nebraska, northwest Kansas, a mom and
19 pop operation. You have picked the busiest time of our
20 year to hold these sessions and have made it impossible
21 for many people to attend and give their opinions.

22 This is a mom and pop operation. Mom is
23 here. The work isn't getting done today. Both of us
24 have to be busy, busy, busy to keep our farm going, and
25 we do not need any more work, any more paperwork, any

1 more time-consuming work, and we certainly do not need
2 another profit-robbing expense.

3 NAIS will drive the last nail in the coffin
4 for small producers, and with them goes farm to market
5 and many organic programs. The whole NAIS program
6 gives preferential treatment to large livestock
7 operations.

8 Nebraska WIFE opposes any form of NAIS. We
9 urge you to drop the project immediately and work to
10 use existing identification programs and make it easy
11 and nationally accessible and operated by our states.
12 If you won't hear us and stop the project, then
13 congress needs to stop funding this program.

14 Early in 2003 a delegation of WIFE members
15 met with Mr. Hammersmith in Bill Hock's offices in
16 Washington, D.C., and six years ago we expressed our
17 deep concern for the project and gave the same
18 anti-NAIS reasons you've heard today and every other
19 one of these sessions. One hundred and some million
20 dollars could have been saved had these listening
21 sessions been held in 2003 or, even better, if you had
22 listened to the women.

23 NAIS will not keep export markets open if a
24 disease occurs. Look at what a controlled BSE event
25 costs.

1 As mothers, aunts and grandmothers, the
2 members of Nebraska WIFE vehemently oppose you
3 preventing our children from participating in 4-H and
4 FFA programs or any public events for failure to comply
5 or participate in any government imposed livestock
6 identification program and/or premise registration.
7 The fact that our children were used for NAIS just
8 reinforces our distrust of the program.

9 Thank you for giving us all an opportunity to
10 be here. I know everyone appreciates a chance to be
11 heard. This has been a great session for you to hear
12 what we have to say. As you listen, Nebraska WIFE
13 hopes that the overwhelming distrust of the program,
14 especially by cattle producers, the fear of
15 infringement on our personal property rights, the
16 probability, the cost and time involved will put small
17 producers out of business, putting a damper on farm to
18 market programs and organic programs and the reality
19 that existing programs could be better utilized
20 effectively will make you realize that the only
21 solution to the problems facing NAIS is to drop the
22 idea and work to develop more cooperation among the
23 existing ID programs.

24 Thank you for listening.

25 MR. WATERS: I know we have been doing this

1 for a few hours now. Is there anyone else who would
2 like to speak before we break for lunch and come back
3 and do the -- I see one hand. If you want to, just
4 come up here. Is there anybody else who has not spoken
5 that wants to take a turn here?

6 MR. MAULSBY: Thank you very much. I want to
7 thank Brian for having these meetings this morning,
8 John Clifford. Dave Morris, way in the back, thank you
9 for you guys being here. You guys have been a big part
10 of the development of this, the discussion, and I'm
11 glad you are listening. I want to thank all of the
12 health officials from the Colorado Department of
13 Agriculture, Walt and Lee Romsa from Wyoming, for you
14 guys coming down and listening.

15 My name is John Maulsby. I was the State
16 veterinarian. I resigned in August of last year. I
17 worked for the Department of Ag for about 20 years in
18 disease control. Previous to that, I had been in
19 private vet practice for 13 years, a mixed practice.

20 Disease control and traceability is a big
21 job. It's a tough job. I have known Brian a long
22 time. He was an epidemiologist at the area office when
23 I first hired on with the State. He is a hard-working
24 individual and he's trying to do the very best he can
25 in his job, the same for all of the other people I just

1 mentioned.

2 When I first hired on as the State
3 veterinarian, the last interview that I had,
4 Commissioner Don Ament was the commissioner at that
5 time and Sheldon Jones was the deputy commissioner, my
6 last question to them in that interview was what is
7 your stand on NAIS. I said mine is a voluntary
8 position. I asked them what theirs was. They told me.
9 Don Ament told me he was supportive of voluntary and
10 Sheldon Jones told me the same thing. At that point, I
11 decided to go ahead and accept the job.

12 Two of the diseases that I really wanted to
13 focus on were foot and mouth disease and TB.

14 Roni Sylvester referred to a foot and mouth
15 disease vaccination earlier. What my goal has been
16 there, and still is, is that we have -- in many
17 different situations, we might need vaccines. There's
18 situations where we don't need vaccines, depending on
19 the size of the outbreak and a lot of the dynamics
20 there.

21 My concern was if we had a foot and mouth
22 disease outbreak, it would take about 21 days from the
23 time the decision was made that we needed vaccine to
24 get it sent to France, get it rehydrated and get it
25 sent back. It just didn't seem like it was going to

1 work.

2 I still push for that. A lot of the western
3 states, other states' veterinarians, still push for
4 that. I think USDA had made a lot of progress in
5 working toward that vaccine availability. I'm glad
6 they have, and I want to commend them for that.

7 I just returned from South Africa and did
8 some foot and mouth disease research over there. I
9 have been to Israel and watched their response to foot
10 and mouth. I've studied some of the foot and mouth
11 disease responses in South America. I'm still
12 convinced that having vaccine available quickly,
13 hopefully within 48 hours or less, from when we need
14 it, when the call is made. So that's a clarification
15 on that.

16 The other disease that I was really
17 concerned about -- in private practice, I practiced in
18 Greeley and Gunnison, and we did a lot of dairy work,
19 did a lot of cows at Les Hardesty's dairy through the
20 years, and other dairies, but I could see TB was
21 winning the battle. It's pretty obvious it is making a
22 resurgence.

23 The issue that I really wanted to focus on is
24 that in any disease trace-back, you've got to have a
25 tag. That has been brought out here very well by a lot

1 of different people. I still have confidence in the
2 system that we have used with metal tags and ranch tags
3 and brands.

4 When we had TB, Rick Wadert's brand system
5 was the star of the show in that tracing. We had a
6 TB bull that had started down in Texas, and Carl
7 Heckendorf was leading the charge on that. I believe,
8 Carl, in less than 24 hours you had three identified
9 and you had hold orders. The system worked because we
10 had some TB test records and the tags were still in
11 the bulls' ears and we had some brands. But it worked
12 that time. We do lose tags. We lose metal tags. We
13 lose RFID tags. We lose ranch tags. We all know that.

14 At this stage, I -- there was a push in
15 Colorado for mandatory ID, and I guess I'm still not
16 comfortable with that. I still am more supportive that
17 if a person voluntarily wants to do that, like the
18 dairymen and the pork industry want to push their
19 industries forward with that, more power to them.

20 I think the people in America that do not
21 want to be part of that system should not have to be at
22 this point. I just do not have the confidence yet. I
23 saw quite a few technology failures when we were doing
24 our TB testing. We had computers that quit on us. We
25 had long horn cows who would make a big circle, chase

1 our guys over the fence. They banged the wand as they
2 were jumping to get out of the way of the cows. It
3 just happens, but that's an expensive wand. You've got
4 to have a spare or you've got to come up with another
5 plan.

6 There are just some drawbacks that I just
7 don't think are practical for us to be able to push it
8 as a mandatory program right now.

9 Again, I have the highest respect for the
10 animal health officials that are in this room. Many of
11 them are close personal friends of mine, and I want to
12 see them have as easy of a job as they can to help us
13 keep our diseases in control.

14 I very much agree that we've got to keep
15 disease out of the country to every possible extent
16 that we can. I know Dr. Roar. I've worked with him a
17 long time. He's doing everything he can to keep
18 disease out of Colorado, along with the rest of the
19 Department of Ag. That's ultimately what I think we
20 need to be doing.

21 The reality is we do have some disease here
22 that we're going to have to deal with, but at this
23 point I would still not be for a mandatory system. The
24 groups that want to be involved with it and push
25 forward in that, I think that's their right as an

1 American citizen and as a livestock producer.

2 The one thing I would say is that I spent
3 quite a bit of time in South Africa, about a month,
4 touring and looking at their ag industry. It really
5 made me appreciate what we have here in America. You
6 know, South Africa has gone through a lot of changes,
7 but one of the sayings over there is one farmer, one
8 bullet. You can't believe the security systems that
9 these farmers that live out in the free state and
10 western cape and other areas have just to stay alive
11 and to raise their food supply.

12 I guess the God-given rights that we have
13 here in America are valuable and precious, and I'm
14 going to hang on to every one that I can. We need to
15 make sure we're not abrogating those rights that we all
16 have, the reason we live in America.

17 I thank you again. I really want to thank
18 Brian, especially you. It's not easy to sit here and
19 take a lot of negative or push-back, but I appreciate
20 the opportunity for everyone here that's listened, and
21 I look forward to seeing where we end up.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. HOLTON: I will make this short. My name
24 is Marsha Holton. I serve as vice-president to the
25 Colorado Angus Association. I'm a small producer, and

1 I'm also a registered nurse.

2 I would like to talk just briefly from a
3 registered nurse standpoint. We're going to have
4 disease no matter what, as nurses and working in a
5 hospital. Here in Fort Collins, it's highly regulated.
6 We manage disease pretty well. We manage TB very well.
7 We are required to get TB tests.

8 I guess what I'm trying to say is that to
9 mandate this is not right. We are in America. I like
10 what Dr. Maulsby just said. We have a God-given right
11 to make decisions. We live in a free country.

12 I believe that we should keep an eye on
13 disease. That's coming from a health care provider
14 standpoint. As a health care provider, I take care of
15 my cattle. I have a very good relationship with my
16 veterinarian. I think that is what most producers do.

17 I would also like to comment just briefly on
18 the fact that the Angus industry right now is dealing
19 with some lethal defects. I never have seen a breed
20 work so hard to try to work on this. A lot of
21 producers are cutting the heads off of their cattle,
22 very good cattle that are carriers, because they don't
23 want to put it in their programs and to infect other
24 commercial programs. So that is just an example of
25 where we have some really conscientious people in

1 America that know what they're doing.

2 That's all I wanted to say. Thank you.

3 MR. WATERS: I want to thank you again for
4 coming this morning. We are going to take about an
5 hour break for lunch.

6 (Public Comment Session concluded 12:28 p.m.)

7 * * * * *

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

National Court Reporters, Inc.
888.800.9656
C E R T I F I C A T E

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

I, JAMES T. RUSK, a Registered Professional Reporter and a Notary Public of the State of Colorado, appointed to take the public comment portion of the NAIS 2009 Listening Session, do hereby certify that the session was taken by me at 5280 Arena Circle, Suite 100, Loveland, Colorado, on June 1, 2009; that the proceedings were thereafter reduced to typewritten form by means of computer-aided transcription; that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the proceedings at that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal this 5th day of June, 2009.



