## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA NORFOLK DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7 || vs.

8 | SMITHFIELD FOODS, INC., et al

The deposition of JOSEPH W. LUTER, III, a witness called on behalf of the plaintiff, before Connie Alys Crane Pryor, a Registered Court Reporter and a Notary Public in and for the State of Virginia at Large, pursuant to Notice, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on May 19, 1997, at the offices of Smithfield Foods, Incorporated, 999 Waterside Drive, Norfolk, Virginia; said depositions taken pursuant to Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Court.

CRANE-SNEAD & ASSOCIATES, INC. 4914 Fitzhugh Avenue - Suite 203 Richmond, Virginia 23230 Tel. No. (804) 355-4335



## APPEARANCES: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Environmental Enforcement Section 1425 New York Avenue, Suite 12002 Washington, D.C. 20005 By: Ms. Sarah Himmelhoch Counsel for the plaintiff MAYS & VALENTINE 1111 E. Main Street Richmond, Virginia 23219 By: Mr. Anthony F. Troy Counsel for the defendant

## INDEX DIRECT CROSS Joseph W. Luter, III EXHIBITS PAGE Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 1 Letter dated December 5, 1996 Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 2 Letter dated December 7, 1989 Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 3 Copy of a Richmond Times-Dispatch article Luter Depsoition Exhibit No. 4 Copy of a paid advertisement

1 2 JOSEPH W. LUTER, III, a witness called on 3 behalf of the plaintiff, first being duly sworn, 4 testifies as follows: 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 7 BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: Could you please state your full 8 0 name and address for the record, please? 9 10 Joseph W. Luter, III. Route 10, Smithfield, Virginia. 11 Have you ever testified before, 12 0 Mr. Luter? 13 Α Yes. 14 How often? 15 Q I guess it's probably my fourth 16 Α deposition, probably. 17 18 Have you ever testified at trial? Α At trial? Yes. Uh huh. 19 (Indicating in the affirmative) 20 How many times at trial? 21 0 Two, I believe. 22 Α Why don't we start with the 23 Q trials, since those are smaller in number. What were 24

