District Court - Minnesota Siewert v. Xcel Energy

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STATE OF MINNESOTA - COUNTY OF WABASHA DISTRICT COURT - CIVIL DIVISION	
Greg Siewert and	
Harlan Siewert,	
dba Siewert Holsteins,	
Plaintiffs,	
VS.	
Xcel Energy,	
Defendant.	
Case No. C5-04-498	
DEPOSITION OF	
Robert J. Gustafson, Ph.D.	
January 29, 2007	
Columbus, Ohio	
Lead: Charles Bird, Esquire	
Firm: Bird Jacobsen & Stevens	
FINAL	
JANE ROSE REPORTING 1-800-825-3341	

District Court - Minnesota Siewert v. Xcel Energy

Page 2 **APPEARANCES:** CHARLES A. BIRD, Attorney at Law Bird, Jacobsen & Stevens, PC 305 Ironwood Square 300 Third Avenue, SE Rochester, Minnesota 55904 (507) 282-1503 On behalf of Plaintiffs. MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, Attorney at Law Weld, Riley, Prenn & Ricci, SC 3624 Oakwood Hills Parkway P.O. Box 1030 Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54702-1030 (715) 839-7786 On behalf of Defendant. DREW RYBERG, Attorney at Law Ryberg and Happe 1620 Ohm Avenue Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54702 (Via telephone) On behalf of Defendant. - - -

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I N D E X	
EXHIBITS MARKED Exhibit No. 324 205 ("Behavioral Experiments Quantifying Animal Sensitivity to AC and DC Currents)	

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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2		
3	And, thereupon, Exhibit Nos. 304-317 were marked	
4	for purposes of identification.	
5		
6	(Witness sworn.)	
7	MR. BIRD: We've marked some exhibits here,	
8	304 to 317. For the record, on 316 and 317, those two	
9	being the Final Report 316 is the Final Report of	
10	the Science Advisors to the Minnesota Public Utilities	
11	Commission dated July 31, 1998. Counsel have agreed	
12	that all we're going to do is mark that cover page just	
13	to indicate what it is because we all know what the	
14	report is and we all have copies of it, and it's a	
15	document that has 47 pages.	
16	Then Exhibit 317 is the so-called red book.	
17	Actually, it's a United States Department of	
18	Agriculture publication called, "Effects of Electrical	
19	Voltage/Current on Farm Animals: How to Detect and	
20	Remedy Problems," and, again, we're only going to mark	
21	the cover page for the same reasons as noted with	
22	respect to Exhibit 316.	
23	Is that agreeable, counsel?	
24	MR. O'BRIEN: That's correct.	
25		

			Page 7	
1		ROBERT J. GUSTAFSON,		
2	being	by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified,		
3	depos	es and says as follows:		
4		EXAMINATION		
5	BY MF	R. BIRD:		
6	Q.	What is your current status with The Ohio		
7	State	University?		
8	Α.	My current status is I'm Associate Dean for		
9	Unde	rgraduate Education and Student Services in the		
10	Colle	ge of Engineering and a professor of food, ag and		
11	biological engineering.			
12	Q.	What percentage of your time is involved in		
13	the fo	ormer?		
14	A.	Probably 95 percent of my time.		
15	Q.	Are you teaching classes now?		
16	A.	I teach some. Last year I taught three		
17	classe	es. This year I'm probably only teaching one.		
18	Q.	Are you currently teaching a class?		
19	Α.	No.		
20	Q.	Are you engaged at this point in any ongoing	l	
21	resea	arch relative to agricultural engineering?		
22	Α.	No.		
23	Q.	Are you engaged in any research at present		
24	with	respect to the issues of stray voltage?		
25	Α.	No formal research, no.		

		Page 8
1	Q.	When is the last time that you were actually
2	invol	ved formally in stray voltage research?
3	Α.	In a funded research project, probably the
4	last fu	unded project would have been at University of
5	Minne	esota, and I left there in '87.
6	Q.	1987. I know that you've done some writing
7	since	e '87. Has that been in collaboration with others,
8	eithe	r summarizing the research you did previously
9	or	I think as part of the red book you got together
10	with	some other scientists and collaborated on certain
11	sumr	naries; right?
12	Α.	That would be a reasonable characterization.
13	Q.	When is the last time you did any writing
14	and o	outside of litigation, of course in the field of
15	stray	voltage?
16	Α.	Would be the IEEE paper done last summer.
17	lt's m	arked as one of the exhibits.
18	Q.	Is that the response to Zipse's?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	Other than that, when was the last time?
21	Α.	What I'm looking for is the NRAES
22	public	cation, which was in 2003, I think would have been
23	the of	ther.
24		MR. BIRD: We'll mark the cover of this too,
25	if that	's okay.

1 MR. O'BRIEN: Sure. 2 MR. BIRD: Let's do it at a break. I'm 3 going to call that exhibit next, whatever that is. 4 MR. O'BRIEN: 318. 5 MR. BIRD: We'll call it 318. We're marking 6 the cover page of a publication of Natural Resource, 7 Agriculture and Engineering Service. 8 THE WITNESS: Actually, it's the Northeast 9 Regional Agricultural Engineering Service. No. You're 10 right. They did change the name. I stand corrected. 11 Used to be. I stand corrected. 12 BY MR. BIRD: 13 Q. NRAES-149, Stray Voltage in Dairy Farms 14 proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you 15 participated, and it looks like you did what's called a 16 stray voltage overview; right? 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. All right. Have you ever been on the 19 Siewert farm? 20 A. No. 21 Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 22 farm at all before you testify in this case?			Page 9
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 11 Used to be. I stand corrected. 12 BY MR. BIRD: 13 Q. NRAES-149, Stray Voltage in Dairy Farms 14 proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you 15 participated, and it looks like you did what's called a 16 stray voltage overview; right? 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. All right. Have you ever been on the 19 Siewert farm? 20 A. No. 21 Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	9	Regional Agricultural Engineering Service. No. You're	
 BY MR. BIRD: Q. NRAES-149, Stray Voltage in Dairy Farms proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you participated, and it looks like you did what's called a stray voltage overview; right? A. Correct. Q. All right. Have you ever been on the Siewert farm? A. No. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	10	right. They did change the name. I stand corrected.	
 Q. NRAES-149, Stray Voltage in Dairy Farms proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you participated, and it looks like you did what's called a stray voltage overview; right? A. Correct. Q. All right. Have you ever been on the Siewert farm? A. No. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	11	Used to be. I stand corrected.	
 14 proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you 15 participated, and it looks like you did what's called a 16 stray voltage overview; right? 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. All right. Have you ever been on the 19 Siewert farm? 20 A. No. 21 Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	12	BY MR. BIRD:	
 proceedings from April 3-11, 2000, in which you participated, and it looks like you did what's called a stray voltage overview; right? A. Correct. Q. All right. Have you ever been on the Siewert farm? A. No. Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	13	Q. NRAES-149, Stray Voltage in Dairy Farms	
 stray voltage overview; right? A. Correct. Q. All right. Have you ever been on the Siewert farm? A. No. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	14	proceedings from April 9-11, 2003, in which you	
 A. Correct. Q. All right. Have you ever been on the Siewert farm? A. No. Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	15	participated, and it looks like you did what's called a	
 18 Q. All right. Have you ever been on the 19 Siewert farm? 20 A. No. 21 Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	16	stray voltage overview; right?	
19Siewert farm?20A.21Q.21Is it your intention to visit the Siewert	17	A. Correct.	
 A. No. Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert 	18	Q. All right. Have you ever been on the	
21 Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert	19	Siewert farm?	
	20	A. No.	
farm at all before you testify in this case?	21	Q. Is it your intention to visit the Siewert	
	22	farm at all before you testify in this case?	
A. Not unless requested to.	23	A. Not unless requested to.	
24 Q. You don't believe it's necessary for you to	24	Q. You don't believe it's necessary for you to	
visit there in order to render the opinions you're	25	visit there in order to render the opinions you're	

		Page 10
		Tage To
1	intenc	ding to give in this case?
2	Α.	That is correct.
3	Q.	All right. We've talked about the documents
4	you'v	e reviewed, and you've brought those with you.
5	Based	d upon Let's see. Did you have that list? I
6	could	just take a look at, go over that very quickly.
7		MR. O'BRIEN: Let's just mark this.
8		
9		And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 319 was marked
10	for pu	rposes of identification.
11		
12	BY MI	R. BIRD:
13	Q.	Showing you what's marked Exhibit 319. Are
14	those	the documents that you've looked at in this case?
15	Α.	Yes. This is just a summary of the titles
16	on the	e letters that came to me documenting what
17	docum	nents came.
18	Q.	And those are things that were sent to you,
19	not ne	ecessarily that you reviewed in detail; correct?
20	Α.	That is correct.
21	Q.	Those that you've looked at in more detail
22	are th	e exhibits that were a part of the Reilly
23	depos	sition?
24	Α.	That is true.
25	Q.	And what is your reason for being interested

		Page 11
1	in re	viewing those exhibits more than the other
2	docı	uments?
3	Α.	Because they dealt more with the electrical
4	aspe	ects in the case.
5	Q.	Do you know Mr. Reilly?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	Have you met him in the past?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	And have you met him in the context of this
10	type	of litigation?
11	Α.	There and at professional conferences and
12	thing	s like that.
13	Q.	What is your current charge for your
14	serv	ices?
15	Α.	\$120 per hour.
16	Q.	And does that charge vary at all whether
17	it's r	eviewing documents, attending depositions, going
18	to tri	ial?
19	Α.	Excuse me. I usually charge \$1,200 a day
20	for ti	me I spend away from Columbus.
21	Q.	Now, do you have a separate business entity
22	set u	up for this purpose, or is it just run as a sole
23	prop	orietorship?
24	Α.	I do not have a separate business set up for
25	it.	

		Page 12	
1	Q.	The money that you earn, does that go to the	
2	unive	ersity or does it go to you directly?	
3	Α.	Goes to me directly.	
4	Q.	Do you know how much you earn per year?	
5	Α.	It's varied. Last year, I remember it was	
6	unde	r \$1,000. Previous years, it would have been	
7	some	ewhat more than that.	
8	Q.	I'm showing you what we have here; it's	
9	Exhi	bit 310. Take a look at this. Have you seen that	
10	befo	re?	
11	Α.	Yes.	
12	Q.	Okay. Item two requests a bibliography,	
13	list o	r copies of any and all articles, publications,	
14	treat	ises or published documents upon which you've	
15	received or relied in forming any opinions as to		
16	whether electricity was a cause a potential cause of		
17	problems on a dairy farm, including the Siewert Dairy.		
18		Have you gathered that list?	
19	Α.	The list I would rely on from my own	
20	articles are those that are in the vitae statement, and		
21	I think the USDA red book is a good bibliography as		
22	well as the subsequent one done by Dr. Reinemann,		
23	University of Wisconsin. So those are the		
24	biblio	graphies I would rely on.	
25	Q.	When you're saying you're relying on them,	

		Page 13
1	you	believe that those the documents in your own
2	curri	culum vitae represent credible scientific
3	infor	mation
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	upon which experts in your field would
6	norm	nally and typically rely?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	Would the same hold true with respect to the
9	bibli	ography in the red book?
10	Α.	Those are more comprehensive. I'm not sure
11	l wou	Ild say I would rely on all the articles in there.
12	Thos	e are just more comprehensive that I would go to
13	pull c	out relevant articles.
14	Q.	If I were to ask you which articles in the
15	red book you relied upon, would you be able to create	
16	that	list for me? I mean, I can do it now or have you
17	just	spend a little time afterwards and you can send me
18	a list	through Mr. O'Brien.
19	Α.	You're really asking which ones I would view
20	as m	ost pertinent to what our discussion is today.
21	Q.	Yes, and that you felt were credible.
22	Α.	I could do that.
23	Q.	And with regard to Dr. Reinemann's list, can
24	you	do that as well? I brought that list with me.
25	Α.	Okay. Yes, I could do that. So let me be

	Page 14
1	clear. What you'd like is just to know Tell me
2	again what it is that you would like to have.
3	Q. Well, what I'm looking for is a listing of
4	the documents in the bibliography of both the red book
5	and what's the other
6	MR. O'BRIEN: Dr. Reinemann's summary of
7	literature.
8	Q Dr. Reinemann's literature summary that
9	you feel are credible and that you'd rely upon.
10	All right. Then go to item three. And,
11	again, these are items we asked you to bring today.
12	Copies of any personal communications or correspondence
13	you have had with any of the authors of the items
14	listed in number two above, including e-mails, letters,
15	fax, memoranda, or however stored, in the time frame
16	'85 to the present.
17	So what I'm looking for is communications
18	you've had with those persons that you find to be
19	credible when you reviewed this list of materials. You
20	did read this before you came here?
21	A. Yes, I did. I really don't keep personal
22	communications files in that way. The only thing I
23	could think of which, I apologize, I didn't think of
24	before is that I may have some communications
25	relative to the Zipse paper development. I think

			Dama 45
			Page 15
1	that's	about the only ones that I could probably	
2	recov	er at this point in time.	
3	Q.	What you're saying is you don't have any	
4	files ı	relative to any of the papers you've written bac	k
5	and f	orth to the various places that I mean, I just	
6	don't	know how you keep your files, but	
7	Α.	No. I have files of the completed papers,	
8	but I c	don't have other correspondence sorts of things	
9	with p	people that would be behind it.	
10	Q.	You participated, for example, in producing	
11	the U	ISDA red book; right?	
12	Α.	Correct.	
13	Q.	So I'm assuming you had conferences	
14	regar	ding that; correct?	
15	Α.	Correct.	
16	Q.	And I'm just guessing, but I'm suspecting	
17	you h	nad telephone conference calls as well	
18	Α.	Yes, we did.	
19	Q.	and that you were taking notes about	
20	vario	us things. Where are they?	
21	Α.	I have not retained those over time. Once	
22	the document was completed, I didn't try and keep that		
23	sort o	f developmental material.	
24	Q.	You just threw it away?	
25	Α.	Yes.	

		Page 16
1	Q.	Do you keep any personal correspondence over
2	the y	ears on this type of
3	Α.	On these sorts of things, not really.
4	Q.	Well, when you say "Not really," that means
5	you r	night.
6	Α.	I'm sorry. No, I don't have a file of
7	corre	spondence on these things.
8	Q.	And do you have a list of these various
9	resea	arch papers, refereed or not, related to stray
10	volta	ge?
11	Α.	The ones that I've done are cited in my
12	vitae.	
13	Q.	But do you have them laying around in a box
14	or in	a file drawer at your office?
15	Α.	Oh, yes, I have Yes.
16	Q.	You have a stray voltage file?
17	Α.	I have files at home primarily of papers
18	regar	ding stray voltage, yes.
19	Q.	Would it be true then that you don't have
20	any r	notes or records of any sort related to your
21	invol	vement with this publication that we've been
22	refer	ring to as the red book, which is Exhibit 317
23	here	?
24	Α.	I don't think I do. I can certainly check,
25	but I (don't think I do.

	Page 17
1	Q. We'd ask that you check for that. And I'm
2	looking for any type of information, however stored,
3	which means I'm looking for digital data on it as well,
4	e-mails and such.
5	And somehow you did come up with an e-mail
6	here. I don't know where it is, but we marked
7	something that Yeah; it looks like this was an
8	e-mail here, Exhibit 315.
9	A. Correct. That was the e-mail to Mike, yes.
10	Q. And you must have saved that somewhere in
11	your digital file.
12	A. Well, I printed it out at the time, I
13	believe. It probably still is stored in the archive of
14	the e-mail system.
15	Q. And that's what I'm wondering, I mean, if
16	you have if there's any kind of a method you have
17	for saving important e-mails and records.
18	A. Not that's got any organization to it that
19	would be around a particular topic. Plus, the red book
20	one would have been back in '90 late '80s into early
21	'90s. I seriously doubt I'd be able to resurrect any
22	of the e-mail correspondence if we had any at that
23	point in time.
24	Q. Showing you what's marked as Exhibit 312, is
25	that when you were first contacted in connection with

			Page 18
1	this c	case?	
2	Α.	Yes. I believe Mr. O'Brien had contacted me	
3	by ph	one, likely, and this would have been a	
4	confir	mation of that contact.	
5	Q.	And what was the date of that?	
6	Α.	May 26, 2005.	
7	Q.	And at that time what were you asked to do?	?
8	Α.	I was asked to be available primarily for	
9	the el	lectrical aspects, setting perspective on the	
10	resea	rch that's been done, the history and development	t
11	of stra	ay voltage information, and probably,	
12	partic	ularly, the more recent was the Zipse paper or	
13	paper	rs.	
14	Q.	And what you're saying is this "Response to)
15	the E	quipotential Planes, a Figment of the	
16	Imag	ination," Exhibit 305?	
17	Α.	Yes.	
18	Q.	You were asked to get involved in that?	
19	Α.	Right; be prepared to explain or describe	
20	that particular article in particular.		
21		MR. O'BRIEN: I guess I want to clarify	
22	some	thing. It may be the way the question was asked.	
23	Your	article 305 wasn't a response to a request made ir	ו
24	this la	awsuit.	
25		MR. BIRD: You can't testify, can you? I	

		Page 19
1	mean	
2	MR. O'BRIEN: I'm asking him.	
3	MR. BIRD: No, you can't ask him or suggest	
4	answers either, Counsel. I think his answer will	
5	stand.	
6	BY MR. BIRD:	
7	Q. I'm looking at Exhibit 305. When did you	
8	first Well, when was that submitted to IEEE?	
9	A. I'm trying to think. It was presented	
10	I'd have to go back to check dates, but I think it	
11	would have been submitted like in December of '05 or	
12	January '06, something like that, and then presented	
13	later that spring.	
14	Q. All right. It was presented at a time after	
15	you'd been retained on this case for the purpose in	l
16	part of responding to Zipse's article; correct?	
17	A. That may Timing-wise, that may well be	
18	true.	
19	Q. When did you first see the draft of Zipse's	
20	article which is marked here as Exhibit 306?	
21	A. It would have been some months ahead of whe	en
22	I submitted a response. I'd have to go back and, you	
23	know, try and maybe check my calendar or something	to
24	see, but probably about six months ahead of that at	
25	least.	

		Page 20
1	Q.	All right. Now, did you have some
2	colla	boration with LaVerne Stetson on preparing this?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And what was that collaboration?
5	Α.	LaVerne is the second author on the response
6	pape	r.
7	Q.	Who wrote the response?
8	Α.	I wrote the bulk of it. I mean, I wrote it,
9	and t	hen LaVerne contributed assessment to it. I asked
10	some	e other colleagues to contribute ideas as well.
11	Q.	And do you have communication or
12	Α.	I probably do have some of that
13	comr	nunication.
14	Q.	Can you provide me that communication by way
15	of an	y kind of notes or e-mails or other kind of I'm
16	inter	ested in knowing what you have when you first
17	recei	ived a copy of the Zipse paper and any
18	com	munications you had with anybody at IEEE or
19	othe	rwise relative to being invited to respond or
20	coor	dinating the response or drafting the response or
21	finall	ly submitting.
22		Did you attend the meeting where the paper
23	was	presented?
24	Α.	Yes.
25	Q.	What occurred at that time?

		Page 21
1	A.	At the particular session where these papers
2	were	presented There were several papers presented
3	during	g that particular session. I mean, it was like a
4	regula	ar kind of professional technical society
5	techn	ical session or technical paper session.
6	Q.	Well, what happened? Did you listen to
7	Mr. Z	ipse's presentation?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	Do you recall anything that happened at that
10	time?	2
11	Α.	Well, yes. He presented his paper. I
12	prese	nted mine. There was one other presentation or a
13	coupl	e other presentations. Then there was a panel
14	discu	ssion following or a panel time that the audience
15	could	ask questions and make comments as well.
16	Q.	Were you on the panel?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	Who else was on the panel besides yourself?
19	Α.	Mr. Zipse, and I can't remember the name of
20	the pe	erson that presented one of the other papers. I'd
21	have	to look that up.
22	Q.	If you could get me that name of the other
23	perso	on.
24	Α.	Sure.
25	Q.	To your knowledge, does a tape recording or

		Page 22
1	video	otape recording of that exist?
2	Α.	It was videotaped. My understanding is
3	there	is a video of that whole session.
4	Q.	Do you have a copy of that?
5	Α.	I do not have a copy of it.
6	Q.	The video, is that something that was just
7	norm	ally done in the normal course of their business or
8	wast	there special arrangements made to have that
9	video	otaped?
10	Α.	It's my understanding that Mr. Zipse had
11	made	e arrangements to have it videotaped.
12	Q.	Okay. One of the things that we've
13	discu	ussed here today is Exhibit 315. Apparently you
14	had s	some contact with somebody at IEEE about
15	Mr. Z	ipse's paper after it was presented; correct?
16	Α.	Correct.
17	Q.	And then you corresponded with Mike there.
18	ls tha	at Mike O'Brien?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And who is the individual that you
21	conta	acted?
22	Α.	Mr. Bill or William Moylan; and he was part
23	of the	e conference organizing team.
24	Q.	And was that a telephone call that you're
25	refer	ring to or was it e-mail or what was it?

		Page 23
1	A.	l believe it was a telephone call.
2	Q.	Were there any e-mails you had with Mr.
3	Moyl	an?
4	Α.	There may have been prior to the conference
5	just s	ome preparing papers or the paper. I don't
6	believ	ve there were any around this particular at
7	that p	particular time.
8	Q.	Well, obviously, if there are e-mails to
9	Moyl	an regarding Zipse's paper, that's something I've
10	alrea	dy requested. But I'm asking you in particular
11	relate	ed to this exhibit, this inquiry or conversation,
12	com	munication, if you will, that you had, I'd ask you
13	also	to search your records to see if you have any
14	notes	s or e-mails or any other type of data relative to
15	that o	communication. Okay?
16	Α.	Certainly.
17	Q.	All right. Now, what was your purpose in
18	conta	acting Mr. Moylan?
19	Α.	Just to help clarify how IEEE viewed the
20	papers presented at a meeting relative to their	
21	refereed publications.	
22	Q.	And what's the name of their refereed
23	publi	cation?
24	Α.	It's the IEEE Transactions of Industrial and
25	Com	mercial Power Systems.

		Page 24
1	Q.	And IEEE Transactions, is that a separate
2	publi	ication?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	How often does that come out?
5	Α.	l don't know.
6	Q.	If I read this correctly, this fellow
7	indic	ated to you that Mr. Zipse was informed that his
8	subn	nission was not being considered for publication.
9	Α.	That is correct.
10	Q.	And do you know this Mr. Moylan?
11	Α.	l've met Mr. Moylan, yes.
12	Q.	Did you work with him on any committees?
13	Α.	No.
14	Q.	Have any other papers presented in I
15	think	it was May Isn't that when the presentation
16	was -	of '06?
17	Α.	I think that's correct.
18	Q.	Have any other papers that were presented at
19	that t	time since been published in the Transactions?
20	Α.	I don't know. I don't follow that
21	partic	cular IEEE Transactions to know whether they have
22	or no	t.
23	Q.	Do you know whether or not, in fact, at this
24	point	zipse's paper has been published in the
25	Trans	sactions?

		Page 25
1	A.	No.
2	Q.	How would you find that out?
3	Α.	I'd go back and do a search of that
4	partic	ular Transactions.
5	Q.	What's the typical, from the time a paper is
6	prese	ented, if you know I don't know if you're
7	invol	ved at all in this process, but if something is
8	being	g considered for publication, what's the time frame
9	from	initial presentation at a meeting to the time that
10	it act	ually comes out in the Transactions?
11	Α.	I'm speculating a bit because I don't know
12	the IE	EE process in detail, but from the journals I've
13	worke	ed with and have been associated with, a minimum
14	would	d probably be a year.
15	Q.	Okay. Are you currently on the editorial
16	board	d of any peer reviewed publications?
17	Α.	Yes. I'm an associate editor for the
18	Inforr	nation and Electronic/Electrical Systems Division
19	of AS	ABE.
20	Q.	ASA
21	Α.	BE, American Society of Agricultural and
22	Biolo	gical Engineers.
23	Q.	And what's the name of their publication?
24	Α.	They have several, but the principal one
25	would	be the Transactions of ASABE and Applied

		Page 26	
1	Engir	neering.	
2	Q.	The name is called Applied Engineering?	
3	Α.	Yeah. That's a separate journal from the	
4	Trans	sactions.	
5	Q.	Are there any other publications that you do	
6	any e	editorial work?	
7	Α.	Not at this time.	
8	Q.	Have you in the past, let's say, 10 years	
9	been	asked to review submissions from other periodicals	
10	that a	are peer reviewed?	
11	Α.	Yes.	
12	Q.	Can you tell me what those are?	
13	Α.	In the last 10 years, Journal of Dairy	
14	Science, American Society of Engineering Education. I		
15	don't immediately think of any others outside of the		
16	ASAE	3E system I can think of right now.	
17	Q.	Well, I noted that, in reviewing some of	
18	your	prior testimony, you apparently were called upon	
19	to do	some peer review work in connection with the	
20	submission made by Hillman and Graham. Do you recall		
21	that?		
22	Α.	Oh, at that point in time I was actually	
23	divisio	on editor for the IET division of ASA, and so it	
24	was r	ny responsibility to handle or manage the peer	
25	reviev	w of articles coming into that particular	

		Page 27	
1	divisi	on.	
2	Q.	The red book that we have, is that in your	
3	view	a peer reviewed publication?	
4	Α.	No, it is not peer reviewed in the sense of	
5	being	published by a technical professional society.	
6	Q.	Now, you know that there are I'm assuming	
7	you l	know that there's methods that are used by	
8	resea	archers relative to providing credible summaries of	
9	othe	r scientific material.	
10	Α.	Yes.	
11	Q.	Are you familiar with that process?	
12	Α.	Yes. There are Definitely doing review	
13	article	es in the domain is a common practice.	
14	Q.	And isn't one of the criteria to make sure	
15	that protocols have some type of similarity or		
16	unifo	rmity in order that you're going to be merging the	
17	dataʻ	?	
18		MR. O'BRIEN: Object to the form.	
19	Α.	If you're going to develop a summary, you	
20	have to be very careful that you don't mischaracterize		
21	or put things together that don't belong together, if		
22	that's	what you're asking.	
23	Q.	Well, if you're going from raw results with	
24	a sar	nple size of 10 and another one with a sample size	
25	of 20	, but there's different cows and there's different	

	Page 28		
1	time periods and there's, frankly, different things		
2	they're actually testing for, there's different methods		
3	for cow contact, I mean, what does the protocol require		
4	in order to make sure that you're comparing apples to		
5	apples when you're providing a summary?		
6	A. Well, certainly whoever is doing the summary		
7	needs to understand those differences and be aware of		
8	those and cognizant of those as they put the summary		
9	together.		
10	Q. Well, that's for sure. I'm just wondering		
11	if you're aware of any specific protocols that are in		
12	place in the scientific community in order to do that.		
13	I'm talking in general now. There are protocols for		
14	summaries, aren't there?		
15	A. Well, I'm not I'm not sure I could point		
16	to one at this point that says, "This is a protocol for		
17	doing this type of summary of the literature in the		
18	area."		
19	Q. I take it it's your testimony here that the		
20	contents of this red book in your view is credible and		
21	ought to be looked at by the finder of fact in this		
22	case?		
23	A. Yes.		
24	Q. Even though it's not a refereed publication?		
25	A. Yes.		