JAMES T. RUSK, RPR
Registered Professional Reporter

My Commission Expires: 03/04/2013

A	18:21.22 26:10	20:7 25:20	28:16.20 29:8	anybody 31:6	94:1 95:20	72:19	38:3 78:5
abandon 51:12	41:21 69:3	26:4 28:1	29:11.14.20	110:6 116:4	121:25	Barta 49:5.5	92:22 103:8
83:21	86:24 87:23	29:14 36:8	30:5.8.9 31:3.5	anytime 15:9	associations 5:7	based 6:1.6	109:24 114:21
abandoned	additionally	37:17 64:5,11	31:17.20 33:5	anyway 57:18	48:3	79:18.19 94:9	115:19
64:19.20	23:13	64:23 65:16	34:15 36:5	59:3 84:2.20	assure 47:4	basically 24:20	beyond 21:23
Abbott 99:15	address 26:23	81:19 86:8	37:1.15.20	APHIS 18:7.17	assured 26:15	37:16 76:8.12	38:6 48:6 83:6
106:8.10 111:3	38:19 39:25	95:25 111:7	41:10.18 42:11	105:6	112:5	basis 16:8 24:25	91:19
ability 14:8	43:14 45:10	116:13	42:22.24 43:2	apiece 67:24	ATTACH 125:2	bass-ackwards	biased 78:1
28:25 60:16	56:8 58:19	agro-terrorism	43:5.6 44:12	apparently 55:24	attack 25:6	74:19	big 15:2.5 21:2
100:11.18	95:11 98:18	53:25	44:20 45:2	appear 93:10	attempt 70:4	battery 107:15	37:22 53:25
able 4:13 21:17	addressed 13:8	aha 56:14	46:21 50:24	applaud 66:22	attend 113:21	battle 64:11	62:19 65:1.8
28:24 39:11	30:16 44:5	ahead 55:9 72:17	51:7 52:1	applause 28:8	attention 54:18	93:16 118:21	78:3 85:24
52:24 60:19	adequate 22:4	117:11	53:13 56:1.11	apple 45:14	55:20.21	bear 13:17 38:20	86:1 111:10
74:14 78:10	administered	ahold 58:23	56:15.16 57:1	applies 104:4	attitude 39:18	bearing 98:11	116:9.20
112:1 120:7	77:1	aiding 106:1	58:12 59:13.14	apply 47:11	attribute 4:22	beating 19:22	119:25
abolishing 71:12	administers 9:13	ain't 40:3 59:9	61:19 62:4	60:11	auction 67:15	59:15	bigger 57:23
abrogating 39:23	administration	73:2.13	63:13 69:13	appointed 53:6	109:1	Bebo 12:17 21:5	72:16
121:15	7:3 65:4 78:6	air 71:8 86:10	73:10.12.13	124:5	augment 59:25	21:5	biggest 34:9
absentee 61:19	93:16	110:7	74:10.24 75:5	appreciate 16:17	August 116:16	beef 3:7.16 5:5.9	64:16 100:4
absolutely 36:6	admission 6:25	alive 28:7.11	75:22 76:3.19	56:7 70:12	aunts 115:1	15:25 22:2	bill 70:5 114:15
38:9 87:5	advances 94:12	121:10	80:18 82:1.10	79:15 82:13	Australia 4:19	23:15 41:4	billion 87:19.20
absorb 17:5	94:16	alleviate 60:25	83:16 87:3.5.6	97:21 121:5.19	4:21 69:7	42:18 53:3	87:24 103:1.1
104:23 113:9	advancing 51:16	Alliance 4:2	87:10 88:1.5	appreciates	Australia's 47:16	56:3 57:5	billions 21:12
absorbs 3:3	advantage 17:18	allow 5:20 22:21	88:11.23 89:18	115:10	authorities 26:22	63:10 73:7	bird 7:17
absurd 47:22.23	103:18	48:20 49:21	90:21 91:14	approach 26:19	93:11	76:21 79:5.7.8	birds 2:25 3:1.2
absurdity 47:11	adversely 100:20	56:25 59:23	92:3.7.20.24	51:17 77:17.20	authority 23:5	79:10.11 80:8	7:18
abundant 41:8	advisory 53:5	69:15 88:6	93:10.18.21	90:16 104:5	68:19	89:12 108:14	Bishop 66:1
abundantly 2:11	advocate 54:25	allowed 5:13	94:8 95:24	approached 16:8	autos 87:8	beekeeper 67:23	73:16.16
accept 12:12	affect 100:18	20:6 76:17	99:20 102:13	approaches 98:8	availability	bees 67:24	bison 12:25 13:1
104:7 117:11	103:9.10	104:12	102:17 103:7.8	approaching	118:5	beg 83:20 100:14	13:3 14:7
acceptable 39:24	104:18 105:15	allowing 18:25	103:15.18.21	75:4	available 30:1	begin 46:7	15:10.15
67:20 104:12	113:2	94:24	103:22 104:3.4	appropriate 28:4	118:12	beginning 12:14	bit 46:12 74:6
acceptance 89:24	affixed 124:14	allows 5:21 103:7	104:10.16	appropriately	average 102:21	79:18 95:1	86:14 111:7
accepted 97:2	afford 15:2 100:1	alluding 34:10	105:20.23	112:18	avian 7:16	behalf 6:13	121:3
access 65:21 88:7	Afghanistan	altering 71:13	106:1.3 108:7	approved 79:23	awake 28:7	86:17 110:11	black 19:6
112:4	43:19	alternative 70:10	108:9 109:3	archaic 100:10	awarded 17:22	behold 107:21	bless 21:4
accessible 42:10	afraid 72:12.20	altruistically	110:14.21.22	area 19:4 22:22	aware 25:22	beliefs 83:12	blessed 83:25
114:11	89:11	83:19	111:13 112:22	39:12 73:1	39:13 50:10	believe 10:7 21:1	90:1
accidents 87:9	Africa 118:7	ambitious 51:14	113:15 120:10	78:8 91:12.12		21:15 23:2.4	bloated 20:2
accomplish	121:3.6	Amendment	125:4	116:22	B	29:7.25 30:11	blog 4:19
70:18.19	afternoon 23:23	38:25 39:2.23	animals 3:19	areas 36:25	B 21:12 99:15	30:14 35:6.7.7	blood 90:2
accuracy 52:17	46:8	Ament 117:4.9	6:13 7:13 8:4	46:15 56:24	baby 84:1 85:5.5	35:8 41:7.9.12	board 30:22 31:5
72:5 94:10	ag 6:21 42:11	America 21:19	14:1 15:10.19	64:2 76:10	106:19	42:5.7 47:5	36:16 38:4.4
accurate 124:11	48:2 116:17	46:7 76:15	17:21 26:5	78:8 80:21	back 5:2 12:10	61:2 75:24	41:6 45:15
achievable 51:12	120:19 121:4	86:17 106:6	27:15.18.21	121:10	13:23 14:13	81:5.7.15 83:4	boat 47:6
achieve 10:9	age 5:15.16.16	109:14 118:11	29:11 32:19	arena 1:10 58:14	22:17 33:12	88:5 91:1	Bob 88:19
achieved 41:25	80:24	119:20 121:5	34:7 36:14	58:14 124:7	34:14.15 44:2.3	97:15 101:4	bogus 5:8
achieving 87:11	agencies 44:3.15	121:13.16	40:23 50:3.22	argue 32:23 51:3	45:5 63:13.16	103:13 111:22	boisterous 28:1
acknowledge	45:20 81:15	122:9 123:1	60:18 61:4.22	64:1	63:23 73:12.19	119:7 121:8	bolster 27:5
63:20.21 81:17	112:9	American 6:1.5	63:16 74:5.7	arguing 32:9.10	75:8 81:2	122:12	book 63:25
acquire 20:15	agency 18:10.11	6:24 8:15 29:3	74:24 75:6.9	argument 5:6	84:20 100:6	believed 21:24	bookends 104:4
acre 84:16	18:16.17.17	29:13 40:4	81:23 84:12	58:25	108:3.16 116:2	47:9	booking 32:3
acres 84:15.17	21:9.19 91:7	49:2 56:2	85:8.8.9.17	arm 93:20	116:8 117:25	believes 80:14	Boone 99:16
Act 26:15 70:8	agenda 46:15	58:21 89:22	87:7.13 88:15	Armando 12:17	backbone 109:13	111:16	border 68:25
71:8.8.9 81:11	70:16	89:5.14 90:5.8	89:5.14 90:5.8	15:24	backwards 90:17	Bell 55:12	76:3.4.20
action 70:10	agents 48:4	90:12.18.20	90:12.18.20	arose 74:6	backyard 7:24	bells 110:7	92:17
actions 104:24	62:23	91:24 92:1.8	91:24 92:1.8	arrest 63:1	back-tagging	belts 113:11	borders 57:4.6
112:19	aggravating	93:17 94:6	93:17 94:6	articles 58:1	33:10	beneficial 44:10	69:5 92:13.14
actively 48:18	60:25	100:16.19	100:16.19	ashamed 20:20	bad 28:13	beneficiaries	93:17
activist 112:9	aggressively	101:1.8.9.17	101:1.8.9.17	asked 11:15	balance 54:1	2:11	born 30:8 37:23
activities 44:3	27:11	102:2 104:14	102:2 104:14	55:17 90:15	81:4	benefit 2:10.18	56:3 99:21
actual 21:10	ago 36:24 42:19	105:3.19	105:3.19	107:16 117:8	Balkcom 5:25.25	9:4 18:18	borne 13:11
32:17 61:19	53:20 93:6	112:19	112:19	aspect 16:21.22	6:5	22:13.13 50:25	41:21 81:8
adamant 108:21	107:14 108:13	animal's 36:11	animal's 36:11	17:2	ban 70:4	55:22.24 62:18	98:20
adamantly 19:25	114:16	56:10.11	56:10.11	aspects 18:20	banged 120:1	81:5 102:3	bottom 70:16
75:16 82:5	agree 97:14	Anita 66:1.3	Anita 66:1.3	assembly 39:4	bangs 34:1 76:9	104:25	bovine 23:19
Adams 88:21	101:21 120:14	announcement	announcement	assess 65:17	76:11	benefiting 62:11	76:9.13
adapt 105:1	agreement 68:18	89:15	89:15	assessment 76:2	bankrupt 96:9	benefits 2:14	brand 27:16 30:2
adaptable 41:20	69:13	annoyed 55:18	annoyed 55:18	assets 88:3	banks 86:25	26:22 98:21	31:8.9.12.15
add 54:23 105:4	agreements	annually 2:22.24	annually 2:22.24	associated 4:4	barely 47:12	Benjamin 19:18	31:24 33:6
added 16:21.22	10:24 43:23	51:2	51:2	18:19 76:25	98:24	Berry 8:15	56:18 58:1.3
17:2 50:23	70:20 71:15	answer 20:9.12	answer 20:9.12	112:10	barn 32:10.10	best 40:6.7 41:24	60:1.16.17.17
addition 4:3	agricultural 6:20	27:12 93:14	27:12 93:14	Association 6:1.6	34:8 66:9	101:17 116:24	73:10.11 81:20
87:22	6:24 92:19	answers 20:11	answers 20:11	10:17 12:25	barns 36:25	better 4:7 6:25	81:21 95:3
additional 13:22	agriculture 8:14	anti-NAIS	anti-NAIS	13:3 14:7 46:2	60:16.18 72:13	12:11 17:5.6	106:23 107:5.8
	8:15 10:23	114:18	114:18	49:7.10 79:4		28:12 35:4	107:10 108:3

119:4	Burlington 71:21	71:22	cetera 36:25	89:20	116:2.4 120:4	compete 52:25	confident 17:1
branding 106:18	busiest 113:19	Carter 12:16,24	Chad 35:15 41:3	clicking 32:13	comes 14:12	69:19 85:9	confidentiality 14:5
107:2 110:25	business 14:16	12:24	chain 17:3 67:8	Clifford 116:8	15:17 29:10,14	competitive	climatic
111:5	19:17 26:16	case 4:13 6:13	chairman 28:15	climate 94:19	53:13 56:10,11	17:18 94:18	9:13 14:3
brands 107:19	36:13 51:9	30:10 38:23,25	53:7	cloned 6:13	57:1 79:20	competitors	40:20 41:2
119:3,11	58:13 65:8	45:4 48:14	challenges 41:14	close 21:10 44:14	81:2 83:11	112:9	42:14 72:6
Brazil 5:4	68:16 78:7	81:12 87:11	41:17	76:10 86:19	100:5	complete 26:10	81:10 98:9,12
Brazilian 64:17	81:2 83:3	91:2,14	chance 23:10	92:13,14 93:16	comfortable	40:17	98:19 111:19
break 111:7	84:21 89:1	cases 4:12,13	115:10	120:11	119:16	completely 6:16	112:3
116:2 123:5	92:8 104:9	5:14,21 6:13	change 34:2 65:3	closed 68:24	coming 4:16,17	6:17,22 25:15	confined 3:6
breakout 23:22	106:5 115:17	6:14,16 69:4	65:6 93:15,15	closely 9:7	14:24 32:13	25:16 90:9	confinement
99:5	businesses 78:5	94:22 95:5	125:9	closest 30:25	33:17 43:24	98:7	7:11
breed 3:20 48:2	78:10 87:25	casual 39:16	changes 97:23	closing 63:4	55:10 57:12	compliance	confusion 82:2
122:19	112:1	cat 37:6	98:6 121:6	112:25	77:5 93:3	94:23	Congress 39:5,5
breeding 89:6	busy 113:24,24	catastrophe	125:12,13,15	clouded 27:8	96:17 109:10	compliant	82:4 99:6
Brian 33:21	113:24	87:14	changing 98:15	CNN 58:23	113:1 116:14	105:10	112:6 114:13
116:7,21	Buttars 88:18	category 15:11	charge 119:7	coffe 33:2	122:13 123:4	complicated	Congressman
121:18	93:25,25 95:20	Catherine	Charles 61:12	coffin 114:3	Commandment	95:14	108:19
brief 87:15	buy 7:7 67:13,15	125:17,21	charters 71:12	coincidence	39:22	complications	connection 84:9
briefly 50:12	107:20	cats 66:10 85:13	chase 119:25	33:17	comment 53:10	30:15	conquests 70:18
122:2,17	buyers 22:20	85:14,18	cheaper 7:1	collaborate	118:6	compiled 107:17	conscientious
bright 102:23	buying 84:17	cattle 4:11,17,21	cheat 39:20	45:19	commends 28:2	comply 51:8,9	122:25
bring 25:24	byproducts	4:23 5:1,13,20	checking 22:6	collect 60:19	comment 72:22	115:4	conscientiousn...
68:14	108:15	5:22,23 8:3,19	checkpoints 77:4	collecting 36:24	122:17 123:6	component 32:8	56:17
bringing 53:11	C	10:6,17 15:12	checks 72:9	collection 26:12	124:5	95:21	consecutive
91:13	C 124:1,1	16:3 21:18,21	Cherry 106:11	60:16	comments 6:11	components	103:2
brings 108:25	CAFOs 74:25	21:23,25 22:1	106:15,17	collective 88:2	6:12,14,17,18	80:25	consensus 19:5
British 71:1	75:7	22:2.5 23:15	chicken 2:23	college 79:10	7:6 8:13,18	comprehend	48:11,15
broad-based	CAFTA 70:21	29:1 30:2	68:1	80:6 84:4,5	11:15,17 16:17	47:4 113:8	consensus-based
94:25	California 74:3	33:25 34:11	chickens 2:24	89:3	43:9 56:6	compromised	48:10
broilers 2:22,24	call 20:1 44:25	36:8,22,23	7:25 8:2 73:19	Collin 108:19,20	59:22 61:19,20	71:17	consent 48:12,13
broke 70:25	46:12 56:17	37:2,18 46:4	85:12	Collins 122:5	68:9,12 77:13	computer 39:15	consequence
Brother 21:2	82:14 85:11	46:25 48:2	chief 53:19	color 32:10	82:12 87:2	52:16	34:22
Brothers 51:21	107:5 113:6	49:16 51:1	children 3:21	Colorado 1:11	110:13	computers 37:12	consequences
brought 7:7	118:14	59:17,20 61:14	20:14,22 48:7	6:2,6 8:13	commerce 40:20	37:13 39:15	31:18 107:12
118:25	called 8:25 28:16	66:6,11,11	62:3,19,20,25	10:16 11:1,6,8	49:14,22,22	52:13 119:24	112:18
Brown 125:17,21	63:8 73:10	67:5,13,15,19	84:14 89:7,9	11:10 12:5	50:8,14 88:9	computer-aided	Consequently
Bruce 4:1	74:14	67:20 69:2	115:3,7	16:1 19:1,3,12	98:19	124:10	96:12,22
brucellosis 11:21	Callicrate 55:8	72:8,17 74:25	chip 90:12 110:5	19:19 20:14,17	commercial 7:18	concentrate	conservative
22:24 31:25	63:6,7 72:2	75:18 76:16,22	chips 39:15	20:21 23:12	7:19,24 8:1,7	113:8	39:11
33:25 34:13	calling 67:18	77:4 79:7,8,12	choice 52:11 86:1	24:10 25:20,21	commercial	concentration	consider 23:24
100:17	calves 106:19	84:24 92:15	choose 9:20 12:2	28:9,10,11,14	122:24	14:22 15:21	35:12 105:7
BSE 4:12,15,17	Canada 4:10	97:10 98:2	12:7 51:9 83:7	29:3 30:20,24	commingling	88:23	consideration
5:14,21 43:16	5:13 21:18	106:12,20,21	Chris 99:15	35:21 36:13	69:22	concept 111:14	70:12
68:23 69:4,13	Canadian 92:14	107:3 110:25	106:10 111:3,9	41:5,5 45:7	commission	concern 13:13,14	considered 7:25
80:1 92:16	capabilities	115:14 122:15	Chuck 55:7,17	46:1,4,24,24	72:19 124:21	13:18 22:5,25	111:10
114:24	26:12	122:21,22	61:12	49:8 53:4,7,19	commissioner	24:21 50:11	considers 69:1
bucks 73:13	capable 91:5	cattlemen 100:24	circle 1:10	53:22,24 55:13	30:22 45:5	58:20 103:13	consigned 49:16
budget 62:18	103:15 110:21	106:10	119:25 124:7	61:14 62:9	117:4,4,5	111:21 114:17	49:24
buffalo 22:24	cape 121:10	Cattlemen's 79:4	circumstances	63:8,10 71:22	committee 25:23	concerned 5:8	consignors 50:21
76:11	capture 9:23	caught 54:18	90:3	75:17 78:20	commodity	15:8 25:14	consolidation
build 70:13	card 37:11,13	55:20	citizen 25:15	79:3,8,8 82:14	44:23	48:14 69:23	14:22 15:21
building 4:24 8:2	care 22:14 30:2	causes 3:10	48:19 73:18	84:18,23 88:22	common 18:4	73:24 83:13	constantly 22:6
built 85:4 104:8	43:23 59:8	causing 52:24	82:24 121:1	89:13 90:18,22	95:15	113:7 118:17	78:15
bull 107:15 119:6	73:12 78:17	68:2 103:16	citizens 83:18	90:25 91:15	communicate	concerns 10:19	Constitution
bullet 121:8	85:21,22 90:8	cavalier 39:18	89:22	96:18 99:17	3:20 30:10	10:20 13:6	39:2 48:15,16
bulls 107:17,20	92:7 122:13,14	caves 43:19	city 55:14	102:15,16	communication	24:11 29:24	53:21 71:19
107:21,22	122:14	cc 125:21	civics 38:22	109:1,13,16	79:19	50:23 52:19	90:1
108:1 119:11	career 62:24	census 6:20,21	civil 62:20	110:18 116:12	Communications	57:13 60:25	constitutional
bunch 66:13	80:7	107:3 110:25	125:11	119:15 120:18	2:2	61:1,7 83:1	23:5 62:21
burden 13:19	careful 2:9	115:14 122:15	claim 101:3	121:25 124:4,8	communist 110:8	89:17,19 90:16	68:13
17:16 52:10	cares 5:18 89:14	122:21,22	claims 48:14	Coloradoans	110:9	98:18 111:17	constructive
111:24	90:18	CEO 8:24	clarification	90:19	communities	concluded 123:6	51:17
burdensome	Cargill 63:17	certainly 10:19	118:14	Colorado's	65:22	conclusion 30:14	consultants 15:3
52:7	65:14	23:20 52:8	clarity 112:3	105:11	community	88:10 109:9	consume 75:6
Bureau 28:14	Carl 24:5,8	63:16 70:11	class 38:23	combination	93:20 106:15	conclusively 6:15	consumer 2:17
29:3,4 40:12	119:6,8	74:10 75:2	classified 61:18	60:9	106:18	condemn 99:7	5:19 9:23
40:15 41:6	Carrie 5:25 6:5	77:16 79:21	clause 39:3,3	come 14:21	companies 37:11	conditions 3:20	23:24 38:16
96:19 97:4	carriers 5:23	97:17 114:1	clean 37:23	19:21 23:5	37:13 99:24	7:12,13	40:2,4 41:12
100:24 102:9	122:22	certificates 95:3	69:22 71:8,8	29:18 34:14	company 59:19	condo 82:22	83:10 89:11
110:12,20	carries 94:13	certifications	91:13 93:8,20	46:17 47:12	63:8	condone 102:12	consumers 13:14
111:16,22	carry 107:2	27:16	cleansing 65:9,11	48:23 57:3	compared	conference 8:16	13:18 16:25
bureaucracy	carrying 97:15	certified 36:16	clear 2:11 7:21	67:25 79:15	104:22	confidence 23:25	17:6 41:23
18:6,7,22 44:2	Carson 68:8	79:10	42:20 43:1	81:17 91:23,23	compelling 91:20	29:22 40:2	52:10 54:15
71:7		certify 124:6	79:10	100:6 101:16	compensating	54:20 119:1,22	94:14 99:20
			clearly 35:25	101:18 107:13	13:25		