the cases in which you testified at trial?

```
1
                Α
                          One was a lawsuit that I brought
 2
     against an individual for fraud in the U.S. District
     Court, which I won.
 3
                          And the second, I believe, was a
 4
     State environmental lawsuit back in 1980,
 5
 6
     approximately. Somewhere along in there.
 7
                          Was that brought against
               Q
     Smithfield Foods?
 8
                          That was brought against
 9
10
     Smithfield Packing Company, I believe. I'm not sure.
11
                          One of the two Smithfield
               Q
12
     facilities in Smithfield, Virginia?
                          That's correct.
13
               Α
                          What were the allegations in that
14
               Q
     suit?
15
                          Violations of the permit.
16
               Α
17
                          The Clean Water Act permit?
               Q
                          I'm not sure. Probably so.
18
               Α
                                                        I'm
     not sure.
19
                          Do you remember the ultimate
20
               Q
     resolution of that case?
21
22
               Α
                          That was a fine, waters
     violations.
23
                          Do you remember the amount of the
24
               Q
25
     fine?
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1	A Not exactly. I think it was
2	around \$40,000.00, I believe.
3	Q Do you recall the nature of the
4	violations that were
5	A I do not.
6	Q What were the four occasions in
7	which you testified in deposition?
8	THE WITNESS: Is this relevant,
9	Tony? I mean, I have nothing to hide.
10	MR. TROY: No. She has a right to
11	see what you've testified to before.
12	A One, let's see. Well, one was the
13	fraud case that I brought. Second was this case, I
14	think once. And a divorce proceeding. And one was an
15	SCC inquiry.
16	Q Was that into Smithfield Foods?
17	A No. That had nothing to do with
18	Smithfield Foods.
19	Q And the fraud case, did that have
20	anything to do with Smithfield Foods?
21	A What?
22	Q The fraud case?
23	A No, it did not.
24	Q I'd like to just get a little
25	professional understanding of your professional and

1	educational background and your work at Smithfield	
2	Foods. What degrees do you hold?	
3	A I have a BBA from Wake Forest	
4	University.	
5	Pardon me. I've got hay fever.	
6	I'm having trouble getting words out today.	
7	I have a BBA from Wake Forest	
8	University, 1962.	
9	Q In what area of study?	
10	A BBA. Bachelor of Business	
11	Administration.	
12	Q I'm sorry. I didn't understand	
13	the initials.	
14	Do you hold any other degrees?	
15	A No, I do not.	
16	Q Where have you worked, other than	
17	Smithfield Foods?	
18	A Do you mean menial jobs? I worked	
19	for Colonial Stores as a bag boy, stock boy back in	
20	when I was in high school.	
21	Q Since receiving your degree.	
22	A Smithfield Foods. And I was	
23	president of Bryce Mountain Resort for approximately a	
24	five year period.	
25	Q Approximately when was that?	

1	A 1970 to 1975.
2	Q During that time period, were you
3	also working at Smithfield Foods?
4	A No, I was not.
5	Q What are the various positions
6	that you've held at Smithfield Foods?
7	A I was hired as a salesman, I held
8	the title of secretary/treasurer, president of
9	Smithfield Packing Company, which later became part of
10	Smithfield Foods. And I came back in 1975 as
11	president of Smithfield Foods in 19, in April of 1975.
12	Q When did Smithfield Packing become
13	a part of Smithfield Foods?
14	A I was president of Smithfield
15	Packing in 1969 and sold Smithfield Packing to a
16	company called Liberty Equities Corporation in 1969.
17	And I left the company shortly thereafter. And
18	Liberties Equities changed their name to Smithfield
19	Foods. And Smithfield Packing Company became a
20	subsidiary of Smithfield Foods.
21	Q And then you came back to
22	Smithfield Foods in 1975?
23	A In April of '75, that's correct.
24	Q At that time, were you
25	   secretary/treasurer?

1	A No. No. I was
2	secretary/treasurer of Smithfield Packing Company in
3	the 1960's.
4	Q What was the position you took
5	with Smithfield Foods in 1975?
6	A As president and chief operating
7	officer.
8	Q When did Gwaltney of Smithfield
9	become part of Smithfield Foods?
10	A Smithfield bought Gwaltney in
11	November of 1981, I believe.
12	Q At that time, had Gwaltney been
13	sued by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation?
14	A I think it was shortly thereafter
15	that. It was, I think, sometime after that.
16	Q So you were president and chief
17	operating officer during the time that Gwaltney was
18	sued by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation?
19	A That's correct.
20	Q What was the nature of the
21	allegations made by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation?
22	A The nature of the allegations were
23	that they were, when we bought Gwaltney from ITT,
24	there were violations that were taking place. We
25	split the money to correct the violations. Because we

spent the money to correct the violations, the State elected not to bring suit. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation stepped in as a result and filed suit alleging there were ongoing violations when, in fact, the violations had been corrected.

And this case went all the way up to the United States Supreme Court. And I'm sure you've got the records.

Q What was your understanding of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's authority to bring suit against Smithfield Foods or Gwaltney of Smithfield?

A My understanding is they could bring suit if the State elected not to bring suit if there were ongoing violations. And, and we believe that there were not ongoing violations, because we had spent the money to upgrade the systems. And the violations had ceased prior to the filing of the suit by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

But there was some testimony during that trial that, that intimated that maybe violations could continue in the future. And that was the basis upon which they filed suit.

As I say, this went up to the United States Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court ruled. I'm not a lawyer. I'm sure you probably know

the facts better than I do. But the Supreme Court ruled that the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, or no environmental group can bring suit on violations that have been corrected. But they can bring suit to stop ongoing violations. That was the basis of the suit. That was the basis of the decision.

Q At any time, did you formulate an understanding of EPA's role with respect to enforcement of the permit?

A EPA's role, what? Come again now?

Q Well, you just described your understanding of what citizen groups could do to enforce the permit. And I'm asking whether you ever came to an understanding of what EPA could do to enforce the law?

MR. TROY: Sarah, I'm going to object to the mischaracterization. You asked him his understanding of the nature of the lawsuit, the Gwaltney suit, which is what you indicated. You never asked him about permits or anything like that.

(To the witness) Go ahead.

A Phrase your question once again.

Q What was your understanding of

EPA's authority to enforce the permit?

I'm not going to say -- It's my 1 2 understanding that the State has primary enforcement rights. And, and also the EPA has enforcement rights. 3 And what the balance of those rights are -- I'm not 4 an attorney. I have no authority to speak on that. 5 Do you belong to any environmental 6 7 groups? Α Do I belong -- No, we have 8 supported some environmental groups. 9 Which are those? 10 Let's see. Give me a chance to 11 Α recollect the name of it. I've --12 13 THE WITNESS: Carl, can you help 14 That Virginia -- We made a me? contribution to --15 16 MR. WOOD: Are you talking about 17 Ducks Unlimited? THE WITNESS: Well, we've 18 contributed to Ducks Unlimited. I'm talking 19 about the VIMS. 20 21 MR. WOOD: Oh, yes. VIMS, right. 22 Α We've made a contribution to that. 23 MR. WOOD: Yes, we have. 24 Q Was that contribution separate from the funding for the study on the recalibration of 25

the Pagan River model? 1 2 I'm not sure. I just know that --Α I think they're one of the few or rational 3 environmental groups out there. I think they do good 4 5 work. I just know we have made a contribution. How 6 long ago and what amount, I don't remember. 7 Q When you say rational environmental groups, what do you mean? 8 9 Α There are an awful lot of radical environmental groups out there. 10 11 Q What constitutes a radical 12 environmental group? 13 That's a matter of interpretation. Α 14 Q I need to understand what you mean by that phrase. 15 16 I just said there are lot of environmental groups out there. PETA is one. 17 P E T A. That's an animal rights group; it's also an 18 environmental group. That, in my opinion, is a 19 20 radical group. 21 Q What about VIMS strikes you as a 22 rational approach to the environmental issue? 23 I think they -- I think they --Α I don't know a lot about VIMS. But I've just been 24

told by numerous people that, that they approach

1 environmental issues through science and reason, and 2 not through hysteria. And, and VIMS depends upon 3 I think they've got groups out there that 4 really don't depend upon science; they depend upon 5 fear. 6 Q Would you put the Chesapeake Bay 7 Foundation in that category? 8 MR. TROY: What category are you 9 talking about? 10 A group that does not depend upon 11 science. 12 Α I don't know that -- My only 13 experience with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation is the lawsuit they brought against Gwaltney. And as I said 14 15 earlier, they brought the lawsuit after the problem had been corrected. And, you know, I found some fault 16 with that, obviously. Because, because the problem 17 had been corrected at the time that they brought suit. 18 19 Q What was the ultimate resolution of the action brought by the Chesapeake Bay 20 21 Foundation? 22 Α You know that, so why do you ask 23 me? 24 Q I need to know what your 25 understanding of --

1 My understanding is that the 2 Supreme Court ruled that environmental groups could only bring suit to address ongoing problems and not 3 problems that have been corrected. 4 Did Smithfield Foods or Gwaltney 5 Q 6 of Smithfield pay a penalty in the action brought by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation? 7 Yes, they did. 8 A How much was that penalty? 9 Q I don't remember. I think it was 10 Α around \$300,000.00. 11 12 Q That was part of a settlement, is that correct? 13 14 Α That was part of a settlement, 15 yes. 16 Q Why did you settle with that 17 action if it was your understanding that --18 Α Because it was less than to pay 19 lawyers to carry the fight fairly. I think we would could have won it 20 if we'd take it back up to the Supreme Court. 21 had a U.S. District Judge that made the statement in 22 23 front of our attorneys that he didn't give a damn what the Supreme Court said, that he was going to make 24 Smithfield Foods pay. And he made that statement in 25

front of attorneys representing us at that time, and 1 2 in front of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation attorneys. 3 Which I thought was outrageous that a U.S. District Judge would make such a statement. But he did make a 4 statement. And I have affidavits to that effect. 5 6 From whom? From Pat Raer, with Hogan & 7 Α 8 Hartson, who represented us in that matter. 9 Anyone else? Q 10 I'm not sure. Α 11 THE WITNESS: Tony --12 MR. TROY: I can't recall. 13 Q Have you received any formal or informal education in environmental science? 14 15 No. Α 16 Have you ever managed or supervised, other than in your role as Chief Operating 17 Officer of Smithfield Foods --18 19 I'm Chief Executive Officer now of Α 20 Smithfield Foods today. 21 When did you become Chief Q 22 Executive Officer? 23 I'm not sure, but I think it was some time between 1975 and 1979. 24 25 So in the late '70's? Q

1	A That's correct.
2	Q Other than in your capacity as
3	Chief Operating or Chief Executive Officer of
4	Smithfield Foods, have you ever supervised or managed
5	environmental compliance issues?
6	A No.
7	Q Are you aware that the Pagan River
8	has been classified by Virginia as a nutrient enriched
9	water?
10	A I think I've read that, yes.
11	Probably in the newspaper.
12	Q What is your understanding of what
13	that means?
14	A It means that it has, it has
15	nutrients in it.
16	Q Do you understand the implications
17	of being a nutrient enriched water?
18	A No. I only do know if too many
19	nutrients go into any river, I've been told that algae
20	blooms can take place, and fish kills can take place.
21	It's my understanding that there's
22	never been an algae bloom or a fish kill in the Pagan
23	River.
24	Q Is that your understanding of the
25	only impacts of being a nutrient enriched water?

1	A That's the only impact I've got.
2	Q Is the Pagan River open to shell
3	fish harvesting at this time?
4	A I don't I think it's been
5	closed for a number of years.
6	Q Approximately how long?
7	A I don't know.
8	Q Do you know why it's been closed?
9	A No, I do not.
10	Q Have you reviewed any water
11	quality data with respect to the Pagan River?
12	A Have I reviewed any water quality?
13	No.
14	Q Do you use the Pagan River for any
15	recreational activities?
16	A Quite often. I have I have a
17	home that's right on the Pagan River. And I water
18	ski, jet ski, fish, hunt in the Pagan River my entire
19	life.
20	MR. TROY: When you're using the
21	word you, you mean him, personally?
22	MS. HIMMELHOCH: Yes.
23	MR. TROY: That's the context in
24	which you've used the word previously?
25	MS. HIMMELHOCH: Yes.

1	MR. TROY: Okay.
2	
3	BY MS HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing)
4	Q Are you aware of other individuals
5	who engage in recreational activities on the Pagan
6	River?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Who else?
9	A Oh, any number. Smithfield is a
10	small town. And quite a few people fish and hunt. I
11	don't have time enough to I mean, there are
12	numerous people I know that use the Pagan River.
13	Q Do you know of people who swim in
14	the Pagan River or wade in the Pagan River?
15	A Yes, myself. My children, as
16	recent as yesterday. Not with myself, yesterday, but
17	some friends of mine that were visiting me.
18	Q What type of fish do you catch out
19	of the Pagan?
20	A What kind of fish? Trout, striped
21	bass, croaker, spot Let's see. Toad fish, if you
22	will, eels, perchbrown and whiteall of those fish.
23	Q At any time over the past five
24	years, have you noticed a decline in the frequency of
25 <sup> </sup>	your catching any one of those fish?

A No. Quite to the contrary, it's increased substantially. I think anybody you talk to that fishes the Pagan River will tell you that it's, from a fish standpoint, it's as healthy as it's ever been.

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In terms of the number of fish --Q Α One of my very good friends, Yes. is a guy by the name of Rollis Bailey. He probably fishes the Pagan River more than any one single And I have fished and hunted with him for individual. at least the last ten years. And I would say he probably fishes an average of four to five times a He's what I would call a professional week. And I think he would testify to the fact fisherman. that the fishing is better in the Pagan River than it's ever been.

Q When did that increase begin?

A I don't know. I mean, as I've said, I've known him way over ten years.

All I can tell you, when I was a child growing up, we never caught rock fish in the Pagan River. We would catch croakers, a few spot, and a few perch. But it's only been in the last ten years, I would say, that we're catching rock fish and trout in the Pagan River.

1	Q Do you know what has caused the	
2	change in the fishing?	
3	A No. I just know that I just	
4	know that, that for some reason, there's more fish in	
5	the Pagan River today than it was when I was a child.	
6	Q When was the Smithfield Packing	
7	plant built?	
8	A Which plant?	
9	Q Smithfield Packing, in Smithfield.	
10	A I mean, which plant? I mean, one	
11	was built in 1936, and another was built in 1946.	
12	Q For Smithfield Packing?	
13	A Correct.	
14	Q When was the plant that is	
15	currently in use in Smithfield?	
16	A 1946. The one that was built in	
17	1936 burned down about five years ago, I guess. Maybe	
18	a little bit longer.	
19	Q And up until that time, had it	
20	also been operating?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Where did the plant that was built	
23	in 1936 discharge its waste?	
24	A Into I'm not sure, but I think	
25	it discharged its waste into the town system.	

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1 Where did the plant that is currently in use in Smithfield for Smithfield Packing 2 3 discharge its waste prior to 1986? Into the Pagan River. 4 Α And it continues to do so today? 5 Q 6 One plant is not hooked on. Α 7 Gwaltney plant is hooked on to HRSD, and the Smithfield Packing Company is waiting to be hooked on, 8 as soon as HRSD notifies us they are ready to accept 9 the effluent. 10 11 So when you were a child, the 12 Smithfield Packing Company was discharging its waste into the Pagan River? 13 14 When I was a child, yes. Uh huh. 15 (Indicating in the affirmative). 16 When I was a child -- All of the 17 homes on Church Street were discharging raw sewage directly into the Pagan River when I was a child. 18 19 Q When you were a child, what treatment was the Smithfield Packing Company --20 21 I'm not sure if there was Α 2.2 treatment. But what the degree of treatment was, I 23 don't know. But the homes in Smithfield were 24 discharging with no treatment, whatsoever. 25 just a pipe to the Pagan River from the, from all of

Α

the homes on Church Street in Smithfield. It was 1 2 common at that time. 3 Have you, as Chief Executive 4 Officer and former Chief Operating Officer of 5 Smithfield Foods, familiarized yourself with the 6 histories of the operations of the Smithfield Packing 7 plant and Gwaltney plants in Smithfield? 8 Α What do you mean operations? 9 Q How the plants ran. 10 I don't understand. I mean, that 11 covers sunrise to sunset. I don't really know what you mean by that question. 12 13 Are you familiar with how the Q Smithfield Packing Company processed hogs in the 14 15 1940's? 16 Α Shortly speaking. We processed 17 them the same way we process them today. I mean, 18 there's been some refinements. But generally 19 speaking, the systems are the same. 20 0 Is that also true for Gwaltney? 21 Α I assume so. Though, I'm not too familiar with what happened with Gwaltney until we 22 23 purchased Gwaltney in 1980. When was the Gwaltney plant built? 24 Q

Well, here again, the second

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Gwaltney plant was built -- I believe it was four
1
    stages. I think it started in the late '50's and was
2
    built from the late '50's to the early '60's. It was
3
     in stages over a four, five year period.
4
                         From that time until the time it
5
               Q
    connected to the HRSD plant in 1996, did the Gwaltney
6
     Plant also discharge into the Pagan River?
7
                         That's correct. Uh huh.
8
     (Indicating in the affirmative)
9
                         Do you eat the fish you catch in
10
               Q
    the Pagan River?
11
                         Yes, I do.
12
               Α
                         Do you cook them before you eat
               Q
13
     them?
14
                         Huh?
15
               Α
                         Do you cook them before you eat
               Q
16
     them?
17
                         Yes.
18
               Α
                         Do you eat raw shell fish out of
19
               Q
     the Pagan River?
20
                         I eat raw shell fish, but I don't
               Α
21
     shell fish, myself. I don't know how much, where the
22
23
     shell fish come from.
                          Would you eat a raw shell fish
24
    from the Pagan River?
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1	A W	ould I today? Yes.
2	Q We	ould you five years ago?
3	A F	ive years ago? I think so.
4	Yeah.	
5	Q We	ould you have in 1994?
6	A II	1 '94?
7	Q Ye	es.
8	A TI	nat's three years ago. So I
9	mean, I Yes, I wow	ıld.
10	Q A1	re you familiar with the phrase,
11	fecal coliform?	
12	A Va	aguely.
13	Q WI	nat is your understanding of what
14	fecal coliform is?	
15	A A	ll I know is it's a Well, I
16	say vaguely. I just }	now that we have We have to
17	meet limitations. Fed	cal coliform is one, nitrogen is
18	one, phosphorous is or	ne. But exactly what it is, I'm
19	not sure.	
20	Q Do	you know the source of fecal
21	coliform?	
22	A No	o, I do not.
23	Q Ho	ow Who runs Smithfield Foods?
24	A I	do.
25	Q Is	there also a Board of

Directors? 1 Α Yes. 2 How many members are on that Board 3 Q of Directors? 4 I'm not sure. But it's 15, 16, I Α 5 I can give you that number, but I'm not 6 sitting and counting. But I'm not sure of the exact 7 number. 8 Is there also a Board of Directors 9 Q for Smithfield Packing? 10 Um, yes. Each of our subsidiaries 11 Α has a Board of Directors. 12 Are there common members between Q 13 the Board of Directors for Smithfield Foods and the 14 Board of Directors for Smithfield Packing? 15 That's correct, yes. 16 How many common members? Q 17 I don't know. I can -- The Board 18 Α of Directors of subsidiary companies are there for 19 housekeeping matters rather than to make policy. All 2.0 the policy is made by the management of Smithfield 21 22 Foods with the supervision of the Board of Directors. So you make the policy decisions 23 that affect Smithfield Packing's plant and Gwaltney? 24 That's correct. The policy 25 Α

decisions, yes, I do. 1 And you make the policy decisions 2 affecting the Gwaltney plant at Smithfield? 3 Α That's correct. 4 And that includes environmental Q 5 compliance issues? 6 7 Α That includes-- Yes, as far as policy is concerned. 8 What is Smithfield Foods' policy 9 Q with respect to environmental compliance? 10 To totally comply with the law one 11 Α hundred percent. 12 How have you taken steps to 13 Q effectuate that policy? 14 I have given instructions, um, 15 Α that every company is to totally comply with the law. 16 And I have given authority to subordinates to try to 17 ensure that policy takes place. 18 How have you communicated your 19 Q policy of totally complying with the law? 20 21 Α Orally. To whom? 22 Q 23 To the people that were in charge, which would, which was Bill Hellmann--who was 24 responsible for all environmental matters up until he 25

retired. And then since that time, it's been Carl Wood.

Q Do you remember the precise statement that you made to these individuals?

When you say precise, I could tell you in no uncertain terms, I told them that we are, that private industry is subject to one set of rules, and municipalities and government concern, government agencies are subject to another set of rules. And that a private industry, particularly a meat packing company, is going to receive a high degree of scrutiny from the State, from the federal government, and from environmental groups. And that we are to stay in total compliance and to do our best to stay in total compliance at all times.

We went through a very lengthy, expensive lawsuit we went over a few minutes ago that the Chesapeake Bay Foundation brought. It was quite clear to me that we had to stay in compliance, or that we would bankrupt the company in paying lawyers and paying fines.

Q Was Bill Hellmann responsible for environmental compliance just at the Smithfield plants or at other plants owned by Smithfield Foods?

A He was in charge of Smithfield

Packing Company, and I believe Gwaltney. I think all the other companies that we have today were bought after Bill Hellmann retired. Well, let me -- Let's see. Hold on. Let me back up. Maybe we had a plant in Baltimore that was closed down. But that went into a municipal system. The only two plants that I know of that had discharge permits with Bill Hellmann were the Smithfield Packing Company and Gwaltney. Is it fair to say that Smithfield 0 Foods has grown quite substantially over the past five years?

I would say so. I would say over Α the last 22 years. No more in the last five than previously. We've -- I quess if you don't grow, you die, one of the two.

What companies were acquired by Q Smithfield Foods between 1991 and 1997?

We bought John Morrell, and we Α bought LIKES, in Florida. I think they're the only two.

> MR. WOOD: Mash.

THE WITNESS: Was that after '91?

MR. WOOD: No. That was prior to

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A There's a small ham company up in Maryland named Mash. I don't remember the exact year but I think it was before '91. I can give you that information, if you'd like.

Q What states does Smithfield Foods operate in?

A I might forget one, but we operate in Kansas, and Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Maryland. I believe that covers them all. Ohio. I missed Ohio.

Q Other than communicating orally your policy of total compliance with the law to Mr. Hellman and Mr. Wood, did you engage in any direct communication with employees at the Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney plant regarding compliance with environmental statutes?

A None, other than the way we're set up, we have a president of each subsidiary. And I conveyed to the president of Smithfield Packing Company, and the president of Gwaltney that Mr. Hellman and Mr. Wood were in charge of environmental compliance. And that they, although they had almost complete autonomy to run the different businesses, they are to take directions from Mr. Wood

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to curtail production or shut down the plant, if 1 necessary, if it meant to try to come into, to stay in 2 compliance. 3 And it's my understanding that, 4 that Mr. Wood and Mr. Hellmann, on numerous occasions, 5 have curtailed production to, in an effort to stay in 6 compliance. That's the policy of the company. 7 everyone from the top down knew it. 8 How did you insure that everyone, 9 other than who you spoke to, was aware of that policy? 10 Well, I mean, I conveyed it Α 11 verbally to Mr. Hamilton, who's the president of 12 Smithfield Packing Company, and at various, and 13 Gwaltney. I mean, everyone knows that, you know, that 14 Mr. Wood has authority in that area. And it's never 15 been -- It's never been a topic of debate. 16 clear cut, and everyone understands it. 17 How do you know that everyone 18 Q understands that? 19 Because when I give 20 Α

A Because when I give

instructions -- It's not like the government. When I

give instructions, those orders are followed.

Q What do you mean it's not like the government?

A Well, I'm in control of Smithfield

1 Foods. I mean, you don't have -- I mean, in the government, you've got an Executive Branch, you've got 2 the Legislative Branch, you've got the Judicial 3 Branch. And there's no, there's a sharing pile. 4 5 But a private corporation, people do what I say, or they are disciplined or discharged. 6 7 It's that simple. At any time, did you have 8 9 conversations with anyone other than Mr. Wood, 10 Mr. Hellman and the presidents of Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney regarding the policy of the company 11 towards environmental compliance? 12 13 Α Not that I remember, no. 14 That's not to say that I might not 15 have made a comment in passing someone. 16 don't -- I mean, presidents report to me, and the Smithfield Foods staff reports to me. But other than 17 18 them, no one reports to me. And the chain of command is an 19 Q important concept at Smithfield Foods? 20 21 Absolutely. Α And at Smithfield Packing? 22 Q 23 Α Absolutely. And at Gwaltney? 24 Q

Absolutely.

25

Α

And people are discouraged from 1 Q circumventing one supervisor to report to another? 2 3 Α Everyone has a boss, and they report to their boss. That doesn't mean that, that 4 from time to time people don't go around their boss to 5 6 talk to someone else. You know, that happens in all organizations, I quess. 7 But that's not a favored practice 8 9 at Smithfield Foods? I think a favored No. 10 practice of Smithfield Foods is we have open debate. 11 And I have, I have an open-door policy, myself. 12 there are many people that work at Smithfield Foods 13 will come in, will come to me and talk to me about 14 15 something that, that's that's not in the chain of That's just because I have an open-door 16 command. policy. Sort of helps me to to keep abreast of what's 17 18 going on. When did you initiate that 19 Q open-door policy? 20 It's just been my management style 21 Α 22 my entire life. 23 0 . How do you communicate that open-door policy to the staff? 24

25

A

I don't. I don't invite it.

just saying that, you know -- I've -- People in the organization -- I mean, I'll give you an example.

Tom Ross, who's the Vice-president of Personnel at Smithfield Packing Company, he reports directly, today, to the president of Smithfield Packing Company. But if something comes up that he thinks I would be interested in, he feels free to walk in the door and discuss it with me.

Q What kind of topics has he come into your office to discuss?

A Oh, might be labor union matters; it may be some new law that's come out in regard to personnel matters. You've got all kinds of new laws today to deal with that you didn't have to deal with years ago in regard to racial or sexual discrimination, that sort of thing.

But my policy has always been, you stay out of -- Courtrooms are expensive, lawyers are expensive.

And anybody that works for Smithfield Foods that knows me knows that our policy is to comply with any and all laws, irregardless of whether you think those laws are appropriate or not. But we have a policy that we just, we don't break the law. Whether it's labor law, or whether it's

environmental law, or whether it's wage and hour law.

I mean, whether it's the subject --

The meat packing business is a highly regulated industry, and we learned a long time ago that, you know, the best policy is to comply with all laws.

Q What topics, other than advising you of new developments in either union rules or laws have employees at Smithfield Foods, Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney brought to your office?

A I can't tell you. I mean, you know, I've been there for 22 years. People walk in my office every day on a wide variety of subjects.

I do not -- I do not micro-manage the business. I mean, I leave it up to people. I give them responsibilities. I try to make them feel that they are part owner of the business. And they have authority to run their ends of the business. And I hold those people responsible.

That's not to say that if, I mean, if someone thought that we were breaking a law, not doing something that's right -- I mean, Tom Ross thought that a president of a company was encouraging him to violate the law, he'd go right around that person and come to me, yes.

1	would stall go around the chain of
2	command to report to you?
3	A If they thought a law was being
4	broken, I think they would, yes.
5	Q Has anyone ever done that?
6	A The only time I can recall is I
7	think we had a supervisor one time that was letting
8	truck driver's work longer than prescribed hours. And
9	the personnel man came to me and said, hey, some of
10	these truck drivers are working longer than prescribed
11	hours. You know, we can get in trouble. And I
12	immediately corrected the problem.
13	Q How did you correct the problem?
14	A I decided we will monitor the
15	truck drivers' hours to make sure that they don't
16	fudge when they turn in their time sheets.
17	Q How did you monitor their hours?
18	A I don't know. I just said, look,
19	bring it to a halt.
20	Q And you did not get into the
21	details of how they fixed it?
22	A I don't get into the details.
23	This is a four billion dollar a year business. I
24	can't get into details. There's not enough hours in
25	the day for me to do that.

Q Are you aware of any instances where someone has reported environmental compliance issues to you outside the chain of command?

A No.

Q What training do new employees at Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney of Smithfield receive before they begin working?

MR. TROY: What do you mean, what employees?

A What employees? I've got 18,000 employees. Obviously, there are different degrees of training required for 18,000 different employees. And probably, probably five thousand different job functions.

Q Is there a general environmental compliance course taught on behalf of Smithfield Foods, Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney to new employees?

A No. We don't get into anything like that. Environmental course? No. I know we -No. I mean, the people that are in charge of the, of running our Waste Water Treatment Plants, I assume, have got the qualifications and the background and the education and the mentality to perform their jobs.

Q Is there any written or oral

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training given to employees, other than waste water
 1
 2
     treatment plant employees, regarding environmental
     compliance?
 3
                          Here again, I don't know-- I mean
 4
               Α
     it's -- We've got a lot of employees that can't read
 5
     or write.
 6
 7
                         But they can listen.
               Q
 8
               Α
                          They can listen. But are you
 9
     asking me, do we run our business like the federal
     government runs its business? The answer is, no.
10
11
               Q
                          What do you mean?
12
               Α
                          Exactly what I said.
13
                          What do you mean by how the
               0
14
     federal government runs its business?
15
               Α
                          I just said. We don't --
16
     don't -- We don't run our business with mounds of
17
     paperwork that go in the files that no one looks at.
18
     We just don't run our business that way. We're not a
19
     paper-driven kind of a company.
20
               Q
                         My question was, is there any
     written or oral training given to employees, other
21
22
     than Waste Water Treatment Plant employees regarding
23
     environmental compliance?
24
                          It may be. I'm not aware of it.
               Α
```

But it may be. It may be.