		Page 29	
1	Q.	So, generally speaking, you don't have a	
2	hard	rule that something has to be peer reviewed in	
3	orde	r to be submitted in a court of law; correct?	
4	Α.	There can be credible materials that are not	
5	peer	reviewed.	
6	Q.	Okay. I'm just going to read to you	
7	som	ething that I think may hit the nail on the head	
8	here	, and I'm just going to ask you if you agree with	
9	it.		
10	Α.	Okay.	
11	Q.	And this is an article from an entirely	
12	different field, but actually has to do with		
13	orthe	odontics.	
14		They're discussing here evidence-based	
15	syst	ematic reviews of literature. "The evidence-based	
16	para	digm has three hierarchical model levels. Model	
17	one	derives its support from the personal experience of	
18	the p	practitioner and is not really evidence based, even	
19	though it is part of the classification." Do you agree		
20	with	that?	
21	Α.	Okay.	
22	Q.	"Evidence-based model two is a combination	
23	of a	clinician's experience and, more importantly, an	
24	eval	uation of the best available research data. Data	
25	gath	ered from studies of samples are considered	

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1	superior to case studies and anecdotal reports.
2	"The third and highest model of
3	evidence-based information, model three, is the
4	systematic review in which an exhaustive search of the
5	literature is performed, and then an expert panel
6	selects only a limited number of worthy studies that
7	are included in a statistical procedure called
8	meta-analysis," which is, in paren, "(a statistical
9	analysis that combines the results of many studies).
10	Systematic reviews are designed not only to identify
11	all relevant information, but also to evaluate the
12	quality of the information and then summarize the
13	results from the strongest studies, i.e. blind
14	prospective longitudinal studies with randomized
15	control trials."
16	Do you agree with that?
17	A. Well, I can certainly see the structure that
18	they're setting up there. If you have the type of data
19	that they're referring to to do a meta-analysis, it
20	certainly would be the highest level of review one
21	could do.
22	Q. Was there a meta-analysis done as described
23	with respect to the red book?
24	A. The meta-analysis that I would characterize
25	there I think is kind of between your level two and

	Page 31		
1	level three in that the protocols of the various		
2	experiments that were done would not allow them to be		
3	statistically combined in the sense of doing one		
4	overall statistical analysis in the way it's described		
5	there, or at least what I think I heard coming out of		
6	that, so I think it would really be kind of a partial		
7	way to the highest level meta-analysis.		
8	Q. Would you be able to go to the bibliography		
9	in the red book and identify for me those limited		
10	number of studies that were done that had the highest		
11	quality and that were considered by you folks in		
12	connection with the graph on page 3-22, graph 3-4?		
13	A. I could certainly identify relevant research		
14	reports or papers, the bibliography thereto, but that		
15	graph also embeds within it the experience of the		
16	authors working on that particular publication and		
17	pulling all that together as well. I'd have to		
18	acknowledge that.		
19	Q. It includes some memory data from the		
20	authors is what you're saying?		
21	A. Or their judgment in how to express all this		
22	into one in one simple chart like that.		
23	Q. The problem I've got with that chart is it's		
24	going to show up in the courtroom as being the gospel		
25	according to you guys, and there has been no		

	Page 32
1	meta-statistical modeling of any of these studies upon
2	which that graph is based; correct?
3	A. Not in a sense of trying to put all the data
4	in one statistical analysis, that is correct.
5	Q. I mean, you are a scientist; right?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And you recognize and realize that what
8	we've got here on this graph is something that's going
9	to be presented in a court of law, and it will be
10	represented to this jury as the collective wisdom of
11	the scientists that prepared that report, you being
12	among them?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. And what I'm saying is, you're going to
15	raise your hand and talk to this jury under oath, and I
16	want to know what you believe to be the foundation in
17	science for what's plotted on that chart. I want not
18	just some guys getting together in the room and saying,
19	"Well, let's make up this chart based upon our
20	collective wisdom." Where is the science that backs
21	this up?
22	A. The science is, I think, in the papers that
23	it's based on, and then it does rely on the judgment of
24	those persons in how to display that material into that
25	chart.

		Page 33
1	Q.	The problem I've got is that you don't have
2	any i	nformation personal on cow response in terms of
3	milk	production, do you?
4	Α.	As far as controlled studies that we've done
5	on m	ilk production over time, no.
6	Q.	Is there anybody that's in the list of
7	autho	ors there that has such experience?
8	Α.	It would be The people at Cornell would
9	have	worked in that milk milking area, as well as
10	the U	SDA people of Beltsville, and then the not
11	necessarily the authors, but the work at Ontario had	
12	milk p	production aspects to it.
13	Q.	All right. So you've identified what;
14	Gore	wit and How do you say that other guy's name?
15	Anes	shansley?
16	Α.	Aneshansley.
17	Q.	Those two had input in this graph; correct?
18	Α.	Their papers, yes.
19	Q.	I'm talking about their mind, what was in
20	their mind from their past experience, because you've	
21	said there's two bases; one is the papers, which I'm	
22	goin	g to have you identify shortly, those that you felt
23	were	the credible scientific papers; and then,
24	seco	ndly, there was some collective judgment, and
25	you'\	ve ruled yourself out of that; and I want to know

		Page 34
1	who tl	hose people were. One was Gorewit, one was
2	Aneshansley, and Lefcourt from Beltsville; correct?	
3	Α.	Correct.
4	Q.	And then who is the guy from Ontario?
5	Α.	I'd have to disagree with your statement I
6	ruled r	nyself out of being part of the process of
7	interpr	eting the data. I'm trying to think May I
8	look at	t the book?
9	Q.	You're referring now to Exhibit What is
10	it?	
11		MR. O'BRIEN: 317.
12	Q.	Yeah, 317, the red book.
13	Α.	The person from New Liskeard College of
14	Agricultural Technology, Paul Gumprich, was a	
15	contrib	putor that dealt with production issues.
16	Q.	He dealt with production issues?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	Isn't Ontario that place where they just
19	passed that new regulation about stray voltage?	
20	Α.	I understand they have some bill pending or
21	something like that. I don't know the details at this	
22	point.	
23	Q.	I thought it actually had passed, but you're
24	saying	g you don't know. Were you asked to contribute to
25	that?	

			Page 35
1	A.	I've had some phone conversation, but	
2	nothi	ng has followed up on that.	
3	Q.	With this fellow?	
4	A.	No. With people from what used to be	
5	Onta	rio Hydro, is now Hydro One, something like that.	
6	Q.	I suppose they're worried about this law	
7	pass	ing up there.	
8	A.	I suspect they are.	
9	Q.	And how about your friend there, that Paul	
10	Gum	prich, have you talked to him about that law u	o
11	there?		
12		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
13	Α.	No.	
14	Q.	Is Gumprich still doing some research?	
15	Α.	l do not know.	
16	Q.	Go ahead. I interrupted you. I apologize	
17	for th	nat.	
18	Α.	Just as a quick review, I think those would	
19	be the principal parties that were involved in doing		
20	some of the research publications that involved		
21	production.		
22	Q.	All right. So it's Gorewit, Aneshansley,	
23	Gum	prich and Lefcourt?	
24	Α.	Yes, and there may have been coauthors on	
25	pape	rs they've done, people at those locations.	

		Page 36	
1	Q.	I understand that, but I'm talking about the	
2	contr	ributors at the meeting, I mean, that contributed	
3	to the	e red book.	
4	Α.	That would be the I think that would be	
5	the se	et.	
6	Q.	All right. So just so we're clear, you	
7	provi	ded me with a statement of how this graph was	
8	creat	ed. It was based, A, on scientific research	
9	studi	es which are included in the bibliography, and	
10	then	by the collective judgment of the scientists	
11	involved, but there were four upon which the group		
12	principally relied for the milk production information;		
13	right	?	
14	Α.	For the research data.	
15	Q.	For the research?	
16	Α.	Yes.	
17	Q.	And for the collective view, I mean their	
18	mind	set, on what that data showed; right?	
19		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
20	Α.	Well, many of these people also have a good	
21	deal of field experience working in the area as well,		
22	so the	eir own judgment is not based solely on the	
23	resea	rch, published research.	
24	Q.	Well, is field experience important and	
25	helpf	ul then, in your view?	

			Page 37
1	A.	Yes.	
2	Q.	And credible opinions can be based upon	
3	field r	research?	
4	A.	That can be an element of developing	
5	credib	ble opinions, yes.	
6	Q.	So, I mean, you know, again, looking at	
7	this, t	the things that I read you, I mean, as you get	
8	down	to anecdotal type information, it becomes less	
9	helpfu	ul from a scientific standpoint.	
10	Α.	Yes.	
11	Q.	And as you raise in terms of credibility and	
12	get u	p to a, you know, meta-statistical model, it	
13	becor	mes better at being predictive of or at least	
14	provi	ng the hypothesis.	
15	Α.	l concur.	
16	Q.	And what you're saying is that your group	
17	did so	omething in between, and you really didn't get	
18	into, f	for purposes of the red book, statistical	
19	mode	eling?	
20	Α.	Not statistical modeling in the way of	
21	trying	to combine data sets together.	
22	Q.	Now, if you would go to the bibliography in	
23	the re	ed book and point out to me those studies that y	you
24	believ	ve were the studies that supported the graph or	ı
25	3-4.		

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1	A. This may be a little bit iffy doing it just
2	based on the titles. It's been a while since I've
3	looked at the details of some of these papers, but I'll
4	do the best I can on this.
5	Q. What I'm looking for are the prime ones,
6	those you feel stand out in your mind as being the
7	major contributors to the data points that are plotted
8	on that graph.
9	A. From that context, I think I would bring in
10	two papers by Aneshansley, one in 1988, "Stray Voltage
11	Effects of Machine Milking;" then the second by
12	Aneshansley and others, "Effects of Discontinuous
13	Voltages Applied to Waters." I should retract that.
14	I'm not sure that one deals specifically with
15	production.
16	There's one by Gorewit, 1984, "Effects of
17	Electrical Current on Milk Production and Animal
18	Health." I think the Gorewit again in 1985,
19	"Mechanisms Involved in the Adrenalin Induced Blockade
20	of Milk Ejection in Dairy Cattle," and Gorewit, 1989,
21	"AC Voltage on Water Bowls: Effects on Lactating
22	Holsteins."
23	I hope I haven't missed any of the Gorewit
24	ones there.
25	Then there's one in 1985, Henke Drenkard and

	Page 39
1	others, "Milk Production, Health, Behavior, and
2	Endocrine Responses of Cows Exposed to Electrical
3	Currents During Milking."
4	Then there's several works by Allen
5	Lefcourt. I'd have to actually go back to see which
6	ones specifically deal with milk production itself.
7	know this Lefcourt, 1985, "Effects of Intermittent
8	Electrical Shock on Responses Related to Milk Ejection"
9	deals with milking.
10	I think those would be some of the principal
11	publications in a quick look through, recognizing I
12	haven't This is more than 15 years ago.
13	Q. I understand that. And should you in review
14	of your deposition You get a chance I don't know
15	if you can do that or not, but we're probably going to
16	recommend that you read it. If you happen to come up
17	with any additional ones, you can add them to your list
18	after you've gone through. I'm interested in getting
19	all of those that you believe support the, you know,
20	graph 3-4 on page 3-22. Okay?
21	A. With respect to the milk production aspect
22	of it.
23	Q. Milk production, yeah, right.
24	Now, in going through this, I noted that
25	Norell did some papers back in 1982 and '83. It's on

		Decc 40
		Page 40
1	8-8 c	of the bibliography there.
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	Are those two separate papers or are they
4	the s	same thing?
5	Α.	I believe they would cover primarily the
6	same	e body of research. The first one was a paper
7	prese	ented at a meeting; then the second was actually a
8	refer	eed publication.
9	Q.	The same data, though, was used for both?
10	Α.	I'd have to go back and check to make sure
11	beca	use Rick did a couple different experiments along
12	the w	vay, and I don't know if there's a hundred percent
13	overl	ap between those two, but they would cover some of
14	the s	ame thing.
15	Q.	Where is that Norell fellow at this time?
16	Α.	I believe he's at the University of Idaho.
17	Q.	Is he an engineer?
18	Α.	No. He's, I believe, an extension dairy
19	scier	ntist.
20	Q.	Do you know if he's done any additional
21	writi	ng in this area?
22	Α.	Not that I'm aware of.
23	Q.	Do you keep up to date with him?
24	Α.	I haven't, no.
25	Q.	All right. I want to get back to that in

	Page 41
1	just a bit, but I just wanted to ask you some Go
2	back to your notice of taking deposition. Go to item
3	four. I was looking for a list of all cases in which
4	you've testified by deposition or trial, including the
5	names of the parties, names of the counsel, venue of
6	the action, party or attorney who hired you, and the
7	amount you were paid.
8	A. Again, I apologize. I tried to work on that
9	list or something like that a couple years ago, and I
10	have a list of most of that data. I just forgot to
11	print it out and bring it today, so I can get that to
12	you.
13	Q. All right. Thank you. And you had provided
14	us with a CV.
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And then I asked you for all writing you've
17	done on the topic of stray voltage or stray current.
18	Is that included in your CV?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And then seven, I asked you for a list of
21	all presentations you've made on the topic of stray
22	voltage to any person, company, corporation, energy
23	co-op, association, insurance company, or any other
24	organization, society or group, including all writings
25	produced for each presentation. Do you have that?

		Page 42
1	A.	I did not try to put all that together.
2	Q.	Do you have that somewhere?
3	Α.	Not organized, no.
4	Q.	Is that something you can put together or
5	Α.	It would take days to put that together. To
6	go ba	ck through calendars would be about the only way I
7	could	think about doing something like that.
8	Q.	So what do you mean calendars? You have
9	pape	r calendars of some sort?
10	Α.	For some years, yes. More recent years, I
11	might	have an electronic calendar.
12	Q.	Well, have you given presentations to
13	vario	us co-ops and associations and insurance
14	comp	oanies?
15	Α.	I don't recall any insurance companies. I
16	certai	nly have done to co-op groups, other
17	assoc	ciations, many technical society presentations, of
18	cours	e.
19	Q.	How many cases Again, you're going to
20	give t	this to me, but, roughly speaking, how many cases
21	have	you been involved in?
22		MR. O'BRIEN: Stray voltage?
23		MR. BIRD: Yes.
24	Α.	Stray voltage, over the years, and I'll have
25	to loo	k at this list myself, but I'd say probably 60 to

			Page 43
1	70.		
2	Q.	Now, have you ever been involved in a case	
3	on be	half of a plaintiff, a farmer, in Minnesota?	
4	Α.	In Minnesota? I don't believe so, no.	
5	Q.	How about in Wisconsin?	
6	Α.	I don't think so.	
7	Q.	And I think I read that there was one farmer	
8	in Oh	io that you were involved with.	
9	Α.	Yes.	
10	Q.	But that didn't go to trial?	
11	Α.	That's correct. That was a What do you	
12	call it?	? mediation.	
13	Q.	Were you involved in the testing in that	
14	case	or	
15	Α.	I did testing on the farmstead in that case,	
16	yes.		
17	Q.	What levels of electricity did you find?	
18	Α.	By the time I arrived, it was in the it	
19	was relatively low. I think it was less than a volt at		
20	that p	oint in time, but that was after the system had	
21	been	well, the utility was rebuilding the system a	
22	couple of days before I got there, so the data I had		
23	that I	personally took was much later was later.	
24	Q.	And were you actually hired by the farmer or	r
25	did yo	ou just somehow get involved in the mediation	as a

			Page 44
1	neutr	al?	
2	A.	I was involved as a neutral through the	
3	exten	sion connection.	
4	Q.	So you weren't really representing the	
5	farme	er. You were trying to mediate the dispute?	
6	Α.	That is correct.	
7	Q.	All right. And then has there ever been a	
8	case	where you've actually testified at a trial on	
9	behal	If of a farmer?	
10	Α.	Not at trial. I don't recall that I have.	
11	Q.	Have you ever been hired by a farmer?	
12	Α.	Yes.	
13	Q.	And what state was that in?	
14	Α.	Maryland.	
15	Q.	Was that one time that you were hired by a	
16	farme	er then?	
17	Α.	That's the only one that jumps to my mind	
18	right r	now, yes.	
19	Q.	When was that that you got hired by the	
20	farme	er?	
21	Α.	Probably in the late '80s.	
22	Q.	Since the late '80s, you haven't been hired	
23	by a f	farmer, and you've never testified at trial on	
24	behal	If of a farmer?	
25	Α.	Since that period of time, no.	

		Page 45
1	Q.	All right. When is the last time you
2	testif	ied at a trial in a stray voltage case?
3	Α.	I literally don't recall. I'd have to go
4	back	and look at my calendars to tell you.
5	Q.	I'm wondering if in going through
6	your	You know, you said you'd put this thing
7	toget	her. If you could provide me with a list of those
8	cases	s in which you've testified and the name of the
9	utility	/ that hired you.
10	Α.	I'll do the best I can.
11	Q.	Okay. You were familiar with Mr. O'Brien
12	before getting involved in this case?	
13	Α.	Yes.
14	Q.	You testified, you know, at his request in
15	other	cases for Northern States Power?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	And do you recall the names of any of those
18	cases	s?
19	Α.	I believe the Gumz, G-u-m-z is that a
20	correc	ct spelling? case would have been one.
21	Q.	Any others?
22	Α.	Again, I'd have to go back to notes to come
23	up wi	th names. I can remember the farms I've been on,
24	but I d	don't remember the names and stuff.
25	Q.	Do you think there are other cases that

		Page 46
1	you'v	ve been hired to act as an expert consultant where
2	the e	ntity that was being sued was either Excel Energy
3	or No	orthern States Power besides Gumz and this one?
4	Α.	That could well be. I certainly couldn't
5	rule it	t out.
6	Q.	Have you met this Forster fellow?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	How about Brian Gunther, have you met him?
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	Have you met this Dr. Reinemann from
11	Madi	son?
12	Α.	Yes.
13	Q.	Have you worked with him at all?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	You worked with him on what?
16	Α.	Primarily through the American Society of
17	Agric	ultural and Biological Engineers, there, and then,
18	of cou	urse, as colleagues doing similar research, l've
19	been	following his research that he's done since I
20	becar	me less active and he became more active in that
21	area.	
22	Q.	You became less active in terms of actually
23	doing	g funded studies back in '87. You know, looking at
24	the re	ed book, there's nothing cited by Reinemann there,
25	and t	hat was published in 1994 or '91?

		Page 47
1	Α.	'91.
2	Q.	'91. So then his research began after 1991?
3	Α.	It was beginning about that point in time.
4	Q.	Did you and he collaborate at all in putting
5	toge	ther, you know, the models, the protocols for any
6	parti	cular research?
7	Α.	I recall times talking with Doug about
8	differ	ent research studies, but never I don't think
9	l was	and I visited their location before. I don't
10	think	I've ever actually been a part of one of their
11	funde	ed projects, so to speak.
12	Q.	There's a fellow that's going to testify in
13	this	case by the name of Is it Eric Jackson?
14		MR. O'BRIEN: Yes.
15	Q.	Do you know him?
16	Α.	No, not really.
17	Q.	And then Dagenhart.
18		MR. BIRD: What's his first name?
19		MR. O'BRIEN: Johnny Dagenhart.
20	Q.	Johnny Dagenhart, have you ever met him?
21	Α.	I don't believe so.
22	Q.	Do you know Reilly?
23	Α.	Yes.
24	Q.	Have you met Reilly?
25	Α.	Yes.

		Page 48
1	Q.	And under what circumstances have you run
2	into h	im?
3	Α.	I actually invited him to do a paper for
4	ASAB	E at one point in time, I believe, and I met him, I
5	think,	probably through one of these particular cases.
6	After I	'd read some of his materials, it was a delight
7	to get	to know him at that point in time, and
8	subse	quently I've talked to him around different
9	techni	cal papers and things like that.
10	Q.	Do you consider him a credible scientist?
11	Α.	Absolutely.
12	Q.	You'd rely on the things that he said or
13	testified to?	
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	He's apparently not a Ph.D.
16	Α.	That may well be. I haven't looked at his
17	vitae.	
18	Q.	Well, I mean, a person doesn't have to be a
19	Ph.D.	in order to provide credible scientific
20	testim	nony; is that correct?
21	Α.	That is correct, although I I'd have to
22	look.	
23	Q.	He had you fooled all these years that maybe
24	he was a Ph.D.; is that it?	
25		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form.

		Page 49		
1	Q.	Stuff he said sounded so good, it sounds		
2	like it came from a Ph.D.?			
3		MR. BIRD: I withdraw the question. All		
4	right.			
5		THE WITNESS: I'll withdraw my answer that		
6	he do	bes very credible work then.		
7	Q.	He does do credible work		
8	Α.	Yes.		
9	Q.	notwithstanding that he may not be a		
10	Ph.D	.; correct?		
11	Α.	That is correct. If he's not		
12	Q.	If he's not, he's not.		
13	Α.	Correct.		
14	Q.	Your judgment of his work wouldn't be		
15	affec	ted.		
16	Α.	No.		
17	Q.	All right. So the point I'm making here is		
18	that	a person doesn't have to have certain letters		
19	after	their name in order to give credible scientific		
20	testi	mony; correct?		
21	Α.	That is correct.		
22	Q.	l wanted to ask you Let me see if I've		
23	finisl	hed with this first.		
24		Okay. Item eight is the studies that you		
25	rely	upon in giving your testimony for purposes of the		

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4	· ·
1	opinions you're going to give, which I understand are
2	marked here as Exhibit 309. What studies do you rely
3	upon for purposes of those opinions that you have
4	personally evaluated for scientific integrity?
5	A. Well, certainly, as listed here, the USDA
6	handbook; Minnesota Science Advisory Board is very
7	helpful; the work that's been done at University of
8	Madison since the red book are representative of the
9	work I would go to.
10	Q. Well, see, that doesn't help me. I got two
11	specific. I got the red book and I got the Science
12	Advisors. And then you said the work that's been done.
13	Can you provide me with that list of those that you
14	have personally evaluated for scientific integrity? Do
15	you see what I'm saying? In other words, by that
16	Just so you know what I'm saying is that you have
17	actually not just read the studies, but you've been or
18	had made available to you the data that forms the basis
19	for that research and you believe that the data that's
20	produced supports those studies.
21	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to the form and
22	foundation as to that to being the basis for scientific
23	integrity. You may answer if you're able.
24	A. I can go through and list the Reinemann
25	papers that I think are relevant to this particular

		Page 51	
1	topic	, if that's That I can certainly do.	
2	Q.	Well, I	
3	Α.	And that I think are credible to the topic.	
4	Q.	And I'm asking you to go a step further	
5	here	. Those that you personally evaluated for	
6	scier	ntific integrity, and so	
7	Α.	By "personally evaluated," you added some	
8	conti	ngencies there of actually going further back to	
9	the o	riginal data that may be behind the paper itself,	
10	the ra	aw data?	
11	Q.	Right, yeah. Have you done that on any of	
12	Rein	emann's research?	
13	Α.	Not that I recall, not going back to the raw	
14	data	itself.	
15	Q.	Have you gone back and inspected or	
16	evalı	uated any of the protocols that were used?	
17	Α.	I've certainly reviewed the papers carefully	
18	that t	hey produced to document the protocols, yes.	
19	Q.	The paper meaning the final refereed	
20	publi	ication?	
21	Α.	Yes, or preceding papers that may have	
22	prece	eded that as well.	
23	Q.	Have you gone back at all to look at what	
24	actually happened to see the notes of the people that		
25	were	gathering the data on any of Reinemann's papers?	

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1	A. No, I've not gone back and looked at their		
2	field notes or things like that.		
3	Q. Well, there's this I'm moving off of		
4	Reinemann, but just for example, were you aware that on		
5	the I think it was either Gorewit or Aneshansley		
6	that the so-called full lactation study? Remember		
7	that one?		
8	A. Yes.		
9	Q. That there were two cows pulled because they		
10	had a violent reaction?		
11	A. I understand that, yes.		
12	Q. All right. Did you ever go back and look		
13	and find out what happened to those cows and make an		
14	independent determination of whether or not removing		
15	them from that database or milk production data was		
16	proper in your view as a scientist?		
17	A. I didn't try and do an independent analysis		
18	of that, no.		
19	Q. Have you talked to either of those two about		
20	why they took out those two cows, what their basis for		
21	reporting data was without including the milk from		
22	those two cows that were removed?		
23	A. I don't recall any conversations that		
24	specific.		
25	Q. Until you get those questions answered, are		

		Page 53	
1	you a	ble to rely upon that as a basis for opinions in	
2	this case, on that particular study?		
3	A.	I would include that particular study as	
4	just o	ne of the set of studies that's relevant to	
5	under	stand the work.	
6	Q.	It's one of a set that you would include as	
7	part o	of you know, if you were going to do a	
8	meta	-statistical analysis, you'd include that as one of	
9	a nun	nber of them?	
10	Α.	Yes.	
11	Q.	But would that particular study come with a	
12	quest	tion mark, at least in your mind, that would have	
13	to be	investigated?	
14	Α.	If we're going to do a meta-analysis there,	
15	you'd have to understand it at that level of detail,		
16	yes.		
17	Q.	And, you know, you've been asked about this	
18	befor	e in other testimony.	
19	Α.	Uh-huh, yes.	
20	Q.	l think, you know, going back two, three,	
21	four y	years; correct?	
22	Α.	Yes.	
23	Q.	And in that time frame, from the time that	
24	it's been first brought up, have you ever talked to		
25	Gore	wit or Aneshansley?	

 A. Not that I recall. Q. Well, you can pick up the phone and call them; right? A. Could. 			
³ them; right?			
4 A Could			
⁵ Q. And you haven't done anything since this			
⁶ question first came up to get the question answered			
7 about those two cows, what happened to those two cows			
⁸ and why did they get removed and why wasn't their data			
⁹ reported?			
¹⁰ A. If I did, I don't recall doing that.			
¹¹ Q. Okay. If the data from those milk			
¹² production data from those two cows were, in fact,	production data from those two cows were, in fact,		
¹³ included, I take it you're open to the possibility that	included, I take it you're open to the possibility that		
¹⁴ the results from the study could be different?			
¹⁵ A. They would be They may be somewhat			
¹⁶ different, yes.			
¹⁷ Q . It might not support the conclusions if that			
¹⁸ data was included?			
¹⁹ A. One would have to look at that carefully.			
20 Q. Do you agree that stray voltage as a			
²¹ phenomenon exists?			
22 A. Yes.			
23 Q. And the existence of stray voltage isn't			
²⁴ something that is any longer questioned by the			
25 scientific community; right?			

		Page 55	
1	A.	Yes, that's correct.	
2	Q.	As a phenomenon?	
3	A.	As a phenomenon.	
4	Q.	And the existence of stray voltage is	
5	some	ething that's been peer reviewed and the scientific	
6	com	munity has concluded it exists?	
7	Α.	Yes.	
8	Q.	And the causes of stray voltage have been	
9	peer	reviewed; right?	
10	Α.	I'm not sure how I would say Papers that	
11	document that or describe that have been peer reviewed,		
12	yes.		
13	Q.	And there has been peer review of a	
14	conclusion that stray voltage can come from off-farm		
15	sources?		
16	Α.	Yes.	
17	Q.	And it can come through the utility?	
18	Α.	Yes.	
19	Q.	So we don't need some peer review study to	
20	tell u	s that. You accept that as a scientist?	
21	Α.	Yes, as a scientist and an engineer, you	
22	know	r, that's that's a fact.	
23	Q.	All right. And one of the ways that or	
24	the n	nain way that cows get current is through the earth	
25	from	a neutral-to-earth connection?	