112:2	2:23 3:1,3 10:8	cow/calf 4:2 19:1	date 28:1 49:24	depending	99:20 112:10	disproportiona...	37:3,3 105:3.7
consumer's 3:23	13:11,17 21:9	44:10 55:15,24	125:4,18	117:18	Director 2:2 6:1	104:21	110:25
contagious 106:2	21:11,22 40:17	68:8 71:22	daughter 83:10	depends 37:1	6:5 12:25	disregard 6:17	earlier 27:20
contain 9:8	40:19 41:14,16	75:15 110:16	86:14	deponent 125:8	25:19 35:20	44:2	98:24 100:14
104:19	41:21 44:5	coyote 85:12	daunting 54:1	125:12,13	42:17 79:3	distorted 27:8	117:15
contaminating	45:9 50:19,25	CPPC 102:17	Dave 12:16,24	depopulate	Directors 41:6	distributed	Early 114:14
16:14	51:1,2 54:3	cracks 66:20	116:8	100:12,22	dirty 62:18	86:25	ears 107:17
contamination	55:22,23 58:20	Crain 8:23,23	day 4:20 8:12	depopulation	disagree 6:11	District 81:12	119:11
16:10,13 18:3	67:25 72:14,22	created 44:17	25:2 49:16	100:9	disagreement 9:3	distrust 115:8,13	easier 43:20
40:9 69:24	72:24 92:9	creative 27:24	61:22 72:17	deputy 117:5	9:11	diverse 99:18	105:1
contests 52:25	98:9,20 103:12	credibility 44:18	102:6,11 109:5	describe 89:22	disappointed	diversification	easily 22:15
context 12:1	103:14 104:6	47:14,25 48:2	124:14	design 27:4	65:5	15:19,20	40:21 52:6
continue 23:17	105:3,5 111:18	48:4 72:10	days 46:18 62:23	designed 15:12	disappointing	diversified	east 61:15 64:19
47:18 52:9	111:20 115:16	credible 47:8,9	107:7 117:22	92:5	43:4,12	106:21 113:17	77:9
97:6 99:9	costing 21:13	47:17,23 49:2	dead 59:15 72:9	desk 70:23	disaster 91:6	dividing 39:21	eastern 24:10
continued 81:24	73:13	credit 37:10,13	deal 36:16,17	Despite 7:21	101:23	doable 68:4	39:10 84:17
103:4	costs 2:15 4:4	Creekstone	37:4 54:20	destination	discouraging	Dobler 66:1	easy 114:10
continues 104:7	12:12 17:5	69:12,15 83:15	57:23 71:7	49:18 50:3	11:14	71:21,21	120:12 121:18
111:15	50:23 51:3,5	crew 73:11	74:16 82:11	destroy 3:23	discovered 4:12	Doc 57:9,13,14	eat 38:19 66:13
continuing 15:21	77:1 104:1,25	crisis 45:13	120:22	101:1	discriminate	document 18:18	71:5 75:2
continuously	112:1 114:25	critical 11:12	dealing 54:22	destroyed 47:25	79:24 80:9	documented 7:21	101:10
111:17	cost-effective	81:19 103:4	74:19 91:16	destroying 48:1	discuss 48:11	documents 2:9	eating 3:24
contract 68:17	16:8 51:12	critter 107:5,9	97:10,10	destroys 100:9	discussion 9:16	47:3 48:17,18	echoing 33:18
101:17	council 53:5	Croghan 88:18	122:18	details 9:11	10:12 13:5,9	dog 37:6 85:16	economic 3:13
contradiction	102:16	88:20,21	debacle 47:16	deteriorate 64:19	15:7 39:17	doing 33:4 35:4	10:10 43:11
47:11	counsel 70:7	crowded 8:2,5	100:1	determine 99:1	116:10	67:14 73:4	45:13 54:13
control 7:5,9	counterproduc...	crown 71:1	debate 39:17	devastated 91:10	discussions	96:10 99:7	70:19 94:19,23
8:11 12:3,8	11:2	cry 93:16	53:10 55:1	58:21	10:18 26:24	102:3 107:16	102:20 103:16
14:24 21:21	counters 46:12	CSU 53:4 57:10	decades 48:6	development	disease 3:10 4:18	115:25 119:23	104:16,23
22:3 23:5	Counties 61:16	89:2 101:11	decide 68:22	22:1	7:5,9,12,17	120:17,20	economics 88:25
40:17 57:14	countries 92:15	culture 85:1	89:1	26:11 48:21	8:11 9:9 11:21	123:1	113:15
65:12 70:17,17	100:5,8	current 11:20	decided 6:17	49:2 96:1	14:12 16:13	dollars 19:12	economies 8:8
75:22 101:2,4	country 5:21	29:5 60:1 95:2	117:11	115:22	22:3,23 25:1,1	21:10 45:1	economy 81:6
101:17 103:8	13:2 20:4,5,8	101:25 104:8	decision 117:23	developed 5:12	25:3 42:24	62:15,18,19	102:19
106:1 110:22	23:1 27:6	currently 28:15	decisions 122:11	48:5 82:3	43:2,15,20,22	92:9 114:20	educated 112:16
111:13 112:20	30:18 46:9	29:10 45:18	decisive 93:12	95:23	45:2 47:21	domestic 17:14	education 111:19
116:18,20	57:1 61:16	110:20	Declaration	developing 7:14	49:3 52:1,5	17:16 76:9	112:12
120:13	62:5 63:19	customer 69:16	70:22	18:21 27:10	56:9 57:2,14	103:10,22	educational
controlled 14:10	68:24 70:24	customers 24:1	declined 11:11	38:18	57:16 58:15	106:2	26:18
70:2 114:24	71:18 76:5	69:23	dedicated 27:1	development	59:9 65:10	domestically	effect 12:6 80:20
controlling 78:4	77:5 78:11,20	cut 63:10 98:1	53:8	79:17 116:10	69:6 74:7,24	88:4	effective 9:4 45:6
conversation	78:25 80:4	cutting 122:21	deed 24:18,18	devices 104:10	75:10 79:23	Don 28:14 117:4	88:13 104:18
79:14	82:7 83:21	C-section 83:1	deep 65:10	DHI 95:22	80:1,18,23	117:9	effectively 16:16
conveyance	85:4 89:13,23		114:17	DHIA 94:4	82:1,11 83:14	Donald 24:5	43:14 44:16,19
24:17,21	90:11,20,23		deeply 89:14	DHI-Provo	83:16 87:8,11	door 65:14	103:23 115:20
convicted 63:2	91:2,24 92:1,4		90:8	95:18	88:8 90:17	108:25 109:3	effects 105:25
convince 38:1	92:11,21,23,25		deer 22:24	dictionary 24:15	91:14,22 93:10	Doug 99:15,16	efficient 93:12
convinced	93:13 95:12		defects 122:19	died 99:22	100:15 101:2,4	Dr 38:14 57:11	efficiently 7:1
118:12	101:15 106:12		defense 74:12,14	differ 100:14	101:7,16	120:16 122:10	93:11 111:18
Cook 24:7 33:15	108:23 109:2,6		defer 61:20	difference 63:3	103:21 104:16	Drake 88:19 96:4	effort 26:2,17
33:15 84:4	109:10 113:1		defined 8:9 47:8	differences 7:22	104:20,23	drastically 98:10	44:21,22 95:21
cooperation	120:15 122:11		definitely 67:9	15:17 29:23	105:20 108:25	drawbacks 120:6	efforts 11:1
26:20 115:22	country's 91:22		77:10 84:12	60:5,5	109:4 110:22	dream 85:20	16:13 52:4
cooperative 8:25	92:6 103:9		definition 98:15	differ 15:14	111:13 114:24	drinks 93:6	61:6 77:4
9:22,25 10:24	105:17		definitions 24:14	49:17 54:17	116:18,20	drive 82:24	82:13 93:18
29:20 94:11	county 1:9 61:15		deflect 44:22	63:11 77:18,21	117:13,15,22	110:19 114:3	95:25
cooperatives	62:7 68:8		degree 82:9	96:6 98:6,8,11	118:8,11,16,24	driven 2:15	EID 107:16
10:1	71:22 75:15		88:23,25	107:23 108:23	120:15,18,21	13:23 14:13,24	108:1
coordination	77:8,9 84:18		delay 50:4 58:10	119:1	122:4,6,13	16:20 17:24	eight 70:11 98:7
43:13	88:22 106:11		delegation	differentiate	diseased 3:19	25:8 30:17	eight-point 70:10
copy 70:22 125:2	106:12,15,17		114:14	100:15	21:17 56:14	41:13,13	either 13:19 34:7
125:13,15	couple 38:20		deliver 64:7	differentiation	diseases 3:21	driving 103:25	57:4 79:18
corn 66:13	40:1,13 53:20		72:17	17:19,19	7:15 29:14	drop 114:9	97:4 101:12
corner 91:1	107:4		delivery 57:20	difficult 16:7	31:21 32:5	115:21	107:1
corporate 3:8,12	course 22:14		demands 51:17	34:17 51:8	37:20 57:2	due 92:9	elder 8:14
3:15 65:2,12	55:21 56:10		86:3	98:14	75:22 80:2,9	duly 125:11	electronic 42:13
94:18 109:12	67:10		demonstrated	digest 66:14	80:23 92:16	dynamics 117:19	60:20 61:3
corporations	court 12:20		50:13	diligently 27:3	100:18 103:9	D.C 22:10 97:12	eligible 104:14
2:12 83:4	81:12		denounce 48:25	diminish 75:7	103:15 105:14	108:16 109:12	eliminated 76:6
85:25 86:1	covered 46:14		Denver 62:23	direct 63:9 98:21	106:3 117:12	114:16	76:8,12
correct 27:13	covers 39:2		department 5:12	direction 75:4	120:13	disgusting 42:6	eliminates 12:12
95:13 97:18	cow 3:23 37:5		42:11 81:19	directions 93:15	disincentive	10:11	elk 22:24
correctly 35:18	79:10 85:16,22		116:12,17	directly 9:19	10:11	disorder 103:16	eloquently 2:6
correctness	cows 87:21		120:19	19:10 51:19			embarrassed
95:15	106:13 118:19		departments	59:24 66:15			20:16
cost 2:10,18,21	119:25 120:2		10:23 48:2				embarrassing