What training is given to 1 2 employees who begin operating on the kill floor? 3 You'll have to ask the 4 Vice-president of Operations what training is given. 5 It depends upon -- Here again, we've got many 6 different jobs on the kill floor. Some jobs don't 7 require any training; some jobs require an awful lot 8 of training. 9 Is there any job --10 Α I mean, you're a lawyer with the 11 You know, you've got janitors working for the 12 So it's, you've got different levels required 13 for different positions. 14 Is there any training given to Q 15 employees working in the kill room regarding job 16 safety? 17 Oh, job safety is always a top Α 18 priority with us. 19 Q What kind of training is given in 20 job safety on the kill floor? 21 Α We have a safety -- We have a 22 safety director. We have safety meetings all the 23 time. I mean, every accident is very, very expensive. 24 I think every company in the country tries to operate 25 a safe environment. It's -- Accidents are costly,

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1
     plus they're damaging to the employee.
 2
                          And we have safety programs we
 3
     have for truck drivers; we have safety programs for
     most of our employees, some more than less, I guess.
 4
 5
     I'm not familiar with the details of those programs.
 6
                          Do you receive regular reports on
               Q
 7
     the operations at Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney?
 8
                          No. Well, I wouldn't say regular
 9
     reports.
               I mean, bottom line reports. But I'm not --
10
     Not detailed reports.
11
               Q
                          What do you mean by bottom line
12
     reports?
13
               Α
                          I mean sales per week, that sort
     of thing, perhaps. But, but not day-to-day operation
14
15
               The answer is no.
     reports.
16
                          Do you receive reports on
     accidents?
17
18
               Α
                          I receive a report once a quarter
19
     on Workmen Comp claims, yeah.
20
               Q
                          Do you receive a productivity
     report?
21
22
               Α
                         Not in any great detail.
23
               Q
                          Do you receive reports on
     environmental compliance?
24
25
                          I receive reports when we're not
               A
```

in compliance, yes. Here again, it's orally.
We have a problem with compliance,
Carl Wood will come into my office and tell me we've
had a problem.
Q Do you receive regular reports on
the operation of the Waste Water Treatment Plant?
A No.
Q Is it fair to say you receive
regular reports on the key indicators of profit and
loss at Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney?
A No. It would not be fair to say
that.
Q Who would receive those reports?
A The presidents of each of those
companies.
Q Are those ever reported to you?
A Well, obviously.
Q 'How often?
A I mean, we run monthly financial
statements.
Q Do you review those monthly
financial statements?
A I look at them, yes.
Q For both Smithfield Packing and
Gwaltney?

1	A For every company we have, I've
2	seen them. But I don't I don't Here again, I
3	look at them more if there are problems. I don't look
4	at them if things are going well.
5	Q So do you look at the monthly
6	report for each company or
7	A I look at the financial statements
8	every month. I look at the consolidated financial
9	statements of Smithfield Foods. Smithfield Foods is
10	made up of, you know, of various operating entities.
11	Q Have there been instances in which
12	either the Smithfield Packing plant or the Gwaltney
13	plant have not complied with environmental laws?
14	A Have there been instances?
15	Q Yes.
16	A We've had violations, yes. I
17	think everyone has violations from time to time. I
18	mean, you know, you've got You're going to
19	disagree, but I think our environmental record hasn't
20	been perfect, but I don't think it's been bad
21	compared to most other ones we've had.
22	MR. TROY: Sarah, I want to put an
23	objection on the record for the form of that
24	last question to the compliance.
25	MS. HIMMELHOCH: To the extent

that it calls for legal conclusion? Is that the objection?

MR. TROY: To the extent that it's vague.

BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing)

Q You say your record compared to most --

A No. I'm just saying that -- I'm saying that we make every effort to be in total compliance. Because we're well aware that if we're not in total compliance, that the State of Virginia or various environmental groups would be very, very quick to file suit. And I'm very much aware that every violation is subject to a \$25,000.00 fine. And that, and that it is company policy to try to make sure that does not happen.

I have been told that, that we do operate a biological system. And from time to time, there are upsets. I have talked to outside consultants—not recently, but going back to the, to the Gwaltney lawsuits of 15 years ago, I guess it's been now—that from time to time, the biological systems, there are upsets. We don't live in a perfect world.

Who are the consultants you spoke 1 Q with during that time period? 2 Wells Engineering was, is our 3 primary. And then I believe we've consulted with 4 other people, also, from time to time. Names, I don't 5 remember. 6 7 Q Between the conclusion of the Gwaltney lawsuit and the present, have you personally 8 spoken with Wells Engineering regarding environmental 9 compliance at either the Smithfield Packing or 10 Gwaltney plants in Smithfield? 11 No. 12 Α Have you personally spoken with 13 Q anyone at CH2M-Hill regarding --14 15 Α No. I appreciate your desire to get 16 Q through this quickly, but you do have to let me finish 17 the question so that the record is clear. 18 Have you personally, since 1991, 19 spoken with anyone at CH2M-Hill regarding Waste Water 20 Treatment Plant issues at Smithfield Packing plant or 21 Gwaltney of Smithfield? 22 23 Α No. Are you aware of any instances in 24 Q

which Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney have violated the

25

fecal coliform levels set forth in the permit?

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A I'm aware there have been some occasional variances. There have been some occasional violations, yes. I'm aware of those, yes. But I -- We did some calculations some time ago. And we run hundreds, literally hundreds of thousands of tests. The vast, vast, vast majority of the tests, we're in compliance. But there have been, there have been occasional upsets, and there have been occasional violations.

Q When you say you run hundreds of thousands of tests, are those all tests run on the final effluent discharge to the Pagan River?

A I'm not sure. I just know that we, I asked Mr. Wood to tell me the number of possible violations that we could have in a year's time. He did that some months ago. It was in the hundreds of thousands.

Q Why did you ask him to do that?

A I wanted to see -- What I wanted to see was the number of violations we had, was this something that was out of the norm? Was it more than what other companies in the meat packing industry have experienced? I wanted to try to find out whether we were doing a good job or a bad job in comparison to

other industries, to other companies in our industry and other industries.

2.2

And the reports get back to me, as you know, we're not perfect. We've occasional problems. But in the overall scheme of things, we have not had that many violations. And those violations were not violations that were life threatening or posed any significant risk to the well being of the Pagan River.

Q What is the basis of your understanding that the violations did not pose a significant risk to the well being of the Pagan River?

A Conversations with Mr. Wood.

Q Any other basis?

A No other bases, other than, I believe that the majority of the phosphorus and the nitrogen that is in the Pagan River is coming from agriculture runoff and from the natural decaying process that takes place in the vast amount of marsh land that's around the Pagan River.

Q What is the basis of that belief?

A Conversations with Wells

Engineering, with Carl Wood. This was back -- This

goes back to the Gwaltney lawsuit when I was talking

with lawyers and with Wells Engineering, and, and our

people to try to get hold of what was really taking place.

And then, then when I found out in 19, in the late 1980's that the State was going to put in a two parts per million phosphorus limitation,
Mr. Hellmann came to me at that time and said, Joe,
that the State is going to, was going to, is talking about imposing a two parts per million phosphorus
limitation. He says there's no way that we can meet it on a consistent basis. And I said, I asked him at that time, had he discussed it with the outside engineers? And he told me that he had, and they had come to the same conclusion.

And, and I'd just gone through the Chesapeake Bay Foundation experience. And I was very concerned that, that you know, that the State may be asking us to do something that would be impossible to comply with on a consistent basis.

Q Did you personally talk to Wells Engineers about the phosphorus compliance issue?

A Let me think back. I believe I did. I believe a guy named --

THE WITNESS: Carl, refresh my memory. What's that young guy's name that testified?

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MR. WOOD: Willis Sneed?

Α Willis Sneed. Yes, I do believe I did talk to Willis Sneed. This is back in the late '80's. Willis Sneed, at that time, told me he did not know of another meat packing company in the country that was subject to that strict of a limitation. he had very serious reservations about whether we could meet it on a consistent basis despite spending millions of dollars. And anyway, as a result of listening to my people, plus outside consultant engineers--this is what they do for a living--I came to the conclusion that, you know, that we could not meet it on a hundred percent basis.

Here again, I keep going back, today, you have to meet it on a hundred percent, or you're subject to be drug in court and charged \$25,000.00 for every single violation. So --

Wells Engineers about the ability of the plants to meet the phosphorus limit, had he conducted a study of the plant or written a report regarding the ability of the report to meet the limit?

A He had been doing that work for years. And as I say, the issue was so serious that we brought in other people other than Mr. Sneed, other

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than Wells Engineering. And it's my understanding 1 that it was unanimous from our side that if we agreed 2 to a two parts per million phosphorus limitation that 3 we would be in non-compliance quite often. And with, 4 and with, and subject to, subject to fines and 5 publicity that would be detrimental, if not ruin us, 6 7 to the company. What was your understanding of how 8 often the phosphorus limit would have been violated? 9 10 Well, I say, we couldn't meet it on a consistent basis. It was too tight to meet it on 11 a consistent basis. The regulatory agencies, today, 12 insist it's one hundred percent, or they come down 13 14 hard on you. What was your understanding of how 15 Q often the phosphorus limit --16 MR. TROY: Asked and answered. 17 I've answered that twice. 18 Α Did they give you an estimate of 19 Q the number of times per month the phosphorus limit 20 would be --21

A No. No. They said, Joe, have you a biological system? You are, the nature of the effluent in a meat packing plant is naturally high in phosphorus. They explained it to me, they said, hey,

that--I'm trying to remember the--dioxin. Said, look
you can put one part per trillion dioxin in your
treatment plant, and you can meet it. But a paper
company can't meet a 1 part per billion.

See, different companies have different limitations in their permit. And the limitations are based on what's the best available technology.

And, and that because the nature of your effluent in a meat packing business is high in nutrients, which means high in nitrogen and phosphorus—I believe they are nutrients—that the three parts was extremely tight, unrealistic, and that I would be putting the company's future in severe jeopardy if I ever agreed to a three parts per million.

lawyers in. We discussed it. The general sentiment was the three parts per million was an unrealistic demand on the part of the State. And we -- I gave instructions to contest, to contest it in court. And it's my understanding that the law firm of Mays & Valentine instituted a lawsuit, or maybe it wasn't a lawsuit--I'm not sure of the terminology--but they took the necessary action to challenge, to challenge

that limitation, because we thought that the, that 1 that request by the State was unrealistic. 2 3 Who, other than Willis Sneed, 4 advised you that the limit could not be met? As I say, it was another company. 5 Α You just mentioned it, I believe. I believe that was 6 7 the company. Do you recognize the name 8 Q 9 CH2M-Hill? I believe that's the one. 10 I'm not sure, but I think that was the one. 11 When did CH2M-Hill --12 0 I don't know. I don't know. 13 Α never talked to anyone. I just -- I know that the, it 14 was serious enough that I told, I can't remember 15 whether it was Bill Hellmann or whether it was Carl 16 Wood, but it was serious enough, I said, let's go get 17 another outside opinion to make sure that we know what 18 we're talking about here. 19 Did you review the reports of that 20 Q second study? 21 22 Α No. 23 Did you ask your staff what the Q result of that study were? 24

25

Α

No. My staff has always been

1 consistent. My staff is basically Carl Wood, and Bill Hellmann before him. That they reconfirmed that the 2 3 two parts per million, we would run a severe risk of being in violation if we, if we -- And that was it. 4 5 And I mean, it was serious enough that we started considering shutting the plants down 6 7 in Virginia and moving to North Carolina. That's how seriously we took it. 8 Sarah, I think the 9 MR. TROY: 10 witness previously indicated three parts. I think we all know that the record should 11 12 reflect he meant two parts. He just said 13 two parts a second ago. 14 Okay. I'm sorry. Yes. 15 My head is clogged up with hey 16 fever. I rode three wheelers over the weekend and got 17 pollen in my head. I'm not thinking very clearly 18 today, I'm afraid. 19 Q Would you like to reschedule the 20 deposition for another time? 21 Α No. Listen, I want to get it over 22 with. 23 And you feel comfortable that you O. 24 can fairly answer the questions?

Oh, yes. Oh, yes.

25

Α

Why didn't you move the Smithfield 1 Q 2 Packing and Gwaltney plants to North Carolina? 3 Well, in reality, I did. I built Α 4 Because of the State action, I, which I thought was severe, over severe, that I did not feel like if 5 the State recognized that, that a two parts per 6 7 million phosphorus limitation was something that was 8 not attainable by Smithfield Foods, I made every argument. And the State refused to give in. 9 10 basically made the decision to build a plant in North 11 Carolina which did not have a strict phosphorus 12 limitation requirement. 13 Q I'm going to ask you to take a 14 look at a couple of documents. This has previously 15 been marked as Exhibit 51 to Mr. Wood's deposition. 16 And he has identified it as the study that was 17 performed on behalf of Smithfield Foods by CH2M-Hill 18 regarding phosphorus compliance. I'd ask you to 19 turn --20 Α I have seen it. So I mean, I'll 21 turn to whatever page you want to. 22 I'd ask you to turn to -- Give me 23 a moment to find the page. If you would turn to Page 24 61 of this exhibit, which is Bates No. SF403218.

These are the conclusions that

CH2M-Hill presented to Smithfield Foods. And if you look at the third bullet on this page, could you read that to yourself?

A I've read it.

Q So CH2M-Hill prepared a report and submitted it to Smithfield Foods that indicated that Smithfield can meet a two milligram per liter phosphorus limit, is that correct?

MR. TROY: I'm objecting to the form of the question. I think the report speaks for itself and has to be read en toto.

an meet it. I'm saying that I was told that I could not meet a two parts per million phosphorus limitation on a consistent basis, which means a hundred percent of the time. Because if I'm 95 -- If I run phosphorus tests for 365 days, and 364 days I meet two parts per million, and then the 365th day I do not, I'm subject to being drug into federal court and subject to a fine.

Q So if you can't meet it a hundred percent of the time, you're not going to try to meet it at all?

A No. That's not what I said. I'm

Q

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saying that -- I'm saying that I, I have to meet it a
 1
     hundred percent of the time, or I'm opening myself up
 2
     to constant litigation.
 3
                          Did you ask to see the report that
 4
               0
     CH2M-Hill --
 5
 6
               Α
                          No.
                               No.
                                    I don't read reports
 7
     like that. I don't have enough time to do that.
                          Did you speak with CH2M-Hill
 8
               Q
 9
     directly?
10
                          I just told you, I did not.
               Α
11
                          Did you review the Wells
               Q
12
     Engineering reports?
13
               Α
                          I have not reviewed any reports,
     period.
14
15
                         Other than instructions given to
               Q
     the individuals we've already identified, have you
16
17
     taken any other steps to insure environmental
     compliance at Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney at
18
     Smithfield?
19
20
               Α
                          It is well known with the top
21
     management, of all the top managers of Smithfield
22
     Packing Company and Gwaltney, that we are to comply
23
     with all environmental laws. And that we are to do
24
     whatever is necessary to be in compliance.
```

If an employee is unable to insure

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compliance, does he have reason to fear losing his job?