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1		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
2	Q.	On the utility side.	
3	A.	When you said "through the earth," that	
4	make	es it difficult to answer that question with an	
5	affirm	native.	
6	Q.	Why is that?	
7	Α.	Well, they get current by getting across a	
8	poter	ntial that represents often one connection to the	
9	grour	nded neutral system and then something closer to	
10	earth	potential, so it's really across two points in	
11	the s	ystem. Earth may be part of that system.	
12	Q.	Well, they	
13	Α.	So when you said "coming from the earth,"	
14	that I had difficulty in, you know, saying that's an		
15	accurate description of what's going on.		
16	Q.	Well, it can come from the neutral-to-earth	
17	ground, I mean, the current; right? And then it can		
18	go Depending on how close it is to the barn or		
19	whatever it is, the cow contact point, that		
20	neutral-to-earth voltage can travel through the ground		
21	and make contact with the cow?		
22		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
23	Α.	That I don't think is an accurate	
24	description of what happens.		
25	Q.	Okay. Well, I understood that	

		Page 57	
1	neuti	ral-to-earth voltage that is right down that	
2	grounding wire can somehow get to the cow. Is that		
3	true	or not?	
4	Α.	That is correct.	
5	Q.	All right. And so that's not subject to	
6	deba	te in terms of the science; right?	
7	Α.	Correct.	
8	Q.	That's been peer reviewed and peer reviewers	
9	have	concluded that that phenomenon exists?	
10	Α.	Correct.	
11	Q.	Now, when we get down to wherever it's	
12	grounded, tell me how it gets to the cow from there.		
13	Α.	Generally, the easiest way to visualize this	
14	is you	u've got one connection to the cow that is	
15	attac	hed to what you're describing as a grounded	
16	neutr	al system.	
17	Q.	How is it attached?	
18	Α.	Cow may put, for example, her nose in a	
19	grour	nded water would be a good example, and then her	
20	feet r	epresent the connection to potential away from	
21	that,	so you are across part of what we call the	
22	neutr	al-to-earth voltage.	
23	Q.	Okay. If there's a line outside the barn	
24	that I	has a grounded neutral from a pole and that	
25	curre	ent is going right into the earth right there, can	

		Page 58	
1	that	current go from earth to where the cow is?	
2		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
3	Α.	That current is not going to go to where the	
4	cow i	is unless there's some connection via the grounded	
5	neutr	al system. We wouldn't expect any significant	
6	poter	ntial across the cow once that current has gone to	
7	the e	arth.	
8	Q.	What if the line is right next to the barn,	
9	the n	neutral-to-earth ground?	
10	Α.	Again, to get the cow across, you've got to	
11	get it	across a significant potential to really create	
12	a stra	ay voltage problem, and doing that through the	
13	earth	itself is highly unlikely.	
14	Q.	And what study concluded that?	
15	Α.	It's more the analysis that one would do	
16	just looking at the circuit analysis of the situation		
17	that we're describing or the circuits that would		
18	describe this.		
19	Q.	So you're saying that if the current is	
20	going down into the earth, it's impossible for any of		
21	that current to end up at the cow; you know, if it's		
22	really wet conditions, it can't make contact with some		
23	metal adjacent to it in the ground that travels back to		
24	the cow?		
25		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	

		Page 59
1	A.	If you create a low resistance connection to
2	a me	tallic object so that becomes part of the grounded
3	neutr	al system, then you might be able to create a
4	poter	ntial in a cow contact area.
5	Q.	So you're saying that if it's a What did
6	you	call it? A low
7	Α.	Low resistance or low impedance path.
8	Q.	Low impedance path. And the lower the
9	impe	edance then between the grounded neutral line to the
10	cow,	the more likely it is that the current will travel
11	and	somehow get to the cow at a contact point?
12	Α.	Correct.
13	Q.	All right. Is that a phenomenon that you
14	reco	gnize as potentially existing?
15	Α.	Yes.
16	Q.	And there's been peer review on that?
17	Α.	Well, there's certainly been careful
18	desc	ription of the electrical systems that would show
19	that t	o be true.
20	Q.	Now, has there been study of the symptoms of
21	stray	v voltage?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	Before I get to that, let me just back up.
24	l've u	used the term "stray voltage." Are you
25	com	fortable with that?

			Page 60
1	A.	Yes.	
2	Q.	And how do you define that, just so I have	
3	it on	the record? What's your definition?	
4	Α.	A good definition, I think, right now is	
5	that s	tray voltage is	
6	Q.	You're reading from a paper. Maybe if you'd	1
7	just t	ell me what exhibit that is.	
8	Α.	Sure. I'm reading from the Exhibit 305,	
9	page	3. It's the definition that's come out of the	
10	Applic	cations Handbook and a Lineman and Summons	
11	Hand	book Cableman's Handbook. Excuse me. It	
12	define	es Stray voltage has been defined as a	
13	low-le	evel voltage presented across points for	
14	example, drinking cup to rear hooves which will		
15	cause	e a current to flow through an animal when the	
16	animal simultaneously comes in contact with the points.		
17	And I	see there's a typographical.	
18	Q.	What's the typographical?	
19	Α.	The typographical I read it correctly.	
20	The ty	ypographical says "as animal" where it should say	
21	"an ar	nimal."	
22	Q.	A-n	
23	Α.	A-n.	
24	Q.	instead of A-s. Okay.	
25		Now, I was asking you the symptoms of it, of	

		Page 61
1	stray	voltage, in terms of what you would see in terms
2	-	imal response.
3	A.	The general symptoms we've come to expect
4	are re	eally behavioral type responses, so animal
5	nervo	ousness, reluctance to enter like the milking
6	parlo	r, maybe reluctance to address a waterer or a
7	feede	er are the principal behavioral symptoms that we
8	can s	ee.
9	Q.	Nervousness is expressed in what way in the
10	cow?	
11	Α.	The cows may, again, be reluctant; they may
12	be kio	cking more; they may be defecating more.
13	Q.	Anything else?
14	Α.	Those are the ones that come to mind.
15	Q.	Are there any physiological responses in
16	terms	s of like milk letdown and
17	Α.	Oh, sure, that I'm sorry. I should have
18	incluc	led milk letdown as a visible symptom as well.
19	Q.	Any disease responses that are typically
20	seen	, such as foot and hoof problems or mastitis that
21	are c	ommonly associated with it? Not that there aren't
22	other	causes for these conditions. I'm not suggesting
23	that.	But is this something that's commonly seen with
24	a stra	ay voltage herd?
25	Α.	In practice, not in research, you know, we

	Page 62
1	get reports that would say, yes, you see increased
2	mastitis, which may well go along with lower
3	production.
4	Q. The response, behavioral response, that
5	you've just listed and I'm going to get to the
6	mastitis and the hoof thing. I'm going to exclude that
7	for a moment. Those responses that you listed, they
8	have been peer reviewed in the research; right?
9	A. Well, they're certainly common observations
10	accepted in the industry. Whether they've been peer
11	reviewed in that sense, I wouldn't say that.
12	Q. Well, there's an acceptance among
13	scientists I think you're one of them that says,
14	you know, if the cows don't have these things or some
15	combination of them, then you don't have stray voltage;
16	right?
17	A. That is correct.
18	Q. All right. And at least in that sense
19	and you've written that in peer reviewed publications?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. All right. So there's acceptance in the
22	scientific community that the set, of which you've
23	listed these, of symptoms or some combination of those
24	symptoms is a necessary condition for some conclusion
25	that you've got stray voltage?

		Page 63
1	А.	That's what we would expect to see, yes.
2	Q.	What you expect to see. All right. And you
3		to that the caveat, of course, that these
4		litions that are behavioral responses can come from
5		only stray voltage, but a variety of other reasons
6		causes.
7	A.	Correct.
8	Q.	And a typical stray voltage investigation,
9		xample, involves a farmer, you know, looking to
10		milking equipment and looking to their methods
11		repping a cow, looking to their feeding regimen,
12	•	ooking to all kinds of things before they finally
13		e to stray voltage and try to look at that?
14		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.
15	A.	Or at least doing those in parallel.
16	Q.	Well, you've seen in the past where farmers
17	who	have had a stray voltage problem have, you know,
18		Ily been pulling their hair out trying to find
19		r reasons and trying to correct other things and
20		go to stray voltage; that's been something that
21		ve seen?
22	A.	Yes.
23	Q.	Now, I want to turn to the mastitis. First
24	of all	, has that disease been associated with stray
25	volta	ge?

		Page 64
1	Α.	From our field work, we'd say yes.
2	Q.	Has any scientist studied that, as to
3	whet	ther or not at a high enough level of current, that
4	mas	titis is something that can be associated with stray
5	volta	age?
6	Α.	I don't believe the research has shown that
7	you o	directly produce mastitis from the stray voltage.
8	Q.	Are you satisfied as a scientist that that
9	conr	nection exists at a high enough current level?
10	Α.	I'm satisfied that if we have the behavioral
11	aspe	ects that are causing problems, that there's a
12	likeli	hood that that can contribute to a mastitis
13	prob	lem on the farmstead.
14	Q.	So you wouldn't be surprised then as a
15	scie	ntist to see mastitis on a farm that has stray
16	volta	age.
17	Α.	That is correct.
18	Q.	And you wouldn't have difficulty as a
19	scie	ntist in drawing a conclusion that, if other things
20	are r	uled out, that this mastitis in some substantial
21	part	was caused by the stray voltage?
22		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form, foundation.
23	Ans	wer if you're able.
24	Α.	I would say that it may be related, not
25	direc	tly causal, but if we've got animal behavior

		Page 65
1	probl	ems, then I would accept that that could be part
2	•	at might contribute to a mastitis problem.
3	Q.	And you would be willing to make that
4	conc	lusion that there was an indirect relationship?
5	A.	Yes.
6	Q.	All right. And in terms of milk production,
7	l take	e it there has been science to establish that milk
8	prod	uction can be related loss of milk production
9	can k	be related to stray voltage?
10	A.	If we get to a high enough level, yes.
11	Q.	Right. And that level is expressed in
12	curre	ent; right?
13	Α.	Correct.
14	Q.	It's the current, not the voltage, that
15	caus	es the problem?
16	Α.	Correct.
17	Q.	And that relationship, the relationship of
18	curre	ent to loss of milk production, is something that
19	has b	been studied?
20	Α.	Yes, there's articles relating to that in
21	the re	esearch literature.
22	Q.	And there's been a conclusion amongst
23	credi	ble scientists in peer reviewed publications that
24	there	is a relationship between current and milk
25	prod	uction; correct?

		Page 66
1	Α.	That there can be, yes.
2	Q.	Right. So it is no longer a subject of
3	deba	te in the scientific community that at a certain
4	curre	ent, low-level current, that there can be adverse
5	effec	ts in milk production?
6		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.
7	Α.	Certainly, if you can get to a high enough
8	curre	nt level, you're going to have an impact on the
9	anim	al which is going to impact production.
10	Q.	And the debate in the scientific community
11	is wł	nat's that level of current?
12		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.
13	Α.	That's certainly a question that needs to
14	conti	nue to be addressed or has been addressed.
15	Q.	All right. And the studies that have been
16	done	e vary in terms of the level of current necessary to
17	have	an adverse effect on milk production; right?
18	Α.	Certainly there's some variability.
19	Q.	You haven't had a chance to look at
20	Mr. F	Reilly's deposition testimony?
21	Α.	No. That is correct; I have not.
22	Q.	Do you believe there's a difference in the
23	resis	stance of a Jersey cow versus a Holstein cow?
24	Α.	Just because of breed, not necessarily, but
25	may	well be because of size of animal.

		Page 67
1	Q.	Has that been studied at all?
2	Α.	We have some data on different sizes of
3	anima	als. It's fairly limited.
4	Q.	Not enough data for you to draw conclusions?
5	Α.	Well, other than they're not dramatically
6	differ	ent in what we would see.
7	Q.	You did some research on resistance
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	early on, and your research indicated
10	that a	a common resistance for a dairy cow was what; 250,
11	350 , i	in that range, 250 to 350 ohms?
12	Α.	That would be characteristic of a minimum
13	value	for the body pathway of the animal.
14	Q.	Body pathway.
15	Α.	One must recognize what we were trying to do
16	is find	d minimum values, not common values, but minimum
17	value	s that one could create.
18	Q.	Well, do you have any of your data? Did you
19	ever	find a cow with a thousand ohms resistance?
20	Α.	I'd have to go back to the data to see,
21	again	, what the range is, and some of the Norell work
22	would	d probably be and some of the summaries in the
23	USD/	A book might refresh my memory on that, but I
24	could	n't pull out specific numbers right now.
25	Q.	I'm asking about you, whether you have a

		Page 68
1	merr	nory in the resistance testing that you did of ever
2	findi	ng a thousand ohm cow?
3	Α.	For just the body resistance, I can't say
4	spec	ifically to you now, but I wouldn't rule that out.
5	Q.	The other part you're talking about is the
6	cont	act resistance?
7	Α.	Well, certainly, yeah, that's part of the
8	circu	it, what we're working with.
9	Q.	Well, you know, the resistor that's put in
10	the l	ine on testing is now currently 500 ohms. What
11	does	s that represent?
12	Α.	That represents to me a very low-level
13	Q.	But what is it attempting to capture; the
14	body	y resistance of the cow and contact resistance or
15	what	t?
16	Α.	It's somewhat representative of the body
17	resis	tance of the animal.
18	Q.	Because the contact resistance is the
19	cont	act resistance. That's not added to that. I mean,
20	you'	re going to have the same issue on contact whether
21	you'	re you know, whatever you're doing; right?
22		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.
23	Α.	Well, certainly the contact resistance is
24	going	g to vary given the circumstances of the animal and
25	how	they're making that contact and the facility itself

		Page 69
1	would	d have a large effect on that.
2	Q.	Sure. And if a cow is standing in salty
3	urine	/manure, that's going to be a relatively low
4	conta	act resistance?
5	A.	Relative to a dry surface, certainly.
6	Q.	Sure. Yeah. Would you agree with me?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	It's not unusual for a cow next to a waterer
9	to be	standing in salty manure/urine/water combination?
10	Α.	That is correct. It's going to be a
11	relativ	vely wet environment.
12	Q.	And the contact resistance is going to be
13	close	e to zero in that situation; right?
14	Α.	No, it's not going to be zero, but it would
15	be a	low relatively low value.
16	Q.	Could be an ohm?
17	Α.	I'd have to go back and calculate again, but
18	it's no	ot It's going to be more than an ohm. It's
19	going	to be relatively small.
20	Q.	Would it be less than five ohms in that
21	scen	ario?
22	Α.	If you're talking about just the surface
23	conta	ict resistance through a small layer of manure, it
24	could	be in that range.
25	Q.	And if a cow has a sore on its foot, that

		Page 70
1	woul	Id increase or decrease the resistance? If whatever
2	the f	luid is through which it's being contacted could
3	get t	hrough the skin because of a sore, that would even
4	furth	er lower contact resistance?
5	Α.	That may have some effect, yes.
6	Q.	All right. And so the 500 ohms doesn't
7	is so	mething that's put in place to represent the
8	resis	stance of the cow?
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	All right. In your studies, you came up
11	with	cows that were 250 ohms or less; right?
12	Α.	I don't recall any at that low value for the
13	full a	nimal.
14	Q.	But I don't think your research showed any
15	cows	s over 700 ohms, the stuff that you did.
16	Α.	As a minimum value
17	Q.	Not a minimum value; as the value. Did you
18	ever	see a cow have a resistance greater than 700 ohms
19	in yo	our whole life?
20	Α.	I'd have to go back and look at the data,
21	but ju	ust for the body resistance itself, it probably
22	woul	d be in that order of magnitude.
23	Q.	Well, you keep on using the word "body
24	resis	stance." Is there some other kind of resistance
25	that	a cow has other than body resistance?

		Page 71
1	A.	Well, certainly the contact resistances are
2	very ir	mportant in what kind of situation you have.
3	Q.	I'm just talking about the 500-ohm resistor
4	that's	commonly used now in testing and that you
5	reflec	t in graph 3-4 in the red book; right?
6	Α.	Correct.
7	Q.	All of the data on 3-4 in the red book is
8	based	l upon data collected assuming 500-ohm resistance
9	and th	nen 1,000 ohms, too; right?
10	Α.	No. It's using those two values to convert
11	the cu	rrent value, which we recognized earlier is
12	really	what the sensitivity was to, to an equivalent
13	voltag	e, so it's using Ohm's Law with those two
14	repres	sentative values.
15	Q.	Ohm's Law is not subject to scientific
16	debat	e; right?
17	Α.	I hope not.
18	Q.	l mean it's a you know, it's been peer
19	review	ved for centuries; right?
20	Α.	Yes; but, as an anecdote, George Ohm got
21	fired fi	rom the university he was at at the time; and
22	the tre	eatise that originally contained Ohm's Law, he
23	later g	ot some international medals for it. But, yes,
24	it's an	accepted
25	Q.	Scientific principle?

4 A. 5 Q.	
3 resis 4 A. 5 Q. 6 in m 7 A. 8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	stance? Yes. Voltage? All right. Current is expressed nilliamps? Well, in amperes. Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an
4 A. 5 Q. 6 in m 7 A. 8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	Yes. Voltage? All right. Current is expressed nilliamps? Well, in amperes. Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an oere.
5 Q. 6 in m 7 A. 8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	Voltage? All right. Current is expressed nilliamps? Well, in amperes. Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an oere.
6 in m 7 A. 8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	hilliamps? Well, in amperes. Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an oere.
7 A. 8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	Well, in amperes. Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an pere.
8 Q. 9 A. 10 amp	Amperes, milliamperes? Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an pere.
9 A. 10 amp	Milliamperes would be a thousandth of an pere.
10 amp	pere.
amp	
11 Q.	D ¹ k(
	Right.
12 A.	So if you're using volts and ohms, you would
13 need	d to use amperes for the current. If you're using
14 milliv	volts, then you could use milliamps, but you have
15 to be	e careful about the units, the size.
16 Q.	Right. And it's true that you need to know
17 two	of the three variables in order to calculate the
¹⁸ thire	d?
19 A.	Correct.
20 Q.	One of the things that scientists have done
²¹ for p	purposes of 3-4 is to make an assumption that
22 500	ohms represents resistance, body resistance, of a
²³ dair	y cow?
24 A.	Yes.
25 Q.	And to the extent that that's wrong, then

			Page 73
1	the g	raph would be wrong.	
2	А.	If that's an invalid or a poor assumption,	
3	then	that would affect the values in the graph.	
4	Q.	And if that's an invalid assumption, then	
5	farm	ers shouldn't be relying on that for purposes o	f
6	doin	g stray voltage testing on their farm; right?	
7	Α.	If you accept that, yes.	
8	Q.	And you agree with me today that 500 ohms	6
9	isn't	an accurate representation of dairy cows, is it,	
10	body	resistance?	
11	Α.	I think for the use that it's made there, I	
12	think	it's a reasonable assumption to make.	
13	Q.	Well, what percentage of dairy cows in your	,
14	view	have resistances less than 500 ohms, body	
15	resis	tance?	
16	Α.	Body resistance in that setting? I'd have	
17	to go	back to the data. It would be, in my mind, a	
18	fairly	low percentage I would expect to be below that.	
19	Q.	Well, you saw that Neubauer did some	
20	resis	tance testing on the Siewert herd, I take it?	
21	Α.	I don't believe I've seen that data.	
22	Q.	He didn't come up with any cows that have	
23	500 c	ohms resistance.	
24	Α.	l haven't seen his data.	
25	Q.	Well, if that were true, if the jury in this	

	Page 74
1	case were to believe that that were true, then that
2	graph wouldn't apply to the Siewert herd; right?
3	MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form and
4	foundation.
5	A. If that was were valid measurements and
6	somehow these cows were lower somehow lower
7	resistance than that, then you'd have to adjust that
8	curve.
9	Q. And it's not a curve. It's a straight line.
10	I mean, you've got a linear relationship the way that
11	it's expressed there.
12	A. Yes. It's a way of describing in a general
13	sense what we expect to happen.
14	Q. Well, I mean, if you were to learn that the
15	assumption of 500 ohms is a wrong assumption for dairy
16	cows, I take it you'd be the first, as a credible
17	scientist, to disavow that graph; right?
18	MR. O'BRIEN: Object to form.
19	A. If I was convinced that that wasn't
20	representative for that type of display of material,
21	yes, I'd want to change it.
22	Q. How did you go about, when you were doing
23	it, testing for body resistance of the dairy cow? What
24	was your method?
25	A. The principal method would be having a bit

	Page 75
1	in the mouth, then having a cow standing on two
2	separated, expanded metal plates that were in a wet
3	condition, so the front hooves would be separate from
4	the rear hooves. Then we'd put a known current through
5	whichever path we were looking at, measure the voltage
6	drop, and from that then we could calculate, using
7	Ohm's Law, the resistance.
8	Q. And you haven't been provided with the
9	resistance testing that was done by Mr. Neubauer in
10	this case?
11	A. I don't believe I have.
12	MR. BIRD: Is it your intention to have him
13	look at that, Mr. O'Brien?
14	MR. O'BRIEN: If we do, we'll let you know.
15	MR. BIRD: You know, I'm interested
16	MR. O'BRIEN: I hadn't thought of it,
17	actually, until today.
18	MR. BIRD: Well, just for the record, I
19	mean, he has done this resistance testing, and I just
20	want to tell you that. And, you know, I mean, his
21	method is on videotape, and he's even got a description
22	of exactly what he did. I think he actually had some
23	clips or something that he used instead of a mouth
24	thing. But then he had the two different tests, one
25	where the cow was on some, I think was it a dry

		Page 76
1	surfa	ce? and then one where the cow was in, you
2	know	, manure/urine combo up a little bit on the hoof,
3	up so	ome distance on the hoof, two different
4	meas	surements.
5	Q.	Would you expect the resistances might
6	diffe	r between those two methods?
7	Α.	Oh, absolutely.
8	Q.	And I think under field conditions, you
9	woul	d expect that a cow may encounter manure, urine,
10	strav	v, you know, whatever combinations that would
11	get -	- have access to current up some level on the
12	hoof	; right?
13	Α.	Conditions are certainly going to vary, yes.
14	Q.	So the body resistance of a cow is going to
15	be a	function not only of their not body resistance,
16	but i	t also is a function of how well the contact is on
17	the h	noof; right?
18	Α.	If we look at the full circuit, yes.
19	Q.	I'm just in my mind trying to figure out how
20	to de	efine this so that I'm comfortable with the
21	term	inology we're using because we're using body
22	resis	stance, which is represented by this 500 ohms, and
23	then	contact resistance is something different. Then
24	there	e's a third thing you talked about, which is
25	circu	it resistance, and I think that whole concept was

		Page 77
1	discu	ussed in the red book, and that second author
2	What	t was his name? That guy from What's his name?
3	Laug	hlin or something? Ludington.
4	Α.	Yeah.
5	Q.	Yeah. Ludington kind of described that
6	as	that there's source impedance, path impedance,
7	conta	act impedance and impedance of the animal.
8	Α.	Correct.
9	Q.	Those are the four things that make up the
10	circu	it impedance.
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	All right. The source impedance is what?
13	Α.	That would be whatever the voltage source
14	is. Y	ou could think about a battery has a certain
15	impe	dance in how much current it could put out, so what
16	its ch	aracteristics are.
17	Q.	And the path impedance?
18	Α.	That would be the resistance between the
19	sourc	e and the first contact to the animal.
20	Q.	And so if that's I want to go back to my
21	exam	nple of, you know, neutral-to-earth grounding wire,
22	you k	know, and then going right into the ground. The
23	path	impedance would be the earth between where that
24	goes	into the ground and wherever the cow can make
25	conta	act; right?

		Page 78
1	A.	Assuming that object is not electrically
2	bonde	ed or grounded and that there isn't another path
3	there,	
4	Q.	So to the extent the soil in that location
5	is sal	ty and is wet, that would have a tendency to
6	lower	the impedance, the path impedance?
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	And then the contact impedance, that's what
9	we ta	lked about. That's where the cow actually makes
10	conta	act with the source of the current?
11	Α.	Right; and you can look at that at the
12	two p	oints that the cow is making contact.
13	Q.	And there has to be a differential between
14	the tv	vo of them?
15	Α.	Well, there has to be two different
16	contri	butions. You could think of the source or the
17	conta	ct resistance going into the animal and the
18	conta	ct resistance coming out of the animal.
19	Q.	All right.
20	Α.	Just for completeness, then you've got the
21	resist	ance of the path back from the animal as well to
22	comp	lete the circuit.
23	Q.	Right. Okay. So I want to move back a
24	little	bit then to this concept of the contact. The
25	idea o	of to get the true body resistance of a cow,

		Page 79
1	you're	e going to want to make the best contact possible;
2	right?	P Because if you have if you're measuring
3	under	r dry conditions, you don't what you're showing
4	then i	in terms of the number you're coming up with for
5	the bo	ody resistance is going to be higher, or am I
6	wrong	g on that?
7	Α.	Well, the body resistance itself is
8	certaii	nly going to be dependent on where you contact
9	the bo	ody; and then if you want to get the true
10	resista	ance of that path independent of the contact
11	resista	ance, then you would want to minimize the contact
12	resista	ance for that particular path.
13	Q.	All right. But in order to do that, to get
14	true b	oody resistance, what we want to do is not "we"
15	becau	use I'm not a scientist, but you, as a scientist,
16	you w	yould want to minimize contact resistance in that
17	to get	t true body resistance?
18	A.	Yes; for whatever path you're trying to deal
19	with, y	/es.
20	Q.	So what you want to do then is like where
21	the ho	oof makes contact, you want to make that almost
22	zero d	or as close as you can get it to zero?
23	Α.	Yes; you like to minimize that.
24	Q.	And you could do that by, you know, putting
25	the co	ow in some salty water that goes up on their hoof

	Page 80
1	a ways?
2	A. Well, one needs to be careful because now
3	you may be describing a different path if you bypass
4	the hoof, for example, because we know the hoof is part
5	of the path when they're standing there, so you have to
6	decide what the body path that you're trying to measure
7	is and then make sure you've got that path with minimum
8	contact resistances.
9	Q. I'm just trying to figure out what occurs in
10	field conditions on a typical farm, and I realize that,
11	as a scientist, you have to, you know, control things
12	and be but in order to minimize the contact
13	resistance, you're agreeable with the notion that it
14	should be as close to zero as we possibly can get it in
15	order to get a true measure of the body resistance of
16	the cow?
17	A. Of the path that you're trying to work with.
18	Q. Right.
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Okay. I think I understand that.
21	MR. BIRD: Just for the record then, if you
22	provide Dr. Gustafson with that information and you're
23	going to have him testify about it or any of the other
24	guys that you know you're going to call that I haven't
25	asked about, I mean, I'd like the opportunity to

	Page 81
1	probably just do a telephone depo or something to find
2	out what his opinions are?
3	MR. O'BRIEN: Sure.
4	(Recess taken.)
5	BY MR. BIRD:
6	Q. I want to go to the distinction you're
7	drawing between so-called traditional stray voltage and
8	earth current, you know, that was I think earth
9	current was the subject of this Science Advisors thing
10	in Minnesota.
11	What is the distinction between those two
12	from your perspective?
13	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.
14	A. I would distinguish An earth current
15	deals with a current flowing in the earth, somehow
16	then, hypothesize, get tangled up with the animal, as
17	contrasted to a circuit that deals with the grounded
18	neutral system and the animal directly.
19	Q. You don't have debate with the idea that
20	neutral current that's grounded into the earth is
21	present; I mean, neutral current can be in the earth.
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. And you don't have a problem with the notion
24	that if that current somehow makes contact with the
25	animal, that it could have adverse effects depending on

		Page 82
1	the r	nagnitude of the current?
2	Α.	Depending on the magnitude, certainly.
3	Q.	And it's then a question of determining
4	whet	ther or not the current can get to the animal?
5	Α.	And at what magnitude.
6	Q.	And at what magnitude; right?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	All right. I've seen in some of the prior
9	testi	mony that you've done that you felt that it was a
10	reas	onable goal to get neutral-to-earth current without
11	a res	sistor down to .35 volt? Am I saying that right?
12	Α.	Well, you mixed current and voltage, but
13	Q.	I'm sorry. I did.
14	Α.	I would just correct it to say that if
15	you'r	e designing a system or modifying a system, that
16	that's	s an achievable goal to have the neutral-to-earth
17	volta	ge less than something like that on whatever
18	facili	ty you're working with.
19	Q.	And you're familiar with the recommendations
20	com	ing out of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission
21	befo	re this 1991 report that had, you know, the level
22	of pe	erception at a half a volt?
23		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to form and
24	foun	dation.
25	Α.	I believe it had a level of action something

		Page 83
1	like tł	hat.
2	Q.	And then the Public Service Commission of
3	Wisc	consin in response or partly as a result of the red
4	book	report that we've marked here raised that to a
5	volt;	is that true?
6	Α.	Right; they modified their recommendation of
7	their	procedure.
8	Q.	You're not a veterinarian.
9	Α.	No.
10	Q.	And you're not an animal physiologist.
11	Α.	No.
12	Q.	You don't know actually where cows perceive
13	elect	ric current, at what level?
14	Α.	Well, I have done research on perception
15	level	for animals of electrical current, so, yes, I
16	have	studied the perception, primarily through
17	beha	vioral representations.
18	Q.	But you don't Because you're not a cow,
19	you o	can't be hooked up. There's some level before they
20	jump	and twitch that they might perceive it?
21	Α.	That's correct.
22	Q.	And you don't know what that level is?
23	Α.	There may be a level of perception before
24	you g	get to response, yes.
25	Q.	Right. And what's been documented in the

	Page 84
1	literature is the actual behavioral response?
2	A. Yes, that has been well documented in the
3	literature.
4	Q. Okay. Again, going back to this 3-4 graph
5	or chart, which is most certainly going to be given to
6	the jury in this case in one form or another and
7	probably many, many, many times, this 500 ohm and then
8	1,000 ohm, that's noted there; correct?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Just so we're clear what I'm talking
11	about I don't know if you have a copy of it, but if
12	you could go to page 3-22, figure 3-4, the note there,
13	it says, "Voltage, right vertical axis, were estimated
14	using a worst case circuit impedance 500 ohms and a
15	more realistic impedance 1,000 ohms."
16	Now, the circuit impedance is a combination
17	of all of the four; right?
18	A. Of the four components we've talked about
19	before, yes, that could be the definition of circuit
20	impedance.
21	Q. So that 500 ohms represents the entire
22	circuit?
23	A. In a worst case condition, yes.
24	Q. Right. But the literature Much of the
25	literature imposes 500-ohm resistor for the cow, to

			Page 85
1	repre	sent the cow; right?	
2	А.	While attempting to minimize the contact	
3	resista	ance, yes.	
4	Q.	So aren't you I mean, it seems to me	
5	you're	e using two different things here to Does the	9
6	500 o	hms because I think you previously testified	ł
7	that t	he 500 ohms on that chart represents the bod	y
8	resist	ance of the cow, but this note says the entire	
9	circui	it impedance, or is that a misprint?	
10	Α.	Well, under the worst case conditions, the	
11	primary component of this is going to be the body		
12	resistance of the animal.		
13	Q.	What percentage of it in a typical case?	
14	Are y	ou talking 95, 99, something like that, or	
15	Α.	I'd have to go back and think about this.	
16	It's probably in the 90 percents.		
17	Q.	Or more?	
18	Α.	Could be you know, probably be in the low	
19	90s.		
20	Q.	Because circuit impedance, as we know fro	m
21	looking at Ludington's, is a combination of those four		
22	thing	s; right?	
23	Α.	Yes.	
24	Q.	Just so we know I got that somewhere. I	
25	think it came to It's on 3.5?		