83:17 emergencies 88:14 emergency 95:6 emerging 103:22 eminent 75:25 emphasize 60:15 71:2 employee 90:13 employees 50:1 97:11 employment 62:7 enable 9:6 enables 9:14,22 enact 24:20 encephalopathy 23:19 enclosed 125:14 125:15 Enclosures 125:20 encourage 24:15 24:16,17 26:19 54:4 58:4,6,11 77:11 encouraged 67:1 104:13 encourages 11:13 26:7 encouraging 53:10 55:1 encumbered 78:13 Endangered 71:9 endorse 70:9 76:1 endure 113:10 endured 113:10 Enforce 92:17 enforcement 54:6 70:7 76:3 76:5 enforcement's 54:4 engage 89:16 engaged 26:8 English 43:18 enhance 95:5 enhanced 80:15 enjoy 24:2 enormous 50:18 ensure 57:19 80:8 112:7 ensuring 42:13 enter 9:16 72:11 enticement 105:8 entire 3:15 103:17 entirely 95:16 entities 17:3 18:9 entity 42:9 90:4 envision 36:24 epidemic 3:10,21 epidemiologist 116:22 epidemiology 36:17 74:4 equally 41:22 equine 88:24 equipment 87:24 era 88:12 eradicate 4:17 92:16 103:9 eradicating 52:1	eradication 22:23 106:2 110:22 erected 71:3 Ernie 85:14 error 34:6,7 errors 35:11 eschew 39:14 especially 51:24 76:4 115:14 121:18 essential 41:20 87:10 essentially 3:12 establish 50:20 70:24 103:6 established 70:6 establishment 39:2,6 et 36:25 European 80:1 evaluation 64:25 Evelyn 45:24 51:20 evening 24:3 event 88:8 100:13 103:21 114:24 events 31:20 115:4 everybody 28:6 36:20 60:22 88:20 evidence 47:13 47:15 91:20,21 exactly 71:6,14 example 7:16 11:6,19 36:19 57:20 122:24 examples 2:21 43:15 exception 76:10 excessive 78:13 executive 12:25 42:17 49:5 79:3 exemption 26:13 exercise 39:3 exhibitors 11:7 11:10 exist 74:8 existence 74:21 100:4 existing 16:15 41:17 49:1 59:25 60:14,16 80:14,23 114:10 115:19 115:23 exists 43:14 112:24 expand 11:23 expanding 11:20 11:24 expecting 2:3 expense 111:21 114:2 expensive 44:13 51:7 120:3 experience 21:11 54:8 91:9 experts 27:3 Expires 124:21 exploit 62:18 exploiting 62:3 export 56:2 64:5	69:11,16 72:23 86:22 97:25 99:25 114:23 exported 22:19 102:25 exporter 5:5,9 37:22 exporters 29:15 exporting 63:18 exports 22:12,12 69:21 99:24 102:24 103:3 exposed 103:24 105:19 expressed 10:19 114:16 expressly 68:18 extension 48:4 53:5 62:8 extent 120:15 extrapolated 27:8 extravagant 4:5 extremely 66:6 67:17 eye 122:12 <hr/> F F 124:1 FAA 62:5 face 38:12 41:14 faced 57:22 faces 8:6 facets 95:10 facilitate 54:13 63:18 95:1,5 facilitates 42:12 facilities 16:11 17:4 92:24 facility 23:8 facing 91:22 115:21 fact 4:21,22 6:9 13:17 14:19 28:19 30:4,7 44:1 58:3 65:18 74:1,23 80:10 92:13 97:21 100:16 115:7 122:18 factory 3:11,17 3:20 facts 2:9 fail 34:5 failure 115:4 failures 119:23 faulty 52:13 favor 70:1 77:15 109:19 FBI 62:22 FDA 44:15 fear 115:14 feasible 89:19 fed 6:14 10:6 15:18,19 66:5 74:25 75:1 federal 21:12 37:10 81:9 90:14 98:13 101:23 111:23 federalism 77:1 federation 10:1 40:12,15 86:18 110:12 fee 9:21,23 feed 36:25 66:7 72:18 77:23	FARFA 7:8 farm 3:11 18:10 18:11,16,19 24:10 28:14 29:3,4 38:18 38:19 39:9,9 40:12,15 41:5 50:22 63:13 66:4 67:2 70:5 84:8,9 85:4 86:9 87:23 93:4 96:19 97:4,9 99:18 99:21 100:24 101:18 102:8 109:23 110:11 110:20 111:16 111:21 113:15 113:18,24 114:4 115:17 farmer 2:25 8:3 38:16 61:18 82:22,25 83:2 90:22 94:2,2 99:19 102:15 109:23,25 121:7 farmers 2:3 6:7 19:17 26:5 27:22 39:12,13 40:5 42:18,21 43:1 46:25 65:21 83:11 86:17 88:10 91:11 92:7,12 111:24 112:17 121:9 farmer's 88:6 farmer/feeder 21:6 farming 39:20 93:19 farms 3:17,20 56:13 64:18 69:12 82:9 83:15 86:15 87:18,19 94:17 94:18,21 100:12 farmsteads 64:20 fast 31:17 faster 7:1 fatally 79:18 father 102:6 fathers 25:12 faulty 52:13 favor 70:1 77:15 109:19 FBI 62:22 FDA 44:15 fear 115:14 feasible 89:19 fed 6:14 10:6 15:18,19 66:5 74:25 75:1 federal 21:12 37:10 81:9 90:14 98:13 101:23 111:23 federalism 77:1 federation 10:1 40:12,15 86:18 110:12 fee 9:21,23 feed 36:25 66:7 72:18 77:23	feeder 76:16 80:7 feeding 79:12 87:1 feedlot 8:4 10:5 44:11 64:16 66:11 feedlots 60:8 68:3 feel 3:12 13:8 14:5 78:12 82:14 83:13 87:16 111:11 felt 28:22 53:16 104:17 female 34:1 fence 30:9 120:1 fever 5:23 fewer 2:21 FFA 20:18 115:4 field 24:21,23 74:9 fields 101:19 fifth 8:19 46:4 59:17 110:16 fighting 7:8 32:7 102:7,9 figure 22:21 98:24 filed 125:6,10,17 125:18 finally 8:18 15:6 23:2 99:1 112:17 financial 81:1,2 98:21 111:24 financially 77:24 find 32:12,15 34:19 35:2 48:15,16 63:1 67:16,18 73:11 finding 75:9 fine 34:24 57:8 57:11 107:10 108:11,13 finished 106:18 fire 32:11 fired 25:16 65:20 65:23 firewalls 76:21 first 2:3 13:10 17:10 23:9 33:20 38:25 39:1,23 42:20 42:25 47:2 55:22 56:25 57:20 68:23 73:19,24 74:12 80:17 92:13 109:7 116:23 117:2 fit 66:17,19 71:19 fits 52:7 66:19 five 12:16 35:14 45:24 55:6 65:25 75:11 79:11 82:17 88:17 98:6 107:7,7 108:17 fix 33:8 91:18 fixed 3:22 flawed 5:3,17 79:18 91:19 fledgling 53:8 flew 64:15,17,20 Flexibility 81:20	flexible 41:17 flirting 75:25 flocks 7:19 flu 7:17 Flu 75:23,25 76:6 focal 60:19 focus 16:12 32:19,20 51:11 87:2 89:6 117:13 118:23 FOIA 42:8 folks 15:3,4,10 78:1 108:5,9 108:24 follow 59:3 following 71:24 food 2:5,14,16 13:12,15,17 14:20 15:22 16:6,7,14 17:11 36:6 41:8 42:4,24 43:3 44:17,21 44:22 45:11,11 47:22 52:2 54:13 63:22 64:2,7,7,14 65:19,19 66:22 66:23,24,24 67:8 73:22,23 74:10 80:19 82:3 83:8,11 83:12 86:25 90:11 91:13,22 92:6,10 93:2,9 93:21 102:8 121:11 foods 17:11 63:8 food-borne 44:16 82:6 93:1 foot 80:1 105:15 108:25 109:4 117:13,14,21 118:8,9,10 force 51:6 110:7 forcing 47:18 83:3 90:11 forefathers 90:2 foregoing 124:11 foreign 3:19 9:8 37:19 56:3 69:23 88:4 92:15 103:14 103:22 106:2 foremost 80:17 forget 16:3 73:2 102:6 forgetting 54:10 Fork 82:22 form 58:7 99:4,5 104:12 114:8 124:9 formal 13:4 formed 28:18 former 25:6 forms 71:13 110:23 formulate 58:6 113:3 fornicate 39:20 Fort 122:5 forth 23:3 56:14 fortunate 107:14 forward 7:7	10:25 11:12 13:9 21:9 23:21 47:24 94:25 119:19 120:25 121:21 foul 46:12 found 7:17,19 18:1 43:18 109:7 Foundation 53:6 founded 10:1 founders 70:25 founding 25:12 four 10:18 62:8 83:25 85:14 86:7 89:7 107:6 108:17 111:16 fourth 14:18 79:4 94:2 99:18 four-hour 82:24 Fowler 109:16 France 117:24 Francis 63:7 64:15 Franklin 19:18 free 3:18 7:25 20:5,25 25:14 39:3,7 59:8,9 59:11,11 69:14 69:17 70:20 71:15,20 78:25 82:14 121:9 122:11 freedom 25:13 26:14 39:3,4 46:9 59:8,9,11 81:11 85:4 Freemont 61:15 frequency 50:6 50:12 frequently 59:23 fresh 76:4 86:10 friendly 41:19 friends 120:11 front 36:11 fruit 93:6 fruits 64:3 frustrating 34:20 95:14 frustration 32:22 frustrations 32:6 FSA 18:18 fully 112:12 functioning 27:11 functions 53:16 fund 10:2 99:23 fundamentally 71:13 funding 13:20 26:10 98:18 111:22 114:13 funds 18:21 26:20 further 28:3 104:6 future 31:20 62:4 62:6 68:21 82:15 100:7 <hr/> G gain 77:24 garner 10:25	GAT 70:20 gate 38:12 47:21 63:13,16 general 47:13,14 57:17 75:3 86:16 96:9 generation 8:19 46:4 59:17 79:4 94:2 99:18 110:16 generations 2:13 84:24 genesis 56:9 genetics 94:12 gentleman 16:17 108:12 109:16 gentlemen 55:10 geographical 56:4 George 85:14 Gerald 75:11,14 getting 13:22 15:10 19:22 27:23 38:8 72:20 96:16 108:21 113:23 Gilbert 24:5,8,8 girl 55:14 84:3 85:1 give 11:19 25:13 38:22 59:1 71:7,20 87:15 90:3 106:20 113:21 given 63:1 125:11 gives 56:3 114:6 giving 56:7 115:9 glad 116:11 118:5 global 71:9 94:19 globalists 70:18 go 5:6 18:16,17 22:21 34:11 45:15 55:9 60:18 61:25 63:2 65:10 67:8,15 71:10 73:5 81:13 82:4 98:5 108:19 117:11 goal 117:15 God 21:4 63:4 83:25 90:1 God-given 121:12 122:10 goes 55:23,24 73:13 90:17 114:4 going 3:22 4:5 14:13,15,16 17:9 18:12 20:12 22:18 24:13 25:3,5,8 34:7 36:3 37:4 37:8 38:19 40:3,4,18 48:10 53:17 58:3 61:4,20 61:23,24 62:13 63:23 64:13 72:11,13,13,15 72:16,19,25 73:2,2,5,6 74:19 77:20 78:9 82:10
---	--	---	---	---	--	--	---

96:9,24 99:2,4 99:6 101:13 102:2 109:5,8 110:5 113:24 117:25 120:22 121:14 122:3 123:4	97:20,23 111:21 115:11 greater 81:6 104:25 greatest 52:5 103:13 Greeley 64:19 118:18 green 110:18 grew 24:9 39:9 Griffin 51:21 grocers 41:22 ground 14:14 37:18,19,19 group 38:4 48:21 91:4 99:14 104:12 108:22 groups 8:9 10:22 11:19 14:7 19:9 23:22 68:1 104:14 112:9 120:24 grow 86:10 102:8 growers 10:17 46:25 61:14 62:1 75:18 growing 39:10 guess 28:13 37:4 64:4 110:10 113:7 119:15 121:12 122:8 Gunnison 118:18 guns 15:2 guy 31:3 guys 40:3,5 73:4 73:6 84:2 107:11 116:9,9 116:14 120:1 guy's 33:1	29:10 30:7 60:14 happens 40:9 59:10 106:11 120:3 harass 71:5 hard 5:11 30:9 67:17 122:20 Hardesty 82:19 86:13,14 Hardesty's 118:19 hard-working 116:23 harm 55:3 92:12 harmful 44:9,9 Harold 113:17 Harvey 55:6 59:16,16 hate 25:6 haunt 100:6 Haynes 35:15,19 35:20 64:10 head 3:3,3,4,5,7 3:8,9,9 66:6 102:22 107:25 heads 122:21 health 5:19 8:1 9:7 22:6,7,8 26:4,21 27:3,5 27:16,21 29:21 30:2 31:8 33:5 42:11 43:7 54:7 75:5,5 76:23 82:25 83:8,9,20 87:6 90:8,21 92:8,8 92:18 95:3 101:14 103:8 103:22 104:4 106:1 112:10 116:12 120:10 122:13,14 healthier 75:9 healthiest 93:22 healthy 3:24 8:3 13:15 41:7 66:12 74:24 75:2,3 101:1 hear 6:4 36:3,4 78:19 89:17 109:15 114:12 115:11 heard 28:7 39:25 43:17 45:4 54:16 57:7 59:23 61:20 77:13 114:18 115:11 hearing 53:15 73:20 hearings 78:19 heart 8:17 65:12 heavier 8:7 Heckendorf 119:7 hefty 34:24 held 42:9 114:21 Hello 46:3 58:18 77:7 79:2 109:19,19 help 22:8 27:4,5 58:15 81:4 83:19 86:15 92:13 95:6 104:19 111:4	120:12 helped 94:16 102:24 helpful 12:23 helping 91:12 99:23 helps 15:20 68:11 Hendrix 45:25 46:3,3 herd 3:19 4:6 79:10 87:5 90:6 94:1 95:19 107:13 herds 4:16 57:16 76:9,13 92:3 92:17 93:19 95:22 100:20 101:14 103:10 hereunto 124:13 heritage 106:24 hesitate 11:16 hesitation 69:3 Hi 38:14 66:3 83:22 hide 42:4 high 38:23 higher 69:18 78:16 highest 120:9 highly 106:2 122:5 hire 15:2 hired 116:23 117:2 historically 6:12 history 63:23 hither 71:4 hobby 6:20 38:18 67:23 Hock's 114:15 Hoffman 12:18 23:9,12 hog 64:18 69:25 hogs 89:4 hold 113:20 119:9 holding 28:2 103:20 hole 15:16 Holton 121:23,24 home 43:25 homeland 53:23 homeowner 73:18 74:11 homestead 85:3 honestly 61:2 honesty 20:24 honeymoon 84:1 honor 57:25 58:3 58:5 honorable 97:13 97:16,20 hoof 100:16 Hooper 85:15 hope 2:6 10:11 69:6 86:9 107:2 hoped 65:3,6 94:22 hopefully 24:2 54:3 113:3 118:13 hopes 115:13 horn 119:25 horse 47:20	59:15 78:11 89:6 horses 89:5,6 horse's 47:19 hospital 122:5 hour 67:17 123:5 hours 30:6 49:25 57:20 62:23 91:10 107:4,7 107:8 116:1 118:13 119:8 house 67:15 70:3 houses 22:14 Howard 55:7 58:18 Howdy 102:14 hubbub 59:14 huge 19:7,13 100:1 hugely 20:2 Hugo 84:18 human 34:5,7 35:10 76:13 humorous 39:18 59:12 Humphries 82:18,20,21 hundred 114:19 hundreds 8:4 49:17 97:9,11 106:5 hurt 20:3 68:10 husband 38:17 83:23 84:19,22 84:22 110:15 113:17 husbandry 13:24 15:14	25:25 27:20 28:17 36:5 40:21 41:10 42:22 43:5 44:20 53:14 76:19 82:10 87:3,7 88:1,12 88:15 89:18 94:11 96:24,25 97:1,3 102:18 103:7,19 104:10,12,13 104:19 105:4 105:21,23 107:18 108:4 110:14,21,23 111:15 113:16 114:10 115:6 125:4 identified 104:14 119:8 identify 17:20 74:5 103:8 identifying 26:25 32:19 IDing 21:7 ignored 6:16 illnesses 44:17 82:6 93:1 ill-informed 78:1 imagine 52:17 immediate 88:7 immediately 114:9 immigration 76:14 immune 100:19 101:10 impact 3:13 17:25 104:16 104:23 impacted 2:19 impacts 23:19 imperative 112:14 imperfect 50:17 implement 17:14 18:12 26:12 59:25 implementation 51:1 81:18 86:22 92:9 implemented 11:9 42:23,23 60:23 77:25 109:24 implementing 26:3 39:19 45:18 49:14 104:24 105:10 111:20 implore 27:11 import 3:18 5:20 43:20 69:2 importance 23:25 41:9 111:13 important 11:2 12:10 13:8 32:8 37:21,21 49:13 50:8 79:16 81:20 87:17 98:5 106:23 111:9 111:17 importantly	23:15,23 59:25 importation 5:13 5:20,22 76:3 76:15,21 77:5 imported 17:9,13 21:18 43:15 57:1 68:23 69:22 91:24 92:1 93:17 importer 37:22 importers 29:16 importing 17:11 imports 21:21 43:23 57:3,5 92:15 97:25 98:1 impose 2:13 68:22 imposed 60:23 115:5 impossible 113:20 impractical 30:4 improve 2:16 11:4,16 25:25 29:21 74:21 92:20 95:22 99:24 101:9,14 improved 52:21 Improvement 94:1 95:19 improvements 99:9,11 101:25 improving 11:21 93:19 95:24 105:25 inability 44:15 inaccuracies 69:9 inadequate 50:14 incentive 10:10 30:12 86:23 incentives 94:23 incidence 75:23 include 56:22 70:4 includes 39:14 49:7 112:21 including 26:19 27:16 83:9 110:25 incompatible 50:17 incorporate 84:12 Incorporated 51:21 53:8 increase 13:25 29:21,22 77:3 111:25 increased 76:25 111:22 increases 112:2 increasing 40:2 increasingly 16:7 incredibly 66:12 incubation 109:5 Independence 70:23 Independent 10:17 46:25 61:14 75:17 106:10 indicated 95:21 indicates 47:17	indicators 56:4 indirectly 19:10 individual 29:22 42:11 53:12 100:6 116:24 individually 38:12 individuals 23:11,22 54:10 57:11 62:25 industrial 36:7 37:17 64:14,22 65:16 85:24 industries 9:6 14:6 70:1,2 103:6 119:19 industry 9:22,22 10:2 13:7 23:15,16 26:15 26:20 29:8,11 29:12 30:13,17 31:14 41:15,24 42:1 50:19 51:1,16,18 55:16 62:6 69:18 70:17 75:24 78:24 82:9 86:4 87:16 95:10 102:19 103:5 103:17,17 104:6,8,17 105:9,16,20 106:4 108:14 119:18 121:4 122:18 industry's 102:23 industry-driven 28:19,23 inefficiencies 50:19 infect 122:23 infected 7:18 18:2 infecting 103:15 infinite 69:1 infect 21:23 inform 83:19 information 14:5 18:14 25:23 26:11,13,14,16 33:10 37:14 42:7,13 43:13 52:11,17 54:5 81:11,14 88:7 112:8 informed 53:12 53:17 infrastructure 32:20 60:8 81:8 106:1 infringe 70:14 infringement 115:15 initial 4:13 initiated 4:11 10:4 initiatives 80:24 inject 47:19 injected 52:6 injury 6:2 input 26:8 28:4 41:21 90:15 inside 71:19 85:13
--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---