A Absolutely not. Now, if he, if he -- If he makes mistakes that should not happen, and it's human error that is not excusable, or is what I would call dereliction of duty, yes, he's got -- Yes, he knows he would be fired. But that's true -- That's true throughout the organization in all areas where people are held responsible.

Q Is it fair to say that it was a pervasive notion within Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney that the companies did not wish to report any violations of the Clean Water Act?

A It's fair to say that, that everyone is to do their utmost to make sure that violations do not occur.

Q And that is the pervasive attitude within the companies?

A No, it's not pervasive. I'm saying -- Pervasive is your word. I'm saying that we spent the money to put in the treatment plants that were recommended to us by Wells Engineering and other people. We were told that these treatment plants were designed, and if they were operated properly, that we could be in compliance.

And I gave Carl Wood and his, and he has subordinates under him. I told Carl Wood it's his responsibility to see that, to staff these facilities as they should be staffed, and that we try to achieve as close to one hundred percent compliance as we possibly can.

Q Did you give --

But I mean, that's something-- I think that's -- But that's -- I think every company in the country operates with that understanding today. Might be a few companies that don't, but I mean, it's -- You can't -- You can't conduct business in this country with an attitude of breaking the law.

Q In the late 1980's, do you recall any upgrades to the Waste Water Treatment Plants?

A Do I what?

Q Upgrades, improvements.

I will say this. That every time a request came to my desk, I approve all capital expenditures above \$10,000.00. It has been increased about a year ago, that limit was increased to \$25,000.00. But up until about a year ago, I approved every capital expenditure project in excess of \$10,000.00. And that I have never turned down one request. I have never delayed

approval of any request of any additions to the waste water treatment system to upgrade to keep us in compliance. I've always immediately said, spend the money, do what is necessary to stay in compliance.

Q You indicated earlier today that
Mr. Wood and Mr. Hellmann had the authority to cut
back production, if necessary, to achieve compliance?

A That's correct.

Q And that they did so on several instances?

A Quite a few instances over the years, yes.

Q After Mr. Hellmann left Smithfield Foods, are you aware of any instances in which production was cut back to achieve compliance with the Clean Water Act?

Mr. Wood has told me he's cut back. Many times, we've cut back operations within the plant that use a lot of waste water. I mean, use a lot of water. And he has told me that he has done it on numerous occasions. And specifically, what he did on what day, I don't know. But in following through on my instructions, he has, he has issued instructions to cut back.

I separated -- I mean, when

2.5

you've got operating presidents, when you've got operating heads of companies that I hold responsible for bottom line profits, quite, you know, they're quite reluctant to scale back production. Because profits are down, they come under very severe pressure. So I had to take that responsibility away from the operating presidents and I gave it, I gave it to Mr. Wood.

Since 1991, are you aware of specific occasions in which production has been cut back in order to maintain or achieve compliance of the Waste Water Treatment Plant?

I just said, I've been told -
I've been told by Mr. Wood that he has done it on

numerous occasions. You need to ask him the specific

times. I don't know the specific times, but I do know

that -- I do know there were times we had them save

casings and chitterlings, because we were pushing the

limits, and we were, we would be running the risk of

having violations. I do know that we have curtailed

production. I believe we have actually cut the kills

from time to time. We've cut back on casings and

chitterlings.

We have -- It's a, something that's monitored. My understanding, you know, you

know, on an hourly or daily basis. And we, we 1 monitor, we try to monitor it very, very closely. 2 Here again, as I say, it is a biological system. And 3 it's -- It's my understanding that you constantly 5 have to adjust or tweek the system to stay in compliance. I mean tweek, I mean add chlorine or 6 subtract chlorine -- I'm not an expert, I don't know 7 But I do know that, that it's something 8 what goes on. that requires, you know, constant attention. 9 10 How long has Mr. Wood been in 11 charge of environmental compliance at Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney of Smithfield? 12 I think since Mr. Hellmann's 13 Α retirement, I believe. 14 15 When did Mr. Hellmann retire? Q I'm not sure. It was in the late 16 Α 17 '80's, I believe. Has Mr. Wood told you specific 18 19 occasions after 1991 in which he cut back production in order to achieve or maintain compliance? 20 21 Α He's told me he has done it, yes. You know, when and where it was, I don't know. 22 Ι 23 mean, he has told me that he has done it on numerous 24 occasions.

Did you ever --

25

Q

A I mean But he wouldn't have to
tell me every time he did it, because he had the
authority to do it. Because And he, quite
frankly, was in a difficult position, because I had
some presidents of companies that got very mad with
him from time to time, because he was hurting the
profitability of the company, which was, which made
them look bad. But But I backed up Mr. Wood on
every occasion and said, I can't help it. Mr. Wood's
got complete authority in this area, and, and we're
not going to have violations.
Q Did you ever conduct or instruct

anyone else to conduct investigations of ways to reduce the need to cut back production in order to stay in compliance?

A No.

Q Do you know whether the frequency with which production was cut back increased or decreased between 1991 and 1994?

A I don't know. I think

Mr. Hellmann and Mr. Wood both exercised that
authority from time to time. But whether it's
increased or decreased, I don't know.

Q Did you create any positive incentives to achieve environmental compliance at the

Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney plants?

2 A What do you mean by positive 3 incentives?

Q Did you offer bonuses, or raises, or promotions, or awards of any kind?

A Sure. I mean, if we -- I mean, I -- What? From 1982-'83, you know, we went for ten, eleven years without violations. I think for the most part, we had an occasional upset, but I was told by Mr. Wood that, you know, that, you know, occasional upset was recognized as something that happens with these biological systems, in that, in that Mr. Wood told me that he thought that, that our systems were certainly within the norm of what to expect from these kind of systems.

Q What is the basis of your understanding that there were no violations between 1983 and 1994?

A I just didn't think -- I could be wrong. I just didn't think we had any. We might have an occasional upset, one or two. But here again, as I say, when you run hundreds of thousands of tests a year, sometimes you will have -- You know, you'll have a bad test, for instance. You know, I don't know. But I just -- I just know that I was told

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that, that, you know, that the systems were operating satisfactorily.

And, and I know from time to time, that -- Correct me if I'm wrong. I could be wrong on this, because my memory is a little bit vague. think from time to time, Mr. Wood came to me and said we needed to add a couple of aerators or spend some money to, to upgrade the system, and I did it. fact, I think he came to me after we reached an agreement to tap onto HRSD, he came to me and requested I spend some monies to upgrade the system. And I said, well, why in the world do we have to upgrade it? We're going to tear it down in a couple But he said, well, he said, I need to do it of years. to stay in compliance during this interim period. Ι said, if we've got to do it, we've got to do it. Ι authorized it. But I thought it was a little bit foolish, perhaps, because we were getting ready to tap onto HRSD. I didn't delay the decision. I think I approved every request to spend monies on the waste water treatment system the day the request hit my desk. I did not -- I never -- I never delayed it. I'd ask a few questions, as I do. But, you know, I was told that we need to do it to stay in compliance. And I said, well, if we need to do it, we need to do

|| it.

Q What is your -- When you had these conversations with Mr. Wood about the lack of violations between 1983 and 1994, did you include phosphorus in those discussions?

A No. I -- You know, it's my opinion that we don't have, I mean, it's my opinion today that we don't have any phosphorous violations. I think the only reason we have phosphorus violations is because EPA is challenging the agreement that we reached with the State back in I guess 1990, '91's.

Q Did you review the agreement signed in 1991?

A No.

Q Did you discuss with anyone the terms of that agreement?

A Well, no. The, the only time I got involved was a meeting was set up at my office in, at Smithfield Packing Company. This was when -- This meeting was when we were challenging the State's right to put a two parts per million phosphorus limitation in our permit. And the State was being very insistent upon this. We made all the arguments about most of the phosphorus we believed in the Pagan River was coming from agricultural run off and from natural

decaying of the marsh land. These are my personal opinions.

But in any event, the meeting was set up. I don't remember who requested the meeting, but a meeting was set up, which I met with the State Water Control Board--Richard Burton was there at that time. He was head of the State Water Control Board. Mr. Borberg who was there with HRSD. Jim Ryan, an attorney with Mays & Valentine. He was handling the challenges to the State's action was there. I was there. I don't remember whether Mr. Wood or Mr. Hellmann were there. I just don't remember. Had one member from the State Water Control Board, Pat Stanley was there.

The thrust of the meeting was, my position was you're asking me to do something that I can't accomplish. And I've got really three decisions. I've got -- And that is, to shut the plants down to come into compliance; to make the improvements, but run the risk, severe risk of being in non-compliance on an ongoing basis; or to fight the new tougher limitations through the court. And my intention was to fight it all the way.

And they brought up to me at that meeting that I didn't know I had a fourth alternative.

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That was to tap on to HRSD. And, and seeing that the lines were in Suffolk, and that HRSD would be willing, Mr. Borberg said that he would be willing to run the lines to Smithfield, but they would only make economic sense if the two packing plants agreed to tap onto those lines, because the town of Smithfield was not large enough to support the cost of running the lines from Suffolk to Smithfield. I think it was like 15, 16, 17 miles. I don't remember what it was. But that it made economic sense if the two plants agreed to do it. And this would be good for the community. would get the town off the Pagan River -- and they were quite clear to me really what they wanted to do was to eliminate all point discharges on the Pagan River. And they thought that this was my best, this was my best alternative to do this. I asked what it would cost just on an annualized basis. I was told about a million-and-a-half dollars a year. I said, this is up and above what my current treatment costs are? said, yes. And I said, well, that will probably go I said, oh, yes, million-and-a-half today, but up? it's going to be two million dollars two years from now. No telling what it's going to be four, five years from today. They said, well, all we can promise you is we won't be discriminatory; we'll charge you

the same as we charge everybody else on a per gallon basis. And it's clear to me that this was an orchestrated effort to, to convince me to eliminate the two point discharges into the Pagan River--one in Packing and one in Gwaltney.

And shortly thereafter, I evaluated my position. And I, quite frankly, didn't have any choice. And my choice was either to shut the plants down or to, or to tap on. And, so I made a decision that I thought it was in the best interest of my shareholders. That's what my responsibility is. I mean, I've got to comply with all the laws, that goes without saying.

But it's clear to me that, that, that the million-and-a-half dollars a year, plus it was going to be about a three million dollar cost to modify our system. And I was told what we would have to do is down grade our system, because our effluent was too good to put into HRSD. I said, my gosh. I've just spent all this money in the last ten years to upgrade my system. Now, you tell me you've got to downgrade this system. This is what was told me, that I had to downgrade the system, because we had to give HRSD effluent that they could blend in with the effluent from the town and everybody else that was

discharging into the HRSD lines. I said, well, okay,

So anyway, I made the decision to spend the three million dollars to convert over to tap on to HRSD, and to incur ongoing expenses about a million-and-a-half dollars a year, initially, fully expecting those numbers to increase substantially as time goes on.

Q You said that you were convinced that this was an orchestrated effort to get the two point sources.

A Why Mr. Borberg was there. Why would he be there, otherwise?

Q So what did you mean this was an orchestrated effort? That meeting?

A Yeah. The meeting, yes. Uh huh. (Indicating in the affirmative.) Yeah. Because Mr. Borberg was there. He was head of HRSD. So I mean, it was clear to me -- I had the State Water Control Board there, I had HRSD there. So I mean, it was clear to me that this is what they wanted to accomplish. That was to get the town of Smithfield and the two plants off of the Pagan River.

Q And did you disagree with that goal?

. 1	A I told them that I thought that,
2	that a phosphorus limitation of something in excess of
3	three, in excess of two, excuse me, is something that
4	we could live with, if you'd give us an eight, or
5	nine, or tenI can't remember the number. But I said
6	I think we can live with that. But I said, to me, to
7	require us to go to two, and then to do nothing in
8	regard to agricultural run off, was basically spending
9	an awful lot of money to correct a small part of the
10	problem when you're not addressing the true culprit.
11	I mean, I still feel that way
12	today. I mean, I think it's absolutely absurd to hold
13	Smithfield Foods to a two parts per million phosphorus
14	limitation, and then to allow the City of Richmond to
15	dump hundreds of millions of gallons of raw sewage
16	into the James River year in and year out and do
17	absolutely nothing.
L 8	Q What is Aside from the casual
L 9	conversations that you had with individuals regarding
20	their understanding of the sources of
21	A Would you start again? Start with
22	your question, again? I'm not sure
23	,,
4	NOTE: At this time, the previous
25	question was read by the court reporter

BY MS. HIMMELHOCH:

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-- phosphorus and nitrogen in the Q Pagan River, what is the basis of your belief that the majority of phosphorus and nitrogen in the Pagan River comes from agricultural sources?

(Continuing)

Talking to Mr. Wood, talking to Willis Sneed years and years back, conversations that Mr. Wood had related to me in regard to conversations he'd had with VIMS, I believe. You'll have to ask Mr. Wood this. But -- And plus, what I read in the newspapers. Not that I can put a lot of faith in that a lot of the time. But there's no question that, that agricultural run off is a very, very big problem. virtually nothing has been done to address that. mean, the Pagan River is surrounded by crop land and phosphorus and nitrogen are applied to crop lands every year. And every time it rains, a lot of that fertilizer flows right into the Pagan River.

Q How much is the flow of run-off into the Pagan River?

> Huh? Α

How many cubic feet per second --Q

Α Oh, I have no idea.

Q How much is the Smithfield Foods companies contributing to the Pagan River?

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A I have no idea. All I know is I was told that whether we're at two parts per million or whether we're at ten parts per million, as far as the quality --

Really this all came with the impact by the Chesapeake Bay. This was a Bay initiative. I was told that, you know, that whether we were two parts per million or whether we were ten parts per million, you wouldn't be able to measure the impact in the Chesapeake Bay. And, and rightly or wrongly, I still, I believe today that, that you would be able to measure it in the Pagan River with the flow of water there.

Prior to all of this litigation coming up two years ago -- I believe this. And the reason -- And the reason that I know I believe this two years ago, before I knew there was any litigation, whatsoever, was I instructed Carl Wood to run samples of the Pagan River, take water samples to have VIMS do it--not Smithfield-because I know anything Smithfield would come up with would be questioned by environmental groups. But I said then wait, wait. And then two or three years later, do another water

sample, and let's see how much the Pagan, the water quality in the Pagan River has improved, because we stopped discharging into the Pagan River three years ago.