		Page 86	
1	Α.	Yes.	
2	Q.	He's got that chart there showing the total	
3	circu	uit impedance is the source and the path and the	
4	cont	act and the cow?	
5	Α.	Yes.	
6	Q.	And what you're saying is the cow has	
7	repro	esented well, for the circuit, is at least	
8	90 p	ercent?	
9	Α.	In the worst case conditions, yes.	
10	Q.	Now I want to go back to the chart. Does	
11	the 500 ohms that's shown on the chart represent the		
12	cow	impedance or the whole circuit, in your	
13	understanding?		
14	Α.	In my understanding, this would represent	
15	impedance where the cow is, so that would be probably		
16	the contact, the body of the cow, the contact part of		
17	the circuit.		
18	Q.	Not the source and the path?	
19	Α.	It's assuming a worst case, so assuming	
20	those would be very small.		
21	Q.	Well, worst case, the way they're saying	
22	worst case, that would be like that would be like		
23	the r	ninimum that it could ever be; right?	
24	Α.	That would be what one would expect as a low	
25	value	e for the path resistance, yes.	

		Page 87
1	Q.	But the worst case to me means like that it
2		can't ever go below that. Is that true?
3	A.	Well, I wouldn't I suppose you could set
4		onfigurations where you might get something lower
5	•	that, but it's not what I, in my judgment, would
6		ct to see under normal operating conditions.
7	Q.	Well, but, I mean, in your research, you had
8	-•	ficant minority percentage of cows that you tested
9	•	were less than 500 ohms; is that true?
10	A.	For the body resistance.
11	Q.	But you're saying that's what we've got
12	here; the 500 ohms represents the body resistance?	
13	Α.	That's the primary part of it, yes.
14	Q.	That's where I'm kind of a little bit
15	confused, Dr. Gustafson, because worst case then isn't	
16	500 ohms, is it?	
17	Α.	If I've got to make a judgment, which is
18	what this is, and how to interpret current to voltage	
19	as to what values one would use to convert that to	
20	working in this area, I think 500 ohms is a good value	
21	to use for the worst case condition.	
22	Q.	Maybe you'd better explain that to me. How
23	did y	ou come up with that? I mean, did you come up
24	with	that number or did somebody else come up Who
25	wrote	e this chart, by the way? Is that you?

 A. Well, this chart is the has the preface as it's a consensus of the group. The principal author on this particular segment was Aneshansley and Gorewit, so they probably did some of the writing, but Q. But are they the ones who you know, in the methodology that was explained on how you guys did it, which is I think set out somewhere in the preface or something, what happened on a particular chapter was that the two principal authors would, you know, do the first draft, so to speak, and then send out; right? A. Uh-huh. Q. And is that what happened here, that this graph was created by those two fellows, and then you looked at it and then concurred with it? A. I don't recall the exact processes of, you know, what iterations were made on this particular chart, but that may well have been that they originated
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 know, what iterations were made on this particular
¹⁷ chart, but that may well have been that they originated
shart, set that may non-nare been that they enginated
¹⁸ it. I know we you know, a number of us responded to
19 it.
20 Q. Okay. I want to ask you to do the same
thing you did with regard to milk production, you know,
where you go to the bibliography. Can you go to that
²³ bibliography and tell me what are the studies that are
²⁴ included in the bibliography that support this 500-ohm
as being worst case? And, again, worst case, just so

		Page 89	
1	we're	e clear, means that you would not expect under	
2	norm	nal field conditions for there to be cows that would	
3	have	resistances less than 500 ohms; right? Or is it a	
4	comb	bination of the body and the contact?	
5	Α.	It would be In my mind, it would be the	
6	body	and the contact.	
7	Q.	Let's go to the bibliography, and tell me	
8	whic	h are the research studies that you believe support	
9	that conclusion, because I'd like to read those studies		
10	to see if, in fact, they're you know, which I assume		
11	you did at the time; right?		
12	Α.	Yes.	
13	Q.	You read those studies?	
14	Α.	Yes.	
15	Q.	And you kind of put it all in your mind	
16	and -	-	
17	Α.	That, along with the experience of working	
18	in the	e field sorts of things too.	
19	Q.	Okay.	
20	Α.	Certainly the set that's at the bottom of	
21	page	3-5, the bottom of the left-hand column, the	
22	series	s there.	
23	Q.	Where are we at?	
24	Α.	Page 3-5, bottom of left column, there's a	
25	series	s of articles that are cited there that would	

		Page 90	
1	certaiı	nly be a starting point. There may well be some	
2	refere	nces embedded within others that I'd have to dig	
3	deepe	er and get back to you.	
4	Q.	Well, it seems like the lowest there is	
5	mout	h to all hooves done by Norell, of which you were	
6	an au	thor.	
7	Α.	Correct.	
8	Q.	And that showed your N was 28. That's the	
9	number of cows you tested; right?		
10	Α.	Yes.	
11	Q.	And those varied from 244 to 525?	
12	Α.	Yes.	
13	Q.	How many of those 28 were under 500 ohms?	
14	Α.	I couldn't answer that without going back	
15	and looking at the paper and the data.		
16	Q.	That's Norell, 1983, huh? Is that an	
17	ASAE paper?		
18	Α.	No. That was a Transactions of ASAE, 1983.	
19	Q.	I have one here that was in '82.	
20	Α.	That may indeed have the same data. That's,	
21	as we mentioned earlier, likely the meeting		
22	presentation of much of the same information that was		
23	then la	ater refereed and published.	
24	Q.	The cows that you used, where were they?	
25	Wher	e did you get them?	

			Page 91
1	A.	University of Minnesota.	
2	Q.	Where at?	
3	Α.	St. Paul.	
4	Q.	So you went over to the St. Paul campus.	
5	Were	e there any sick animals?	
6	Α.	Not that I recall.	
7	Q.	Were there any animals with any hoof	
8	prob	lems?	
9	Α.	I'd have to look at it, but I doubt if there	
10	were	any with any serious visible hoof problems.	
11			
12		And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 320 was marked	
13	for p	urposes of identification.	
14			
15	BY N	IR. BIRD:	
16	Q.	Take a look at that just for a minute. Is	
17	this	the '83 article that's referenced there? I'll	
18	just	show it to you to see if that is it.	
19	Α.	Yes.	
20		MR. BIRD: Let's get that marked.	
21			
22		And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 321 was marked	
23	for p	urposes of identification.	
24			
25	BY M	IR. BIRD:	

		Page 92	
1	Q.	Have you had a chance to look at that,	
2	Exhib	it 320, in front of you?	
3	A.	Yes.	
4	Q.	Can you tell me how many cows were tested	
5	there	?	
6	Α.	It depends on which experiment we're talking	
7	about,	but Let's see. There were 10 Jerseys in one	
8	experi	ment or part of the experiment; and then in the	
9	secon	d part of the experiment there were 28 Holstein	
10	COWS.		
11	Q.	All right. And the Norell, is that the same	
12	experiment then that's in Exhibit 321? I think it is,		
13	but take a peak at that.		
14	Α.	Yes.	
15	Q.	The way I'm reading this, the abstract from	
16	Exhib	it 321 says that the mean path resistances range	
17	from 359 ohms for mouth to all hooves pathway to		
18	738 ohms for front-rear hooves pathway.		
19	Α.	That's correct.	
20	Q.	And the distribution for the mouth-all	
21	hooves pathway showed 25 percent of the population		
22	below 302 ohms and 75 percent below 441 ohms.		
23	Α.	Correct.	
24	Q.	The mouth to all hooves pathway is not an	
25	unusı	ual pathway, is it?	

		Page 93	
1	A.	No.	
2	Q.	It's a very common pathway?	
3	Α.	Yes.	
4	Q.	Well, given that, your own research, how can	
5	you l	let them get away with putting 500 ohms as the	
6	mini	mum, the worst case?	
7		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
8	Α.	In my judgment, under field conditions,	
9	500 ohms would be a reasonable value to assume as a		
10	worst case condition.		
11	Q.	Yeah, but you tested and found that	
12	75 percent are below 441 ohms. How do you discount		
13	your own research then? Tell me why that is		
14		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
15	Q.	that you discounted your own research and	
16	made the number higher than 75 percent of the cows that		
17	you personally tested that were healthy cows?		
18		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
19	Α.	In an experimental setting, we could get	
20	down to those kind of values. That's not what I would		
21	expect to see in an actual facility when cows are being		
22	exposed.		
23	Q.	Are you aware of any testing that's been	
24	done	e in an actual facility with cows being exposed?	
25	Α.	I couldn't point to which ones right now,	

	Page 94
1	but there are some values there, yes.
2	Q. In an actual facility with cows being
3	exposed, would you expect some percentage of those
4	cows Strike that.
5	All right. I see where you're going.
6	You're saying that because the contact resistances
7	would vary, that's why you're thinking the 500 ohms
8	is
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. All right. But you've told me that the
11	500 ohms represents body resistance and contact.
12	A. That would be my interpretation, yes.
13	Q. And you've also told me that it's common in
14	farm situations for cows to have contact resistances
15	with manure and salt and urine and combinations of that
16	of five ohms or less.
17	A. Well, it could be, for a given hoof,
18	somewhere in that magnitude, yes.
19	Q. For all four hooves, it could be that?
20	A. Well, I wouldn't expect that.
21	Q. It would be common under field conditions
22	that cows would be standing all four hooves in manure
23	and urine, a combination.
24	A. In my judgment, I still would not expect it
25	to get down to values much under that 500 ohms as a

		Page 95	
1	total v	value.	
2	Q.	I'm trying to figure out You know, we're	
3	parsi	ng this out between the body resistance on the one	
4	hand.	I mean, you have no debate with your research	
5	here.		
6	Α.	No.	
7	Q.	That's true research.	
8	Α.	Correct.	
9	Q.	That the body resistances, 75 percent are	
10	going	to be less than 441 ohms; right?	
11	Α.	Correct.	
12	Q.	So what you're saying is, to do simple	
13	arithmetic, that in a field condition, that a worst		
14	case scenario is that the contact resistance has to be		
15	59 ohms or higher?		
16	Α.	If we've done the math right, that's	
17	Q.	Well, 500 minus 441, is that 59? Yeah.	
18	Α.	Yeah. So, yes, yeah.	
19	Q.	So that would be a worst case scenario in a	
20	farm?		
21	Α.	That's what we would Yes, using	
22	engineering judgment, which is what you're doing at		
23	that point, that's, I think, a reasonable value to		
24	assun	ne.	
25	Q.	For worst case?	

		Page 96
1	А.	For worst case condition, yes.
2	Q.	And then for the most sensitive cows, which
3	in vo	our report was 244 ohms, a worst case scenario
4	-	let's put it that way. Twenty-five percent of
5	-	opulation was below 302 ohms, so for 25 percent of
6	thos	e cows, a worst case scenario is that the contact
7	resis	tance is 198 ohms.
8	Α.	In that order of magnitude, yes.
9	Q.	And for that
10	Α.	May I correct part of what you said, just so
11	we're	e not
12	Q.	Yeah.
13	Α.	Sensitivity and resistance are not one and
14	the s	ame, so the sensitivity which you've correctly
15	identified earlier is based on the current value.	
16	Resis	stance is not really the indicator of sensitivity.
17	lt's th	e indicator of what level of current would flow
18	throu	gh the animal.
19	Q.	Did I say sensitivity?
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	I shouldn't have said that. I meant
22	resistance.	
23		Have you measured contact resistance on a
24	dry s	surface?
25	Α.	Yes.

		Page 97
1	Q.	What is it?
2	A.	It can be thousands of ohms.
3	Q.	Have you measured contact resistance on a
4	wet s	surface?
5	Α.	That's what we ultimately did in this
6	partic	cular research, for example, is get a very wet
7	surfa	ce that you're trying to make contact to.
8	Q.	Then what was the contact resistance that
9	you o	came up with for a wet surface?
10	Α.	That would be embedded within what's
11	meas	sured here.
12	Q.	Show me what your numbers were. Where are
13	they	?
14	Α.	Well, it's part of that total number.
15	Q.	It's part of the 302 ohms?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	That includes contact and body resistance?
18	Α.	Well, that that includes contact in the
19	way v	we had it set up, yes.
20	Q.	So what I'm saying is Let me just be
21	sure	that 25 percent of the 28 cows that you
22	meas	sured had contact plus body resistance of less than
23	302 c	ohms?
24	Α.	Yes, under the situation, the types of
25	conta	acts we were trying to make.

		Page 98	
1	Q.	And 75 percent had contact and body	
2	resis	tance below 441 ohms?	
3	Α.	Correct.	
4	Q.	What percent of that total was contact	
5	resis	tance and what percent was body resistance?	
6	Α.	We can't determine that from this	
7	expe	riment.	
8	Q.	Did you ever try to determine that?	
9	Α.	What we attempted to do was minimize the	
10	conta	act resistance by having this very wet floor,	
11	expa	nded metal, for the foot contact, and the bit in	
12	the m	nouth, but we did not try and measure that	
13	indep	pendently.	
14	Q.	Well, let me ask you this. Let's just say a	
15	cow is standing in manure, all four hooves, with urine		
16	combo, and puts the nose into the waterer. What would		
17	you expect the contact resistance to be in that		
18	scen	ario?	
19	Α.	The contact or the total path?	
20	Q.	No. The contact.	
21	Α.	I'd have to go back and think about that a	
22	little b	bit, just the area of contact and the	
23	resistivity of the material, go back through that. I		
24	don't have a number I could give you right now.		
25	Q.	Well, gosh; I'm really frustrated.	

		Page 99	
1	A.	What I am telling you is that, you know, in	
2	the ju	dgment, we came to the consensus that that	
3	differe	ence would be in the orders that you just talked	
4	about	, the difference between what we can get to as a	
5	minim	um value compared to what we would expect under	
6	real fi	eld conditions.	
7	Q.	I'm trying to get from you what I think is a	
8	hypot	thetical based on real field conditions. You would	
9	agree	with me that under real field conditions, it	
10	would	d be common for cows to be standing on a wet	
11	surfa	ce that would include some saline portion because	
12	of presence of urine and manure and putting its nose		
13	into a waterer. That is not at all uncommon on a dairy		
14	farm, is it?		
15	Α.	That is correct.	
16	Q.	And what I'm asking you is what is the	
17	conta	ct resistance in that circumstance? And are you	
18	telling	g me that it's going to be 200 ohms?	
19	Α.	It wouldn't surprise me to see 200 ohms,	
20	yes.		
21	Q.	Would it surprise you to see five ohms?	
22	Α.	Yes, it would surprise me to see it that	
23	low.		
24	Q.	Have you ever done any tests on that?	
25	Α.	We tried some things, but I couldn't point	

	Page 100		
1	to a specific one right now. It's been too long since		
2	I worked in that particular topic.		
3	Q. Has anybody studied contact resistances with		
4	respect to dairy cows under field conditions?		
5	A. That would be embedded, I think, in some of		
6	the data that's been done in some of the experiments		
7	where they put a known level of current and they have		
8	measured the voltage drop created by that current, so		
9	you can go back and get an estimate of that.		
10	Q. When a 500-ohm resistor is used in testing,		
11	that's in addition to the contact impedance; right?		
12	A. Yes, it is.		
13	Q. What is the contact impedance in that		
14	testing scenario?		
15	A. Well, if, indeed, you're making metal to		
16	metal contact at the one end, expect that to be very		
17	low, and then if you're using a salted, wet pad under		
18	pressure at the other end, I'd expect that to be low		
19	too. I've not sat down and tried to calculate what		
20	value that would actually be, but it would be pretty		
21	modest.		
22	Q. Well, how much? Less than five ohms?		
23	A. I don't know. I'd have to have to go		
24	back and play with the numbers on that.		
25	Q. But for purposes of the research data that		

	Page 101		
1	makes up this chart, much of it is based upon the use		
2	of a resistor with 500-ohm impedance; right?		
3	A. Of which?		
4	Q. On the chart.		
5	A. No. The chart is not based on that as far		
6	as the data that's collected. The data is collected		
7	measuring the level of current and sensitivity.		
8	Q. But it's a calculated level of current;		
9	right?		
10	A. Well, it's a measured level of current often		
11	in experimental setup done by measuring voltage drop		
12	across a known resistance.		
13	Q. And that known resistance is 500 ohms?		
14	A. No, not necessarily. It might be The		
15	value there is really not critical. You're just trying		
16	to set up a known value so that you know the current		
17	flow through the animal.		
18	Q. Let's take a look at that chart then because		
19	maybe I'm just totally misunderstanding the chart.		
20	Let's go to 3-22. I mean, there's a straight line		
21	that's a dotted line. Do you see that? It kind of		
22	goes from zero all the way up to vertical access of		
23	eight on the other end in terms of milk production		
24	response.		
25	A. Yes.		

		Page 102
1	Q.	And off to the right side, it says 500 ohms
2	and	1,000 ohms.
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And then it goes one, two, three, four.
5	Wha	t does that one, two, three, four represent?
6	Volta	age?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	So if somebody's going to measure If they
9	meas	sured two volts across a 500-ohm resistor, that's
10	goin	g to equate to to what? Is that going to equate
11	to a	milk production loss under this chart?
12	Α.	It's going to equate to four milliamps.
13	Q.	And what does that give us in terms of
14	prod	uction loss?
15	Α.	That puts you right in this domain that says
16	"mod	lerate behavioral" and just right at the cusp of
17	wher	e the intersection is between no loss of production
18	antic	ipated and loss of production due to change not
19	due t	o change in the animals.
20	Q.	Production loss may be due to change in the
21	anim	als. Does that mean it's due to electric current?
22		MR. O'BRIEN: I object. Misstatement of his
23	prev	ious testimony.
24	Α.	Well, my interpretation of this at this
25	point	in time is that, you know, where we have moderate

		Page 103	
1	h . h		
-	behavior, we may or may not have production loss, which		
2		n see at the bottom, and any production loss	
3		- any loss in production is not due to change in	
4		mals; it may be due to behavior of the animals.	
5	Q.	Well, where does it show the milk production	
6	respor	nse on here?	
7	Α.	Well, this	
8	Q.	It doesn't have any because it says	
9	produ	ction loss may be due to change in animals. It	
10	doesn	't say it's due to the electric current; right?	
11	Α.	Right.	
12	Q.	Is there anything on this chart that shows	
13	that even at eight ohms or at eight milliamps that you		
14	can ge	et a loss of milk production?	
15	Α.	You would expect if that occurs, it's going	
16	to occu	ur due to animal behavior and then this	
17	produc	tion loss due to behavior.	
18	Q.	Where does that show up, though, on the	
19	chart?		
20	A.	The last column.	
21	Q.	What column?	
22	A.	"This production loss may be due to change	
23	in the a	animals."	
24	Q.	But that says the production loss may be due	
25	to cha	nge in the animals, not to the current; right?	

			Page 104
1	What	does that mean, change in the animals?	
2	A.	Well, their behavior is going to be severe	
3	enou	gh that you're going to get into production	
4	proble	ems.	
5	Q.	So where do you have to How many	
6	millia	mps is that under this chart?	
7	Α.	Under this chart, that roughly starts at six	
8	milliar	mps.	
9	Q.	Under this chart, you have to have six	
10	millia	mps to get any milk production loss?	
11	Α.	Well, it's We would expect it at that	
12	level.	My interpretation is you might get some down	
13	here i	n the moderate, depending on the situation, but	
14	at tha	t point we'd certainly start to expect that that	
15	would	l be common.	
16	Q.	At four milliamps?	
17	Α.	In my experience, yeah, if we can see the	
18	equiva	alent of four milliamps, depending on other	
19	condi	tions, we may start seeing some behavioral	
20	proble	ems that then relate to production problems.	
21	Q.	At four milliamps?	
22	Α.	At four milliamps.	
23	Q.	But not at two milliamps.	
24	Α.	I wouldn't expect it at that level, no.	
25	Q.	Have you ever seen it at that level?	

		Page 105
1	Α.	No, not that I'm comfortable saying it
2	happ	ened because of the two milliamps.
3	Q.	So it's a function of current?
4	Α.	It's a function of current, correct.
5	Q.	And is this chart based on Ohm's Law?
6	Α.	Well, the conversion from current, which is
7	really	what the animal senses, to voltage is based on
8	Ohm	's Law. It's just strictly an application of Ohm's
9	Law,	assuming 500 ohms, assuming 1,000 ohms.
10	Q.	So it would be simply a calculation that if
11	the r	esistance was really 250 ohms, your current would
12	dout	ble; right?
13	Α.	Well, if you assume 250 ohms, you could put
14	anoth	ner column here, and where this one says 400-500,
15	it wo	uld say 200-250 would be half the value for the
16	volta	ge to get the equivalent current. So if you have
17	the re	esistance, you're going to have the voltage
18	requi	ired to get that same current value.
19	Q.	All right. But if you're measuring
20	two	volts at 250 ohms, you're going to get eight
21	millia	amps; right?
22	Α.	Yes; if we've done the math right, yes.
23	Q.	Yeah. So really what this study is this
24	stud	y I mean, the chart, is it based upon I'm not
25	sure	why you have the ohms on there then if you're

	Page 106		
1	saying the information is based upon current. But the		
2	current Let me back up.		
3	The current is a calculated number based		
4	upon a known voltage and an assumption on resistance?		
5	A. No.		
6	Q. Okay. What's it based on?		
7	A. The current is based on a measured or		
8	controlled value used in the experiment. You have to		
9	measure it to know what's occurring there. But that's		
10	the controlled variable in trying to determine the		
11	animal's sensitivity is the current. Then what this		
12	does, if you want to then know what that current level		
13	would be in terms of voltage, then you have to use		
14	Ohm's Law to convert back, and you have to assume a		
15	resistance value to do that.		
16	Q. All right. So in order to get a decline in		
17	milk production, all we've got to do is get four		
18	milliamps to the cow. That's what you're saying;		
19	right?		
20	A. Well, at that level, you may or may not		
21	create a production problem for the cow.		
22	Q. But, I mean, if I have a cow that's 200 ohms		
23	resistance and minimal to no contact resistance and I		
24	get two volts, I'm going to exceed your threshold of		
25	four milliamps; right?		

		Page 107	
1	A.	I think the way you're going is that the	
2		irrent through the animal is the critical value.	
3	Q.	Right.	
4	<u>ц</u> . А.	Yes.	
5	Q.	So in order to win one of these cases, the	
6		er has got to prove in your view, the minimum	
7		not to prove is he's got to get four milliamps	
8	-	he cow at the cow contact point.	
9	A.	Well, it has to be shown that you've got a	
10	source	e, that source is getting to the animal, and it is	
11	a mag	nitude large enough that it's going to impact the	
12	anima	lls.	
13	Q.	Okay. Now, going back to those two cows	
14	that w	vere taken out of that full lactation study, do	
15	you k	now at what level of current that they had a	
16	violer	nt reaction?	
17	A.	I don't recall.	
18	Q.	Would that be something you might want to	
19	know	?	
20	A.	Well, I could look that up. It's just for	
21	that one particular study.		
22	Q.	One of the things that you mentioned is that	
23	cows	you know, that the behavioral response is cows	
24	might	t not want to go in and get milked; right?	
25	Α.	That's correct, yes; reluctance to enter a	

	Paç	ge 108	
1	milking facility is an observed phenomenon, yes.		
2	Q. If cows don't go in and get milked, I mean,		
3	there's a cow behind that cow; right?		
4	A. Unless it's the last cow, yes.		
5	Q. That can screw up not only the cow that's		
6	reluctant, but all the other cows that are behind it?		
7	A. It can certainly impact your flow of cows		
8	through the parlor and your whole milking routine.		
9	Q. Right. And if a cow happens to get		
10	mastitis, just one or two or three or Let's say		
11	five percent of the herd gets mastitis from the stray		
12	voltage, in other words, gets a disease response. Do		
13	you recognize that that provides a pathway to transfer		
14	that pathogen to all the other cows, even cows that		
15	don't have a behavioral response?		
16	MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form.		
17	Q. Right?		
18	A. Well, I'm not a mastitis expert, but just		
19	from my lay knowledge of that, if you've got a mastitis		
20	problem in the herd from any particular source, then		
21	you can have increased mastitis because of transmission		
22	between animals, depending on your milking routine and		
23	those sorts of things, yes.		
24	Q. But, I mean, through the use of the stray		
25	voltage, I mean, you can have indirect effects on cows		

		Page 109
1	that a	are actually not affected by the current itself.
2	Do ye	ou agree with that?
3	Α.	Secondary impact.
4	Q.	Sure.
5	Α.	With the example you used, yeah, if if
6	you'v	e got a contagious element and you've got the
7	poten	tial to transfer that from one to another, then
8	that v	vould be a secondary impact.
9	Q.	From the farmer's perspective looking at
10	this,	he's got sort of a witch's brew of cause and
11	effect; you don't know what preceded what; you know,	
12	what	's the cart and what's the horse. He's trying to
13	kill th	ne mastitis, but if a few cows are continuing to
14	prod	uce the pathogen because of the stray voltage, it
15	could	be continually reinfecting the otherwise healthy
16	parts	of the herd; right?
17		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to form and
18	found	dation.
19	BY MR. BIRD:	
20	Q.	You'd agree with that, wouldn't you?
21	Α.	Well, there's nothing unique to that
22	relativ	ve to stray voltage. That's true with any sort
23	of sou	urce of mastitis, and then depending on how that's
24	dealt	with.
25	Q.	Right. Then what percent of the herd, you

	Page 110
1	know, having a behavioral response to stray voltage are
2	you comfortable with?
3	A. Well, I'd like to not see that condition or
4	have any animals responding to stray voltage. I don't
5	think it's necessary to tolerate a certain percentage
6	responding.
7	Q. So you're saying it should be zero percent?
8	A. I think if you you know, if you want it
9	to be, you could set up a condition there maybe, you
10	know, by doing modifications to the farmstead or the
11	wiring system. The inverse of that question, at what
12	point do you take action, is a judgment or a management
13	call that the producer would have to make.
14	Q. You accept the notion that the farm you
15	know, one given farmer can have stray voltage on his
16	farm in the same magnitude as another guy down the
17	road, but one farmer will be a better manager and be
18	able to manage around the stray voltage?
19	A. That certainly can happen.
20	Q. That doesn't mean the farmer that's not able
21	to manage around the stray voltage is necessarily a bad
22	farmer. He's just not as good as the guy down the
23	road.
24	A. Yeah; doesn't have the same ways of dealing
25	with it; I agree.