insist 47:18.21 92:5	54:1.2.22 55:1 74:5.18 78:24 91:22	66:8.17 68:11 72:10 77:14 84:8 91:14 95:6 100:2 101:13	93:10 Latin 48:11 Laura 82:18 83:22	life-giving 83:12 limitless 90:23 limits 61:8.9 68:18	111:12 114:6 115:5 121:1 living 8:2 95:12 106:22,24	lower 7:14 low-cost 32:19 Luis 15:25	110:7 market 16:20,21 16:25 17:1.2 17:22,24 30:11 49:23 50:1.15 51:6 58:22 59:8 69:17 86:3 99:25 109:1 114:4 115:18
inspected 66:16 inspection 27:16 31:8.9.12.15 31:24 81:21.21 92:20 95:3	Ivory 35:15 38:14.14	95:6 100:2 101:13 kinds 9:10 54:1 55:1	law 9:14 39:6 54:4.6 61:13 104:13	Lincoln 84:18 line 2:5 19:22 38:11 39:21 59:22 66:18 70:16 74:12.14	lobbyists 109:12 local 22:4.7 38:7 48:4 52:20 67:8 74:20.20 90:23 91:15.16 92:12.23 93:11 93:18.19	lunch 116:2 123:5 lying 31:13 Lynn 66:1 73:16 82:18	marketed 102:22 marketers 13:2 58:15 marketing 17:19 17:23 46:2 49:6.9.11.23 80:19 marketplace 13:22 17:20 markets 36:9 49:7.12.13.18 50:20.23 51:3 51:14 56:3 65:21 69:16 72:23.23 88:3 88:4 103:11 114:23 market's 50:10 market-based 80:24 market-driven 9:1.17 10:3 13:20 16:18 40:16.25 married 55:14 83:24 Marsha 121:24 massive 103:16 material 26:18 46:11 matter 38:10 58:24 79:24 91:10 122:4 Maulsby 57:11 57:14 116:6.15 122:10 McAllister 2:1.1 McGeary 7:7 McIntyre 99:15 mean 56:12 59:3 59:12 67:5.25 85:4.21 means 49:23 124:10 measures 92:16 meat 3:24 9:21 9:24 17:9 22:19 23:16 24:1 45:14 63:8 69:12.22 69:23 76:4 meatpacker 64:17 meats 17:13 52:9 media 78:2 medium-sized 90:22 meet 17:10 meeting 108:19 meetings 61:2 89:15 116:7 meets 51:17 member 20:16 41:5 75:17.17 members 10:7 20:17 40:15
inspections 30:2 30:3 57:5 inspector 56:18 107:5.8 inspectors 92:23 instance 66:13 100:21 instant 42:12 Institute 25:20 insurance 88:2 integrity 20:25 54:20.21 intelligent 90:24 intend 15:8 intended 105:25 112:15 intercept 21:17 interest 40:6.7 54:9 57:17 interested 23:11 75:5 interesting 79:13 interests 65:2 internally 14:9 international 36:9 48:21 103:11 internet 62:24 internship 84:7 intervention 78:25 interview 117:3 117:6 introduction 9:8 intrusion 21:22 68:15 invasion 68:14 invest 45:1.8 invested 87:24 investigation 35:1 investment 43:6 43:7 87:22 invite 46:17 inviting 33:21 35:13 involved 13:5 15:7.8 22:10 22:23 25:24 26:24 42:2 74:10 85:6 113:14 115:16 120:24 involvement 23:18 involves 47:10 involving 29:20 Island 23:7 isolate 4:15.16 Israel 118:9 issuance 14:18 issue 7:8 12:6.13 14:3.11 19:5 22:11 41:11.12 53:10.15 73:24 74:15.22 80:9 81:1.10 118:23 issues 6:16 27:7 44:5 53:25	J JAMES 124:3.18 Japan 69:13.14 Jay 65:25 JBS 63:17 65:14 Jersey 84:3.3.6 85:1 Jim 66:1 71:21 job 31:13 35:4 37:1.5.8 60:12 64:24 65:17 72:2 116:21.21 116:25 117:11 120:12 jobs 36:15 106:6 John 10:16 88:18 116:8.15 joke 21:8 jolts 68:11 Jones 117:5.10 Judith 7:7 jumping 120:2 June 1:8 106:14 124:8.14 125:4 Jungle 63:24.25 jurisdiction 71:16 justify 47:15	king 45:24 51:20 51:20 71:3 Kit 68:7 71:22 kitchen 33:2 kits 69:15 knew 67:18 knocking 108:24 109:2 know 5:4 12:21 16:10 17:11 21:11 24:22.23 25:3.5.9.10.12 30:7 31:16 32:13 36:1.2.2 36:12.17 38:5 40:7 46:6.10 47:3 53:18 54:18 55:15 57:12.13.16 59:5.7 60:10 64:8 65:22 67:5 72:3 73:8 77:20 80:12 81:11 82:23 83:10.11.11 89:12 91:4.8 97:8 98:23 99:21 100:8 102:11 107:3.9 108:5.10.16.20 110:4 115:10 115:25 119:13 120:16 121:6 123:1 knowledge 87:12 known 5:21.22 47:10 116:21 knows 27:9 30:8 Koroulis 46:1.23 46:23	L lacks 47:14 Lakewood 73:17 lamb 3:2 15:25 89:12 land 16:2.2.4 44:9 64:21 84:5.16 87:24 111:8 language 70:6 large 3:3.6 4:6 7:23 14:23 27:22 44:10 60:8 67:10 68:1.3 83:4 91:5 94:17 104:18.22 111:25 114:6 largely 94:10 larger 68:2 78:16 largest 5:5.8 79:11 80:7 106:12 Larimer 1:9 Larry 83:23 86:7 LaSalle 55:13 Lastly 42:3 59:12	93:10 Laura 82:18 83:22 law 9:14 39:6 54:4.6 61:13 104:13 laws 39:5 58:1.4 71:12 lawyers 15:3 lax 76:13.15 layer 7:3 18:5 71:7 layers 18:6 leader 20:16 53:4 59:7 leaders 30:17 leading 77:16 119:7 leads 50:22 learn 53:14 learned 71:24 74:3.4.6 leave 51:9 55:3 58:7 85:23 86:4.6 110:10 leaves 37:5 47:20 leaving 37:1 led 75:23 Lee 24:6 30:21 33:17.23 34:10 116:13 LeEllen 45:25 46:23 left 64:18 107:6 110:5 legislating 39:19 legislation 112:7 Leland 35:15 42:16 66:1 68:7 Les 82:19 86:13 118:19 lesson 38:22 lethal 122:19 let's 42:25 44:11 45:8.10.16 52:3.25 57:14 67:21 68:4 78:24 95:8 99:7.8.10 108:10 level 2:20 16:11 16:12 38:7 41:24 45:20 60:7 80:10 85:10 levels 17:1 18:22 94:17 leveraging 26:20 levied 9:21 Lewis 12:17 18:24.25 liabilities 12:13 liability 5:18 14:13 21:25 44:23 50:24 81:25 111:19 112:20.24 licensed 87:19 licensing 87:8 lie 39:20 life 84:11 89:5 lifestyle 81:4 lifetime 102:8 107:4	111:12 114:6 115:5 121:1 living 8:2 95:12 106:22,24 lobbyists 109:12 local 22:4.7 38:7 48:4 52:20 67:8 74:20.20 90:23 91:15.16 92:12.23 93:11 93:18.19 locate 103:23.24 location 87:12 logic 90:17 long 63:15 64:13 64:22 65:2 88:25 110:17 110:19.23 111:3 116:21 119:25 120:17 longer 25:14 64:21 78:10 89:8 112:19 look 11:13 12:11 23:21 24:15.16 24:17.18 44:1 44:11.12 45:10 45:19 72:17.18 79:25 91:3.18 101:18.24 110:18 114:24 121:21 looked 11:25 looking 40:6 52:3 75:7 80:14 121:4 looks 12:5 24:6 45:25 110:19 Loretta 35:15 38:14 lose 3:14 17:22 59:10 119:12 119:12.13.13 losing 37:5 72:23 72:24 losses 102:25 lost 36:23 37:3 69:21 73:11 102:21 108:1 lot 4:7 8:9 18:10 21:13 34:15 35:4 37:16 46:13.14 53:15 54:16 55:17 56:6 57:8 59:4 60:18 61:16 64:20.20 66:18 67:4.10 68:5 68:11 72:15 73:1 77:13.19 77:19 85:2 94:24 97:12 100:5 101:21 107:21 117:19 118:2.4.18.19 118:25 121:6 121:19 122:20 lots 36:25 love 67:13 73:4.6 97:23 Loveland 1:11 66:5 109:13 124:8 loves 56:16 low 50:6.12 107:21	lower 7:14 low-cost 32:19 Luis 15:25 lunch 116:2 123:5 lying 31:13 Lynn 66:1 73:16 82:18	M maintain 14:4 76:23 77:4 maintained 76:2 98:12 maintaining 18:14 41:7 87:6 maintains 9:13 major 22:25 23:2 33:9 41:14 57:13 95:21 majority 19:7 34:11 50:5 89:10 making 12:2 17:17 62:4.6 105:1 118:21 Malkero 88:18 man 80:5 manage 44:19 78:24 80:16 93:18 122:6.6 managed 82:6.7 management 52:4 94:12 Managing 25:19 mandate 16:24 108:13.14 122:9 mandated 77:1 108:21 mandates 58:12 mandating 58:13 mandatory 9:12 10:10 11:7 12:2.3 17:18 19:15 27:19 33:25 34:2 35:7 51:24 62:4.6.12 75:16 76:1.18 77:2 87:3 88:1 88:11.14 89:8 94:7 96:8 97:3 97:5 98:4.14 99:10 102:17 103:7.18 105:21.24 106:25 119:15 120:8.23 mankind 63:23 manmade 91:6 manner 17:23 39:16 89:23 93:12 manure 66:13 map 25:5 Margaret 82:17 marginalized 47:7 margins 81:3.3 Maria 83:22 Mario 85:15 mark 12:17 21:5 45:25 53:2