And I authorized him to contact

VIMS to spend our money to do that test, because I

wanted to see whether all of these monies that

Smithfield Foods had spent, whether it's going to have
any major impact on the water quality of the Pagan

River.

Q Have you received the results of the second set of samples?

A I said three years after we stopped discharging. What I'm saying is, I told Mr. Wood over two years ago to spend the money to do those tests. And I believe that Mr. Wood will testify that he contacted VIMS, and they agreed to run those tests. And those conversations took place over two years ago.

So that should give you some indication that I seriously question whether the two parts per million is going to have any real positive impact upon the water quality of the Pagan River.

Q I don't doubt the sincerity of your belief. I'm trying to fully understand the basis

for that belief. And as I understand it --

A I'm not a scientist, and I have to believe -- I run a very large corporation. I've got production people telling me something; I've got sales people telling me something; I've got engineering people telling me; I've got environmental people telling me something, and I got lawyers telling me something. And I have to depend upon what people tell me. I'm not that smart. I can't be an expert in all of these areas at the same time.

Q Other than what Carl Wood and Willis Sneed have told you, you have no other basis for your belief that --

A Bill Hellmann told me that years ago. When the State first approached Smithfield Foods about the two parts per million, Bill Hellman came into my office and said, you can't believe -- And he was very concerned. He says, Mr. Luter, he says, I just, we can't do it. We can't do it. They're asking us to do something that I'm going to be in trouble all the time.

Well, there's a difference between whether or not you can meet the limit and whether or not agricultural sources contribute more phosphorus to the river --

A I think it's immaterial. You put
a limit in. I've got to comply with it. I made the
argument to the State Water Control Board about the
agricultural run off. Okay? But, but the bottom line
is, the EPA You don't go after people where
there's a lot of political clout. You don't go after
the farmers. You don't go after the municipalities,
because there are millions of voters. You don't go
after the City of Richmond. Because if you require
the City of Richmond to clean up their act, they're
going to have to put a substantial tax increase in to
pay for it, and that's politically unacceptable.
And you all have a dual

And you all have a dual enforcement policy. You require companies like Smithfield to be in total complete compliance one hundred percent of the time, or you're going to come down on us. And yet, you turn a blind eye to what other government agencies do.

Q What do you base that on?

A Based on facts. I'll give you one example. You talk about why I'm hostile to environmental groups? They say the Pagan River is one of the most endangered rivers. That's the Elizabeth River. (Pointing out of the window.)

Q Yes.

A Okay? These are government installations all around here. This river is so toxic, that I doubt there's been a live fish in there in years. What are you doing? Nothing. And you compare the Elizabeth, the Pagan River with the Elizabeth River?

The reason is, is that the federal government is polluting the Elizabeth River. The City of Norfolk is polluting the Elizabeth River. The City of Portsmouth is polluting the Elizabeth River. So you have a dual enforcement. The State Water Control Board privately admitted this to me.

Q Who on the State Water Control Board admitted that to you?

A . They've admitted it to me by not -- I've made the same argument to the State Water, to Richard Burton. And I said, why are you trying to put a two parts per million phosphorus limitation on Smithfield Foods when the City of Richmond discharges hundreds of millions of gallons of raw sewage into the James River? The Pagan River flows into the James River. And, um, and -- And I said, you all have a dual enforcement policy.

Look. Every lawyer in this country knows that the federal government and the

1	state governments have those dual enforcement
2	policies. So I'm not telling you something you don't
3	already know.
4	Q What is the basis for your belief
5	that there is no effort by the State or federal
6	government to stop the discharges of sewage by
7	Richmond into the James?
8	A It's been going on for decades,
9	and it's still happening.
10	Q Have you investigated whether or
11	not EPA or any state agency has worked with the City
12	of Richmond?
13	A I'm not saying you've not worked
14	with. It's my understanding It's my understanding
15	that the State was complaining about what the
16	THE WITNESS: Correct me, Tony, if
17	I'm wrong.
18	Q You're refering to Blue Plains?
19	A Blue Plains, okay. And the
20	argument that the federal government used is the same
21	argument that I'm using in your case against
22	Smithfield Foods today.
23	Q Which argument is that?
24	A That is, give us time, give us a
25	consent order, and we're going to come into

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is the main polluter.

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compliance. 1 2 What is your understanding of the nature of the dispute between the federal government 3 and Blue Plains? 4 My understanding is that the, that 5 Α there is severe pollution taking place on the Potomac 6 River that's affecting the water quality in the State 7 8 of Virginia, and that the federal government has been very lax in requiring those people to clean up their 9 act. And the State of Virginia is very unhappy about 10 11 it. 12 What is the basis of your belief Q that the federal government has been lax? 13 14 Α It's what I read in the newspapers and just conversations. 15 16 Have you familiarized --Q 17 Α I'm not a lawyer. I'm not an All I'm saying is that -- But I do know --18 expert. I do know that -- I do know this Elizabeth River is 19 very, very polluted. 20 21 How do you know that? Q 22 Α And how do I know it? Just read 23 the newspapers. It's the most polluted river probably

in the State of Virginia. And the federal government

How do you know that the federal 1 2 government is the main polluter? 3 Α Because I know what's here on the Pagan River. It's all these ship yards. 4 5 MR. TROY: Elizabeth River. Α Excuse me. The Elizabeth River. 6 7 Because of the government shipping, I'm not-- You 8 don't need to question me on this. These are well known facts. 9 I need to understand the basis of 10 what you're saying. That's why I'm asking. 11 I'm saying -- I'm saying that the 12 Α EPA has a dual enforcement policy. One for private 13 industry and a completely different one for other 14 government agencies. 15 And that's based on the Richmond 16 case, the Blue Plains case and Smithfield? 17 And thousands of cases all over 18 Α this country. 19 20 Q Have you conducted a survey --No, I haven't. 21 Α 22 -- of the cases brought by EPA Q against municipalities? 23 24 Α All I know that if I ran 25 Smithfield Foods the way the City of Richmond

operates, I'd probably be in jail. But that's --1 mean, that's -- If I ran my pitching plants the way 2 the government runs Social Security, I'd be in jail. 3 You indicated that you had this 0 4 meeting with HRSD and the State in which they proposed 5 connection to HRSD as another option in your challenge 6 to the phosphorus limit, is that correct? 7 Α Yes, uh huh. (Indicating in the 8 affirmative). 9 Approximately when did that 10 Q meeting occur? 11 12 Α I believe it was in January. Ι had to refresh my memory on it, but I think it was the 13 first part of 1990. 14 And do you know whether the 15 Hampton Roads Sanitation District had begun to plan a 16 sewer expansion before that meeting? 17 · It's my understanding that they, 18 Α they had contemplated possible expansion, but 19 20 Mr. Borberg told me that the only way they would agree to run the line to Smithfield is if we tied, if we 21 agreed to tie on the two plants. 22 Do you know whether planning for 23 the sewer line continued after that meeting but before 24

you committed to hook up to HRSD?

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A I don't know. All I know is that shortly thereafter—and whether it was one day, or one week, or one month, but it was a very short period of time—I said, okay, I'll agree to do it. I really don't have any choice. This is the only alternative that makes any sense. I certainly don't want to close down the plants and put thousands of people out of work. I certainly don't want to spend the rest of my life in federal court being sued by the EPA, or the State of Virginia, or some environmental group. So I really don't have — I really don't have any choice.

And so my — Unless the State

agreed to relent on this strict limitation-- And the State let me know in no uncertain terms that they were not going to relent, and they were going to hold me, and that we were going to be in litigation for the foreseeable future.

And, and then they told me that, at that meeting that they would agree not to put in those new tougher limits until -- They would give me relaxation from those new tougher limits if I would agree to tap on when the lines were made available to Smithfield.

Q Who told you that?

A Richard Burton told me that. That

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was the entire, the entire consensus in that room. 1 Ι 2 think if you depose everybody that was at that meeting, I think that they will tell you that. 3 They told you that they wouldn't 4 Q 5 put the limit in the permit? They told me they would not hold 6 Α 7 Smithfield to the, the new tougher limitations that we 8 were challenging. Did they tell you that they would 9 10 not put that requirement in the permit? 11 MR. TROY: Asked and answered. I just answered the question. 12 Α 13 Did they tell you that they would Q not put the limit in the order? 14 15 I told you, they told me that they Α 16 would not require Smithfield to meet that new tougher limitation, that I, in my mind, knew was impossible to 17 meet on a consistent basis. 18 Well, it's one thing to say they 19 20 wouldn't hold to you the limit, and it's another thing 21 to say they wouldn't put the limit in the permit. my question is, did they say they wouldn't put the 22 limit in the permit? 23 MR. TROY: It was asked and 24

answered. Now, that's the third time you've

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asked the question. I would ask that you ask another question.

MS. HIMMELHOCH: The witness has not answered the question.

A I will answer it the same way.

I'll answer it the same way. Ask me one more time.

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Q Did anyone say to you that they would not put that limit in the permit?

They told me, in no uncertain terms that, I believe -- First of all, I believe that they had a lot of sympathy for my position that I could not meet these new tougher limitations. kept going back to one point. Well, Joe, you have an alternative, and that is to tap onto HRSD. And they told me they would give me whatever -- They told me they would give me relief during the interim period of time until HRSD lines would be available in Smithfield. I asked them, how long would it take to bring those lines to Smithfield? They told me two to three years. And it would depend upon EPA grants, the permit process that they go through, I guess. I don't know what they had to go through. But they told me two or three years, depending upon monies available. And some of those monies were coming from EPA.

Q They told you that in 1990?

A They told -- Yes. Uh huh.

(Indicating in the affirmative). Yes. They told me that in 1990.

Q Who said that?

that it was some uncertainty about the exact time it would take. But I asked them, because quite obviously, I wanted to know when I was going to have to start spending the million-and-a-half dollars a year. And I was told two or three years. Okay? The point is, that I have done everything that was asked of me as a result of that agreement that I reached with the State.

Q The State told you that they would give you relief from the phosphorus limit. Did they describe the nature of the relief that they would give you?

They told me that they would give me relief from the new tougher standards that they were taking. I believe they were taking tougher standards in other things other than phosphorous. They told me they would give me, they would not tighten the standards on me if I agreed to tap on. And they said, look, it will be good for the State; it will be good for the town of Smithfield; it will be

good for everybody. And I said, yes, but it's going to cost me a million-and-a-half dollars. But I said--At that meeting, I didn't agree to it.

But within a very, very short
period of time, I had a meeting with my people. We
discussed all of our alternatives. And we all
basically came to a conclusion. I made the final
decision that, that this was the best alternative. It
was a very difficult situation, a very expensive
situation. But this was really the only viable
alternative I had other than a long, protracted
lawsuit with the State. And, and knowing that the
subject is the environment, usually, the State will
win, and industry will lose.

And because of all of these facts, I agreed to tap onto HRSD when they brought the lines to Smithfield.

Q Did the State tell you the form that they would use to give you relief from the phosphorus limit?

A No. I didn't get into details.

I'm just -- I was involved in the general

understanding. The general understanding was that

they would not -- They would delay getting tougher on

me if I would agree to tap onto HRSD. Now, what form

that took, I don't know.

Q Did they make any representations to you about EPA's position with respect to this issue?

A This was a conversation seven years ago. I don't know whether they made any representation, but I had full knowledge that the State works closely with EPA on all, that EPA serves as oversight of everything that the State does. And I assume that EPA was kept informed and was made privy to the agreement.

But I had, I have never had any dealings with the EPA; I had dealings with the State Water Control Board, and I assumed that they had authority to enter into an agreement. And that if the EPA had an objection to the agreement, that it would come back to me at that time, and say, hey, we've got to change something. But that never took place.

Q Did you ever confirm your assumption that EPA was aware of these agreements?

A I was not aware -- To me, it was a relationship between the State of Virginia and EPA, and it was not a place for me to be.

Q Did you, at any time, receive any repsentations from the Department of Environmental

Quality or the State Water Control Board regarding EPA's position with respect to the phosphorus agreement?

A I assumed that the EPA did not have any problem with the agreement that I reached with the State of Virginia, because there were no objections made at that time. There were no objections made in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996.

The first time that I was aware that EPA had any objection or any concerns was three days later, after the EPA had notified the Washington Post that they were filing suit against Smithfield Foods. And several weeks after -- And weeks prior to even notifying me, you're having correspondence going from Mr. McCabe to environmental groups in the State of Virginia discussing how the fines against Smithfield Foods are going to be distributed before I'm even notified that EPA has a problem, whatsoever.

Q What question --

A And I'm also aware that this decision came from the top down at EPA and not from the staff up.

It's strictly a political vendetta that's taking place, because there's a problem between Governor Allen and the Clinton administration.

1	Q On what do you base that?
2	A That you would go to the
3	newspapers before you even notify me that you've got
4	any problems, whatsoever. That you would That you
5	would have correspondence with environmental groups
6	regarding fines against Smithfield before you notified
7	Smithfield. That you have any problems before you
8	notified Smithfield that you were filing suit.
9	Q Which environmental group are you
10	referring to?
11	MR. TROY: I believe it's already
12	in discovery produced by your own records,
13	if I'm mistaken.
14	MS. HIMMELHOCH: I'm still
15	entitled to ask the witness which
16	A I saw it today. There are so many
17	environmental groups out there, I'm not sure. It's
18	the James River something or another.
19	Q Is this a document you reviewed in
20	preparation for your deposition today?
21	A This was a document that I was
22	told about by Hogan & Hartson four weeks ago. And I
23	asked them to fax a copy of it down to me today, so I
24	would be more familiar with that document. They faxed
25	it down to me today.

1	Q And this is a letter from the
2	James River Association to whom?
3	A Mr. McCabe. And a response of
4	Mr. McCabe back to the James River Association. I
5	believe it's the James River Association.
6	Q What was the date of the letter
7	written by the James River Association?
8	A I'm not sure. You've got the
9	letter, so, you know, you got the date.
10	MS. HIMMELHOCH: Counsel, do you
11	have that letter here?
12	MR. TROY: I believe it's been
13	produced out of your own documents.
14	MS. HIMMELHOCH: Counsel, my
15	question is, do you have that letter here?
16	MR. TROY: Not to my knowledge,
17	but
18	
19	BY MS. HIMMELHOCH:
20	Q Mr. Luter, is that letter in your
21	office?
22	A I think I can get it for you.
23	Q If you could, please.
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1 At this time, recess is 2 NOTE: 3 had; whereupon the deposition continues, viz: 4 5 6 NOTE: The above-referred to letter dated December 5, 1996 was marked and 7 filed as Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 1. 8 9 10 I'm handing you what's been marked Q Luter Deposition Exhibit 1. 11 12 Is that the letter to which you were referring? 13 14 Α Uh huh. (Indicating in the 15 affirmative) I just got it today, I told you. 16 This letter is dated December 5, Q 17 1996, is that correct? 18 That's correct. Α When was the first time you became 19 Q 20 aware of the United States' claims against Smithfield 21 Foods? I'd say three or four days 22 Α after -- I didn't become aware of it until on a 23 Monday. My understanding that, that our attorneys 24 became aware of it approximately 5:00 o'clock the 25

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previous Friday. We started receiving telephone calls from the news media I believe Tuesday or Wednesday, prior to the Friday in question.

Q Do you have any personal knowledge as to how the news media became aware of the United States' claims?