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1	Q. One of the things I wanted to talk to you
2	about was transients, and I'm more interested in
3	definitional things here in terms of transients. What
4	is the duration, time duration, of a transient, in your
5	view?
6	A. Generally, when we're talking about
7	electrical transients, we're talking about things that
8	are less than one AC half cycle, so down in that less
9	than 13 milliseconds, something like that, time frame.
10	Q. Is there a difference and then So we
11	talk about transients on the one hand, and then on the
12	other hand we talk about steady state. What does that
13	mean?
14	A. Well, steady state means that you usually
15	have a fairly constant value over time, that you're not
16	having Transient usually represents kind of you
17	can think of it like a spike occurs; where steady
18	state, you know, for a reasonable period of time you're
19	going to have a pretty steady value, and the changes of
20	it are going to be fairly smooth, so to speak, rather
21	than having sharp transient or sharp changes.
22	Q. So transient would be expressed in
23	microseconds?
24	A. Yes, that's a time frame that often is used
25	for transients. It may be up as large as in the

			Page 112
1	millise	cond range and still be a transient, but most	
2		ents that we'd characterize we'd characterize in	
3	the mi	llisecond range.	
4	Q.	Right. And a millisecond is a millionth of	
5	a seco	ond?	
6	A.	No. A thousandth of a second.	
7	Q.	It is? What's a microsecond then?	
8	Α.	That would be 10 to the minus sixth or a	
9	million	th of a second.	
10	Q.	All right. So I got my terms right. I'm	
11	just tr	ying to get it right.	
12	Α.	Sure.	
13	Q.	Is there a difference between a transient	
14	and s	hort-term?	
15	Α.	Here we're getting into definitions, and	
16	these	get to be used sometimes a little bit sloppily in	
17	practic	ce.	
18	Q.	That's why I'm trying to	
19	Α.	But a transient would really be a short-term	
20	event.	You may have short-term events that are longe	er
21	than a	transient. For example, a motor start is really	
22	kind of	f a short-term event. It is transient in that it	
23	chang	es, but it's not what electrically we'd usually	
24	call a f	transient event.	
25	Q.	All right. What do you call it when like	

		Page 113
1	Let's	say in a given area at 5:00 everybody turns on
2	their	air conditioners, and so the load on the line, I
3	mear	n, changes, and, you know, if a farmer is graphing,
4	you k	know, all of a sudden you've got voltage higher;
5	what	do you call that? Is that steady state?
6	Α.	That's just a change in the steady state
7	level	of voltage, yes. As the load changes on a
8	distrik	oution system or on the farmstead, you'd expect
9	to see	e a change in the neutral-to-earth voltage level,
10	and t	hat's really a change in the steady state, what we
11	call th	ne steady state value.
12	Q.	Okay.
13	Α.	So steady state does not mean it's constant
14	for all	time.
15	Q.	All right. And, you know What's his
16	name	? Reinemann did some research on what he called
17	short	t duration events. Those were transients as you've
18	defin	ed them; right?
19	Α.	He's Some of them are kind of long
20	transients because they're one cycle or half cycle	
21	sorts of things. He's done a range of different	
22	things	s. So he's done some in what we call the true
23	transi	ient, very short, so he's done some things that
24	are in	the cycle, units of cycles, AC cycles, which are
25	like o	ne cycle, you could call it a transient, but it's

	Page 114	
1	not a short-term transient; and then he's done some	
2	that would be more steady state, longer term.	
3	Q. Well, but the when he did the	
4	intermittent exposure study, that was he was doing	
5	transients; correct? Isn't that true?	
6	A. If we're thinking of the same study, I don't	
7	think so. The intermittent was intermittent in whether	
8	or not the current was there, but when the current	
9	an animal was exposed to the current, it was at a	
10	constant value.	
11	Q. For more than the time of a transient?	
12	A. Yes.	
13	Q. Okay. Are you sure about that?	
14	A. Well, there's several different studies	
15	there, but the one where they were making I'd have	
16	to go back and look now because there's been a couple	
17	different protocols on that.	
18	Q. Okay. Is there anything I mean, do you	
19	scientists have a name for, let's say, a short-term	
20	increase in current that would be, let's say, anywhere	
21	from a quarter of a second up to five seconds? Is	
22	there a name for that, or is that just called steady	
23	state?	
24	A. In most terminologies, that would be thought	
25	of as a value that would be reasonably steady state	

	Page 115
1	because it's quite a few AC cycles long.
2	Q. You see, one of the things I'm struggling
3	with is this. I'll just put it to you. The recording
4	data that they've got out there will take a sample, you
5	know, once every it will store data once every 10
6	seconds or something, or once every 15 seconds, but you
7	might have a motor start in there that would bring
8	current way up, but then they have a ceiling on what
9	they record, and then over that period, they average it
10	out to come up with a number, and so we never see what
11	that actual current was in the way these recording
12	devices work. Are you familiar with that,
13	MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to form and
14	foundation, but answer if you're able.
15	Q that problem with the recording devices?
16	A. You certainly have to understand and deal
17	with the characteristics of whatever recording
18	equipment you're doing, and in some cases how you
19	configure that is going to be important to interpreting
20	what's on that graph; whether that's a, as you pointed
21	out, a peak value of the transient or peak value within
22	a specified period of time, you know, is important to
23	understand when you're looking at those charts.
24	Q. I mean, do you try to account for that, I
25	mean, in the information that you look at?

		Page 116
1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	The fact that there's deficiencies in the
3	record	ding devices?
4		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form of the
5	quest	ion.
6	A.	You certainly have to understand the
7	charac	cteristics of the recorder and then the system
8	overal	I.
9	Q.	Going to that page that you looked at in
10	this 3-	-5, it says dairy cows have much lower body
11	imped	lance than humans, less than one-tenth. Is that
12	true?	
13	A.	Here I'd rely on Pat Reilly's information,
14	but un	der what we'd see in normal circumstances, in my
15	experi	ence, where you're dealing with the skin
16	imped	ance, common paths, that would be true.
17	Q.	And contact impedances for cows are likely
18	to be	lower than for humans?
19	A.	Correct.
20	Q.	Because cows are nearly always in contact
21	with n	noisture; right?
22	A.	They commonly are, yes.
23	Q.	Therefore, hooves are in close association
24	with u	irine, water, and feces on concrete surfaces; is
25	that tr	ue?

	Dece 117
	Page 117
1	A. Correct.
2	Q. Okay. Now, does this red book study have
3	anything in the bibliography that discusses contact
4	impedances where four hooves are in close association
5	with urine, water and feces on concrete surfaces? We
6	know your studies, but yours didn't involve four hooves
7	in close association with urine, water and feces on
8	concrete surfaces, did they?
9	A. No. We tried to actually make it worse than
10	that by using expanded metal and salty water at that
11	point, so Quite frankly, I'd have to go back and
12	look at the various measurements recorded at that point
13	in time and see what's there in the literature. I
14	couldn't point to things right now.
15	Q. Well, can you do that and give that to
16	Mr. O'Brien? I mean, I'm interested in knowing what
17	research you folks had at the time this was published
18	that showed what the contact impedances were in that
19	scenario where the cows are in contact with moisture
20	and their hooves are in close association with urine,
21	water and feces on concrete surfaces, and eating and
22	drinking with moist mouths. That's not an unusual
23	situation for a field condition, is it?
24	A. Correct.
25	Q. Can you do that?

	Page 118
1	A. I will certainly attempt to.
2	Q. And then, in addition, you think there's
3	been some research done on that since this was
4	published in 1991?
5	A. There may have, but I will certainly agree
6	to explore that also.
7	MR. BIRD: Okay. Great. Thank you.
8	All right. Should we take a break?
9	MR. O'BRIEN: Sure.
10	(Recess taken.)
11	
12	And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 318 was marked for
13	purposes of identification.
14	
15	MR. BIRD: Just for the record, we have
16	Exhibit 318 marked. And can we have the same agreement
17	on that we did on the other two exhibits where we just
18	mark the front page?
19	MR. O'BRIEN: Correct.
20	BY MR. BIRD:
21	Q. Okay. Sorry for the delay, Dr. Gustafson.
22	We're back on the record, and I wanted to ask you about
23	Exhibit 321. Going to the second page of that, 1507,
24	it's Table 1 I'm looking at, and it's entitled "Average
25	Pathway Resistance Measured Under Dry and Wet Hoof-Grid

		Page 119
	_	
1		act Conditions," and it says, "Outlier Removed."
2	What	t does that all mean?
3	Α.	As I recall, there was statistical tests on
4	the d	ata collected, and they had removed an outlier
5	base	d on statistical tests done. Usually means a
6	misre	ecorded number or something like that.
7	Q.	Okay. This was for the looks like it was
8	done	e with Jerseys; right?
9	Α.	That particular part of the experiment, yes.
10	Q.	Now, the pathway that we're talking about
11	resistance is, again, the combo of the contact	
12	resis	tance and the body resistance of those Jersey
13	cows	\$?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	All right. And what's the number for dry
16	for, l	et's say, front to rear hooves?
17	Α.	Front to rear hooves would be 1,562 ohms.
18	Q.	And then in wet conditions, it's 1,479?
19	Α.	Correct.
20	Q.	That's got an X with a line over it. Does
21	that	mean the average or statistical mean or what?
22	Α.	That means the mean.
23	Q.	With a standard deviation of 470?
24	Α.	Correct.
25	Q.	The mean difference then is 83

		Page 120
1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	between wet and dry conditions?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And then if we go to mouth to rear hooves,
5	it wa	s actually a negative 26 mean difference from dry
6	to we	et?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	Which means that sort of, you know,
9	coun	terintuitively, your contact got better when you
10	went	to wet or when when you were at dry conditions?
11	Α.	Yes. It's a small value, but
12	Q.	And, strangely enough, the resistance path
13	in a Jersey seems to be significantly less from mouth	
14	to rea	ar hoof than from mouth to front hoof; right?
15	Α.	Yes.
16	Q.	And does that give you any insight into what
17	the c	ontact resistances are typically? Seems to me
18	like t	hey're all less than a hundred going from dry to
19	wet o	conditions.
20		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form and
21	found	dation.
22	Α.	That's just the difference in the contact
23	resist	ance between those two conditions, so it wouldn't
24	be th	e contact resistance itself.
25	Q.	Well, if you're going from dry to wet,

		Page 121
1	what	's the difference between that? It's a difference
2	in co	entact, isn't it?
3	A.	The difference in contact resistance, right.
4	lt's no	ot the resistance itself. It's the difference in
5	conta	act resistance.
6	Q.	All right. From dry to wet?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	Now, if I compare that Table 1 with Table
9	3 T	his is the N equals 28 Holsteins I'm getting
10	front	to rear hoof readings of significantly less than
11	Jerse	eys; right?
12	Α.	Yes.
13	Q.	Do you attribute that to just a different
14	body	makeup then of the particular breed of cattle, or
15	how	do you account for that?
16	Α.	It's probably most accountable just by size
17	of the	e animal, and I don't recall if they were on
18	exact	tly the same surface or not.
19	Q.	Okay. But this is, again, total pathway
20	resistance, which is a combination of the contact and	
21	the body resistance?	
22	Α.	Yes, that would be the way we've described
23	it.	
24	Q.	And these were all done under wet
25	cond	litions?

		Page 122
1	A.	Yes, I believe that's correct.
2	Q.	You didn't happen to repeat the experiment
3	you	did with the Jerseys, that is, test them under both
4	dry a	and wet conditions?
5	Α.	I don't believe we did.
6	Q.	The data that you created, does that exist
7	som	ewhere, like at the University of Minnesota?
8	Α.	If any of the raw data is available, it
9	would	d probably be through Dr. Norell.
10	Q.	In Idaho?
11	Α.	In Idaho.
12	Q.	Is he older or younger than you?
13	Α.	Younger.
14	Q.	Okay. Did you teach him or something?
15	Α.	I was on his Ph.D. dissertation committee.
16	Dr. A	ppleman was actually his major professor.
17	Q.	Okay. I wanted to then ask you about Table
18	7. TI	hat's entitled, "Observed Percent Response by
19	Curr	ent Level for Mouth-All Hooves Shocks (n equals
20	65)."	What does that mean?
21	Α.	That means there were 65 animals used in the
22	expe	riment.
23	Q.	Did you use some of them twice?
24	Α.	Well, there were repeated measurements, but
25	l beli	eve that would be 65 different animals.

		Page 123
1	0	It would be 65 different animals? Because
2	Q.	
3	-	ys, "Experiment 2B," seven cows were Well, did
	•	use seven cows, but shock them multiple times, so
4	-	got the N up higher or I'm just confused about
5		tatistics here.
6	Α.	I stand corrected. It was seven cows with
7	multi	ple observations.
8	Q.	And what is this table showing me? I mean,
9	at on	e milliamp, it shows a response percent of 13.8.
10	Is the	at like one cow or is that like 13.8 percent of
11	the 6	5 individual tests?
12	Α.	It would mean that you would expect cows to
13	respo	ond 13.8 percent of the time at one milliamp.
14	Q.	And how are they responding?
15	Α.	This was after training with five milliamps
16	to op	en the mouth.
17	Q.	To what?
18	Α.	To open the mouth. Then we come back with
19	randomized levels between zero and five, and when they	
20	would	d open the mouth due to current, that would be
21	consi	idered a positive response.
22	Q.	Opening the mouth, is that a response that
23	you	saw to current?
24	A.	That's essentially a trained response to the
25	curre	nt.

		Page 124	
1	Q.	Well, what causes the cow to open its mouth?	
2	Α.	It's just a response to the exposure to the	
3	curre	nt.	
4	Q.	Meaning you get shocked and I'll open my	
5	mout	h?	
6	Α.	Yes.	
7	Q.	Like, "Oh, what's going on" type of thing?	
8	Α.	Well, this is with a bit in the mouth, so	
9	the m	outh is part of the pathway for the current.	
10	Q.	So maybe trying to get it out of there type?	
11	Α.	Right.	
12	Q.	Okay. So you trained them at five amps.	
13	Α.	Milliamps.	
14	Q.	Milliamps.	
15	Α.	You wouldn't have very many cows at	
16	five a	mps.	
17	Q.	Yeah. I'm sorry. Point taken.	
18		You trained them at five milliamps, and then	
19	repeated this experiment to see when they would open		
20	their	mouth, at what current level, and that would	
21	the idea there is to get a better handle on when		
22	they'	re actually perceiving the current?	
23	Α.	Correct.	
24	Q.	And your finding was that 13.8 percent	
25	perce	eived the current at an amp?	

		Page 125
1	A.	Milliamp.
2	Q.	Milliamp. Did you try it at like a half
3	amp?	
4	Α.	No. The protocol here was zero, one, two,
5	three,	four, five.
6	Q.	At four amps you were getting a response of
7	92.3 p	ercent?
8	Α.	At four milliamps, yes.
9	Q.	Is that the same four milliamps that's on
10	the ch	art on that Exhibit 3-4 or Table 3-4?
11	Α.	Yeah. A milliamp is a milliamp, yes.
12	Q.	Okay. I mean is that the same worst
13	condi	tions, four milliamps, that we're talking about on
14	that, t	hat we have 92.3 percent response to?
15	Α.	This is The conditions of this experiment
16	is with	the bit in the mouth and standing on expanded
17	metal	grate as a floor.
18	Q.	Okay. Then you graph that response rate.
19	Is that	Figure 4 or Figure 3 where you graph That's
20	front t	o rear hooves on 3. Yeah, 4 is to all hooves,
21	which	correlates to Table 7 then?
22	Α.	Correct.
23	Q.	Okay. And then you have your confidence
24	interv	al there graphed as well?
25	Α.	Yes.

		Page 126
1	Q.	If one were to look at this chart here,
2	Figur	e 4, and try to Does it correlate with the
3	chart	at 3-4 of the red book?
4	Α.	It's certainly a piece of data that was
5	availa	ble and used as part of what we used to develop
6	that co	onsensus presented in that table.
7	Q.	That table just shows a straight line, and
8	there	would be standard deviations off of that line;
9	right?	
10	Α.	There would certainly be variability.
11	Q.	And so you plotted sort of a mean on that
12	chart	or what?
13	Α.	One could think of it in terms of a mean,
14	yeah,	or expect it.
15	Q.	So there would be a confidence interval on
16	both s	sides of the line that was plotted then in 3-4?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	Then if I could take you up to Table 6, this
19	is the front to rear hooves. I was a little confused	
20	becau	use it You're referring there to escapes. What
21	is an	escape?
22	Α.	Well, again, here the animals were trained
23	with a	five milliamp current, that if they would raise
24	a hoot	f, we would turn the current off, and so they're
25	really	escaping any further exposure to the current.

		Page 127
1	Q.	Okay. And what you found out is when you
2	train	ed them and then escape, the escape would mean
3	once	e you put the bit in their mouth, do they raise the
4	hoof	or not?
5	Α.	This is front to rear hoof, so there's no
6	bit in	volved here.
7	Q.	Oh. But once you applied the two things,
8	then	they'd raise their hoof?
9	Α.	Correct. Well, you'd have them standing on
10	two i	ndependent grates front to rear hoof, apply the
11	curre	ent; they would learn that if they raised a hoof,
12	then	the current would be shut off.
13	Q.	Well, I'm trying to figure out why at zero
14	curre	ent they're raising their hoof.
15	Α.	Because cows, when they're just standing
16	there	e, move around as well.
17	Q.	Oh, so that's like that's like the
18	mea	ningless part of this.
19	Α.	Yes. It's an unavoidable kind of baseline
20	of mo	ovement.
21	Q.	Okay. And then the different percentages,
22	thos	e are additive from the previous category or not?
23	Α.	No. They're differences between two
24	categ	gories, between, for example, zero and one, one and
25	two;	then looking whether that is a statistically

		Page 128
1	signifi	icant difference between the two categories.
2	Q.	All right. So if I were to take 43 minus
3	18.3 -	-
4	Α.	No. 43.3 minus 25 should give you 18.3.
5	Q.	All right. So what you found from this
6	partic	cular observation is that at a milliamp, you were
7	gettir	ng an increase of five percent over just normal
8	cow l	noof lifting incidence?
9	Α.	Yeah, that's what the data showed, although
10	it was	not a statistically significant difference.
11	Q.	And it wasn't because your N was only 60; is
12	that i	t?
13	Α.	I wouldn't think so. Sixty is a reasonably
14	sized	number.
15	Q.	Okay. So the first time you found a
16	statis	stically significant difference was at what; three
17	millia	mps?
18	Α.	Versus two milliamps, yes.
19	Q.	And then at four milliamps, you found your P
20	was I	ess than .01; right?
21	Α.	Yes. Yes.
22	Q.	What you're looking for is a P less
23	than	.05; is that it?
24	Α.	That's often considered a kind of a
25	threst	nold value for statistical significance.

		Page 129
1	Q.	Do you conclude from this the cows were
2	actual	lly perceiving things then for sure in that three
3	milliar	mp range?
4	A.	Correct.
5	Q.	And then some suggestive data that they were
6	perce	iving it even earlier?
7	A.	It's possible, although not certainly not
8	prover	h by this data.
9	Q.	All right.
10		
11		And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 322 was marked
12	for pu	rposes of identification.
13		
14	BY MF	R. BIRD:
15	Q.	I'm showing you what's marked as
16	Exhib	it 322. Can you identify that, please?
17	A.	This is a memo written by Gerry Bodman dated
18	April 6	, 1994, to me.
19	Q.	As I read this, apparently you wrote a
20	letter	to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission on
21	March	a 25th, 1994. Is that true?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	Do you have a copy of that letter that you
24	wrote	?
25	Α.	Probably in a file somewhere.

		Page 130
1	Q.	What file might that be in? Do you kind of
2	keep	a file of like, you know, important papers related
3	to st	ray voltage or something?
4	Α.	Yes, I've got copies basically by state for
5	some	e of the different publications.
6	Q.	And apparently you wrote that letter in
7	resp	onse to something that Bodman had written to the
8	Minn	esota PUC about the Minnesota study; is that true?
9	Α.	I'm going to have to re-read this a bit to
10	make	e sure I'm correct.
11	Q.	Have you finished reading?
12		First of all, is this, to the best of your
13	knov	vledge, a true and accurate copy of that letter that
14	was sent to you by Mr. Bodman?	
15	Α.	Yes.
16	Q.	And then you may have a copy in your
17	poss	ession of the letter that you sent to the Minnesota
18	Publ	ic Utilities Commission about that?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And, apparently, if I'm reading this right,
21	prev	ious to your letter to the Minnesota PUC,
22	Mr. E	Bodman had written something that you interpreted
23	as be	eing critical about the USDA handbook, which we're
24	refer	ring to here as the red book?
25	Α.	I believe that's correct.

	Page 131
1	Q. Do you have a copy of that letter, in other
2	words, the one that you were responding to when you
3	wrote to the PUC?
4	A. I think I should have that as well.
5	Q. I'd like to get that as well, please.
6	Now, did you ever respond to this letter
7	that was written to you by Mr. Bodman?
8	A. No, I don't believe we ever did.
9	Q. Did you ever talk to Mr. Bodman about it?
10	A. Not that I recall.
11	Q. The way I'm reading this, at least from my
12	limited knowledge of it, he was speaking to you as an
13	expert in the field and wanted to assure you that he
14	was not challenging your integrity, that he considered
15	you somebody on the other side of the stray voltage
16	controversy, but, nevertheless, a respected adversary.
17	Is that the way you interpreted it?
18	A. That's the way I interpreted what he said,
19	yes. I certainly didn't take any personal response or
20	personal offense in the way he said it.
21	Q. Well, do you likewise consider him a
22	respected member of the, you know, stray voltage
23	community that happens to differ with your opinion?
24	A. I certainly respect Gerry, but I don't agree
25	with many of the things or some of the things he said.

		Page 132
1	Q.	Has he, in fact, appeared in a number of
2	case	s with depositions in lawsuits where he was on the
3	орро	osite side?
4	Α.	Yes, there has been.
5	Q.	Did you ever in your own mind attempt to
6	answ	ver any of these questions that he posed, the list
7	of eig	ght questions?
8	Α.	Not in any formal way, no.
9	Q.	Well, just so we're clear, you did get this
10	letter	r around the time frame of April 6, 1994?
11	Α.	Yes, I'm sure I did.
12	Q.	Have you ever since that time up to now
13	attempted to look at the data used in preparing the	
14	grap	h, which is his request in number one?
15	Α.	Well, yes, from time to time I've gone back
16	to dif	ferent elements of the data just to refresh my
17	mem	ory, not necessarily to challenge what's said.
18	Q.	Well, one of the things you may have looked
19	back	on is Exhibit 321, right, which is your initial
20	resea	arch along with Dr. Norell?
21	Α.	Correct.
22	Q.	I mean, you're not saying that your
23	infor	mation in Exhibit 321 is bad data, are you?
24	Α.	No.
25	Q.	Then if I can go to question two in the

		Page 133
1	letter	, on page 2 he says, "Accepting for the moment
2		the graph in the handbook represents a trend
3	line,"	what's the standard deviation of the data from
4	the n	ormal that was published? Did you ever go back
5	and t	ry to figure that out?
6	A.	No.
7	Q.	Do you think that's possible?
8	Α.	No.
9	Q.	Because you didn't use statistics to create
10	the c	hart; right?
11	Α.	That's correct.
12	Q.	You, instead, used the judgment of the
13	реор	le that participated in preparing that publication?
14	Α.	Correct.
15	Q.	Then he asks you in question four: How do
16	you a	account for the two cows that were thrown out of
17	the C	cornell and USDA studies because of their violent
18	and/o	or other reactions which led researchers to fear
19	for th	ne animals' well-being?
20		Have you done anything to figure that out
21	since	9 1994?
22	Α.	No.
23	Q.	Did you do enough to find out that there, in
24	fact,	were two cows that were thrown out because of
25	their	violent reaction?

		Page 134	
1	A.	I believe in discussions with others, that	
2	was o	confirmed, that there were two cows that were	
3	elimir	nated.	
4	Q.	Did you speak with Gorewit or Aneshansley or	
5	some	body to confirm that?	
6	Α.	I probably did, but I couldn't specifically	
7	recall	that right now.	
8	Q.	Well, as you sit here today, you're not	
9	chall	enging the premise of his question, are you,	
10	ques	tion number four, that there were two cows that	
11	were	thrown out?	
12	Α.	No.	
13	Q.	Then on question five, he's saying he's	
14	conc	erned about the fact that the data shown on the	
15	chart doesn't fit with the reports that you've		
16	published about your field findings. Do you disagree		
17	with	that or agree with it?	
18	Α.	That would be his opinion. I don't agree	
19	with t	hat opinion.	
20	Q.	So you feel that your research as shown in	
21	Exhibit 321 squares with that?		
22	Α.	I think it's consistent, yes.	
23	Q.	I take it you would concede that your chart	
24	could	d be wrong; right?	
25	Α.	I wouldn't anticipate, but, theoretically,	

	Page 135		
1	yes, you can come up with other data.		
2	Q. In question seven he asks you to explain the		
3	linear relationship of animal response to current and		
4	voltages shown in the handbook since your own data		
5	regarding animal response to current and voltage show a		
6	non-linear response; correct?		
7	A. Correct.		
8	Q. And we just went through that, I mean, in		
9	Exhibit 321. We showed that on Figure 4, that you have		
10	a non-linear response there.		
11	A. Yes. And if we did a much more detailed		
12	description of that, you might be able to refine that,		
13	but in presenting conceptually how this works and what		
14	to apply by the data, I still think that linear is a		
15	reasonable approximation.		
16	Q. Well, but, I mean, defense attorneys are		
17	using this in courtrooms to tell, as I said, jurors		
18	that this is literally the gospel truth in perception		
19	levels and when you can ever get a milk response. I		
20	mean, do you think that that chart was intended to be		
21	used for that purpose?		
22	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form, foundation.		
23	A. I think that chart was intended to be used		
24	for educational purposes. If you want to include that		
25	as part of educating, then it would be available for		

			Page 136
1	that ki	ind of use.	
2	Q.	So you think it's fair to use it in a	
3	court	room?	
4	Α.	Yes.	
5	Q.	Is it true from your perspective that the	
6	public	cation of that chart in the red book was	
7	contr	oversial in the agricultural engineering	
8	comn	nunity?	
9	Α.	I didn't view it as controversial. I think	
10	it did f	force us to come up with kind of a consistent	
11	way of describing things, and that took some time.		
12	Q.	Well, there's been significant criticism of	
13	the cl	hart by credible scientists. You're aware of	
14	that?		
15		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
16	Α.	There has been criticism.	
17	Q.	But the people who have criticized it are	
18	credil	ble scientists, aren't they?	
19	Α.	I don't know which	
20	Q.	Well, how about Mr. Bodman? He's a cred	ible
21	scien	tific investigator, is he not?	
22	Α.	I would question him.	
23	Q.	You don't think he is?	
24	Α.	I think he has shown at times that he's not	
25	credib	ble in his techniques and approaches.	