50:5 79:7.22 86:17 110:12 110:24 114:14 115:2	mitigate 87:14 mix 52:9 mixed 116:19 model 64:5.22 65:16 95:24 models 64:11 98:10 modern 39:14.22 modified 80:15 mold 11:25 mom 110:4 113:18.22.22 money 9:20 25:8 37:16 38:2 56:23.25 59:10 65:1 92:22 101:13 monitor 9:7 75:21 monitored 111:17 monopoly 2:13 month 106:14.18 121:3 months 5:15.16 53:20 62:23 69:2 78:6 83:24.25 86:7 107:24.25 moot 36:11 morning 12:20 15:24 18:24 23:9 25:18 28:6,9,9,11.13 33:15 35:19 40:1,11 41:3 42:16 46:6.8 46:14,16 53:2 54:16 55:21 63:6 65:6 72:1 72:4 77:14 86:13 88:20 96:16 106:8 110:19 116:7 123:4 Morris 116:8 mortality 57:21 57:24 mother 35:23 106:13 mothers 115:1 motives 83:17 Motors 96:9 mountain 2:2 42:18.21 43:1 46:25 66:9 mouth 80:1 100:17 105:15 108:25 109:4 117:13,14.21 118:8,10,10 move 10:24 11:12 27:17 47:24 49:17 94:24 moved 30:8 85:1 movement 29:1 30:2 49:21 50:7 90:13 movements 44:13 104:3 moves 13:9 30:5 moving 50:2 Muddy 20:2 multiple 105:15 multitude 71:4	multi-national 2:12 myriad 83:5 N NAFTA 70:20 nail 114:3 NAIS 1:3 2:6,14 3:13.23 6:11 6:22 7:22 10:18.22 12:1 12:11 13:4 16:9,21.22 17:21 19:4.6 19:10,15 20:10 21:3 25:15 26:3,8,12,13 26:18.22 27:9 27:12.24 32:7 35:8 40:1 43:12,14 46:17 47:3,14,15,17 47:17,24 48:17 48:25 50:8,11 51:1,13,17,23 51:24 52:7 58:2,22,24 59:5 67:23 68:12 69:12 70:1,10,16 71:6,24 73:20 75:16 76:1 77:3,11,19 78:23 83:2,7 83:21 90:10,16 91:17 92:5,22 93:15 98:4,11 98:12,15,15 100:1,11 103:12 104:2,7 105:2,11 108:21 109:6 109:18,24 110:1,2,7 111:20 112:5,8 114:3,5,8,23 115:7,21 117:7 124:6 125:2 NAIS's 90:16 name 2:1 5:25 6:4 18:25 21:5 24:8 25:18 30:21 35:17,19 41:3 46:2 53:2 59:16 73:16 75:14 77:7 82:20 84:15,21 85:16 86:13 88:21 99:16 109:24 110:15 116:15 121:23 named 85:15 names 85:13,17 Nameth 99:15 109:17 naming 112:21 nation 9:6 41:9 national 1:1 9:4 9:17 10:3,12 12:25 13:3,13 13:18 14:7 17:17 21:7 23:3 25:19 26:25 35:8 36:5,15 37:9	37:15 42:21 43:4 44:19 49:6,10,14 52:18 53:13 58:8 62:9 64:18 72:6 76:10,18 86:18 88:5 89:18 90:6 94:1 95:6 102:13,17 105:10,21 110:14 111:14 113:15 125:4 nationally 114:11 Natrona 61:16 natural 7:13 91:6 nature 25:1 nearby 7:19 nearly 51:2 103:1 105:12 108:9 Nebraska 4:2 36:13 49:8 58:19 106:10 106:11 107:14 109:1 110:11 111:16 112:17 113:14,14,18 114:8 115:2,12 Nebraska's 111:12 necessary 5:6 87:6 neck 47:19 need 7:3 9:3 15:16 18:5 22:16 23:23 28:18 29:7,25 30:16,16 31:19 32:11,18,18,20 33:6 35:6,7,8,8 36:15 38:2,6,7 42:2 44:6 45:10 52:10 56:19 57:25 58:8 59:7 63:16 64:24 65:9,11,16 67:1 71:18 76:25 80:10,17 87:2 88:8 91:17 96:22,23 97:6 99:24 100:21 101:24 107:10 111:17 113:25 114:1 117:17,18 118:13 120:20 121:14 needed 8:10 20:21 27:4 28:22 33:10 52:22 99:1 112:4 117:23 needs 19:5 29:18 30:11,15,16,17 42:8 43:8 51:18 61:6 67:7 95:11 100:10,25 101:7,12 114:13 negative 11:4 121:19 Neighbor 53:7	54:24 55:13 61:13 neighbors 30:3 73:23 106:19 111:4,5 neighbor's 89:12 neither 3:21 97:4 Nephi 55:6 59:16 net 87:20 neuter 85:18 neutral 50:16 104:11 109:20 never 38:24 54:4 95:15 102:6 105:25 122:19 new 35:21 41:18 44:1 51:16 60:22 65:3 70:5 71:4 84:3 84:5,25 88:12 news 40:2 58:23 NIAA 25:23 26:2 26:7,10 27:19 28:2 29:9 niche 17:22 night 52:14 nightmare 108:2 nightmares 69:8 Noecker 35:14 40:11,31 nonexistent 47:16 nonsense 71:9 non-importation 76:5 non-profit 42:10 noon 106:9 normally 104:3 North 49:8 northeastern 46:4 102:15 110:18 northern 94:3 northwest 113:18 nos 77:15 Notarial 124:14 Notary 124:4 notching 111:1 note 79:21 noted 79:22 125:20 notice 125:11 noticed 30:10 notion 90:10 not-for-profit 28:23 NPPC 105:6 nuisance 112:21 number 11:10 12:7 36:10 50:22 97:20,20 108:8 113:6 numbers 4:23 5:1 8:9 20:15 20:21 75:7 85:17 108:1 numerous 49:18 103:14 111:15 nurse 122:1,3 nurses 122:4 nutritional 101:9 nuts 64:3 O	oath 53:20 objections 29:6 observe 39:11 obstacles 16:9 78:14 obvious 118:21 obviously 9:10 74:13 occasionally 70:24 occur 91:15 occurred 69:9 occurs 16:10 114:24 odd 33:17 offer 110:13 offers 2:14 17:18 17:19 office 62:22 70:7 108:20 116:22 officer 49:6 officers 71:5 offices 71:4 114:15 official 46:17 officials 29:21 33:6 42:12 54:12,19 56:12 100:12 103:8 116:12 120:10 oftentimes 30:6 oh 62:1 110:6 Ohio 39:10 OIE 48:19,19,20 48:24 okay 55:9,23 59:2 85:7 109:20 Oklahoma 96:19 96:25 97:4,9 old 64:17 86:7 100:25 older 73:4 oldest 62:14 once 19:18 28:8 48:8 69:7 ones 13:16 40:13 one's 68:13 open 16:25 17:1 39:16 69:5 114:23 opened 69:17 opening 43:9 operate 10:3 63:7 78:10 81:3 86:15 87:25 98:11 111:18 operated 75:20 114:11 operating 88:8 operation 3:6,8 7:18 8:1 42:8 46:18,20 64:18 67:21 68:8 72:3 99:17 113:19,22 operational 98:6 operationally 51:8 operations 2:23 3:6,11,12,15 7:10,11,12 8:7 41:20 53:24 68:16 80:8 102:1 114:7	operator 44:11 operators 51:7 opinion 16:23 17:12 41:16 47:25 59:1 opinions 113:21 opportunity 10:8 10:15 23:17 28:19 39:10 45:23 56:7 57:10 60:12 115:9 121:20 oppose 115:2 opposed 6:10 42:21 75:16 82:5 109:18,21 opposes 114:8 opposing 19:25 75:19 opposite 8:10 opposition 21:7 51:23 option 3:24 69:17 orange 34:1 orchid 96:17,17 order 52:11,18 111:18 orders 59:4 119:9 organic 84:8 114:5 115:18 organization 10:2 28:16,17 28:17,23 53:8 55:2 71:17 79:6 80:11,13 82:12,21 96:15 organizational 26:21 organizations 27:2 48:3 62:17 65:15 74:16 83:18 102:9 organization's 83:17 original 58:1 originally 21:13 originated 80:3 ought 34:23 35:1 59:15 outbreak 7:16 58:21 59:9 75:25 87:12 88:8 91:14 100:13,21 103:21 117:19 117:22 outreach 26:18 26:20 outset 13:5 outside 9:23 69:24 84:18 85:14 101:16 104:3 overall 111:20 overbearing 101:23 overhead 77:1 overregulation 102:10 oversaw 53:23 overshadow 95:15 overview 87:16	overwhelming 115:13 owned 42:9 64:16 owner 7:24 56:10 56:12,16 61:19 68:20 85:20 89:25 owners 7:23 57:22 107:7 ownership 34:3 70:4 81:22 owner/land 24:9 owner/operator 16:1 P packaging 40:8 packer 55:25 70:2,4 packers 4:23 29:15 41:22 52:9 56:2 70:8 packing 17:4 22:14,18 60:9 69:18 82:9 page 125:9 paid 19:10 Palm 23:7 Pam 113:13 paperwork 113:25 parcel 41:11 parks 76:10,11 Parsons 65:25 part 6:19 10:12 10:13,18 23:1 23:2 24:12,12 41:11 58:25 62:8 67:23 66:10 90:6 99:23 97:3,5 97:17 102:4,5 116:9 119:21 partake 6:21 participate 9:19 12:2,7 17:21 89:7 94:7 96:2 102:13 112:23 115:5 participated 10:23 94:4 95:24 participates 78:11 participating 94:6 115:3 participation 11:13 27:24 41:25 105:8 particular 30:1 94:24 112:22 particularly 13:14 14:19,22 22:25 33:21 partners 26:21 42:2 51:16 Partnership 70:21 parts 51:13 pass 16:24 17:6 109:8 112:1,7 passed 91:11 passion 23:12,13
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