A Oh, sure.

Q How?

A I think it was a controlled leak by the EPA.

Q On what do you base that?

A . Well, I mean, why would EPA go to the news media -- Why -- If EPA had a problem -- EPA hasn't alleged that -- I've complied one hundred percent with the agreement that I reached with the State of Virginia in very adversarial negotiations with a democratic administration--not with Governor Allen's administration. And I would think, this is America.

And if EPA had a problem with that agreement, and they were really truly concerned about the environment, they would have approached me or the State of Virginia, or both of us and said, hey, we've got a problem. This is not good for the environment, and we don't, we don't think that Smithfield Foods is

doing enough to comply with the law. And then I said, okay, you tell me what I need to do.

But you don't -- You don't contact me. You don't tell me that you even have any concerns, much less a problem.

Let me finish. And all you do is file suit rather than trying to work it out.

Q My question is --

A Now -- And it's clear -- And it's clear -- And it's clear that the EPA was very much aware of the agreement between the State of Virginia and Smithfield Foods. You even approved -- I understand it's, EPA monies went to pay for the line, or a portion of the line that was run to Smithfield. And it's, it's beyond any doubt that EPA was fully aware of everything that was taking place. You had quarterly meetings with the State of Virginia, is my understanding. And you never raised an objection.

Now, if this is America, and the EPA is charged with treating people fairly, why wouldn't you come to me and say, hey, look. We don't like this agreement. What can we do to strengthen the agreement to further protect the environment? No. You all don't say a word to me. You go and talk to the press. You talk to the environmental groups that

are out there, and you don't even talk to you us.

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2 all you do is file suit. 3 Sir, my question was, what is the basis of your statement that EPA spoke to the press 4 prior to sending the letter to Smithfield Foods? 5 6 Α When the press calls me days 7 before being, before I was notified that a lawsuit was 8 being filed, it tells me that EPA operates the way a 9 lot of government agencies operate in Washington, is 10 through leaks to accomplish whatever agenda they have 11 through the press. 12 Do you have any specific evidence Q 13 that EPA --14 Α I'm not stupid. When reporters call me three days, call my people--they didn't call 15 16 me--but when they talked to my people, what's this 17 about EPA filing a lawsuit? We said, we know nothing 18 about it. 19 . What is your evidence that it is Q 20 EPA who informed the press about this lawsuit?

answered.

A I've answered it three times.

That's asked and

Q Other than your assumption that because you heard from the press. Do you have any

MR. TROY:

1 other evidence that EPA notified the press of the impending lawsuit? 2 MR. TROY: Sarah, he's already 3 4 asked and answered that. I think EPA has notified the 5 Α 6 press. I think they notified the James River Association. And no telling who before they notified 7 I think I was the last to find out. 8 You were aware of the United 9 States' potential claims when you met with me at the 10 Department of Justice, is that correct? 11 That's exactly right, yes. 12 Α I made 13 these same complaints to you, at that time, if you recall. 14 Do you recall the date of that 15 Q 16 meeting? No, I don't, but I'm sure you have 17 Α 18 the date. But I made these same complaints. 19 remember vividly making the same accusations at that 20 time. 21 MS. HIMMELHOCH: Counsel, will you stipulate that that meeting occurred on 22 October 31, 1996? 23 MR. TROY: If you say so, Sarah. 24 25 I'm not going to stipulate to it. I'll let

-	you profile it to the
2	A It happened after I was notified
3	of the lawsuit.
4	Q But my question is, do you know
5	the date of that meeting?
6	A No, I don't know the date of it.
7	I attend hundreds I've probably attended five
8	hundred meeting since I had that meeting.
9	MR. TROY: We'll let you proffer
10	the date for the record. I presume you're
11	right, but I'm not stipulating to it,
12	because I don't know.
13	Q What is your basis for the
14	statement that that letter from the James River
15	Association was sent to Mr. McCabe prior to your
16	meeting with the Department of Justice?
17	A Reach We'll see you in July.
18	I see July.
19	Q Is there any evidence that that
20	meeting in July related to the Smithfield Foods case?
21	MR. TROY: That's another reason
22	Mr. McCabe will have to be a witness in this
23	case. Find out those inquiries. You can
24	add this, as the other predicate, to the
25	discussions we had.

25

1	A It's not important what I believe.
2	It's important what, what will be brought out when you
3	put Mr. McCabe under oath.
4	Q Mr. Luter, what evidence do you
5	have that the meeting that is referenced in the first
6	page of Luter Exhibit 1 discussed Smithfield Foods?
7	A Well, you mention the Pagan River.
8	We are the only point discharger on the Pagan River.
9	Q My question doesn't go to the body
LO	of the letter. My question goes to
11	A I believe they mention Smithfield
L 2	Foods. Yeah.
L 3	I'm writing to you to address the
L4	present situation with Smithfield Foods,
L 5	which I have recently discussed with
L 6	Stephanie.
L7	You know, I haven't, I haven't
18	looked at this as All I'm telling you is that I've
L 9	met with Pat Raher several weeks ago in Washington
20	that you're probably familiar with. I met with
21	Senator Chaffee from Rhode Island in regard to this
22	matter.
23	And at that time, Mr. Raher told

me he was incensed. He says, can you believe -- It's

your money. I'm going to tell you this; this will

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That there was correspondence between the upset you. 1 2 EPA and environmental groups in regard to the Smithfield case? And it was his impression that this 3 correspondence was taking place. Communications were 4 5 taking place prior to the filing of the lawsuit. Other than the correspondence that 6 Q 7 has been marked as Luter Exhibit 1, is there any other 8 correspondence that you're aware of? Not that I'm aware of. The 9 Α 10 lawyers may --Pat Raher, with Hogan & Hartson 11 mentioned to me this one letter. And today, I just asked him to fax me a copy down so I could read it. 12 And is it your understanding that 13 Q EPA --14 15 There may be a lot more Α There may be, may be a lot of things 16 correspondence. 17 my attorneys may know that I don't know in regard to this entire matter. I'm not sure. I don't know. 18 Ι suspect they know more than what they've told me. 19 You're not aware of any other 20 Q correspondence yourself, then? 21 22 Α . No. 23 Q Do you know if the letter that is

written by Mr. McCabe and Bates No. US6850, which is

the last page of Luter Exhibit 1 -- Do you know if

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1	that letter predates or postdates the letter from the
2	James River Association?
3	A I guess it says:
4	Thank you for your letter of
5	December 5th.
6	So I assume that that letter, this
7	Mr. McCabe's letter was after the 5th.
8	Q Are you aware of any
9	correspondence from Mr. McCabe to the James River
10	Association before December 5, 1996?
11	A Am I personally aware? No.
12	Q You indicated that this was a
13	decision, in your words, that was top down, is that
14	correct?
15	A Uh huh. (Indicating in the
16	affirmative)
17	Q What was the basis of that
18	contention?
19	A This is what my attorneys told me.
20	Q Do you have any personal knowledge
21	in support of that contention?
22	A No. My attorneys tell me this is
23	clearly a political decision. You're caught between
24	two governments fighting, and you're caught in the
25	middle, Joe. I'm sorry, but you're caught in the

middle. This is what my attorneys are telling me.

Q Do you have any person knowledge as to the nature of the funding for the Hampton Roads Sanitation District sewer that was brought out for the Smithfield plants?

was told there was an EPA grant on that line. But I was just told that. Here again, I think I was told by my attorneys or Mr. Wood. But I'm not -- I was just told that. Whether that's true or not, I don't know. That's what I was told.

Do you have any personal knowledge that EPA was aware of the consent orders at the time that they were entered into between Smithfield and the State of Virginia?

A I understand that the consent orders were part of the EPA files, yes.

Q Do you know when they got to the EPA files?

A Here again, I don't know -- I don't have anything -- The only thing I know is what my attorneys are telling me. And I'm not so sure I need to go into what my attorneys tell me. Do I have any specific -- No. This is not --

MR. TROY: Don't tell them.

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This is not a burning issue with Α 1 2 I mean, I've got many other things to contend with than this. I leave it to the attorneys. 3 So you don't have any personal 4 knowledge of when the consent orders got into the EPA 5 files? 6 I wouldn't have any knowledge, no. 7 A How would I know? 8 You testified earlier that HRSD is 9 0 10 requiring you to downgrade your systems. Do you 11 recall making that statement? 12 Α Uh huh. (Indicating in the 13 affirmative) 14 What do you mean by that? Q I was told -- And here again, I 15 Α 16 was told by Mr. Wood that we had, I thought that we 17 were, the effluent -- Probably shows how little I 18 know about these systems. 19 But we were putting effluent --20 Last year, we were putting effluent into the Pagan River. Okay. I thought that all we were going to 21 22 have to do is put that same effluent into the HRSD system. Okay? I said, why have we got to spend three 23 million dollars to change my system if all we're going 24

to do is to pipe it into HRSD? I was told that, no.

That our effluent was too good for HRSD, because they had different parameters about the effluent they could accept. Because they had to look at what the total effluent coming into the system is, and they were going to blend it.

So they'll take effluent that's very low in phosphorus, blend it with us that are high in phosphorus. But then when it's blended, then it will come within the limitations, I guess, of the HRSD permit.

But I was told that we would have to, in effect, dirty up our effluent to give HRSD what they want. Now, don't ask me to elaborate, because that's all that I know. And it was second hand information that was passed on to me when I questioned why we had to spend three million dollars more to, to discharge at HRSD.

Q The source of that information was Mr. Wood?

A I believe it was Mr. Wood, yes.

Q Are you familiar with the phosphorus standards in North Carolina?

A No. I mean, I know that it's my understanding that, that either we do not have, or we have a much higher phosphorus standard in our permit

1 in North Carolina. 2 Why is there a higher standard in North Carolina? 3 I have no idea. 4 Α Have you ever inquired? 5 0 I was told that, that -- I mean 6 Α it wasn't required, because evidently, there were more 7 8 rivers that was not nutrient enriched. 9 During the course of your 10 discussions as to what steps to take in response to 11 the phosphorus limitation, did you have any 12 conversations with employees of Smithfield Foods, Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney regarding reduction of 13 14 phosphorus loading through alterations in the process used at the Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney plants? 15 16 Discussions? No. Α I, I know that 17 there was an ongoing effort to keep the phosphorus as low as possible. But I mean, as a company policy, we 18 try to keep our effluent as clean as possible, even 19 20 though it may be well within the parameters of what 21 we're allowed to discharge. 22 Let me ask you this. When you Q decided to hook up to HRSD, that was approximately 23 24 late 1990, is that correct?

No.

I think it was early '90.

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Α

We -- It was shortly after the -- It was shortly after when the final I's and T's were dotted and crossed. It might have been later, but there was a, there was a verbal commitment on our part.

Keep in mind that in our business,

I mean, everything that we sell, virtually 99 percent

of what we sell, is verbal. It's a verbal company. I

mean, we sell verbally. We sell on the telephone.

You have mutual trust, or you don't do business.

As a result, we have a culture.

We do things by word of mouth, because if your word is no good, you don't survive in this business. I mean, it's the kind of business that things are communicated. Everything is bought and sold on the telephone.

If you have disagreements with people of any consistency at all, you're out of business, because business is conducted on trust.

And that's the way -- That's the way that -- That's the culture of this company. Once I committed -- Once I committed to tap onto HRSD, it was a commitment.

I mean, for instance, right after Doug Wilder became governor, he requested a meeting with me, because he had heard that we were going to

possibly move our operations out, build a plant in North Carolina. And, and he was concerned about the job loss in Virginia. And I told him at that meeting that it was too late. This took place in Gerald Balisles' administration. And that I had already committed to tap onto HRSD, and I'd also already committed to build a plant in North Carolina, because I was very concerned about, quite frankly, what the State was going to do to me next.

MS. HIMMELHOCH: (To the court reporter) Can you read back the first part

of that answer, please?

NOTE: At this time, a portion of the previous answer was read by the court reporter.

A Shortly after the meeting in January, I said, tell Richard Burton, tell Richard Borberg that I'm going to tap onto HRSD. Then, as far as I was concerned, I went on to other matters.

Q At that time, did you direct anyone to begin to study what steps Smithfield would have to take in order to connect to HRSD?

A No. I mean, I assumed that the,

you know, that they would be back in touch with us and tell us what we had to do. You know, things had to be worked out exactly where would the HRSD line be, and where would we tap on, that sort of thing. But here again, these were technicalities I would not involve myself with.

I made the policy decision to tap onto HRSD, and told Mr. Wood to make sure it happened.

Did you direct them to take steps between the time that you decided to hook up to HRSD and the time the connection was available to control phosphorus discharges from the Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney plant?

A I told them to comply with the law.

Q Did you specifically direct them to take any steps with respect to phosphorus prior to the hook up with HRSD?

A No. I didn't tell them to take any specific steps towards phosphorus, or nitrogen, or ammonia, or any of the parameters in the permit. It was understood that, you know, we would have to comply with all the limitations that we had previously been working under.

Q Did you ever read the permit

1 issued to Smithfield Foods --2 A No. 3 0 -- to the Waste Water Treatment Plant? 4 5 Α No. 6 Did you ever ask for a summary of Q 7 that permit? 8 Α No. 9 Did you ever ask anyone to explain Q 10 to you what the permit required? I knew the permit had 11 Α No. limitations in various categories, and, and that, you 12 13 know, we had, we had to meet, we had to stay within 14 those limitations. But what those limitations were, I don't know. I mean, I know it's two parts on the 15 phosphorus, because that was a, that was a burning 16 17 issue, the two parts. What our -- What parts nitrogen, ammonia, I couldn't tell you what the limit 18 19 is today. I have no idea. I even made a mistake. 20 thought it was three points for a while. I was unsure about the two or three. 21 22 After you had made the decision to Q 23 connect to HRSD, Smithfield Foods' permit went through modification and renewal process, is that correct? 24

I don't know.

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Α

1	Q You didn't participate in that at
2	all?
3	A Huh huh. (Indicating in the
4	negative.) No.
5	Q You didn't ask whether the
6	modified permit contained the new phosphorus limits?
7	A I was promised relief from the
8	tougher standards. As far as I was concerned, the
9	subject was closed.
10	And quite frankly, during that
11	period of time, I didn't discuss anything. I was
12	I asked when would we be required to tap on? And
13	other than that, I didn't involve myself with
14	anything.
15	MR. TROY: Sarah, I'm going to
16	object to the form of the question as a
17	foundation basis, because I believe the
18	record, thus far, has indicated the modified
19	permit was issued in January of 1990. So
20	the question has some, a confusion built
21	into it.
22	MS. HIMMELHOCH: The permit was
23	renewed in 1992.
24	MR. TROY: That's correct.
25	MS. HIMMELHOCH: And it was not

modified in 1992. Is that what you're saying?

MR. TROY: There's a modified permit, as you perhaps know, that was issued in 1990. So I just want to avoid confusion on those terms.

## BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing)

Q Did you make any inquiry as to whether the permit that became effective in January, 1992 contained the phosphorus limit?

MR. TROY: That's been asked and answered.

MS. HIMMELHOCH: I'm responding to your objection.

A To me, this wasn't an issue of -I wasn't -- It's just something I wasn't thinking
about at that time.