		Page 137
1	Q.	Is he credible with respect to his
2	critici	sms of that chart and the questions he's asking
3	about	the chart?
4	Α.	I didn't think so, no.
5	Q.	So you don't think these are even legitimate
6	quest	ions to ask about the chart?
7	Α.	They're fine questions to ask. I don't
8	think t	hat they represent anything that is in error or
9	incorr	ect about what was presented.
10	Q.	Now, he refers there to LaVerne Stetson.
11	And L	aVerne Stetson and Mr. Bodman were colleagues at
12	Unive	ersity of Nebraska; right?
13	Α.	Yes. LaVerne was with USDA Ag Research
14	locate	d at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and
15	Jerry	was with University of Nebraska Extension Service
16	based	l in Lincoln.
17	Q.	And you know LaVerne Stetson has been hired
18	on nu	merous occasions, just as you have been, by
19	utilitie	es to provide testimony?
20	Α.	I know he's done some expert witness work,
21	yes.	
22	Q.	But where he's come from is he's been hired
23	by uti	lities, not farmers?
24	Α.	I don't know details of what cases he's
25	done.	The ones that I am aware of I think were

			Page 138
1	utility.		
2	Q. I	He was the main reporter for the Science	
3	Advisor	s group; right?	
4	A. H	He was a member of that board or that	
5	Science	Advisory board, yes.	
6	Q. I	Do you know what role he played in it?	
7	A. I	don't know the details of what all he did	
8	within it.	I know he was an active member of it.	
9	Μ	R. BIRD: What exhibit is that? We marked	
10	just the c	cover page, I think. Yeah. Exhibit 316. I	
11	don't kno	w. You probably have that here, don't you?	
12	Μ	R. O'BRIEN: No, I don't have that.	
13	Μ	R. BIRD: Do you have it, a copy of it?	
14	(V	Vitness nodded head.)	
15	BY MR.	BIRD:	
16	Q. (Okay. Now, did you participate at all in	
17	any of th	ne research that was done to create this	
18	report?		
19	A. N	No.	
20	Q. /	As I understand it, this, the research end	
21	of it, wa	s contracted to Dr. Reinemann. Is that rigl	nt?
22	A. F	Part of the research was contracted to him,	
23	the part	that dealt with animal sensitivity. I think	
24	there may have been some other elements that were done		
25	by other	parties.	

		Page 139
1	Q.	Now, this particular paper is simply a
2	repo	rt to the Minnesota PUC?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Do you know whether it's been adopted by the
5	Minr	nesota PUC to be accurate and to have the force of
6	law i	in Minnesota?
7	Α.	Not that I'm aware of.
8	Q.	Well, it says here that these are
9	reco	mmendations of the Science Advisors and do not
10	nece	essarily reflect the views of the Commission.
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	Do you know anybody that works for the
13	Minr	nesota Public Utilities Commission?
14	Α.	No, I don't think I do at this point.
15	Q.	You don't recall?
16	Α.	I
17		MR. BIRD: What was the name of that guy?
18		MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Bierbaum.
19	Q.	Do you know Bierbaum, Al Bierbaum?
20	Α.	Oh, yes; I met Al. I'm not sure he worked
21	for them at the time that this would have been created,	
22	though.	
23	Q.	I think he testified that he did.
24	Α.	Really? Okay. I don't know Al well. I've
25	met	him.

		Page 140
1	Q. You know that he came from the inc	dustry in
2	lowa?	-
3	A. Yes.	
4	Q. And then one of the people was Cha	arles Polk
5	from Rhode Island?	
6	A. Correct.	
7	Q. Polk did a paper that we've marked	here
8	pointing out some potential problems with	the Science
9	Advisors' report; right?	
10	MR. O'BRIEN: Object to form.	
11	A. He pointed out some things he though	t could
12	be looked at further.	
13	Q. And it's your contention that Reiner	mann, in
14	fact, did look at those things?	
15	A. From the animal sensitivity question the	nat he
16	raised, yes.	
17	Q. All right. I'm showing you Exhibit 3	311.
18	What is it that, in looking at that, you believ	/e
19	Dr. Polk has raised as a concern?	
20	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form.	
21	A. I believe it would stem from his item nu	umber
22	eight in the conclusion section on page 16 of t	he
23	article. Want me to just read it?	
24	Q. Yeah; read it into the record so we	know
25	what you're talking about.	

		Page 141
1	Α.	"At present it is not known whether and how
2	the lo	ong-term exposure to step voltages above nine
3	milliv	olts can affect health and/or milk production of
4	dairy	cows. This can only be established by laboratory
5	expe	riments where major variables known to affect
6	anim	al health can be controlled."
7	Q.	Let me just take a look at that.
8		Do you know what he meant by "long-term
9	expo	sure" there?
10	Α.	That would be exposure over a time period of
11	days	, likely, to weeks.
12	Q.	Did you ever talk to him about what he meant
13	by "l	ong-term exposure"?
14	Α.	No.
15	Q.	What research did Dr. Reinemann do to answer
16	that	question posed in number eight on page 16?
17	Α.	He had research experiments that he followed
18	up fro	om the Minnesota Science Advisory Committee that's
19	been	published later. I'd have to do a little digging
20	to fin	d out the specific publication right now that tie
21	to tha	at part.
22	Q.	Is that something you can add to your list
23	there	e so I can look at it?
24	Α.	Certainly.
25	Q.	Is there more than one study that he did?

		Page 142
1	Α.	As we sit here right now, I don't recall
2	wheth	er it was all in kind of one package or in parts
3	that he	e may have done. I'd have to go back and look.
4	Q.	Okay. And the research that he did, do you
5	know	how long the trial was?
6	Α.	I don't have that right off the top of my
7	head.	I'd have to go back to the paper to be reliable
8	in ans	wering.
9	Q.	Well, don't you think Dr. Polk, when he was
10	talkin	g about long-term, he was talking about certainly
11	over a	a period of months or years?
12	Α.	I don't know specifically right now what he
13	meant	by long-term.
14	Q.	You never talked to him about it?
15	Α.	No. I've never met Dr. Polk.
16	Q.	Unfortunately, he's no longer with us.
17		l mean, what is it; .09 millivolts, is that
18	what	he or nine millivolts, or what does he say?
19	Α.	Nine millivolts, yes.
20	Q.	That's nine thousandths of a volt?
21	Α.	Correct.
22	Q.	That's pretty low.
23	Α.	Very low.
24	Q.	l mean, on your chart, on table 3-4 in the
25	red bo	ook on page 3-22, that wouldn't even hardly show

		Page 143	
1	up on your chart, would it?		
2	A. That's correct. That would be orders of		
3	magnitude lower than what we're displaying in that		
4	chart.		
5	Q. His concern was that, you know, there were	e a	
6	lot of short-term experiments that were in the		
7	literature and nobody had bothered to go look at		
8	long-term.		
9	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection. Form, foundation	-	
10	A. I think his concern was exposure at this		
11	particular level, not all levels, but this particular		
12	level, and characteristic of a longer term exposure.		
13	Q. You mean at precisely that number? Is that	it	
14	what you're saying?		
15	A. No, not precisely, but in that range of		
16	value.		
17	Q. Well, if he was concerned about nine		
18	millivolts, presumably he would be more concerne	about	
19	a hundred millivolts; right? Would that make sens	e to	
20	you?		
21	A. That would make sense to me, yes.		
22	Q. All right. So given that your level of		
23	concern, so to speak, doesn't even begin until		
24	two volts, he was at a lot lower I mean, he was		
25	looking for long-term data for a smaller voltage		

		Page 144
1	expos	sure; right?
2	-	MR. O'BRIEN: Objection; form and
3	found	ation.
4	Α.	Correct; he was looking at different a
5	low-lev	vel exposure.
6	Q.	And the data up to that point hadn't
7	occur	red over a period of months or years; right?
8	Α.	Not particularly the low levels he's talking
9	about.	
10	Q.	Right. I mean, there was the one study done
11	by Go	rewit that was called a full lactation; right?
12	Α.	Correct.
13	Q.	But that was at I don't know how many
14	cows	were involved in that, but Do you know?
15	Α.	Not without digging.
16	Q.	But it was, you know, less than 10; right?
17	Α.	It would be in that order of magnitude.
18	Q.	Mike shook his head, but He knows this
19	stuff.	
20	Α.	Then there would be the Ontario work which
21	is long	jer term exposure as well.
22	Q.	Is that that fellow that you mentioned
23	that	you were referring to the Ontario work?
24	Α.	Yes.
25	Q.	I was going to ask you this. Are you aware

		Page 145
1	of ar	ny published research on the topic of stray voltage
2	sinc	e 2003?
3	Α.	I haven't got precisely in my mind what
4	pape	ers were produced when, but there's not wouldn't
5	be ve	ery many. The couple articles we referred to in
6	the II	EEE would have been since then.
7	Q.	Oh, you mean the
8	Α.	Zipse article.
9	Q.	Zipse and your response?
10	Α.	Correct.
11	Q.	Okay. That's published, but not peer
12	revie	ewed; right?
13	Α.	Correct.
14	Q.	Let me amend it to say peer reviewed
15	rese	arch since 2003.
16	Α.	I don't recall specifically doing that kind
17	of se	arch, but I don't think of any right now.
18	Q.	Are you aware if there's any research that
19	has	been done where there hasn't been anything
20	publ	ished?
21	Α.	Not that I'm aware of.
22	Q.	Are you aware of any research that's going
23	on ri	ght now in the field of stray voltage?
24	Α.	As far as from animal aspects of things, not
25	that I	'm aware of.

	Page 146
1	Q. Looking at the Science Advisors, I mean,
2	that is one of the things that you were going to be
3	talking about according to the letter that we got on
4	your opinions, Exhibit 309. Maybe I should just ask
5	you. On Exhibit 309, if I'm reading this right Did
6	you write this, by the way?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. I mean, somebody didn't write it for you and
9	then you adopted it as your own?
10	A. No.
11	Q. Okay. So it's reasonable to expect that you
12	knew what you were doing when you wrote it; right?
13	A. I hope so.
14	Q. Okay. And I'm just reading from the first
15	sentence. "After reviewing materials received to date
16	regarding this case, I would expect to testify
17	regarding the following opinions." What are those
18	opinions that are following? Where are they? Are they
19	the dotted items there? Is that what you're going to
20	testify to?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. So your opinions in this case are limited to
23	Zipse's work is not in accord with the scientific
24	community? Is that one of your opinions?
25	A. Correct.

		Page 147
1	Q.	That the field bucket test does not document
2	anv ha	azardous situation, but it could be used to
3	-	ure AC current through the animal?
4	A.	Correct.
5	Q.	Then the third is that the summary of the
6	measi	urements on the farmstead, document MT06-114, would
7	not de	emonstrate voltages expected to create a herd
8	respo	nse?
9	A.	Correct.
10	Q.	Do you have any other opinions you think
11	you're	e going to testify to in this case?
12	A.	I don't know if it's an opinion or just
13	related	to interpretation of the documents structured
14	above	, the USDA handbook, Minnesota report.
15	Q.	I mean, you're going to be offering an
16	opinic	on that the handbook is a good source of
17	inforn	nation; is that what you're saying?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	And you're going to be offering an opinion
20	the So	cience Advisory Report on earth current is a
21	sourc	e of
22	Α.	Good information.
23	Q.	good information? And then the research
24	studie	es from the University of Wisconsin Madison since
25	issuin	g of the Minnesota Science Advisory Report?

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1	A.	Correct.
2	Q.	Okay. "These are also supported by a
3	varie	ty of publications based both on field studies and
4	othe	r research."
5	A.	Correct.
6	Q.	I'm interested then in knowing what are the
7	othe	r research studies from University of Wisconsin
8	that	you're going to be telling this jury are good,
9	cred	ible scientific research.
10	Α.	Yes; we had that on the list here.
11	Q.	Oh, we already did?
12	Α.	Yes.
13	Q.	Is it true that anything that has
14	Rein	emann's name on you're going to think is good
15	resea	arch?
16	Α.	I have great respect for the work he's done.
17	That	would generally be true.
18	Q.	And then you're talking about a variety of
19	publi	ications based upon field studies and other
20	resea	arch. That's expanding this base of things that
21	you'ı	re going to testify about, and I would like to get
22	that.	The reason I'm saying that is because I don't
23	want	to have you come up with something that I haven't
24	look	ed at and see it for the first time when you get on
25	the v	vitness stand, so if you could give me that. What

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1	I'm looking for is those things that you feel are	
2	credible and can be relied upon from your perspective	
3	with respect to stray voltage that you intend to use to	
4	support your opinions.	
5	A. Okay.	
6	MR. BIRD: And, for the record, Mike, I	
7	would have expected that list to be here today so I	
8	could at least look at it, but, depending on what it	
9	is, I may or may not want to ask him some further	
10	questions about particular studies. I'm just making a	
11	record here.	
12	MR. O'BRIEN: Well, he told you basically at	
13	the beginning of the deposition where those lists would	
14	be found, and they just haven't been compiled.	
15	MR. BIRD: I didn't know. Did I have	
16	specific reference to his report, though? I'm not sure	
17	if I did.	
18	Q. But, in any event, is there anything else	
19	that you intend to offer opinions on besides what we've	
20	just discussed?	
21	MR. O'BRIEN: I may have him review that	
22	resistance testing.	
23	MR. BIRD: Okay.	
24	Q. Then besides that?	
25	A. Not that I'm aware of.	

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1	Q.	Okay. I take it you're not going to testify
2	abou	It specific levels of voltage or current at the
3	Siew	vert farm; correct?
4		(Deposition interrupted.)
5	Q.	Do you have the question in mind?
6	Α.	Yes. The only thing I might be asked to
7	respo	ond to is, as I noted here, the summary document of
8	meas	surements.
9	Q.	What summary document? I'm not sure what
10	you'	re saying.
11	Α.	It's
12	Q.	Oh, yeah. Okay. We marked that, didn't we?
13		MR. O'BRIEN: 314.
14		MR. BIRD: 314. This is from Metatec
15	Asso	ciates. Who is Metatec?
16		MR. O'BRIEN: Reilly.
17	Α.	So this I mean this
18	Q.	You're going to comment on that?
19	Α.	I may comment on it.
20	Q.	Okay. What are you going to testify to
21	abou	It that document? And that's Exhibit 314.
22	Α.	It would be, to summarize really the
23	state	ment, it just does not demonstrate voltages I
24	woul	d expect to create a herd response.
25	Q.	What do you mean by herd response?

		Page 151
1	A.	Production problems or health problems in a
2	herd.	
3	Q.	Are you an expert in the area of milk
4	produ	iction related to stray voltage?
5	Α.	I've certainly had a lot of experience in
6	that ar	rea, worked with a lot of farms in that area.
7	Q.	Are you saying that Would those
8	meas	urements account for behavioral responses?
9	Α.	There may be some component of time here
10	that ar	re approaching levels that might be some
11	perce	otion level responses, but that's all I've seen.
12	Q.	And your basis for saying that is what?
13	Α.	Just my experience working in the area.
14	Q.	So it's based upon Strike that. I mean,
15	you're	e not currently going out on extension visits, are
16	you, f	or stray voltage?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	For stray voltage?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	How often do you do that?
21	Α.	Probably three, four times a year.
22	Q.	When is the last time you did it?
23	Α.	It would have been sometime in November.
24	Q.	Did you find any voltages there at that
25	place	?

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1	A. We found some voltage at a fairly low level,
2	although we were there after some other corrections or
3	changes had been made to the system, so I'm not sure
4	what had been there prior to when we were there.
5	Q. Well, let me see this. Maybe you can help
6	me to read this first line here. It says, "Loafing
7	barn" Can you just read what that means?
8	A. Loafing barn .086 volts without without
9	an Rs, without a resistor; 0.42 volts with shunt
10	resistor; and then Ro 548 ohms.
11	Q. What does that mean?
12	A. I'd have to go back and look at that right
13	now to be I'm speculating, but I think that might be
14	the source resistance in the circuit. I'd have to go
15	back and confirm that.
16	Q. Let me just try to read this over here. I
17	didn't get this with your report, so I, frankly, didn't
18	see it until this morning, actually, first time I saw
19	it.
20	MR. O'BRIEN: Well, you got it with
21	Mr. Reilly's report.
22	MR. BIRD: Well, then, I guess I didn't put
23	two and two together maybe because it says it said
24	document MT06-114, and it doesn't I have no idea
25	what that is, so, I mean

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1	THE WITNESS: Well, I apologize for not	
2	being clear on that.	
3	MR. BIRD: I mean, if it meant Metatec or	
4	Reilly or something, I could have looked it up. But	
5	all I'm telling you is I'm a little bit confused now	
6	about what to ask you.	
7	Q. Without Rs, is that Rs, is that	
8	resistance?	
9	A. Yes.	
10	Q. And then 0.42 volts with Rs; Ro equals	
11	548 ohms. What does that Ro mean?	
12	A. I think that's based on additional	
13	calculation which would give you a sense of what the	
14	source resistance is in the circuit.	
15	Q. Does that make any difference?	
16	A. Certainly, because it's part remember	
17	when we talked about the Ludington diagram; there's a	
18	certain resistance in the source getting to the point	
19	where the contact by the animal might be made, and this	
20	is one way of using that data to give you an estimate	
21	of that value.	
22	Q. Okay. And then the parlor was .091 volts	
23	without resistance?	
24	A. Correct.	
25	Q. Then .085 with resistance, and Ro equals	

		Page 154
1	35 o	hms?
2	Α.	Correct.
3	Q.	What does that mean?
4	Α.	That means that the source resistance in
5	that p	particular circuit was smaller than the similar
6	sour	ce resistance out in the loafing barn area.
7	Q.	And what was the resistance?
8	Α.	Well, the second case, it was the 35 ohms.
9	Q.	No, no, no. But the .42 with resistance,
10	what	t was that?
11	Α.	That would be the shunt across the meter,
12	like t	he 500-ohm shunt.
13	Q.	Do you know what that was, what the number
14	was, though?	
15	Α.	Not without going back to the other to
16	the o	original data.
17	Q.	When you say original So you don't know
18	that	as you sit here today?
19	Α.	No, I couldn't tell you what the value is,
20	spec	ific value is, on that.
21	Q.	Well, then, it would be important for you to
22	knov	w that to express a competent opinion, wouldn't it?
23	Α.	In that particular measurement, well, to
24	replic	cate it, I'd have to know the value, but knowing
25	that's	s kind of a standard approach to things, I don't

			Page 155
1	have a	any reason to question it.	
2	Q.	So you're assuming 500 ohms resistance, g	give
3	or tak	e a little?	
4	A.	Well, you could use a value different from	
5	500 oł	nms to make that calculation. It would still give	
6	you a	valid result.	
7	Q.	Because you need the voltage and	
8	A.	You need the open circuit voltage, and then	
9	you ne	eed the voltages with a known resistance; then y	ou
10	can ca	alculate that source resistance.	
11	Q.	Then the water cup to the floor is .58 volts	
12	witho	ut resistance and .461 volts with resistance.	
13	A.	Correct.	
14	Q.	You're going to be able to confirm for me	
15	what t	that Ro represents; right?	
16	Α.	I can do that, yes.	
17		MR. O'BRIEN: May I cut in? Are you asking	
18	the las	st figure?	
19		MR. BIRD: Yeah.	
20		MR. O'BRIEN: Patrick Reilly said that was	
21	source	e resistance in his deposition.	
22		MR. BIRD: He did?	
23		MR. O'BRIEN: Yeah.	
24	Q.	How does the source resistance affect how	1
25	the co	ow I mean, the actual measurement, with	

	Page 156
1	resistance, how does that affect it?
2	A. It affects that in when you look at the
3	resistance of the total circuit, which is going to
4	control how much current gets to the animal, it makes a
5	difference there, so it's an additional kind of
6	restriction, you can think about it, as in current
7	getting to the animal. A high value here might
8	represent an object that's not electrically bonded, so
9	that you have a high resistance and very low
10	probability of getting current through that circuit to
11	the animal.
12	Q. I mean, if there's a voltage there, where
13	are you measuring? At the cow contact point then?
14	A. Yes. Yes. An analogy here might be looking
15	to see whether you've got a dead battery source there
16	which would have a high source impedance.
17	Q. All right. Now, the strip chart recordings
18	on the Metrosonics, do you know what the resistance was
19	there?
20	A. As I look at this right now, no, I don't
21	recall.
22	Q. Would you want to know that?
23	A. It would be helpful.
24	MR. BIRD: Do you know that answer? What's
25	that answer?

		Page 157
1		MR. O'BRIEN: It's either 470 or 500. I
2	can't i	remember. It's one of those two.
3	BY M	R. BIRD:
4	Q.	So what that is is that they put a shunt
5	resist	tor in and then took the measurement and got a
6	volt f	or about 20 minutes around 6:00 p.m.?
7	Α.	Correct.
8	Q.	It was around that time, or don't you know,
9	that N	Ir. Siewert disconnected the system?
10	Α.	I think I knew that when I was looking at
11	this pa	articular data, yes.
12	Q.	Okay. This 106 pages of voltages versus
13	time recordings and other related data, you, I take it,	
14	haver	n't looked at this information yourself.
15	Α.	I haven't looked at the data behind this,
16	no.	
17	Q.	What you're saying is that your opinion is
18	going	to be based upon Reilly's summary of the data?
19	Α.	Correct.
20	Q.	And it's based upon the summary of the data
21	that y	you don't think there's a problem?
22	Α.	It's not consistent with what I'd expect to
23	see fo	or a problem.
24	Q.	And it looks like the water tank to the
25	floor	is a half to 1.4 volts with a 470-ohm resistor?

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1	A. For a 15-minute period, yes.
2	Q. Right. And that's around 5:42:33?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Now, is that the same data as the one volt
5	RMS? Excuse me. I'm sorry. I'm having trouble here.
6	The one volt on the strip, Metrosonics strip, or is
7	that different data?
8	MR. BIRD: Did I go through all of this in
9	his
10	MR. O'BRIEN: I think so.
11	MR. BIRD: I can't remember if I did or
12	didn't.
13	MR. O'BRIEN: To speed it up, the bottom one
14	is the Neubauer testing.
15	MR. BIRD: It is?
16	MR. O'BRIEN: Yeah.
17	MR. BIRD: All right. Metrosonics is
18	Gunther; right?
19	MR. O'BRIEN: Yes.
20	MR. BIRD: All right.
21	BY MR. BIRD:
22	Q. In order to make sense out of the data,
23	you've got to convert the measurements of volts and
24	resistance to current because what you're looking at,
25	frankly, is current?

		Page 159
1	A. Correct; that's you have to recognize	
2	that what the animal senses is current, and you're	
3	going to have to translate voltage back into	
4	MR. O'BRIEN: I'll just tell you for the	
5	record I'm going to send that portion of Mr. Forster's	
6	deposition that you took in which he interprets	
7	Mr. Neubauer's testing differently than Mr. Reilly.	
8	MR. BIRD: What?	
9	MR. O'BRIEN: I don't even know if I've got	
10	Forster's deposition back yet. I don't think we do, do	
11	we?	
12	MR. BIRD: I don't know.	
13	MR. O'BRIEN: He interpreted Mr. Neubauer's	
14	testing results differently than Mr. Reilly did.	
15	MR. BIRD: You mean like better in your	
16	favor?	
17	MR. O'BRIEN: He thought it was a peak	
18	reading.	
19	MR. BIRD: As opposed to RMS?	
20	MR. O'BRIEN: As opposed to RMS.	
21	MR. BIRD: Did you ask that about Pat	
22	Neubauer? What did he say?	
23	MR. O'BRIEN: I can't remember.	
24	BY MR. BIRD:	
25	Q. Do you know whether these are that the	

		Page 160
1	road	Ũ
2		ings that you're getting here or maybe it
3		sn't make any difference to you whether it's peak
4	_	ings or RMS?
	A.	I don't know at this point whether they are
5	•	or RMS.
6	Q.	Wouldn't make any difference from the
7		bers, though; right?
8	А.	From the numbers, I think my bottom line
9	conc	lusion would be the same. I wouldn't expect for
10	this t	o be creating a herd problem.
11	Q.	Are you going to be testifying specifically
12	that	there was never a stray voltage problem at the
13	Siew	vert farm?
14	Α.	No.
15	Q.	Are you going to be testifying at all why
16	the c	cows wouldn't cross the threshold into the parlor
17	at th	e Siewert farm?
18		MR. O'BRIEN: Objection to form, foundation.
19	Α.	I don't I hadn't anticipated doing that.
20		MR. BIRD: Let's take five.
21		(Recess taken.)
22	BY MR. BIRD:	
23	Q.	Just in my mind, I don't get the source
24	impe	edance thing, so I want to take another stab at it.
25	А.	Okay.

1Q.If you can go to 3-22 in the red book, I2mean, what you're listing there, the 500 ohms column I3think you've told me is a combination of the contact4resistance and the cow resistance. For any given5source resistance, would those numbers change at all?6A.If we assume these are measurements in the7cow contact domain, no.8Q.I mean, if it's in the cow contact, can we9basically, you know, eliminate the consideration of9source resistance?11A.12Q.13A.14resistor that the source has current producing15capability that's going to remain adequate when you16make that type of measurement.17That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry.18Let me describe this more carefully.19Q.19You have to confirm that the source has the20current producing capability of maintaining that21A.22current brough the animal when the animal is actually23through the animal when the animal is actually24there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does25for you.			Page 161	
 think you've told me is a combination of the contact resistance and the cow resistance. For any given source resistance, would those numbers change at all? A. If we assume these are measurements in the cow contact domain, no. Q. I mean, if it's in the cow contact, can we basically, you know, eliminate the consideration of source resistance? A. No. Q. Why not? A. We have to confirm using something like the resistor that the source has current producing capability that's going to remain adequate when you make that type of measurement. That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry. Let me describe this more carefully. Q. You have to confirm that the source has the current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually through? 	1	Q.	If you can go to 3-22 in the red book, I	
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 Q. I mean, if it's in the cow contact, can we basically, you know, eliminate the consideration of source resistance? A. No. Q. Why not? A. We have to confirm using something like the resistor that the source has current producing capability that's going to remain adequate when you make that type of measurement. That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry. Let me describe this more carefully. Q. You have to confirm the current going through? A. You have to confirm that the source has the current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	6	A.	If we assume these are measurements in the	
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 source resistance? A. No. Q. Why not? A. We have to confirm using something like the resistor that the source has current producing capability that's going to remain adequate when you make that type of measurement. That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry. Let me describe this more carefully. Q. You have to confirm the current going through? A. You have to confirm that the source has the current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	8	Q.	I mean, if it's in the cow contact, can we	
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 12 Q. Why not? 13 A. We have to confirm using something like the 14 resistor that the source has current producing 15 capability that's going to remain adequate when you 16 make that type of measurement. 17 That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry. 18 Let me describe this more carefully. 19 Q. You have to confirm the current going 20 through? 21 A. You have to confirm that the source has the 22 current producing capability of maintaining that 23 current through the animal when the animal is actually 24 there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	10	sour	ce resistance?	
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 Q. You have to confirm the current going through? A. You have to confirm that the source has the current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	17		That's not being helpful to you. I'm sorry.	
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 A. You have to confirm that the source has the current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	19	Q.	You have to confirm the current going	
 current producing capability of maintaining that current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	20	throu	Jgh?	
 current through the animal when the animal is actually there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does 	21	Α.	You have to confirm that the source has the	
there. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does	22	curre	nt producing capability of maintaining that	
	23	curre	nt through the animal when the animal is actually	
25 for you.	24	there	. That's what putting in the shunt resistor does	
	25	for yo	bu.	