62:10 111:6 pastured 7:12 pastures 7:14 8:3 37:20 pasture-based 7:10 pathologist 74:2 Patrol 53:19 pay 2:25 3:5.6.15 13:25 22:20 51:4 64:9 76:19 98:12 111:21 paying 9:19.20 22:15 34:24 63:17 pays 3:4.8.9 peanut 45:12,13 peanuts 93:5 peg 15:15 pen 37:2 penetrate 38:6 pennies 3:15 Pennsylvania 84:16 penny 2:24 3:2.7 pens 8:5 Pentagon 37:12 people 2:4 15:18 19:7.9 24:14 25:12 32:24 36:14 37:15 38:9 39:20 40:13 54:21 60:13 61:1.2.8 63:11 64:8.12 64:12 65:1.7 65:13,19,21 66:18 68:5 71:5 72:9 73:14 74:20.20 74:22 75:2.6.9 76:14 77:23.24 90:11.19.24.25 91:3.4.15 97:13.16.19.21 106:13 108:17 109:20 113:2 113:21 116:25 119:1.20 122:25 percent 3:14 10:6 11:12 79:7 97:1 98:20 105:11 105:12.16 perfect 96:7.11 96:21 99:12 perform 112:15 period 57:2 58:9 107:25 109:5 permanent 109:24 person 19:21 32:25 119:17 personal 48:22 91:8 115:15 120:11 personally 70:9 perspective 7:6.9 77:18 pertaining 42:7 Peter 85:14 Peterson 66:2.3 66:3 108:20 petroleum 67:5	physically 103:24 picked 113:19 picture 35:11 56:12 pieces 32:1 pig 103:15 pilot 17:15 50:13 pimp 62:16 place 16:16 20:10 23:5 27:17 31:22 32:1 33:1.4 45:7.21 59:2.6 60:2.6.3.14.14 74:5 81:12 92:16 95:3 109:7 places 67:9 103:19 plan 10:13 50:11 70:10 80:6 84:21 92:6 98:17 120:5 planning 79:9 plans 43:18 98:5 plant 22:18 93:7 93:21 plants 17:4 23:20 40:8 60:9 92:21.24 93:3 93:9 platforms 98:8 please 6:10 8:18 12:21.22 56:25 58:11 59:23 60:4.24 125:2 pleased 110:13 pleasure 106:9 plus 13:7 31:24 point 2:8 28:20 42:1 49:14 59:12 60:19 117:10 119:22 120:23 pointed 91:25 points 24:24 44:14 49:18 70:11 policies 68:21 policy 40:16 79:22 88:2 political 95:14 politically 95:13 poor 58:25 pop 113:19.22 population 76:13 81:6 92:4 pork 3:4 41:4 53:3 89:12 102:16.19.21 102:24 103:1.2 103:5.12.16 105:9.11.12.16 105:17.20 119:18 portion 106:17 124:5 position 6:15 13:4 17:5.6 117:8 positions 8:17 positive 27:25 Poss 82:18 83:22 83:22.23 possible 47:10.12	67:9 120:15 possibly 5:2 posterior 113:10 potential 87:14 89:19 93:14 potentially 3:18 Potthoff 113:5 113:13 poultry 2:21 7:18 7:24 69:25 89:12 103:6 pounds 87:19 103:1 Powell 52:15 power 48:14 119:19 practical 36:19 46:19.19 100:3 120:7 practice 39:7 100:10.25 116:19.19 118:17 practiced 118:17 practices 104:9 prairies 56:13 preached 101:12 precious 121:13 precisely 8:10 preexisting 57:25 preferably 42:9 preferential 114:6 premise 11:6 12:4.9 17:25 20:15 24:16.20 30:5 32:7.9.16 32:23.25 41:10 56:19 62:4 68:12.17.19.20 72:7 89:9 90:12 115:6 premises 19:22 20:1.22 26:11 52:23 85:10.11 87:7 103:20.23 105:12.12.17 105:18.24 premiums 42:1 preparation 82:8 prepared 88:13 presence 89:23 present 7:11 98:19 presented 11:18 91:21 preserving 50:14 54:10 President 102:16 press 39:4 pretend 21:20 pretty 5:7.11 32:2 33:24 34:24 35:3 46:15 118:21 122:6 prevent 8:10 47:21 57:21 58:15 74:7 87:8.9 preventable 100:17 preventing 115:3 prevention 13:13 42:25 43:2.7 45:2 49:3	57:16 90:17 101:7 previous 13:10 116:18 pre-harvest 104:5 pre-inoculate 57:15 pre-inoculation 57:14 price 14:1 prices 16:25 primarily 2:20 3:10 10:5 11:22 53:14 60:6 80:22 81:22 primary 31:9 55:2 89:5 prior 17:11 34:2 priority 59:5.5 prison 63:2 privacy 42:3 54:3 88:6 112:7 privacy/confid... 41:15 private 20:1.6.6 23:6 26:16 60:21 68:15.16 78:23 81:16 90:6 94:21 95:4 100 116:19 118:17 privately 42:9 proactive 26:19 88:11 probability 115:16 probably 31:5 39:13 40:18 51:13 52:13 53:12 63:22 108:22 problem 4:16 7:10 13:21 15:5 22:15.15 22:25 29:13.17 34:6.7.9 51:25 56:19 57:23 63:15 64:7 66:10 67:14.16 68:3.23.25 74:13 83:5 85:24 91:15.16 99:23 107:17 problems 3:22 14:20 22:1.7.9 29:5 33:8.9 52:24 66:9 69:6 76:11 100:5.6 101:24 115:21 procedure 15:16 125:11 procedures 13:22 15:9.11 15:15 112:13 proceedings 124:9.11 process 14:8 38:17 58:10 84:17 processes 41:18 83:12 processing 14:23	16:11 44:17 45:11 49:23 92:21.24 93:3 93:7.8.20 processor 16:11 45:12 66:16 processors 13:1 44:21.22 106:4 proclaimed 58:2 produce 16:7 36:9 42:4 64:3 64:7 66:24 67:8 85:25 86:2 produced 87:19 92:19 94:14 producer 2:20 3:2.4.4.7.13 4:2.4 5:11 8:6 11:19 14:10.14 15:25 16:5.12 19:1 20:3 22:5 22:13 29:23 40:18,19 41:4 41:24 42:18 44:9.10.23 46:5 52:10 53:3 55:24 59:17 60:6.7 66:4.5.11 68:2 71:22 75:15 76:20 79:5.11 79:24 89:10.13 93:8 98:18 111:9.10 121:1 121:25 producers 2:15 2:21 3:18 4:5 6:21 7:24 9:19 12:7,11 13:1 13:12.16.23 14:4.15.25 15:1 16:24 17:14.16.21 18:3.4 19:3.14 21:23.25 22:2 22:3.25 27:1 29:22 32:12.15 37:18 41:22 43:6.10.10.22 43:25 45:9.13 45:14.15 49:2 51:6 54:14 59:20.21 61:7 61:10 64:6 67:1.10.11.13 68:3 70:1.15 72:14.24 73:1 76:7.7.8.23 79:9 80:2 82:14 85:25 86:18 89:17 94:16 95:12.22 95:23 98:9.13 98:20.22 100:7 100:18 102:16 102:21.24 103:13 104:1 104:18.20.22 105:1.6.7 106:4 108:7.8 110:16 111:12 111:25 112:5.8 112:12.15.22 113:2 114:4 115:14.17	122:16.21 producer-based 96:1 producing 8:19 24:1 73:7 84:24 106:12 product 9:21 16:25 17:23 43:24 76:24 82:8 94:13 production 2:14 2:19 6:8.19 7:2 7:22 41:21 74:11 75:8 79:20 93:21 94:13 105:5 110:24 productive 20:5 94:18 products 5:5 17:12 52:12 58:13.16 74:25 76:4 83:4 86:24 92:19 99:20 profession 62:15 Professional 124:3.19 professionals 54:7 103:23 profit 25:8 64:12 64:12 profitability 3:14 profit-robbing 114:2 program 2:12 5:12 8:9.20 9:13 10:9.10 19:14.25 20:3 21:8.15.22.24 21:25 22:11 23:3 32:4 39:19 40:25 41:17.25 45:17 50:6.9 51:7.10 51:12 61:24 62:12.16 63:3 73:7,10 75:19 76:19 77:2.3 77:11.19.22.25 78:22.23 79:17 80:12.18.19.19 80:21.23 81:5 81:7 82:1.3.10 86:23 93:15 95:1 98:15 101:3.14.23 104:8.15 108:10 111:18 112:14.16.23 114:5.13 115:6 115:8.13 120:8 programs 18:11 18:15 21:13 22:3 26:18 27:17 40:17 43:2.7 44:3 45:2.6.8.20 49:1 74:4 75:21 80:14.15 80:23.24 81:23 87:1 95:4 97:24 101:22 101:25 114:5 114:10 115:4 115:18.18.19	115:23 122:23 122:24 producer 23:21 27:10 118:4 prohibiting 39:7 project 17:15 114:9.12.17 projected 21:9 proliferation 50:17 promote 19:10 26:22 62:16 promoted 64:22 promoting 59:8 68:3 92:22 pronouncing 35:17 proper 37:6.7 68:24 properly 34:21 46:21 78:17 property 12:13 17:25 18:1.2 20:1.6.7 23:6 24:9.12.18 48:22 68:15 85:11 89:25 90:5.7.9 99:19 115:15 proposal 29:6 70:13 73:20 propose 43:13 proposed 19:15 48:13 75:19 proposing 46:19 Prosperity 70:21 prostitute 62:17 protect 27:18 29:8.11.12 31:14 37:12.13 37:14 43:9.10 65:18.19 76:20 83:19 88:6 90:10 92:5.10 92:18 93:9 106:3 protected 112:18 protecting 23:14 49:25 54:14 88:2 protection 112:5 112:11.20.24 protections 14:15 protects 14:4 protein 24:1 proteins 23:16 proud 16:5 42:4 proven 45:1.3.21 52:8 provide 26:17 27:4 28:3 30:12 44:18 52:1 57:15 66:22 70:11 95:11 provided 94:14 111:23 provider 122:13 122:14 providers 54:14 provides 56:1 59:19 providing 26:8 73:21.23 92:23 98:21 105:7	110:21 public 13:14 26:14.23 42:8 66:15 115:4 123:6 124:4.5 purchase 58:13 86:24 purchased 48:8 purpose 58:9 112:13 purposes 104:4 110:25 pursuant 125:11 push 19:13 36:8 73:6 118:2.3 119:14.18 120:7.24 pushed 21:8 95:4 pushes 83:2 pushing 22:11 push-back 121:19 put 14:16 15:10 16:2 17:16 19:16 20:10 21:9.25 23:3 36:10 46:11 52:4.9 55:21 56:24 61:3 62:13 72:7 92:6.15 107:16 115:16 122:23 puts 62:15 putting 5:17 75:8 96:6.16 115:17 p.m. 123:6 P.S. 23:7
--	---	---	--	---	--	--	--

Q

QA 15:3
quality 16:6.7
42:4 73:7 94:9
94:13 101:9
quarantines
92:18 93:18
quest 47:24
question 61:23
62:1 83:16
117:6
questioned
100:11.25
questions 20:10
20:11 27:12
55:17.18
111:16
quick 35:4 88:13
93:12 113:12
quicker 6:25
quickly 3:23 9:8
52:18 98:16
118:12
quit 59:15
119:24
quite 11:8 47:22
75:20 119:23
121:3

R

R 124:1
railroad 4:3
raise 15:18 38:18
84:13 101:8
106:21 107:20
108:7.8 109:18
111:15 121:11

raised 27:12 37:23 43:16 56:3 69:17 89:4.4 109:21 raises 24:11 raising 8:3 15:10 45:9 79:10 ram 78:21 ran 6:14 20:17 ranch 1:9 18:19 20:2 24:10 36:22 37:22.23 38:12 61:15.21 63:7.8 66:4 97:9 107:6 119:2.13 rancher 8:24 37:24 38:16 61:18 77:8 90:22 102:15 ranchers 6:7 19:16 26:5 27:22 69:7 91:12 92:7.12 111:24 112:17 ranches 100:13 ranching 93:20 ranch's 5:18 range 3:18 12:22 79:8 99:19 ranging 7:25 rapidly 32:2 ratifying 71:14 rattlers 19:20 rattlesnake 19:20 reaction 34:14 reactor 34:14 read 4:19 24:13 24:14 40:22 42:5 46:2 47:3 47:4 58:2 61:4 reader 50:12 readiness 57:19 reading 2:10 7:6 109:22 125:8 ready 28:3 51:15 86:9 real 4:9 31:19 38:15.15 48:22 69:21 83:5 87:12 95:9 99:23 103:18 106:9 reality 115:18 120:21 realize 60:4 80:17 115:20 realized 34:20 84:10 really 18:11 20:1 27:9 31:24 42:25 43:8 44:8.22 54:17 54:23 55:15 56:24 57:19 58:4 64:24 65:3.6 68:10 71:23 72:6 83:13 85:22.22 108:21 109:10 117:12 118:16 118:23 121:4 121:17 122:25 reason 15:7 20:9 27:18 40:3	69:21 71:11 75:19 91:18.19 121:16 reasonable 29:17 reasons 70:25 83:5 114:18 reassess 45:18 recall 93:4 receding 82:25 receive 14:1 RECEIVED 125:19 recognize 29:5 29:13.17 43:5 57:25 58:5 67:9 79:16 80:8 110:6 recognized 81:15 105:14 recognizes 15:17 15:19 81:12 recognizing 74:12 recommend 57:4 104:24 recommendation 70:9 recommends 105:6 record 4:8 21:16 29:1 45:3.22 103:2 recording 12:19 records 31:8.8 119:10 red 23:16 24:1 reduce 111:23 reduced 124:9 reducing 40:22 104:25 refer 62:14.16 referred 117:14 reflect 16:21 17:2 regard 52:23 103:12 regarding 9:3 26:24 112:4 Regardless 56:10 region 35:21.21 76:6 100:22 regional 35:20 49:5 62:22 register 12:8 18:15 33:1 90:12 registered 49:12 105:13.16.24 122:1.3 124:3 124:19 registering 85:10 registrar 68:20 registration 11:7 12:4 26:11 32:7 41:11 68:13.17 115:6 regulate 85:20 regulated 122:5 regulation 23:24 29:10 39:17 regulations 14:23 27:15 48:21 68:21 78:13 102:7 rehydrated 117:24	Reid 10:15.16 reinforce 44:6 reinforces 115:8 reintroduction 92:2 reinvent 95:8 reiterate 68:9 81:25 reject 89:21 90:9 related 43:15 81:6 106:5 relationship 18:20 122:15 Relationships 48:5 release 26:14 69:14 released 50:25 relevant 88:7 relied 98:7 religion 39:4.7 remain 26:8 50:8 93:22 94:18 remaining 50:6 58:6 remains 105:17 remembers 22:17 39:1 98:5 99:3 113:9 remind 70:23 reminder 12:19 remove 58:11 removed 70:5 rep 22:8 repair 21:23 48:6 91:20 repeat 35:22 repeatedly 69:8 82:13 repercussion 80:20 repetition 35:23 68:10 report 28:25 30:5 44:12 47:20 57:21 58:10 74:16 90:13 reportable 80:23 reporter 12:20 124:4.19 reporting 28:21 56:9 104:2 represent 6:7 13:1 65:15 93:25 96:16 representative 27:2 representing 49:11 51:20 86:19 96:15.19 represents 10:5 79:6 republic 54:11 requested 125:8 require 17:9 76:16 104:2 required 26:12 47:15 56:4 91:25 94:5 122:7 125:7 requirement 34:8 56:2 76:15 requirements 13:23 105:2	requiring 50:7 68:12 105:3 research 21:11 107:15 118:8 reservations 52:15 reside 61:14 resides 56:11 resigned 116:16 resistance 11:9 resists 74:24 resourceful 90:24 resourcefulness 91:1 resources 90:21 respect 50:11 79:14 111:5 120:9 respected 48:8 respectfully 6:11 respecting 39:6 respond 44:16.19 52:18 response 87:11 88:13 118:9 responses 118:11 responsibility 17:7 31:4 54:11 74:15 80:5 88:12 90:7 responsible 18:14 80:10 83:10 85:19 responsiveness 29:23 rest 55:10 69:18 84:11 120:18 restate 44:6 result 50:16 68:19 resulting 50:18 resurgence 118:22 retail 82:8 retention 35:24 rethink 6:22 retired 53:19 74:1 returned 118:7 reversing 44:11 reviewing 51:2 revolving 65:14 reward 10:8 30:12 rewarded 42:1 RF 50:6.12 RFID 119:13 rich 20:4 Richard 99:15 109:16 Rick 119:4 rid 52:25 ridiculous 61:5.5 right 15:13 31:7 33:17 45:17.19 48:21 57:21 66:18 73:12 78:17 80:12 83:7 84:16 88:6 89:25 94:17 102:5 120:8.25 122:9 122:10 rights 12:13	39:23 48:14.23 54:10 59:14 62:20.21 68:14 68:15 70:14 90:2.3 115:15 121:12.15 Ring 110:7 risk 7:14 52:4 59:10 69:1 risks 52:5 Rivers 79:12 Riverton 51:21 road 105:18 roaming 56:13 Roar 120:16 Roaring 82:22 Roc 102:14 rocks 61:17 Rocky 2:2 42:17 42:21 43:1 46:25 rodeos 78:11 role 53:16 Romsa 24:6 30:21.21 116:13 Roni 55:7.12 108:18 117:14 room 27:14 45:5 47:5 53:13 54:19 57:9 63:12 67:11 82:2 97:19 108:6.8.18 109:18 120:10 rope 46:21 rotating 7:14 rotational 66:7 roughly 13:1 106:13 round 15:15 Roy 49:5 RPR 124:18 ruin 85:20 rules 47:13.15 68:21 78:13 100:9 125:11 run 4:3 33:13 40:25 65:8 78:5.16 99:17 107:22 113:17 running 37:20 rural 17:25 96:17 106:6 Rush 41:4 RUSK 124:3.18 rust 64:19 Rutgers 84:3.5 84:10 Rutledge 102:14 102:14 Rutley 75:12 R-CALF 35:20 47:1 49:1 75:17 91:21.25	27:21 safeguards 59:2 safest 93:22 safety 2:5.16 13:12.18 14:21 36:6 42:24 43:3 45:11 50:1.24 52:2 66:23.24 76:23 80:19 82:3 90:10 sale 34:8 36:25 42:1 49:16.21 49:24 50:2 60:16.18 72:13 72:19 sales 10:6 72:16 salmonella 93:5 San 15:25 Sandhills 58:19 satellites 61:4 satisfied 69:16 saved 114:20 saw 28:18 119:23 saying 19:4.8.11 33:23 47:2 56:14.18 66:19 68:5 108:5 109:3 sayings 121:7 says 6:25 39:1 scale 7:23 8:6.8 14:18 scares 72:7 scattered 109:6 school 38:23 74:2 79:9 84:7 88:24 Schreiber 75:12 75:14.14 science 88:23.24 88:24 scientific 7:21 100:16 scientists 15:3 Scott 8:23 24:6 25:18 scrap 6:22 8:20 77:2 93:15 scrapie 31:25 34:2 scrubbing 65:11 Seal 124:14 search 60:22 searchable 103:19 searching 62:24 seat 113:11 second 14:3 38:21 74:13 Secondly 60:15 92:20 Secretary 45:16 58:20 65:5 secretary's 70:12 sector 2:19 10:5 15:22 44:18 49:11 87:4 95:4.11 sectors 13:6 14:6 14:23 security 25:13 41:13 53:23 66:23.25 70:21 121:8 see 4:6 17:15	18:7.9 24:25 25:4 37:8 46:18 56:14 57:22 58:22 80:2 82:4 83:2 91:17 99:6 109:11 111:25 116:3 118:20 120:12 seeing 121:21 seeking 89:16 seen 27:1 55:25 100:4 110:18 122:19 segment 82:8 segments 102:18 104:17 seized 18:1 sell 22:2 66:15 67:2.3 99:19 sellers 49:17 selling 2:25 67:17.19 sells 16:25 senate 70:3 send 98:2 sends 72:8 sense 44:4 54:22 68:5 69:5 94:24 95:15 sent 71:4 96:15 113:14 117:24 117:25 separated 28:24 separation 32:9 September 98:17 serious 27:23 70:12 93:1 serve 10:2 121:24 served 38:3 92:23 95:8 serves 58:9 service 18:10.11 18:17 54:13 services 18:8 50:21 93:19 serving 65:1.1 session 1:8 6:3 8:16 30:24 31:1 48:9.10 53:11 115:11 123:6 124:6.7 125:2.4 sessions 12:21 19:8 26:8 28:3 109:11 113:20 114:19.21 set 29:1 76:22 124:13 settings 50:15 seven 109:5 sever 109:25 110:1 shame 83:18 shape 4:7 share 13:6.19 54:24 111:22 sharing 42:13 Sharon 88:17.21 Shawcroft 24:6 28:6.14 sheep 8:3 16:3 34:2 37:6.18 sheets 125:10 Sheldon 117:5.10	Sherry 110:15 Shideler 57:9.13 shipment 69:14 shipped 37:23 shirt 96:17 shock 85:1 shoot 107:23 short 22:17 48:7 78:6 82:20 93:14 107:25 121:23 shorter 67:8 show 101:5 shove 4:25 28:10 46:20 101:20 119:5 showed 50:25 68:23 showing 89:6 shows 4:20 78:12 shrink 72:18 shrinkage 49:25 shut 35:1 57:4 113:5 sickness 22:7 side 3:16 sides 79:20 sign 19:21 signature 125:7 125:9 signed 97:2 125:9.11.12.13 signify 89:24 signing 19:25 125:8 signs 22:6 similar 62:14 simple 36:19 92:11 simply 47:22 90:16 Sinclair 63:25 single 31:21 32:16 83:15 sit 24:13 66:12 31:15 32:17 101:24 121:18 sitting 45:5 situation 14:10 14:12.21 31:13 31:15 32:17 37:25 55:14 56:1.8 situations 117:17 117:18 six 5:14 62:7 73:13 108:1 114:16 size 52:7 66:19 79:24 80:2 117:19 skeptical 50:6 slaughter 17:4 34:10.12.13 slaughtered 4:24 slaughterhouse 22:1 34:21.22 34:25 slaughterhouses 34:23 35:3 slept 38:23 slow 72:14 slowed 94:25 slowing 40:20 small 2:14.20 3:5 3:13.17 4:3.4.4 6:20 7:23 8:5.6
---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