I mean, I -- I was told by my people that, that, that we were granted interim relief from, from these very severe limitations because we had agreed to tap on. As far as I was concerned, that was the end of the problem, and I had many other problems in many other areas to address, quite frankly, in my job, that it should have, it was over

with. And once, once something is over with, I go 1 2 onto something else. I don't go back and rehash. At any time, did any member of 3 your staff inform you that EPA had made any statements 4 5 regarding the consent order? No. I don't think EPA -- As I 6 Α 7 said earlier, I don't think people talked about the 8 EPA. I think it was understood by everybody in my 9 organization that, that we would be, we were dealing 10 with the State Water Control Board, and that the EPA 11 had oversight over the State Water Control Board. 12 if the EPA had any reason to think that the State was 13 not doing its job, it had remedies that didn't pertain to Smithfield. 14 15 Were you aware of any enforcement Q 16 rights EPA had against Smithfield Foods? 17 MR. TROY: Object to the form of 18 the question. (To the witness) Go ahead and 19 20 answer if you can. 21 MS. HIMMELHOCH: I'll rephrase. 22 Were you aware that EPA could sue Q 23 you for what they alleged were violations in the permit? 24

No.

I was not -- I was shocked

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Α

when I got the EPA suit, because I had assumed that, 1 that I was dealing with someone who had the right on, 2 or the power to enter into a binding agreement with 3 4 Smithfield Foods. And I was shocked that EPA could come in and object to that, to that agreement. 5 6 And it went beyond shock when I 7 became aware that EPA had full knowledge of that agreement and only decided to object when it served . 8 its political purposes. 9 10 Q Setting aside the phosphorous limits --11 . I'm sorry. That any government 12 Α 13 agencies can sue me for most anything but Jesus. 14 Q Were you aware that EPA could sue 15 you for violations of the permit, other than 16 phosphorus? 17 MR. TROY: Other than phosphorus? Other than phosphorus. 18 Q That's been asked and MR. TROY: 19 answered, too. You're including TKN? 20 I'm aware that the EPA can sue who 21 A it damn well pleases. Okay? 22 At any time, did you --23 Q At any time they want to sue. 24 Α Anybody -- In this country, all you need is \$10.00 in 25

your pocket, you can sue anybody for anything. 1 Did you ask anyone at the State if 2 3 they were speaking, or if they had the authority to 4 bind EPA? MR. TROY: It's been asked and 5 answered. He's already indicated the 6 understanding that he had, also the prima 7 seat enforcement authority. 8 9 Q Please answer the question. My lawyer just did. 10 Α Please answer the question. 11 Q 12 My lawyer just did. I have Α 13 nothing further to say. If you want to get a Judge to force me to answer it further, I'll do that. 14 15 MS. HIMMELHOCH: I will have to keep this deposition open if he refuses to 16 answer this question, and we will address 17 18 this issue at another time. MR. TROY: Well, you're not 19 keeping the deposition open. He already 20 indicated what his response was. It's been 21 22 asked and answered. MS. HIMMELHOCH: He's refused to 23 answer the question. 24

MR. TROY: No, he hasn't, Sarah.

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He indicated what the answer was. Please, ask another question now.

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BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing)

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6

Q Has your lawyer informed you of the testimony of the Department of Environmental Quality with respect to the consent orders?

7

MR. TROY: I'm going to object.

9

You have no right to inquire as to what we have or have not communicated to this

10 11

client.

12

MS. HIMMELHOCH: This witness

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has --

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MR. TROY: Please ask another

This witness has testified at

I will place my

15

question.

16

response to your objection on the record.

MS. HIMMELHOCH:

17 18

And then if you choose to direct the witness

19

not to answer, we can proceed.

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length today regarding the information

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provided to him by his attorneys with

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respect to the factual issues in this case.

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I'm entitled now to inquire as to the scope

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of information provided to the client by his

1 attorneys. 2 MR. TROY: No, you're not. you can ask another question. There's been 3 no waiver of attorney/client privilege. MS. HIMMELHOCH: Please instruct 5 the witness not to answer if you're going to 6 7 do so, then we can proceed. MR. TROY: Ask your question. 8 MS. HIMMELHOCH: (To the court 9 reporter) Please, read the question back. 10 11 12 NOTE: At this time, the previous question is read by the court reporter. 13 14 15 MS. HIMMELHOCH: Are you going to instruct the witness not to answer, or do 16 you want him to answer the question? 17 MR. TROY: Yeah. I'm going to 18 19 instruct him not to answer that question. 2.0 You can ask him what he knows, but you cannot ask him about communications between 21 22 the attorney and his client. Now, ask another question. 23 MS. HIMMELHOCH: I simply needed 24 the instruction on the record. Thank you. 25

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BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing)

Q Are you aware of the testimony of the Department of Environmental Quality regarding the effect of the consent order on the 1992 permit?

A No.

Q What was your understanding of why Virginia imposed a phosphorus limit or sought to impose a phosphorus limit of two milligrams per liter?

Well, my understanding was that the State of Virginia, and the State of Maryland and the State of Delaware entered into some sort of agreement to try to improve the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay. And that the Upper Chesapeake Bay was very rich in nutrients, and the Upper Chesapeake Bay was polluted because of extreme pollution taking place in the upper regions of the Bay, particularly around the City of Baltimore. And so they entered into an agreement to begin to severely reduce the nutrient level of the Chesapeake Bay.

During my efforts to not to be subject to the two parts per million limitation on phosphorus, I pointed out the following facts. I didn't get anywhere, but I pointed it out that the Pagan River discharges into the lower Bay very close

to the ocean, and the lower Bay is flushed out by the ocean every day, and that there is not a nutrient problem in the lower Bay; so the Pagan River will not negatively impact the Chesapeake Bay.

Now, if the Pagan River was discharging up in the very upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay, around Baltimore, or Annapolis, or in that area, I could accept the argument that what we were doing, or what we were discharging into the Pagan River could adversely affect the Chesapeake Bay.

But since we're down here in this area, and since there are many rivers that are a million times more polluted than the Pagan River--the Elizabeth River, right here in Norfolk, for instance--that it didn't make a lot of sense to me to impose back in 1990 a two parts per million phosphorus limitation when there were much more severer violations taking place.

And, you know, and I approached it as a business man. Okay. If you've got a problem on one to one hundred. First of all, you solve the, you solve the 95's to a hundred. Once they're solved, you solve the 90 to 95, and then you work your way down. But it didn't make any sense to me to spend millions of dollars a year to reduce phosphorus to a two parts

per million until you, until you solve the real major pollution that was taking place, which was agricultural runoff and major pollutions from municipalities, and the federal government and so on.

And it's like why, you know, why worry about a small leak in a roof if half your house doesn't have a roof on it? That was the argument that I used to the State in my efforts to get some relaxation on the two parts per million. But I got absolutely nowhere.

Q What is the basis for your belief that the Pagan has no impact on the nutrient loading problem in the Chesapeake Bay?

Sarah. We're -- Common sense. I'm in the -- We are in the lower Bay. We're -- Where the Pagan River discharges right into the James -- The Pagan River to the Atlantic Ocean is a very short distance. And we're in the very, the lowest part of the Bay that you can discharge into, which is where the Atlantic Ocean comes in. And, and this is flushed by the ocean every day. The high nutrient levels are not in the lower Bay where the ocean flushes it every day; it's in the upper Bay.

Q And how do you know that?

Common sense. I'm not a Α 1 scientist, but I've got common sense. 2 Did you ever tell any of your 3 Q employees not to report exceedences of the permit 4 limits? 5 6 Α Absolutely not. 7 Did you ever suggest to anyone Q 8 that they not report any exceedence? 9 Absolutely not. Did you have any conversations 10 11 with anyone who was employed at Smithfield Foods, 12 Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney regarding the submission of false data to DEQ prior to 1994? 13 14 Never. Α When did you first become aware 15 Q that Terry Rettig had submitted false data to the 16 Department of Environmental Quality? 17 When Carl Wood came in to me --18 don't remember the exact date. He came into my office 19 and said that he had been contacted by the State of 20 Virginia, and that the State was doing, in the course 21 22 of investigation of Mr. Rettig's work for other 23 entities -- not Smithfield Foods -- but the town of 24 Smithfield, the town of Surry, and I believe a trailer

park, that they had found some irregularities, and

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that they had reason to believe that he had used Smithfield's work sheets and substituted them for work he was doing for them when, in fact, maybe that he hadn't done the necessary tests and had just substituted Smithfield's work sheets for work that he should have done for these other people.

2.0

And, and I was surprised, because I didn't even know Terry Rettig was working for anyone else. I assumed he was just working for Smithfield. I didn't know that he was moonlighting on the side. And I said, fine. I said, you know, give the State whatever they want, and, and see where it goes.

Q Did you ask Mr. Wood if he was aware that Mr. Rettig had been working for other clients?

A I don't remember. I was surprised. I didn't know it. But whether Mr. Wood knew it or not, I don't know. We have employees that work for other people, you know. We have a lot of employees that moonlight other jobs. So it didn't -- It was news to me, but I wasn't shocked about it.

Q Did you direct Mr. Wood to take any steps other than to cooperate with the State?

A I told him to cooperate fully with the State, completely.

	Q	Did	you	direct	him	to	do	anything
else?								

A No. I said, give the State whatever they want and don't -- I don't even think I told him this. He would know not to hide anything. I said, you know, cooperate with the State, and keep me informed of what takes place.

Q After that time, did you direct Mr. Wood to conduct an environmental audit of your Smithfield Packing or Gwaltney plants?

A After that, yes. Well, let me go to the next sequence, if you will.

The next conversation that I had with Mr. Wood was he came into my office again, and said that the State had been down looking at our records to see if he had used our records to supplement for these other outside concerns, and that some of our records were missing. I said -- My first, are they missing? Are we required to keep them? He said, yes, we're required to keep them? He said, yes, we're required to keep them. I said, what happened? He says, I think Terry Rettig destroyed them. And I said, oh, my God. That was my response. And, you know, I said, do you think he was falsifying data for us? He said he didn't know, but the records were missing.

I instructed him -- I asked him this exact question. I said, Carl, is there a smoking -- If I need to know, is there a smoking gun here anywhere? Is there something missing? Do you know anything of this at all? Do any of your people know anything? My exact words was the smoking gun. I took it from the Watergate episode, painfully aware that a cover up is worse than the crime in many cases. He assured me at that time, that absolutely not. I said, well, don't hold anything back. Be completely open in all of your communications with the State.

He came back to me after that for a third time and told me that he or some of his people--I don't remember--had found some records which indicated that he had falsified some data for us.

MR. TROY: He, being --

A He, being Terry Rettig.

And I said, of course, we've got to release that information. Give that information to the State immediately. He says, yes, I agree totally. I said, do it today. Don't wait a day. Call them, tell them that we found some records that were missing that we have found. Because what we -- We promised the State that we would look for those records that were missing, and someone found them. I don't know

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who found them. But I don't know whether Carl found them or somebody working for Carl. But the minute that we found them, my instructions were to immediately give everything to the State, let the chips fall where they may.

Q How long was it between the second time Carl Wood came into your office and the third time?

A I don't remember. I really don't.

I mean, it wasn't a long period of time. But it could have been a month, two months. I don't remember.

Q Did you ask Mr. Wood if he had conducted an investigation to locate those records?

A I knew -- I instructed him to, to search for those records, to cooperate fully with everyone concerned, and not to hold anything back.

But when you start talking about missing records, that got my attention. And, and I told him at that time to -- And then when he found them, there wasn't any debate about whether, are we going to give this evidence away? Because it made us look bad. There was never any debate with Mr. Wood or myself, was, of course, we've got to release it. And we did it immediately.

Q And the State was already aware of

the concern that Mr. Rettig had falsified data, is that correct, at that time?

A Yeah. The State was concerned initially, as I said earlier, about the falsified data for other people. Then when they got into our records to see if our records were being used to justify his other tests, then we found our records were missing.

missing records -- But anyway, we totally cooperated at every instance. And, and in fact, I asked Carl Wood, I said, Carl, are we sure? I mean, is this something -- Is anyone above Terry Rettig? It appears that Terry Rettig wasn't doing his job that he's committed a criminal offense. I said, is there anybody above him, do you think, that's involved with this? He says, absolutely not. He didn't believe that.

Then I made sure that

Mays-Valentine got into it, which is our attorney.

And I've asked Mays-Valentine to do an independent,

not an audit, but to, independently to look into it to

see if the same went beyond Terry Rettig.

Q Did you ever talk to Mr. Lively about these incidents?

A No. Huh huh. (Indicating in the

negative.)

Q Did you talk with anyone other than Mr. Wood and the attorneys at Mays & Valentine regarding these incidents?

A I probably -- I can't say I did,
but I probably discussed it with Aaron Troub, who is
an inhouse counsel. He doesn't know anything about
environmental law, but I -- But since he's the
inhouse attorney, I'm sure I discussed it with him. I
made -- I made our Board of Directors aware of what
had taken place. And I think all of it --

This is the type of company we have, but all of our top management, I would say, was aware that, you know, that this was a problem.

Q When you say this is the type of company we have, what do you mean?

A I'm just saying that we're an open company. We don't -- If something goes wrong, we don't try to hide it. I mean, we just have an open -- It's an open philosophy, if you will. I mean, it's not -- I mean, it's something that, if I had a conversation with the Vice-president of Sales, I'd say, by the way, I'm in a bad mood today. I just heard that we've got some missing documents. I mean, we're an open company. We don't -- At least I am.

We don't try to -- It's not a secretive kind of a company. It's pretty open.

Q During the time period in which Mr. Hellmann was retiring from Smithfield Foods, did you have any conversations with Mr. Rettig regarding his desire to resign from the company?

I've never had any conversations with Mr. Rettig at all. I believe that either Bill Hellmann or Carl Wood brought Mr. Rettig in one day and introduced me to him. And I was introduced to him. I said, well, welcome aboard, something like that. I've never had a substantive conversation with Mr. Rettig. But I think Mr. Rettig is very much aware of the openness of the company.

As I say, I have an open door policy. Mr. Rettig could come into my office at any time and speak to me about any issue that was of concern to him if he wanted to.

- Q Did you have any conversations --
- A But he never did.
- Q Did you have any conversations with Mr. Morris regarding Mr. Rettig offering to resign?

25 " MR. TROY: Objection. Lack of

1	foundation, if there's any such offer.
2	A I don't remember Mr I mean,
3	Mr. Rettig resigning or not resigning would not be
4	something that would concern me one way or the other.
5	I mean, he I mean, I If he was, if he was a
6	vice-president, I would be involved. But Terry
7	Rettig's come and go. I mean, we've got 18,000
8	employees. You know, people at that level come and
9	go, or offer to, or threaten to resign, or whatever.
10	But I would never know about it.
11	MR. TROY: Let the record show
12	when he said that Terry Rettig's, he was
13	just referencing simply employees, not
14	officers. He wasn't referencing the
15	character of Terry Rettig.
16	A No. No.
17	
18	NOTE: The above-referred to
19	letter dated December 7, 1989 was marked and
20	filed as Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 2.
21	
22	A Giving the same speech eight years
23	later, am I not?
24	Q This is a letter you wrote to
25	Governor-elect Douglas Wilder, is that correct?