		Page 162	
1	Q.	But if a shunt resistor is used Let me	
2	just	take a, you know, "what if" type thing.	
3		In this chart, you're not even considering	
4	sour	ce resistance by definition; right?	
5	Α.	By definition, we're assuming insignificant	
6	sourc	ce resistance.	
7	Q.	What does that mean?	
8	Α.	That whatever source you're measuring has a	
9	curre	ent producing capability; it's going to create	
10	those	e kinds of numbers.	
11		I've got to think how to say that in a	
12	differ	ent way that might be helpful to you.	
13		If we go back to 3.5 Could we do that for	
14	a mo	ment?	
15	Q.	Yeah. 2.5?	
16	Α.	Page 3.5. The source resistance we're	
17	talkin	ng about is listed here and says Z sub source.	
18	Q.	Right.	
19	Α.	If we make a voltage measurement without the	
20	resistor to simulate the cow contact and cow contact		
21	resis	tances there, we're measuring what we call an open	
22	circuit voltage, and because the internal impedance of		
23	our measurement device is very high, this path doesn't		
24	have	to be very good, so to speak, to give you a	
25	volta	ge measurement there; so we then put in the shunt	

		1	
	Page 16	53	
1	resistor to reduce that path resistance of the part		
2	where we're measuring to the known value, and that then		
3	combined with the open circuit voltage allows us to		
4	calculate what the source resistance would be. An		
5	extreme case might be a metal object that is not		
6	grounded, and you measure to that, and you measure,		
7	let's say, a half a volt; and then you put the resistor		
8	on, and it goes down to essentially zero; what you've		
9	then detected is that you don't have a path there; you		
10	have what we call a very high source resistance.		
11	An example of that might be if you connected		
12	to one of the switch boxes here on the wall to the		
13	floor, if measuring open circuit, you might measure		
14	voltage there. If the box is not grounded or had that		
15	green or bare wire tied, when you put that shunt		
16	resistor in, that voltage is probably going to go down		
17	to zero because it has a high source impedance there.		
18	Q. All right. So is it necessary to measure		
19	the voltage without the resistor first? Is that what		
20	you're saying?		
21	A. If you want to estimate the source		
22	impedance, you need to make both measurements. It		
23	doesn't matter which order you do them in.		
24	Q. Well, but if you had the resistor on and you		
25	get a voltage, what difference does it make if you know		

		Page 164	
1	the s	source resistance?	
2	Α.	Well, you don't know at that point without	
3	maki	ng the second measurement.	
4	Q.	Well, that's the point. Why do you care	
5	abou	It the source resistance if you're getting voltage	
6	with	the 500-ohm resistor in place? You know that	
7	you'	ve got By definition, you know that you've got	
8	enou	ugh current to go by the go through the resistor.	
9	Α.	At one level, that's correct, but to really	
10	unde	erstand the electrical circuit and what you're	
11	dealing with, you would want to do the second		
12	meas	surement and know that source impedance as well.	
13	Q.	All right. So if somebody is getting with a	
14	500-	ohm resistor a volt, will the current change based	
15	upor	n what the source resistance is?	
16	Α.	Yes.	
17	Q.	How does that work? Tell me how that works.	
18	This	is probably Electrical Engineering 101, but	
19	Α.	A little bit.	
20	Q.	Yeah.	
21	Α.	Well, if you make a specific measurement,	
22	it's g	oing to be dependent on whatever the source	
23	resis	tance is, and if that source resistance changes,	
24	then	that may change the value that you measure. I'm	
25	going	g to give you an example of that.	

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1	If we measured from this ungrounded object
2	to the floor and measured a voltage, open circuit, put
3	the shunt, and it goes away, we might come back and now
4	bond that box, tie it to the grounding system like it's
5	supposed to be via code, and then we would could
6	dramatically change the source resistance. So by
7	changing things in the electrical system, you might
8	change that source resistance, so it's important to
9	know, you know, what characteristic that is when you're
10	making your measurements there.
11	Q. All right. But that involves a change in
12	the source resistance by virtue of some repair?
13	A. Repair or some other change in the system,
14	yeah.
15	Q. All right. But let me just say this. Let's
16	assume two different cases. In case number one, the
17	result is one volt with a 500-ohm resistor, and the
18	source impedance, let's say, is 200 ohms; and then the
19	second one, it's one volt with a 500-ohm resistor, and
20	the source impedance is 400 ohms. Okay? Do you have
21	that in mind?
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. Is there any difference in those two cases
24	in the current actually going to the cow?
25	A. In your simulated cow there, no.

		D (100
		Page 166
1	Q.	Current is the same?
2	Α.	Correct.
3	Q.	That's all I wanted to know. Okay. Now I
4	think	I'm understanding why you want to know the All
5	right	i.
6		The research from Ontario that you referred
7	to se	everal times, is that in that red book, or is there
8	som	e since that red book was published?
9	Α.	I'm not immediately seeing it, so it may
10	well I	have been subsequent to the publication that that
11	work	was actually published.
12	Q.	And you're looking for Gumprich as the
13	auth	or; is that it?
14	Α.	Yes, that's where I was starting.
15	Q.	Now, you've on several times told me you
16	were	e going to get me the list of publications that
17	supp	port your opinion that you rely upon. I'm assuming
18	you'	re going to include those that were either authored
19	by o	r in which Gumprich was the second author to come
20	from	Ontario?
21	Α.	I will do that.
22	Q.	You've got another guy in here that's from
23	Onta	rio, Hockin. There's maybe even a third.
24	Α.	There may have been an Extension person from
25	Onta	rio, but he was not related to the particular

		Page 167	
1	resea	arch done at New Liskeard.	
2	Q.	Gumprich, is he an agricultural engineer?	
3	Α.	Yes, I believe he is.	
4	Q.	Do you know what the source resistance would	
5	be fo	or, let's say, wet, salty earth?	
6	Α.	That's It's not a question I can answer	
7	beca	use the source resistance usually deals with the	
8	path	from the electrical system to whatever object	
9	you'r	e measuring from. Are you asking me to assume	
10	that t	hat's through the earth itself	
11	Q.	Right.	
12	Α.	to get there?	
13	Q.	Right.	
14	Α.	That would be dependent on the distance, the	
15	cond	uctivity of the or resistivity of the materials,	
16	solo	couldn't give you a specific number in just a	
17	gene	ral sense.	
18	Q.	You would agree with me that the issue here	
19	is cu	rrent going through the cow, and it doesn't make a	
20	whol	e lot of difference how it gets there if we can	
21	measure current going through the cow?		
22	Α.	Well, current through the cow is from the	
23	anim	al responses; I would agree there. To me, I still	
24	want to understand how that current is getting to the		
25	anim	al as well and make sure that that's validly	

		Page 168
1	descri	ibed as well.
2	Q.	Right. Well, I mean, there is such a thing
3	as ea	rth current; right?
4	Α.	There is current that flows in the earth,
5	yes.	
6	Q.	Right. And if that current were at
7	suffic	ient levels and made contact with a cow,
8	deper	nding on the level of that cow contact, it may or
9	may r	not cause problems?
10	Α.	If that current could produce a voltage
11	differential between two points that the cow sees such	
12	that it's going to create a current through the cow at	
13	a problematic level, then you could get into problems.	
14	Q.	So whatever way we look at it, we're looking
15	at an	application of Ohm's Law really?
16	Α.	Absolutely.
17	Q.	Okay. There's nothing controversial about
18	that.	We talked about that already.
19	Α.	Right.
20	Q.	Okay. I take it you don't have much
21	knowledge of distribution systems and design of those?	
22	Α.	I have a basic understanding, but I've not
23	done	systems design. I wouldn't consider myself an
24	exper	t in system design.
25	Q.	Are you able to, you know, competently talk

		Page 169
1	abou	t the difference in neutral-to-earth voltages in,
2	let's s	say, a single-phase versus a three-phase system?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Okay. Are you familiar with open delta-open
5	wye?	
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	What's your opinion on that?
8	Α.	They You can have neutral-to-earth
9	voltag	ge problems on an open delta-open wye system.
10	Q.	Why is that?
11	Α.	Because it has a neutral current just like a
12	single-phase system does, you can create you're	
13	going to have a neutral-to-earth voltage.	
14	Q.	And one of the things the literature talks
15	about is load, and I think you wrote about or	
16	actua	ally in this red book somewhere about trying to
17	balar	nce the three phases on a three-phase line.
18	Α.	That's correct.
19	Q.	And that's hard when the system has a whole
20	bunch of single-phase customers; right?	
21	Α.	Yes. It's difficult to get an absolute
22	balan	ce over time.
23	Q.	That doesn't mean the power company
24	shou	ldn't at least try to get it in balance.
25	Α.	Correct.

		Page 170
1	Q.	Because it can be more out of balance or
2	less o	out of balance; right?
3	A.	Sure.
4	Q.	And then if it's way out of balance, that
5	can ha	ave an effect on the neutral-to-earth voltage;
6	right?	
7	A.	Correct.
8	Q.	And those neutral-to-earth voltages in a
9	groun	ded system can be greater where there's heavy
10	dema	nd?
11	Α.	They can be, yes.
12	Q.	And that affects the loading on the system?
13	Is that	t the right word to use?
14	Α.	Well, you've got to factor loading on the
15	system and then the system characteristics itself, so	
16	for a given system, as you increase the load or, in the	
17	three-	phase system, the imbalance of load, you would
18	expec	t an increase of neutral-to-earth voltage.
19	Q.	Are you familiar with line sizes or not?
20	Α.	Wire sizing?
21	Q.	Like a 6A copperweld?
22	Α.	I have a rudimentary knowledge of the
23	differe	nt wire sizes, yes.
24	Q.	I mean, if you're not going to be testifying
25	about	something Are you going to be testifying at

		Page 171
1	all al	bout line sizes in this particular case?
2	Α.	Not that I'm aware of.
3		MR. O'BRIEN: I don't anticipate. We've got
4	other	people to address that issue.
5	Q.	Do you have any opinion as to use of 6A
6	copp	berweld?
7	Α.	From the modeling work I've done, that's
8	depe	nding on the load, it can be very adequate. It's
9	wher	n you get to higher levels of load or current on the
10	line t	hat you've got to look at whether that wire size
11	is ad	equate or not.
12	Q.	What are the problems that can be caused by
13	having 6A copperweld with higher levels of load?	
14		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to form.
15	Α.	It would just be the resistance of the
16	cond	uctor itself.
17	Q.	Would that have any tendency to increase or
18	decr	ease neutral-to-earth voltages if you were using 6A
19	copp	perweld where there was a heavy load?
20		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form,
21	foun	dation.
22	Α.	Well, the magnitude of neutral-to-earth
23	volta	ge is going to be dependent upon the resistance of
24	the g	rounded neutral system, and one factor within that
25	is the	e size of the neutral conductor itself, so as we

		Page 172
1	incre	ase the size of that wire, we have some effect on
2	the n	eutral-to-earth voltage.
3	Q.	Are you currently working on any other
4	case	s?
5	Α.	I think I may have been requested to look at
6	one c	other, but I don't have anything active at this
7	point	
8	Q.	Who made that request?
9	Α.	I think it may be Stuart Mondschein's firm.
10	l can	check that out if you want me to.
11		MR. BIRD: Yeah. That's Vogel and those
12	guys	in Madison; right?
13		MR. O'BRIEN: Yeah.
14		THE WITNESS: Yes; Denis Vogel.
15	BY N	IR. BIRD:
16	Q.	Have you ever given any kind of testimony to
17	Minn	esota Public Service Commission?
18	Α.	I don't recall giving any testimony there.
19	Q.	Have you given any testimony to the
20	Wisc	onsin Public Service Commission?
21	Α.	Yes.
22	Q.	Do you have that testimony, a copy of it?
23	Α.	I may have that.
24	Q.	If you have that, I'd like a copy of that.
25		One of the things that I've looked at and I

		Page 173
1	think	you might be referring to is Reinemann came out
2		some kind of a paper, and I think it was around
3		, in which there was a two-week study, and it was
4		mittent application of current for a couple of
5		s, and there was 12 mid-lactation cows being used.
6		ou recall that?
7	Α.	Yes. I don't recall the details without
8	lookir	ng back at the paper itself.
9	Q.	And one of the things he commented on was
10	that	the serum interleukin-1 went up and serum
11	inter	leukin-2 went down. Do you recall that?
12	Α.	I don't recall that specifically. I recall
13	that t	ype of information being in the paper.
14	Q.	Well, do you have any knowledge as to
15	whet	her or not well, first of all, what that is,
16	seru	m interleukin-1 and serum interleukin-2?
17	Α.	It's hormone responses of the animal. I
18	rely c	on my animal science and veterinary medicine
19	collea	agues to interpret the meaning of that.
20	Q.	Okay. And do you know if serum
21	inter	leukin-1 and 2 have anything to do with immune
22	resp	onse?
23	Α.	I don't recall the connections on those
24	partic	cular ones.
25	Q.	ls that that study I just talked about,

		Page 174
1	is tha	at one of the research studies that
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	you feel is reliable?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	And we talked a couple of times about the
6	two o	cows that were removed from the Cornell research
7	beca	use of their violent reaction, and you said you had
8	follo	wed up on it and found that, indeed, there were a
9	coup	le of cows that had been removed; right?
10	Α.	That's my recollection at the moment. I
11	think	I did. It's a little vague right now, I must
12	admit	t.
13	Q.	Well, I thought you'd testified and the
14	reco	rd will reflect what you said, but certainly you
15	had t	he opportunity to call up Gorewit or Aneshansley
16	and f	ind out the answer; right?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	They ought to know.
19	Α.	Yes. Yes.
20	Q.	And one of the things that I read was that
21	there	e actually was a video tape of those two cows and
22	the v	ideo tape itself was destroyed. Do you know that?
23	Α.	I have no knowledge of whether there were or
24	were	n't tapes or what may or may not have happened to
25	them	

		Page 175	
1	Q.	Again, that's something that you could call	
2	up G	orewit and Aneshansley and get an answer to?	
3	А.	Probably could.	
4	Q.	Were you involved at all in the peer review	
5	of th	e Gorewit and Aneshansley articles that were	
6	refer	red to in the red book?	
7	Α.	Truthfully, right now I don't recall that	
8	(can't confirm that I was or wasn't. I know I've	
9	seen	their papers in different contexts. Whether I was	
10	officia	ally a reviewer on any of those, I just don't	
11	recal	I.	
12	Q.	Were those the publications, the Gorewit and	
13	Aneshansley, that were published in the Journal of		
14	Scie	nce and peer reviewed?	
15	Α.	What?	
16	Q.	Journal of Science. Were they in the	
17	Jour	nal of Science?	
18	Α.	Which publication were you referring to?	
19	Q.	I'm looking at Are you looking at the	
20	bibli	ography there?	
21	Α.	Yes.	
22		MR. O'BRIEN: Just to help, you mean Journal	
23	of Da	airy Science?	
24		MR. BIRD: Is that what it was?	
25	Α.	I think that's what you're referring to,	

		Page 176
1	yes. (On page 8-4, at the top of the right-hand
2	colum	n
3	Q.	Is that one in the Journal of Dairy Science?
4	A.	That is a Journal of Dairy Science article.
5	As we	sit here right now, I'm not sure if that's the
6	precis	e one you're referring to.
7	Q.	Did you review that one as a member of the
8	team?	?
9	A.	I don't recall that I did.
10	Q.	Did you ever review any of Gorewit or
11	Anesl	hansley's work for ASAE?
12	A.	I may well have. I'm not sure that they
13	wheth	er they submitted any for the Transactions or not.
14	Q.	Well, if you reviewed somebody's work, would
15	you k	eep a file on it, on what your review was?
16	A.	Not necessarily, no. I would submit it back
17	to the	division editor, and they would take it from
18	there.	
19	Q.	So you wouldn't keep your notes?
20	A.	Not necessarily, no.
21	Q.	Well, you say "Not necessarily." Does that
22	mean	it's possible that you did keep the notes? I'm
23	just tr	rying to
24	Α.	My general practice would be no.
25	Q.	Have you ever peer reviewed any of

	Page 177
1	Reinemann's work?
2	A. Yes, I've handled articles from Doug.
3	Q. How does that work on peer review? Can a
4	writer request that a particular individual be on the
5	review panel?
6	A. An author can suggest reviewers. In our
7	system, they have an option to suggest reviewers. The
8	division editor will assign those papers generally to
9	an associate editor. That associate editor would
10	identify the appropriate set of reviewers, which may or
11	may not include those suggested persons.
12	Q. Do you know if you were suggested by
13	Reinemann as being one of the reviewers?
14	A. I don't recall specifically. I think for
15	some of his papers I probably was a division editor at
16	that point in time, so it would have gone through me
17	into the process itself and come back.
18	Q. As a division editor, then you get to pick
19	the reviewers?
20	A. No. Actually, the associate editor picks
21	the reviewers and then handles the reviews and makes
22	the recommendation back to the division editor, who
23	then makes the recommendation to the society.
24	Q. Let me see if I've got this straight. I
25	mean, so as a division editor, you would assign the

		Page 178
1	task	of picking the reviewers to the associate editor?
2	Α.	That would be the general process, yes.
3	Q.	And you would have Along with that, I
4	mear	n, would be because the paper would come to you,
5	and a	along with that, the author's request, if he had
6	any,	on who the author wanted to review the paper?
7	Α.	Yeah. I wouldn't characterize it as a
8	reque	est, but there is an opportunity to suggest
9	reviev	wers.
10	Q.	They suggest reviewers.
11	Α.	Correct.
12	Q.	As division editor, would you also be able
13	to ma	ake suggestions to the associate editor as to the
14	revie	wers?
15	Α.	That does happen from time to time, yes.
16	Q.	But the ultimate decision is up to the
17	asso	ciate editor as to who to pick for reviewers?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	And then it comes back to you, and you can
20	approve those selections for reviewers?	
21	Α.	Generally you're not Unless the associate
22	editor requests it, generally the associate editor does	
23	it on their own, doesn't come back and request approval	
24	of rev	viewers.
25	Q.	As a division editor for Reinemann's papers,

		Page 179
1	woul	d you also have the opportunity to act as a
2	revie	wer?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	So in that sense, you're wearing two hats?
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	Do you recall that happening with regard to
7	Rein	emann's work?
8	Α.	Well, I should correct that. I would be a
9	revie	wer in the sense that I would review the paper and
10	look a	at the reviews of the people that reviewed it, you
11	know, as they try and make that decision on whether or	
12	not to be recommended for publication or what changes	
13	might be necessary to make it acceptable for	
14	publication.	
15	Q.	So as a division editor, you don't get to be
16	a rev	iewer other than reviewing other reviews; right?
17	Α.	Basically, that's correct, yes.
18	Q.	All right. But in addition and what
19	Α.	But in doing that, I mean, you're almost
20	acting like a reviewer too because you've got to get	
21	into the details and understand it as well.	
22	Q.	Right. And if somebody wants to get
23	some	ething published, it behooves them to suggest to the
24	divis	ion editor reviewers that he thinks might be
25	frien	dly to their point of view; would that be true?

		Page 180
1		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form.
2	A.	I suppose a person could use that as a
3	strate	egy if they so desired.
4	Q.	Well, you've seen that, haven't you?
5	Α.	I haven't seen very much of that in this
6	comr	nunity. Most of our authors don't take the time to
7	recor	mmend reviewers, so
8	Q.	Has Reinemann ever taken the time to
9	reco	mmend reviewers as far as you know?
10	Α.	I really don't recall. I actually wish they
11	would	d take more time and suggest persons.
12	Q.	Is that information public information?
13	Α.	Generally, no.
14	Q.	Would it be possible to go back and find out
15	who	did reviews on any particular piece of work by
16	Rein	emann?
17	Α.	I wouldn't have the data because I file
18	those	e back to the author in an anonymous You know,
19	the re	eviewers are not identified unless they self
20	ident	ify, so I'm not at that point in time I'm
21	not sure what I still have in my files from that period	
22	of tim	ne.
23	Q.	Is there something about the integrity of
24	the p	process that you want to keep those people's names
25	conf	idential? Is that it?

		Page 181
1	A.	Correct. You want them done confidentially
2	so th	ey can give you their honest opinion or will give
3	you t	heir honest opinion.
4	Q.	Do you know the names of typical reviewers
5	for th	nis type of work? Not isolating to any particular
6	one,	but if you were division editor now and something
7	came	e in on stray voltage from Reinemann, who would be
8	the p	people that would come to your mind?
9	Α.	People that come to mind could be some of
10	the p	eople at Cornell.
11	Q.	Gorewit and Aneshansley?
12	Α.	Gorewit, Aneshansley, could be, but my
13	gene	ral practice would be go look who's published in a
14	particular area or who has presented papers in a	
15	partio	cular area, would be knowledgeable of that
16	particular topic, so that's kind of where you start	
17	looki	ng for reviewers. And then in these animal
18	topic	s, sometimes we will go outside of our own society
19	if the	re's somebody in animal sciences perhaps or
20	veter	inary medicine that understands the topic to give
21	a rev	iew from their perspective, so it may be a
22	multi	disciplinary review as well.
23	Q.	If you know the topic is controversial, like
24	stray	voltage, do you ever consciously seek to get what
25	you	know is likely to be a contrary opinion?

		Page 182	
1	A.	I haven't personally done it. I view it as	
2	my ov	vn personal integrity of trying to get people who	
3	are go	bing to give it a fair review. That's always been	
4	my go	pal.	
5	Q.	But, I mean, like picking Gorewit for	
6	Reine	emann, do you consider that a fair review in this	
7	field t	hat's very controversial? You're picking	
8	some	body from the industry side that you know has	
9	alread	dy been involved in a lawsuit with Mike Behr and	
10	all kinds of stuff, you know.		
11		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form of the	
12	question.		
13	Q.	That's what I'm saying. How do you get away	
14	from it in this field?		
15	Α.	It's a challenge because it is a relatively	
16	mode	st number of folks who are really heavily engaged	
17	in it.		
18	Q.	Well, if you've peer reviewed any of	
19	Reine	mann's work either as an editor or as a reviewer,	
20	would you be able to give me a list of those that		
21	you've done that?		
22	Α.	I may be able to give you I wouldn't know	
23	wheth	er it would be a really complete list or not, but	
24	l may	have some files.	
25	Q.	Would you be able to give me any of your	

		Page 183
1	notes	s or your suggestions as a reviewer if they exist?
2	Α.	I would be willing to do that if I have it.
3	l'd pro	obably need to check with my society to make sure
4	they'r	e comfortable with that.
5	Q.	Certainly. Okay. It's Dr. Appleman that's
6	decea	ased; right?
7	Α.	He is.
8	Q.	And he apparently died while this red book
9	was i	n process.
10	Α.	That is correct.
11	Q.	What was his field of expertise?
12	Α.	Animal science.
13	Q.	Would you call him an expert in the area of
14	stray	voltage and its effect on animals?
15	Α.	Yes. He, as a dairy scientist, brought that
16	type o	of expertise to the table.
17	Q.	What is a type two error in a statistical
18	study	/?
19	Α.	Oh, boy; it's been a while since I taught
20	statis	tics. Type of error when you assume something is
21	corre	ct and it's not, or you reject it when it is true,
22	and I	can't, to tell you the truth, right now tell you
23	which one is which, type one or type two error.	
24	Q.	Right now you don't
25	Α.	I just haven't got that on the top of my

		Page 184
1	head.	
2	Q.	Are you going to be offering any opinions on
3	earth	current in this case?
4	Α.	Well, as relates to the conclusions of the
5	Minne	esota Public Utilities Commission report, that
6	would	relate to earth current.
7	Q.	The Science Advisory?
8	Α.	The Science Advisory. Thank you. And just
9	my ov	vn knowledge of how electrical systems work would
10	be im	portant.
11	Q.	What opinions do you have in that regard?
12	Α.	Well, I think we've really already addressed
13	that in	n, you know, what we described earlier about lack
14	of cap	ability of creating potential difference across
15	anima	Il contact points.
16	Q.	That's because of the resistance?
17	Α.	Well, it's because of Ohm's Law and how the
18	currer	nt is distributed, magnitude current and what you
19	can	what voltage differential that could create.
20	Q.	One of the things that you're going to
21	testify	y about is that the work of Zipse as reflected in
22	the te	chnical papers of the IEEE is not in accord with
23	the so	cientific community; correct?
24	Α.	Correct.
25	Q.	And are your comments on that reflected in

		Page 185
1	Exhib	bit 305?
2	A.	Yes.
3	Q.	All right. You submitted your response to
4	Equip	potential Planes after you got the initial proposal
5	from	IEEE on Zipse's paper; right?
6	A.	Yes.
7	Q.	All right. And then if I'm understanding
8	this p	rocess correctly, the person who submits the
9	papei	r as part of discussion can, you know, again, as
10	part o	of the discussion, respond to the responses. Is
11	that v	vhat happens?
12	Α.	In this particular society, they do that,
13	yes.	
14	Q.	All right. And, in fact, that shows up here
15	in Ex	hibit 306. There's a long discussion part where
16	there	s about the reviewers and so on and so forth.
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	And after that, do you get to then amend
19	your	response? In other words, do you see that
20	discu	ssion and then go back and change your response
21	again	?
22	Α.	The opportunity would be there to do that,
23	yes.	
24	Q.	Did you do that in this case?
25	Α.	There may have been some modest changes

	Page 186	;
1	like, you know I couldn't tell you exactly what they	
2	are. There weren't any fundamental changes.	
3	Q. Well, one of the things that you'd discussed	
4	was that, in referring to the so-called test that	
5	Neubauer did, that all he was doing was creating a	
6	galvanic cell.	
7	A. Correct.	
8	Q. And then I think in response to that, at	
9	least from what I saw in the initial paper that you	
10	might have got and what was finally published, is that	
11	on Neubauer's test You can see this on page 6 of the	
12	Exhibit 306, that he specifically recognized galvanic	
13	action; tried to take that out by using the same metal	
14	or not dissimilar metals for contact points?	
15	MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to the form.	
16	A. Yeah, he referred to or added that	
17	particular segment, I think. I don't think it changed	
18	my opinion of what's actually happening in the test.	
19	Q. Explain that to me, why you know, given	
20	what he explained there of not using dissimilar metals	
21	for the contact, why he wasn't creating a galvanic or a	
22	battery, so to speak.	
23	A. In this particular paragraph, he just simply	
24	makes or states the opinion, "In this case, electric	
25	energy is used to force nonspontaneous chemical	

		Page 187	
1	react	ions, the opposite of a galvanic cell." That	
2	doesn't convince me that what they were actually		
3	meas	suring wasn't due to the galvanic action.	
4	Q.	So you fundamentally disagree with the	
5	SO-C	alled bucket test?	
6	Α.	As proof that the equipotential plane	
7	does	n't work, yes.	
8	Q.	Can you give me that reasoning of yours in a	
9	nuts	hell? Why doesn't the bucket test why isn't it	
10	an a	ccurate measurement?	
11	Α.	Well, it would apply a voltage	
12	differ	ential Let me start over again. If that was	
13	creat	ed by a voltage differential across points of the	
14	COW,	they're on equipotential plane, it would have to	
15	be of	a magnitude that just is not reasonable or not	
16	meas	sured in what the system has set up.	
17	Q.	Well, explain that.	
18	Α.	If you go back to my own paper, you'd have	
19	to se	e that you'd have to have a voltage differential	
20	across the two sets of legs of the cow, and that means		
21	a voltage difference across the reinforcement mesh in		
22	the concrete, and to do that, the current level		
23	required to do that, given the resistance values, is		
24	just way too high to say that this is a likely or		
25	prob	able source.	

		Page 188
1	Q.	But they're measuring it, aren't they? Why
2	isn't	it a valid measurement if they're, in fact,
3	meas	suring?
4	Α.	They're measuring, but how they're
5	interp	preting their measurements is not correct.
6	Q.	And why is their interpretation off?
7	Α.	Because they're assuming that the source is
8	a diff	erential voltage across the concrete when that
9	just is	s not a reasonable assumption.
10	Q.	And why is that not a reasonable assumption?
11	Α.	Because the resistance of the concrete
12	betwe	een those points or the rebar in the concrete would
13	be to	o low or the acquired current through that because
14	of the	e resistance would be too high to develop that
15	kind (of voltage across the animal.
16	Q.	So what, in fact, were they measuring? The
17	batte	ery? Is that what you're saying?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	And the battery is created because they're
20	what	; using dissimilar metals? Is that it?
21	Α.	Dissimilar materials, yes.
22	Q.	I thought he addressed that by saying that
23	they	changed it to put, you know, copper and copper or,
24	you l	know, the same metal.
25	Α.	No. That doesn't mean that the rest of the

		Page 189
1	circuit	t doesn't have different types of metals in it in
2		rcuit as well.
3	Q.	Well, the metals would be I mean, if they
4	used	rebar And the only other metal in the concrete
5		par; right?
6	A.	Generally.
7	Q.	So then what would be wrong with that? Why
8	aren'	t we taking galvanic action out of the equation at
9	that p	point?
10	A.	Well, you've got copper conductors. You've
11	got steel of different types that you're dealing with	
12	there.	. You've got just different materials as you move
13	throug	gh the system.
14	Q.	You mean copper Where are the copper
15	cond	uctors?
16	Α.	In the leads where the testing apparatus is.
17	Q.	So you're saying any kind of dissimilar
18	meta	I anywhere on that circuit is going to create the
19	galva	inic action?
20	Α.	One would have to be very careful about
21	that, yes.	
22	Q.	Well, is it possible to eliminate it?
23	Α.	That's the technique of using this half cell
24	is to t	ry and take that parameter out of the circuit.
25	Q.	Well, didn't they do that, use a half cell?