8:24 14:25:25 15:4 19:16 22:18 24:10 27:23 52:10 53:3 64:6 66:6 66:10 16 67:1 67:11 68:2 71:18,22 75:8 77:8 78:7,9 79:10 82:25 83:2 89:13 90:22 91:6,9 94:17 99:17 104:18,20 105:1,5 106:17 109:25 111:9 111:25 114:4 115:16 121:25 smaller 68:8 smallest 41:16 80:3 smartest 96:18 Smith 88:18 95:18,18 snail 37:6 Snuffaluphagus 85:16 socialist 19:5 sold 2:22 solely 106:21 solution 10:13 29:17 51:25,25 90:15 91:18 115:21 solutions 25:25 30:12 89:19 93:14 somebody 37:1 67:3,19 son 83:23,25 86:7 102:11 soon 21:19 46:11 84:22 sorry 6:4 35:17 sort 13:19 sorts 69:6 soul 63:5 sound 77:19 sounds 11:3 source 69:23 80:24 101:16 sources 69:24 south 16:1 21:19 49:8 76:14 110:16 118:7 118:11 121:3.6 southeast 19:1 19:19 southeastern 79:5 southwest 113:18 southwestern 59:18 sovereignty 71:17 Soviet 110:7 so-called 70:20 spare 120:4 speak 2:5 10:16 57:12 116:2 speaker 100:14 109:9 speakers 13:11 25:6 46:14 speaking 54:25	86:16 special 70:7 species 15:18 71:9 94:24 104:7,14 105:15 111:2 specific 15:6 104:7 specifically 10:1 speech 39:3 46:9 speed 49:22,22 50:8,14 88:9 98:19 100:11 spend 18:21 38:2 45:1 46:18 56:23 101:13 Spending 62:19 spent 92:22 102:8 107:24 121:2 spoke 8:16 88:3 111:6 spoken 116:4 spokesman 29:9 spongiform 23:19 spot 19:23 102:23 spread 4:6 7:12 25:1,4 27:13 52:6 64:1 93:4 104:19 spreading 7:15 25:3 Springs 25:20 46:24 63:8,10 square 15:15 85:7 106:16 St 63:7 64:15 staff 38:5 staffing 50:23 stage 119:14 stake 31:2 stakeholder 89:21 stakeholders 26:7,15,22 31:1 89:16 stance 50:16 stand 20:25 21:1 51:14 117:7 standard 69:18 standardized 9:4 standards 76:14 76:22 104:8,15 standing 77:24 standpoint 11:22 77:21 100:3 122:3,14 stands 3:13 6:23 28:3 star 119:5 start 8:21 32:3 35:4 47:2 52:3 52:3 55:10 86:21 started 10:22 73:20 119:6 starts 101:8 startup 53:24 state 10:23 11:8 11:10 20:18 21:6 22:3,8 23:13 26:21 29:20,23 31:6 32:15 33:5,16	34:12 35:9 36:12 38:5,11 40:17,25 41:1 41:6,9 42:11 45:7,20 48:2 52:20 53:6,19 53:21,24 54:9 54:19 56:17 58:8 60:2,5,13 60:17,18 62:9 74:16,20 79:11 80:8 81:17,18 81:21 85:10 86:8 88:22 90:20 98:13 103:20 116:15 116:23 117:2 121:9 124:4 stated 21:14 27:20 29:19 52:20 101:21 statement 21:16 states 6:8 8:20 19:3,8,13 26:6 28:16 30:1 32:11,23 33:3 36:13 37:17 43:21 45:8 49:19 53:21 58:3,5,6 59:24 59:24 60:4,6,7 60:7,8,10,13 72:24 75:20 86:18,20 99:5 101:22 102:25 103:6 108:23 114:11 118:3,3 statesmen 8:14 state's 38:3 53:23 state-based 54:21 station 58:24 stay 15:8 58:4 121:10 stays 106:25 steak 22:2 steaks 24:2 steal 39:20 Steamboat 46:24 step 12:10 43:10 steps 92:12 Steven 88:18 95:18 Stevens 35:15 41:3,4 stick 68:4 stimulus 72:9 stock 61:25 Stockyards 70:8 stood 69:19 stop 24:25 25:3,5 38:10,11 45:17 78:23 92:2 114:12,13 stopping 73:21 73:22 story 84:2,20 straight 29:2 straightforward 53:9 54:25 strap 43:25 113:11 strengthen 33:7 stress 40:22 strict 76:2 strictest 93:17	strictly 82:11 Strobel 66:1 68:7 68:7 strong 4:9 20:8 21:7 77:4 strongly 26:17 27:21 43:1,3 77:2 78:18 105:21 struggled 2:13 Stuart 24:6 25:18,19 student-run 84:9 studied 118:10 studies 50:13 study 50:25 100:7 stuff 72:11 stupid 35:25 style 28:9,10 subject 27:15 subjected 71:16 78:15 subjecting 68:19 submission 68:14 submit 112:6 submitted 82:12 112:8 substance 71:6 substantially 105:5 succeeded 48:1 successes 70:13 successful 49:20 75:21 105:9 suffer 29:15 75:10 suffered 102:19 suffers 29:16 31:18 suggest 27:24 29:19 104:1 suggestions 56:21 Suite 1:10 124:7 suits 112:21 Sunflower 84:15 Sunrise 66:4 sunshine 84:12 86:10 supply 13:15 16:6,7,14 17:3 41:8 90:11 91:22 92:6,11 93:2,9,22 121:11 support 5:12 9:1 10:25 15:20 26:13,17 27:19 27:21 29:4 41:15,24 43:3 48:18 51:18 53:20 77:10 80:11 88:14 93:18 95:25 96:1 98:14 102:12 110:22 supported 2:9 supporters 77:22 supporting 37:15 88:11 supportive 117:9 119:16 supports 26:2,3 26:10 43:2	102:17 105:21 110:20 suppose 111:9,10 supposed 34:25 65:18,20 72:7 sure 15:16 36:3 45:16 54:12 55:18 56:6,7 61:8 65:20 78:20 98:1 121:15 surely 22:9 surgeon 36:16 surplus 86:24 surrender 68:13 surrounding 19:13 surveyor 24:9 susceptible 100:16,20 105:19 suspect 34:14 37:24 74:11 77:22 sustainable 8:14 67:4 Suzy 35:14 40:11 swarms 71:4 sweep 10:9 Swenson 35:16 42:16,17 swim 110:1 swine 104:1 105:10 111:1 Sylvester 55:7,7 55:9,12,17 61:12,13 108:18 117:14 system 1:2 4:11 4:14,20 5:2,6 5:10 6:24 7:2 9:2,5,11,18 10:4,22,24,25 11:13,16 12:1 12:8,11 13:12 13:16,20 14:4 16:19 17:13,18 18:12 26:3,25 27:4,11 29:4 29:20 30:13,14 31:22 32:3,7,9 33:3,7,10,23 34:6 35:6,7,9,9 35:10 36:14,15 37:17 42:22 43:5 44:20 49:3,15,20 51:24 52:6,8 52:18 54:5,21 59:13 63:14,22 64:2,14 65:19 69:9 72:11 86:3 88:5 89:18 94:4,6,7 94:9,11 95:2,9 95:23 96:1 99:24 100:1,2 100:19 102:18 103:7,19 104:19 105:10 105:22,23 109:25 110:14 110:21 111:15 113:3 119:2,4 119:9,21 120:23 125:4	systems 4:9 7:22 11:21,23,25,25 12:3 16:15 17:7,10 25:23 33:9 34:4 50:18 52:21 60:1,1,2,11,14 60:17,21,22 74:7,21 95:2 101:10 102:2 121:8 <hr/> T <hr/> T 124:1,1,3,18 table 18:13 tag 32:3,4 36:21 36:23 37:2,6,7 50:12,21 64:5 105:4 107:16 118:25 tagging 50:21 92:1 111:1 tags 31:25 34:1 36:22 37:3,3 40:20 61:3,3 85:18 104:11 105:3,7 107:18 108:4 119:2,2 119:10,12,12 119:13,13 take 2:8 8:17 11:23 14:1 22:14 23:10 24:18 30:1 44:12 45:10 52:16 59:8,11 62:17 72:23 78:17 83:6 102:11 116:5 117:22 121:19 122:14 123:4 124:5 taken 11:17 19:5 35:11 124:7 takes 83:7,8 talk 11:4 12:22 31:2 45:6 53:9 61:24,24 72:14 79:15 80:22 100:23,24 101:19 113:7 122:2 talked 11:20 13:11 14:19 16:18 77:15 87:23 101:12 talking 12:1 31:19 39:8,8 54:2 98:4 tangentially 74:23 tantamounts 39:19 targeted 18:3 78:7 task 54:1 taught 48:7 tax 9:20 19:15,16 19:16 taxes 78:16 taxpayer 99:25 Taylor 35:15,19 40:14 44:7 64:10 75:12 77:7,8	TB 11:20 31:25 34:12 76:12 100:17 117:13 118:20 119:4,6 119:10,24 122:6,7 teach 101:11 techniques 46:21 technologies 50:18 technology 39:14 39:22 41:19 50:13,16 59:19 59:20 61:8,10 98:8 104:11 119:23 tell 30:23 31:14 32:24 39:1 63:12 65:4 84:2,24 96:7 96:14,21 97:8 97:18,19 110:8 telling 36:2 Telly 85:15 temper 102:24 ten 67:15,19 108:23 109:5 tenant 55:2 tenants 53:9 tens 49:15 term 24:15,20 89:22,24 terminate 4:23 terminology 80:12 terms 23:18,24 112:3 terrifying 60:22 territory 49:7 terrorist 43:18 Terry 75:12 79:2 test 22:21 69:13 69:15 83:15 119:10 tested 7:20 34:12 76:16 107:15 testify 18:25 45:23 113:15 testing 22:18 94:11 119:24 tests 33:12 122:7 Texas 7:17 119:6 thank 3:25 8:22 10:14,15 12:15 15:23 18:23,24 21:4 23:7,10 24:4 25:17 28:5 30:19 33:20 35:13 38:13 42:15 45:23 46:22 49:4 53:1 55:5 58:17 61:11 65:24 68:6 73:15 77:6 79:1 82:16 86:5,12,21,23 88:16 93:24 96:3 99:13 106:7 109:10 109:15 112:25 113:4 115:9,24 116:6,7,8,11 121:17,17,22 123:2,3 Thanks 12:23	40:10 95:17 theft 87:9 theirs 117:8 thereof 39:7 thin 49:17 81:3 thing 14:18 17:24 32:22 36:20 43:19 47:9,22 55:22 55:25 66:17 68:24 73:9 79:13,21,21 86:6 96:18 99:11 110:5 117:10 121:2 things 6:25 13:25 24:19,22,23,24 25:2 30:23 33:18 34:19 35:22 36:1,3 38:20 47:12,12 55:20 57:7 71:25 72:14 78:12 80:21 81:3 think 4:10 11:2 12:10,23 16:12 16:19 17:24 18:5,11 23:23 30:4 31:23 32:2,16,18 34:19,22,23,25 35:2,9,9,23 38:7 43:7,17 43:19 45:6 47:6 56:14,18 56:22 57:11 58:25 59:15 63:20,21,23 64:10,24 65:9 65:10,10,16 66:21,23 67:7 68:11 72:11,18 72:20 73:1,13 74:18 75:3 79:14,16,25 85:2 94:22 99:25 108:1,6 109:15,24 118:4 119:20 120:7,19,25 122:16 thinking 73:25 third 14:11 thought 9:17 28:12 46:7,8 55:4 thoughts 33:14 thousands 49:15 106:19 threat 8:1 76:9 threaten 46:10 threatened 76:7 three 4:25,25 10:18 41:14 79:23 83:6 85:13 107:4,8 107:23 119:8 throats 75:22 101:6 throw 72:25 110:1 thrown 33:11 54:17 91:5 ticks 5:23 tie 96:17
---	--	---	---	---	--	---	---