			Page 190
1	A.	No, not that I'm aware of.	
2	Q.	If they had used a half cell, then would	
3	their	readings be correct?	
4	Α.	Well, they could get more correct readings.	
5	You s	still have to do it right to get Just throwing a	
6	half c	ell in there doesn't It's got to be used	
7	appro	opriately.	
8	Q.	But the half cell has the benefit of taking	
9	out tl	he galvanic action due to dissimilar metals;	
10	right	?	
11	Α.	Yes, or you can in your measurement	
12	techn	ique, as I understand it from primarily the	
13	corros	sion people, that's a way of getting kind of a	
14	unifor	rm testing procedure.	
15	Q.	So your assumption now is they did not	
16	creat	e a half cell, and that what their readings are	,
17	they'	re simply representative of galvanic action?	
18	Α.	As I recall the data I saw, yes.	
19		MR. BIRD: Do you intend on giving him any	
20	furthe	er data in that regard? I mean if he's I	
21	under	rstood that in response to this that they	
22		MR. O'BRIEN: They have never used the half	
23	cell		
24		MR. BIRD: Okay.	
25		MR. O'BRIEN: to my understanding. I	

	Page 191
1	believe I asked that of Mr. Neubauer and Mr. Zipse, and
2	they both said they did not use the half cell.
3	MR. BIRD: Okay.
4	MR. O'BRIEN: If I'm wrong, give me some
5	information, and we'll get you the information.
6	MR. BIRD: All right. I thought they had.
7	MR. O'BRIEN: They changed the type of
8	conductor in the bottom of the bucket. That was my
9	recall.
10	I'll do a formal request to you by letter
11	asking that.
12	MR. BIRD: Sure. Good point.
13	BY MR. BIRD:
14	Q. Then looking again at Exhibit 309, you say,
15	"Although this approach could be used to measure the AC
16	current flow through an animal, it is not an accepted
17	approach to measurement of DC currents or AC stray
18	voltage investigation." What do you mean by that?
19	A. The circuit they've set up you could use to
20	do an AC current determination. That's possible with
21	what they've done. But you've then got to eliminate
22	the DC part of that to make the AC measurement work.
23	Q. But if all they're doing is measuring AC
24	steady state, that doesn't have any DC component to it,
25	does it?

		Page 192	
1	A.	Correct, if you're just measuring true AC.	
2	You c	ould with an oscilloscope look at that and see if	
3	there	is a DC offset, you know, if you set your	
4	instrur	mentation up to do that as well.	
5	Q.	Isn't that what they did?	
6	A.	I don't believe that's what they did in this	
7	particu	ular paper. They may have done something like	
8	that su	ubsequently.	
9		MR. BIRD: Okay. You might want to add that	
10	to you	ir letter.	
11		MR. O'BRIEN: I might have to have him	
12	explain that one to me.		
13	BY MI	R. BIRD:	
14	Q.	All right. But to measure AC current	
15	throu	gh the cow, that's an acceptable method?	
16	Α.	What is acceptable?	
17	Q.	This approach could be used to measure the	
18	AC cı	urrent flow through an animal?	
19	Α.	Oh, the instrumentation configuration that	
20	they u	ised?	
21	Q.	Right.	
22	Α.	Yes, you could do that.	
23	Q.	You could do it, but did they do it right?	
24	Α.	To measure the AC component? I don't	
25	believ	e in what's reported in this paper that they	

		Page 193
1	actua	ally measured the AC component.
2	Q.	Well, the DC would show up as DC and the AC
3	woul	d show up as AC; right?
4	Α.	Correct.
5	Q.	So the DC part of it is the galvanic part;
6	right	?
7	Α.	That's what I would hypothesize was
8	happ	ening, yes.
9	Q.	All right. Now, if they were getting AC
10	curre	ent through this bucket test, and all the power is
11	off at	t the farm and the farm is isolated, where is the
12	AC c	oming from?
13		MR. O'BRIEN: I'll object to form and
14	foun	dation.
15	Α.	I'd have to know what kind of magnitudes
16	they'r	re talking about, but you'd have to look
17	caref	ully, make sure that the instrumentation system
18	itself	is not creating something you're measuring at a
19	very	low level there.
20	Q.	What if they're getting .4 volts, for
21	exan	nple, AC?
22	Α.	That could be a voltage gradient in the
23	earth	depending on the setup where you're looking.
24	That	sounds like a fairly high value, but, you know,
25	you v	vant to see the data behind that.

	Page 194
1	Q. Okay. And you haven't really looked at that
2	data?
3	A. That's not familiar data to me on the AC
4	measurements that you're talking that you seem to be
5	talking about.
6	MR. BIRD: Are you intending to have him
7	look at that?
8	MR. O'BRIEN: I'm not even sure what you're
9	talking about now.
10	MR. BIRD: I think he testified that they
11	got .4 volts out at the north end of the farm, power
12	off.
13	MR. O'BRIEN: That's not a bucket test,
14	though.
15	MR. BIRD: Well, I don't know what test they
16	did. They got .4 volts out there. Am I wrong on that?
17	I don't know.
18	MR. O'BRIEN: Now it's me testifying, but
19	it's my understanding the bucket test measures current,
20	not voltage.
21	MR. BIRD: Okay. Maybe it was You're
22	right. Might have been milliamps; .4 milliamps it
23	might have been.
24	Q. Let's amend my question to .4 milliamps.
25	A. I simply haven't seen what you seem to be

	Page 195
1	referring to as the data here to be able to understand
2	what that might be.
3	MR. BIRD: All right. Well, if you submit
4	to him new data along those lines, are you going to let
5	me know
6	MR. O'BRIEN: Yeah.
7	MR. BIRD: so I can come back again for a
8	follow-up? All right.
9	BY MR. BIRD:
10	Q. One of the things I thought you had
11	testified to previously or written somewhere is that
12	if .7 volts can find a pathway to the cow, that can be
13	a problem. Is that true or not?
14	A. There may be a statement in one of the early
15	papers that we'd like to maintain an environment where
16	we don't have that occurring. I don't think it says
17	that that creates a problem.
18	
19	And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 323 was marked
20	for purposes of identification.
21	
22	BY MR. BIRD:
23	Q. Showing you what's been marked as
24	Exhibit 323, November 1984, Issue 70, Appleman and
25	Gustafson, and just look at that for a second to

		Page 196
1	famil	iarize yourself with it. I don't want to ask you
2		tions without looking at it. But that looks to me
3	•	a publication that you were one of the authors,
4		and Appleman.
5	A.	Correct.
6	Q.	All right. And then let me just read to you
7	what	I'm talking about. In the first sentence, it
8	says	, quote, "In dairy cows, two distinct and important
9	aspe	cts of the interrelationship between stray voltage
10	prob	lems on the farm and dairy cow productivity can be
11	ident	ified. One is behavioral modification that
12	incre	ases in intensity when currents associated with
13	neuti	ral-to-earth voltages above .7 volts find a pathway
14	throu	ugh the cow." Right?
15	Α.	That's what we wrote back in '84, yes.
16	Q.	Does that continue to be your point of view?
17	Α.	Be above that level, yes.
18	Q.	Is it .7 volts or above?
19	Α.	Well, what I recommend to producers that I
20	work	with now, if I don't see things above about a volt
21	and a	a quarter, I don't anticipate problems. So this
22	was r	more conservative at that point in time than I
23	would	d be now.
24	Q.	At least based upon your research at that
25	point	t, it was .7 volts. And you're saying you're not

1comfortable with that anymore, that's too conservative?2A.I think that's a little more conservative3than I am now, yes.4Q.But, nevertheless, that's what you wrote at5that time6A.Yes.7Q based upon the information that you had8at that time?9A.Yes.10Q.What you've done since then You did some11research, independent research, up to '87?12A.Correct.13Q.And then you participated in this red book?14A.Correct.15Q.And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at16Madison?17A.That and other work that's come out.18Q.And Gorewit and so on that we've talked19about?20A.Correct.21Q.Has that other stuff caused you to change			Page	197
 A. I think that's a little more conservative than I am now, yes. Q. But, nevertheless, that's what you wrote at that time A. Yes. Q based upon the information that you had at that time? A. Yes. Q. What you've done since then You did some research, independent research, up to '87? A. Correct. Q. And then you participated in this red book? A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	1	comfortable with th	hat anymore, that's too conservative?	
 Q. But, nevertheless, that's what you wrote at that time A. Yes. Q based upon the information that you had at that time? A. Yes. Q. What you've done since then You did some research, independent research, up to '87? A. Correct. Q. And then you participated in this red book? A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	2		•	
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 A. Yes. Q based upon the information that you had at that time? A. Yes. Q. What you've done since then You did some research, independent research, up to '87? A. Correct. Q. And then you participated in this red book? A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	4	Q. But, nevert	heless, that's what you wrote at	
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 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. What you've done since then You did some 11 research, independent research, up to '87? 12 A. Correct. 13 Q. And then you participated in this red book? 14 A. Correct. 15 Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at 16 Madison? 17 A. That and other work that's come out. 18 Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked 19 about? 20 A. Correct. 	7	Q based up	on the information that you had	
 10 Q. What you've done since then You did some 11 research, independent research, up to '87? 12 A. Correct. 13 Q. And then you participated in this red book? 14 A. Correct. 15 Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at 16 Madison? 17 A. That and other work that's come out. 18 Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked 19 about? 20 A. Correct. 	8	at that time?		
 research, independent research, up to '87? A. Correct. Q. And then you participated in this red book? A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	9	A. Yes.		
 A. Correct. Q. And then you participated in this red book? A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	10	Q. What you'v	e done since then You did some	
 13 Q. And then you participated in this red book? 14 A. Correct. 15 Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at 16 Madison? 17 A. That and other work that's come out. 18 Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked 19 about? 20 A. Correct. 	11	research, independ	dent research, up to '87?	
 A. Correct. Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	12	A. Correct.		
 Q. And then you read the stuff Reinemann did at Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	13	Q. And then ye	ou participated in this red book?	
 Madison? A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	14	A. Correct.		
 A. That and other work that's come out. Q. And Gorewit and so on that we've talked about? A. Correct. 	15	Q. And then y	ou read the stuff Reinemann did at	
18Q.And Gorewit and so on that we've talked19about?20A.Correct.	16	Madison?		
 about? A. Correct. 	17	A. That and oth	ner work that's come out.	
20 A. Correct.	18	Q. And Gorew	it and so on that we've talked	
	19	about?		
21 Q. Has that other stuff caused you to change	20	A. Correct.		
	21	Q. Has that of	her stuff caused you to change	
22 your mind? Is that it?	22	your mind? Is that	t it?	
A. The whole body of knowledge we've worked	23	A. The whole b	ody of knowledge we've worked	
with, yes.	24	with, yes.		
25 Q. And this was neutral-to-earth voltages that	25	Q. And this wa	as neutral-to-earth voltages that	

		Page 198
1	you v	vere referring to there?
2	A.	Yes.
3	Q.	And that's neutral-to-earth voltages of .7
4	volts	measured without a resistor?
5	Α.	Protocol for measuring that would be without
6	a resi	stor, yes.
7	Q.	And you're saying you're amending that now
8	to on	e and a quarter volts without a resistor to
9	neutr	al-to-earth voltages?
10	Α.	Well, or above.
11	Q.	That's your threshold?
12	Α.	That's my threshold of Really I think
13	today	we would more likely use the cow contact voltages
14	and m	nake recommendations based on that rather than
15	neutra	al-to-earth voltage.
16	Q.	Here it was .7 volts neutral-to-earth
17	volta	ge.
18	Α.	Correct.
19	Q.	And your testimony is that today you're
20	looki	ng at one and a quarter volts?
21	Α.	Yes, before I would start exploring more
22	indep	th or think you might have a problem.
23	Q.	So one of the things you do when you go to a
24	farm	is you measure neutral-to-earth voltages
25	Α.	Yes.

		Page 199
1	Q.	without a resistor.
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	All right. And that helps you give some at
4	least	preliminary foundation as to whether you ought to
5	take	it further?
6	Α.	That's one parameter, yes.
7	Q.	Do you know what the NEV's were measured in
8	this	case?
9	Α.	What I've seen is in that summary sheet.
10	Q.	I don't think This one?
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	314?
13	Α.	Yes.
14	Q.	I don't think he's written any
15	neut	ral-to-earth voltages down here.
16	Α.	Oh, excuse me. These were the cow contact
17	type	voltages.
18	Q.	Right.
19	Α.	Right now I don't recall looking at those.
20	Q.	Other than what we've talked about, that
21	Mr. C	D'Brien may send you some more stuff, is there
22	anyt	hing further that you personally would like to do,
23	you l	know, given the questions I've asked so far, in
24	orde	r to prepare for your testimony at trial?
25	Α.	Not beyond answering the questions for you.

		Page 200
1	Q.	Beyond answering the questions that I've
2	raised	d right now?
3	Α.	Correct.
4	Q.	Do you know the type of isolation that was
5	used	at the Siewert farm?
6	Α.	No, I'm not sure I know which device was
7	used.	
8	Q.	Now, what is a gradient?
9	Α.	A gradient would be a difference in a value
10	betwe	en one point and another point.
11	Q.	Does that mean When they talk about step
12	poten	tial, is that the same thing?
13	Α.	That would be a type of gradient, yes.
14	Q.	Now, the studies that you did, you know,
15	that y	ou did you in collaboration with Cloud or
16	Apple	eman or is it Norell?
17	Α.	(Witness nodded head.)
18	Q.	Did you have somebody from the statistics
19	peopl	e help develop a statistical model that had
20	predic	ctive value?
21	Α.	From time to time we consulted with our
22	statist	ical service. Probably the person who did most
23	of that	t would be Norell in design for his thesis work.
24	Q.	Did you know Dr. Martin, statistician at the
25	unive	rsity?

1A.I knew him, not well, but know the name.2Q.Would he be one of the guys that would be3helpful to go to in terms of statistical modeling?4A.He could be. I don't recall whether he was5doing that sort of consulting at that point in time or6not.7Q.Now, we've talked quite a bit about contact8resistance in this deposition. Would one of the things9that affects contact resistance be the weight of the10cow?11A.That would be Yes.12Q.Certainly a heavier cow would have an13ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact14with a particular surface?15A.Yes.16Q.And would moisture also be one of the17variables?18A.Yes.20would the presence of salt be one of the21A.Yes.22Q.Would the depth of the material that's being23stepped in be one of the variables?24A.Yes.			Page 201
 Q. Would he be one of the guys that would be helpful to go to in terms of statistical modeling? A. He could be. I don't recall whether he was doing that sort of consulting at that point in time or not. Q. Now, we've talked quite a bit about contact resistance in this deposition. Would one of the things that affects contact resistance be the weight of the cow? A. That would be Yes. Q. Certainly a heavier cow would have an ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact with a particular surface? A. Yes. Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	1	A.	I knew him, not well, but know the name.
 A. He could be. I don't recall whether he was doing that sort of consulting at that point in time or not. Q. Now, we've talked quite a bit about contact resistance in this deposition. Would one of the things that affects contact resistance be the weight of the cow? A. That would be Yes. Q. Certainly a heavier cow would have an ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact with a particular surface? A. Yes. Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	2	Q.	
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 7 Q. Now, we've talked quite a bit about contact resistance in this deposition. Would one of the things that affects contact resistance be the weight of the cow? 11 A. That would be Yes. 12 Q. Certainly a heavier cow would have an ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact with a particular surface? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being 23 stepped in be one of the variables? 	5	doing	that sort of consulting at that point in time or
 Resistance in this deposition. Would one of the things that affects contact resistance be the weight of the cow? A. That would be Yes. Q. Certainly a heavier cow would have an ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact with a particular surface? A. Yes. Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	6	not.	
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11A.That would be Yes.12Q.Certainly a heavier cow would have an13ability to, you know, press down or make firmer contact14with a particular surface?15A.Yes.16Q.And would moisture also be one of the17variables?18A.Yes.19Q.Would the presence of salt be one of the20variables?21A.Yes.22Q.Would the depth of the material that's being23stepped in be one of the variables?	9	that a	affects contact resistance be the weight of the
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 with a particular surface? A. Yes. Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. Variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. Variables? M. Yes. Variables? M. Yes. M. Yes.<	12	Q.	Certainly a heavier cow would have an
 A. Yes. Q. And would moisture also be one of the variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the variables? A. Yes. A. Yes. Variables? A. Yes. Variables? A. Yes. Variables? A. Yes. be one of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	13	abilit	y to, you know, press down or make firmer contact
 16 Q. And would moisture also be one of the 17 variables? 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the 20 variables? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being 23 stepped in be one of the variables? 	14	with a	a particular surface?
 17 variables? 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the 20 variables? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being 23 stepped in be one of the variables? 	15	Α.	Yes.
 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the 20 variables? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being 23 stepped in be one of the variables? 	16	Q.	And would moisture also be one of the
 19 Q. Would the presence of salt be one of the 20 variables? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being 23 stepped in be one of the variables? 	17	varia	bles?
 variables? A. Yes. Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	18	Α.	Yes.
 A. Yes. Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	19	Q.	Would the presence of salt be one of the
 Q. Would the depth of the material that's being stepped in be one of the variables? 	20	varia	bles?
 stepped in be one of the variables? 	21	Α.	Yes.
	22	Q.	Would the depth of the material that's being
A. Yes.	23	stepp	bed in be one of the variables?
	24	Α.	Yes.
25 Q. Would the presence of like sores and things	25	Q.	Would the presence of like sores and things

		Page 202
1	on the	e cow's hoof be a variable?
2	A.	That could be a variable in two different
3	ways;	one, from the sensitivity aspect, and then,
4	secon	d, from the actual resistivity of the material.
5	Q.	Okay. Well, the skin itself as a pathway
6	has a	certain resistance?
7	A.	Correct.
8	Q.	And if we cut through the skin, then you're
9	going	to eliminate that part of the cow's resistance?
10	A.	Correct.
11	Q.	Does it make any difference if the cut If
12	it's ex	posed to the contact area, does it make any
13	differ	ence whether the cut is a millimeter or
14	10 mi	llimeters?
15	Α.	Well, it would depend on where it is
16	relativ	e to nerves or things that would be sensitive.
17	Q.	No. I'm talking about in terms of the cow's
18	resist	ance.
19	Α.	It would it would make some difference,
20	the ma	agnitude of the area, yes.
21	Q.	You've never quantified that?
22	Α.	No, I have not tried to quantify that
23	specif	ically.
24	Q.	Are you aware of any studies that have been
25	done	on cows that have foot or leg problems to

		Page 203
1	deter	mine whether or not their resistance is changed at
2	all by	v that condition?
3	A.	I don't recall any that come to mind at the
4	mome	ent.
5	Q.	You're aware that cows that have laminitis,
6	for ex	xample, can get sores or abscesses that would
7	expo	se them to the
8	Α.	Just makes their foot more sensitive,
9	wheth	ner it's electrical or not, yes.
10	Q.	And it might have the effect of lowering the
11	resis	tance of the cow?
12	Α.	It may.
13	Q.	Is there anything else that would be a
14	varia	ble in the contact resistance?
15	Α.	I think you've hit the major ones. The
16	mater	rial, the geometry of it would be the primary ones.
17	Q.	Now, in order to get a differential, I mean,
18	woul	d it be If a cow has hind feet outside the barn
19	and f	ront feet on the wet concrete, would that be more
20	likely	to have a step potential or a gradient?
21	Α.	More likely depends on whether or not you
22	what's in the concrete in the two different areas and	
23	whether or not that's connected to the electrical	
24	system or not.	
25	Q.	Okay.

		Page 204
1	Α.	So I can't say it would be more without, you
2	know,	a little bit more information.
3	Q.	And if a cow's hind legs were outside the
4	parlor	r and front legs were inside the parlor, would
5	that h	ave would it be more likely to have a step
6	poten	tial there or a gradient?
7	Α.	It could be, depending on how the parlor is
8	constr	ructed and how the holding area is constructed.
9	Q.	You've never been to the Siewert farm, so
10	you d	on't know that?
11	Α.	That is correct.
12	Q.	How old is Cloud now, just ballparkish?
13	A.	Seventies.
14	Q.	Is he still involved at all in doing any
15	resea	rch or teaching or reviewing?
16	Α.	I don't believe he's involved in it. He was
17	primar	rily extension and worked with us some in
18	resear	rch. I don't think he's engaged in that anymore.
19	Q.	Have you heard about switch-back modeling to
20	the st	atistical research?
21	Α.	That's a particular type of design,
22	experi	imental design, switch-back design, yes.
23	Q.	Can you explain what that is in your
24	under	rstanding?
25	Α.	Crudely, it would be when you have a

	Page 205					
1	treatment, you go to the control condition and then					
2	switch back to a treatment. You're switching between					
3	the treatment and the control aspect.					
4	Q. Has there been any switch-back modeling in					
5	any of the stray voltage work done by Reinemann?					
6	A. I couldn't tell you right now.					
7	Q. How about Gorewit and Aneshansley?					
8	A. That may well be. I couldn't confirm that					
9	right now without going back and looking at the papers.					
10	Q. Well, do you have any reason to believe that					
11	if a cow has a loss of production because of being					
12	exposed to current that's in a particular lactation and					
13	then the current goes away, that the production is					
14	going to come back such that it will pick up what was					
15	lost?					
16	A. That may not happen, in a general sense,					
17	where we'd expect a recovery, so to speak.					
18	MR. BIRD: I might be done, but I just want					
19	to look through what I've got here.					
20						
21	And, thereupon, Exhibit No. 324 was marked					
22	for purposes of identification.					
23						
24	BY MR. BIRD:					
25	Q. What I have here is I don't know exactly					

٦

	Page 206
1	what it is. It's called "Behavioral Experiments
2	Quantifying Animal Sensitivity to AC and DC Current."
3	Do you recognize that?
4	A. Yes. This is a paper that was done
5	Dr. Appleman and I collaborated on. Unfortunately, I'm
6	not finding this in my own vitae to try and confirm
7	exactly where this appeared.
8	Q. Do you recognize it, though, to be something
9	that you participated in writing?
10	A. It certainly looks familiar.
11	MR. O'BRIEN: And now he's expecting the
12	royalty.
13	Q. I just need to know whether you wrote it or
14	didn't.
15	A. It's all materials that are familiar to me.
16	Where it was you know, whether whether Bob put my
17	name on this without really consulting me in detail, I
18	couldn't say without trying to confirm more where it
19	showed up or look through it in more detail.
20	Q. Well, I mean
21	A. It's been quite a few years ago now.
22	Q. I would just simply like to know whether you
23	acknowledge that this is something that you coauthored
24	with Appleman or not, and I You're going to be able
25	to get a copy of it. Can you review it in more detail

	Page 207
1	and just simply give me an answer to that question?
2	A. Certainly.
3	Q. All right. I wanted to read for you
4	A. What was the exhibit number on that, please?
5	Q. 324. And there's a section about field
6	observed responses. Okay? And there's a whole list of
7	them that come from Williams in '76, Appleman and Cloud
8	1978, Fairbank in '77, Lillemars, Surbrook in '80,
9	Jones in '81, Kirk and others in 1984, Stevens in '82
10	and White in 1981. Okay? And some of those things
11	are, one, intermittent periods of poor production,
12	unexplained poor production, increased incidence of
13	mastitis, elevated somatic cell count, increased
14	milking times, incomplete milk letdown, extreme
15	nervousness while in the milking parlor, reluctance to
16	enter the milking parlor, rapid exit from the parlor,
17	reluctance to use water bowls or metallic feeders,
18	altered consummatory behavior such as lapping of water
19	from the watering device.
20	Are those all things that you agree that
21	you've seen from your own field observations or have
22	seen in the literature?
23	A. Yes.
24	MR. BIRD: All right. Thank you. I'm done.
25	

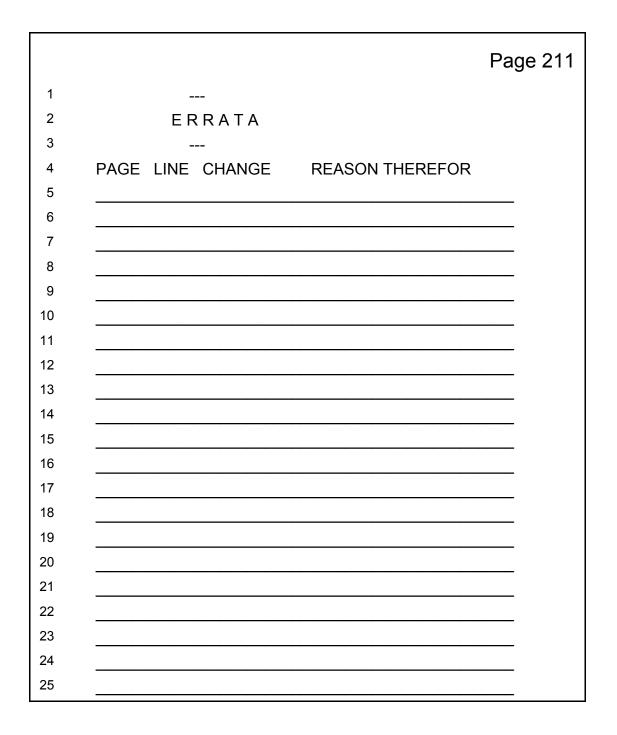
FINAL - January 29, 2007 Robert Gustafson, Ph.D.

		Page 208
1	And, thereupon, the deposition concluded at	
2	approximately 4:47 p.m.	
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	Page 209
1	CERTIFICATE
2	State of Ohio :
	SS:
3	County of Pickaway :
4	I, Kendra Johnston, Notary Public in and for
5	the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified,
6	certify that the within named ROBERT J. GUSTAFSON was by
7	me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause
8	aforesaid; that the testimony was taken down by me in
9	stenotypy in the presence of said witness, afterwards
10	transcribed upon a computer; that the foregoing is a
11	true and correct transcript of the testimony given by
12	said witness taken at the time and place in the
13	foregoing caption specified.
14	I certify that I am not a relative,
15	employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, or
16	of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties, or
17	financially interested in the action.
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and
19	affixed my seal of office at Columbus, Ohio, on this
20	5th day of February, 2007.
21	
22	Kendra Johnston, RMR, RPR,
	and Notary Public in and for
23	the State of Ohio.
24	
25	My commission expires July 14, 2007.

		Page 210
1	ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT	
2		
3	I, Robert J. Gustafson,	
4	do hereby certify that I have read the	
5	foregoing pages and that the same is a	
6	correct transcription of the answers given	
7	by me to the questions therein propounded,	
8	except for the corrections or changes in form	
9	or substance, if any, noted in the attached	
10	Errata Sheet.	
11		
12		
13		
14	Robert J. Gustafson	
15	Signed this day of,2007.	
16		
17		
18	ERRATA	
19		
20	PAGE LINE CHANGE REASON THEREFOR	
21		_
22		_
23		_
24		_
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District Court - MinnesotaFINAL - January 29, 2007Siewert v. Xcel EnergyRobert Gustafson, Ph.D. Siewert v. Xcel Energy



		Page 212
1	NOTICE TO READ AND SIGN	
2		
3	A copy of this deposition transcript	
4	is being provided to counsel for the witness	
5	by JANE ROSE REPORTING for signature.	
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	JANE ROSE REPORTING	
	74 Fifth Avenue	
12	New York, New York 10011	
	1-800-825-3341	
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