1	A Okay. Let's see. Uh huh.
2	(Indicating in the affirmative)
3	Q This is a letter you wrote to
4	Governor-elect Douglas Wilder, is that correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q You reference a meeting that
7	A I say, you know Yeah.
8	Evidently, the meeting I had with Yeah. So
9	evidently, I must have met with him on the, probably
10	the 6th of December. I thought it was after he took
11	office. But was this '91 or '90?
12	Yeah. This is right after he was
13	elected, before he was inaugurated, I guess. Yeah.
14	He was elected in '89; he took office in '90.
15	MR. TROY: Correct. We can
16	stipulate that the electoral elections were,
17	'89 was the year for the election.
18	Mid-January 1990 is when Governor Wilder
19	took office.
20	A Yeah. Had this meeting taken
21	place. It's no secret. Richard Holland, is who is on
22	our Board of Directors was State senator. He was very
23	much aware of the fight between the State of Virginia
24	and Smithfield Foods in regards to this two parts per
25	million phosphorus limitation. He arranged a meeting

with the Governor-elect at that time, Governor Wilder.

I basically made my case. And that was it.

Q Is it fair to say that you were advising the Governor-elect that if you did not receive relief from the two milligram per liter phosphorus limit, you would move your operations to North Carolina?

A I told -- At that time, I don't believe I had the HRSD option. I think the HRSD option was -- I was made aware of the HRSD option, I believe, after this. I think the meeting with Mr. Borberg and Richard Burton -- Wait a minute. Wait a minute. I believe it was after, was after this meeting, I believe.

Q So it is fair to say that at this time, you told Douglas Wilder that you would be moving the company out of Virginia if you do not receive --

A No. I told him that this was a limitation that I believed at that time, and that I believe, in fact, today, that we could not meet on a consistent basis. And that if some relief wasn't forthcoming, that I would have to move out of state, severely curtail production in the State of Virginia.

I said in a way that, as tough as the State has been on me, I have no interest at all in

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unreasonable?

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expanding in a state that every time -- See, what --Let me back up. The State would put in a limitation. We would spend millions of dollars to do what was necessary to come into compliance of that limitation. Then two, three years later, they would up the ante. And I -- It was -- I had a moving target all during the 1980's. It was a moving target. And I never knew where I stood. couldn't make plans to do anything, because I never knew what the State was going to do, as far as tightening up the limitations. And, and then I finally just, I just made the mental decision that I'm not going to expand in the State of Virginia any further, because they're just too unreasonable and too tough. And as a result, I built, I built this very large plant in North Carolina. So because of the strictness of environmental regulations in Virginia --No, I wouldn't say the strictness. Α I would say because of the unreasonableness of putting in a limitation that I could not meet. Was there any limitation other Q than the phosphorus limit that you viewed as

I don't remember. I just remember

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at the time that every time that I would build waste water treatment facilities, the rules would change.

And I've got -- Then I've got a crisis on my hands, again. And, and I was just getting very, very tired of it. And I said, you know, I said -- And we had, got businesses in many other states. I said, my God, Virginia is -- Evidently, they just don't want a meat packing plant in the State of Virginia.

So quite frankly, since that time, for the last 15 years, virtually every capital, I mean, most of our monies have been spent outside of the State of Virginia.

Q Was it your understanding that only the meat packing industry was subjected to the two milligram per liter standard?

A No. As I said earlier, the meat packing industry -- If you want to put me to a very, very strict limit, make it ten times tougher on dioxin than the paper industry, then I can deal with that.

Because the nature of my effluent allows me to deal with a much stricter standard.

Phosphorus may not be a problem for many industries, but it's a problem for people that are in the meat packing industry.

Q Do you know whether phosphorous is

a problem for other industries? 1 2 I assume it is for some Α 3 industries, but in some industries, it's not. MR. TROY: Objection. 4 5 Α It depends upon the nature of the 6 effluent that comes out of various industries. 7 Did you do anything to familiarize Q 8 yourself with the nature of the effluent coming from other industrial discharges in the State of Virginia? 9 I'm not concerned about other 10 11 industries. I'm concerned about what's available under best available technology minus what was, what 12 was explained to me at that time is that if the limits 13 14 are not set at some magical point, that pollution 15 occurs. The limits are set on what is obtainable 16 within various industries with best available 17 technology and that you can stay in compliance. that some industries will have a much higher standard 18 19 or much lower standard, not because it's some magical 20 point of pollution, but because that's what's attainable with best available technology. 21 So you did not familiarize 22 Q 23 yourself with --MR. TROY: Objection. 24

I am not an expert; I'm not a

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scientist; I do not have a degree in environmental 1 matters. I, I depended upon people like Mr. Wood and 2 outside consultants to tell me what I could accomplish 3 and what I could not accomplish. 4 5 The above-referred to copy NOTE: 6 7 of a Richmond Times-Dispatch article dated 2/25/87 was marked and filed as Luter 8 9 Deposition Exhibit No. 3. 10 All I can say is I have never read 11 Α a newspaper article in my life the way I knew the 12 facts cold, where there weren't numerous mistakes in 13 the article. I will say this before I even read this 14 particular article. 15 16 I understand that. 17 Α Do you want me to read this article? 18 19 MR. TROY: What's the date of this article? 20 21 MS. HIMMELHOCH: February 25, 22 1997. 23 MR. TROY: 199- what? 24 MS. HIMMELHOCH: 7. 25 Α I mean, there are so many

1	inaccuracies. I want to work outside the system.
2	I've tried to work within the system. But these
3	environmental groups, you know, wouldn't
4	Q They wouldn't what?
5	A Huh? Oh, they don't mean Most
6	of them, it's hard to reason with them. They're so
7	radical, you can't reason with them.
8	Q Have you had a chance to review
9	the article?
10	A Yes.
11	Q In the second paragraph of this
12	article, the Richmond Times-Dispatch attributes a
13	statement to you that EPA is targeting himI think
14	referring to youin an effort to embarrass the DEQ
15	under Republican Governor, George Allen.
16	A Uh huh. (Indicating in the
17	affirmative)
18	Q Is that a correct reporting of the
19	statement that you made?
20	A Yes. Uh huh. (Indicating in the
21	affirmative)
22	Q What was the basis of that
23	statement?
24	A What my attorneys told me.
25	Q What, specifically?

A I just said it. What my attorneys told me.

Q What did they say to you?

A They made me aware of the ongoing battle between the EPA and the Allen administration, much of it that I did not know of.

But when I got the EPA suit, my reaction was, my God, what's this all about? I said, we entered into an agreement with the State. Why -- We're just -- We're right on the verge of doing, accomplishing everything that's been asked of us in regard to improve the water quality of the Pagan River. There will be no point discharges. The two plants of Smithfield, plus we, what we did, paid for allowed the State, the town of Smithfield not to incur any heavy costs and to eliminate the only other point discharge on the Pagan River.

I said, my God, we should be celebrating. Why is the EPA coming in at this point in time, if it was -- If they were trying to abate an ongoing problem that was going to threaten the water quality of the Pagan River, I could understand it.

But I said, we're not going to be discharging anything into the Pagan River -- At that time, I thought it was just a matter of weeks until we tap on the second

plant. It's been some delays that was out of my control.

But I couldn't -- I didn't understand -- My question to my attorneys--and Tony Troy is sitting right here--why in the world would EPA sue Smithfield when the problem is going to be completely solved in a positive fashion in a matter of weeks?

Q Is it your understanding that you have been sued by the United States only for phosphorous violations?

A It's my understanding that that's the vast majority of it, yes.

Q In terms of --

A I haven't even read it, quite frankly, the complaint or the lawsuit.

Q Is it your belief that the United States is seeking penalties for fecal coliform violations for political reasons?

A I think that the EPA has filed suit against Smithfield for political reasons, whatever violations that Smithfield Foods has been responsible for. I'm sure the State of Virginia is going to do its best to levy fines for those violations.

What I object about is, you know, let EPA and the State of Virginia decide who's going to do what, but don't put us in the middle. You also are attributed as saying Q that: I'll spend five million in attorney's fees before I pay three million in fines. Is that correct? That's right. Α · Why is that? 

A Because I think that what the EPA has done is so outrageous. I've got numerous letters from small business people that have been put out of business that have gone bankrupt personally. And there are businesses that don't have the resources to stand up to the unlimited power and money that the federal government has. And I think it's so totally wrong.

I have done everything that's been asked of me. And, and everything that we've done is going to make the Pagan River as pristine as it can be. And I think the EPA's action is outrageous. I think it's unAmerican. Just my personal opinion. When decisions are made, these kind of decisions are

made for political reasons. Whether I'm right or wrong, I think it's criminal. Whether it is or not, I don't know. I'm not a lawyer. But I'm totally outraged that this has taken place.

I'm not outraged about the State lawsuit. I mean, I've had violations; I admit to those violations. I know I'm subject to a fine every time I have a violation. And I will, you know -That will be what will be.

But for the EPA to come in at this point in time, after it has fully been aware of what has transpired in the last six years, I think is totally outrageous. And I think it's probably the biggest power grab that the federal government has tried to embark on in my lifetime.

I mean, if, if this decision is allowed to stand, you just as well disband 50 DEQ's from all 50 states, because no corporation or no individual is going to enter into any agreement with any state enforcement agencies if six years or seven years later, the federal government can come in, oh yes, we knew about this, but we didn't sign onto this and can overthrow it. I mean, what's the practical result? I guess we'll just abolish 50 DEQ's in the country.

1 I've got attorneys at Hogan & 2 Hartson that have said that they're advising their clients, don't agree to any consent order or any 3 agreement with any state unless you make sure that EPA 5 has signed on, because you're opening yourselves up to 6 a nightmare. 7 0 Has the Board of Directors approved your decision to spend five million dollars 8 9 in attorney's fees --10 Α I make those decisions. No. 11 Is this a sound fiscal decision? 0 12 That's for me to judge. Α 13 Do you --Q 14 I'm going to object to MR. TROY: the form fiscal. There's no discussion. 15 I know. How I spend Smithfield 16 Α Foods' money should not be of any concern to you or 17 18 the government. 19 The bottom line is, you succumb to 20 a tyrant once, you will succumb to him a second, third, fourth, fifth time. And I think in this 21 22 instance, the government is the tyrant. I -- I think 23 this is so outrageous that if I'm not going to take a 24 position on this, I'd just as soon not take a position

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on any lawsuit.

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1 I mean, we have people suing us all the time demanding millions of dollars for broken 2 teeth, from a piece of bone on a piece of sausage, for 3 instance. But I'm not about to -- I'm not about to 4 settle this lawsuit, because I think I'm right. 5 6 Q Who are the small businesses that you have heard from regarding their closure? 7 8 I'm not going to get into that. Α I've got two, three personal letters. And quite 9 10 frankly, I thought they may be discovery. them were, actually make you cry. And I personally 11 tore them up, because I thought they may -- I just 12 13 didn't want to make them a part of the fight. But I received numerous letters from, from people. 14 15 I mean, one -- Give you one 16 Said, you know, my business went bankrupt, I example. 17 went personally bankrupt. I didn't have the resources to stand up to the EPA. Please, don't give into them. 18 Someone needs to stand up. Unfortunately, I didn't 19 have the resources to. And he sent me a check for 20 \$15.00. And I sent the \$15.00 back to him, by the 21 22 way. 23 Did you investigate the accuracy Q of the claim in the letter --24

No. But I realize that --

what the EPA has done in my instance, so it's not hard for me to extrapolate from that that they have been heavy handed in other instances.

Q Do you have specific evidence of those other instances?

A As I told you, do I take my time to investigate it? No. That's their problem. I've got my own problems.

I can tell you this. That you all are hurting your efforts in trying to improve the environment in this country in taking on the kinds of cases that you've taken on in regard to Smithfield.

Q How so?

thing about the truth. When it comes to the surface I think they will see it for what it is, that there is a political vendetta. And knowing I'm making every effort to testify before Congress to make members of Congress aware of what is taking place in this instance with Smithfield so they can, so there can be some Congressal oversight upon government agencies that are out of control.

Q If this is a fight between the United States and Virginia, why did they pick you?

A . I haven't -- You'll have to ask

the EPA.

Q Why do you believe --

made -- I made a political contribution to Governor Allen. And I think EPA has accused the Allen administration of being soft on the environment. And, you know, as I say, all the reason I think it's political. I think, as I told you, the decision came from the top down, not from the bottom up, the way these normally, the staff takes problems and takes it up the ladder for prosecution. And rather than being pushed down from the top -- And I think it's my understanding that, that the staff at EPA will testify this is something they did not recommend, but it was pushed down from the top.

Q If, in fact, that's not the case, would that alter your opinion of this action?

A Probably not. Because I -- If I believe that EPA was not aware of the agreement that Smithfield Foods and the State of Virginia entered into some seven years ago, I think it may change my mind. But it's clear to me in discussions I've had with my attorneys that the EPA was fully aware and was kept fully informed of this entire matter. And, and why, why -- What other reason would there be -- If I

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was going to continue to discharge into the Pagan River for the next two, three, four or five years, and you want to abate that pollution, I can understand you're unhappy with the amount of phosphorus we're putting into the River. I can understand you saying, hey, look, bring it to a stop tomorrow. Then I've got to make a decision. So is it your opinion that any Q action --I think any time the federal government files suit against someone before they even have the courtesy to talk to the people that they are suing, it's outrageous. 0 I need to be --

- A It's outrageous.
- Q Sir, I need to finish my question.

Is it your opinion that any action

for wholly passed violations is inappropriate?

A It's inappropriate when the federal government -- I'm not sure of the question. I don't know whether you're talking about the phosphorus or whether you're talking about the violations that the State is suing me on. I'm not sure what you're referring to.

Q Is it your belief that it would be

improper for EPA to sue a company who had been in violation of the act but had since come into compliance?

MR. TROY: I'm going to object to this line of questioning as to, you know, I'd like to know where we're going, how this could lead to the discovery of relevant evidence. He's already testified at length about his beliefs regarding this litigation, why he feels it was improperly motivated. What are these hypotheticals going to lead to, Sarah?

MS. HIMMELHOCH: Counsel, he has testified that he would understand if this action were brought to abate future violations. And I'm entitled to probe what that understanding is.

A No. No. My understanding is the State of Virginia, any violations that we have that the State of Virginia can and will bring appropriate action. If the EPA doesn't think that the State of Virginia is fulfilling its obligations under environmental law, then they can take, they've got certain remedies. They can take over the enforcement and sue us directly, I guess.

1	What I have a problem withand
2	I've repeated it over and over againis if
3	you've got a problem with anything that we've done,
4	discuss it, first. Bring it to my attention. Tell me
5	what I'm doing wrong. Let me see if I can do better.
6	This Bill Clinton did something every week, and
7	says we've got a new era of government, that we're
8	going to work together for the common good. And
9	rather than taking a meat axe approach And
10	evidently, the regulatory agencies are not paying any
11	attention to the president of the United States.
12	But But as I said earlier, the
13	EPA can sue anybody for whatever they want to at any
14	time. I mean, the lawsuits are very easy to bring in
15	this country. So I mean
16	
17	NOTE: The above-referred to copy
18	of a paid advertisement was marked and filed
19	as Luter Deposition Exhibit No. 4.
20	
21	Q Would you please examine what's
22	been marked as Exhibit 4?
23	A I know what it is.
24	Q What is it?
25	A It's an ad that I ran in various

1	newspapers about six, seven weeks ago, I guess, now.
2	Q Which newspapers did it run in?
3	A I believe it was the Washington
4	Post, the Norfolk Virginia Pilot, the Roanoke paper
, 5	and a Richmond paper, I believe.
6	Q How much did the ad cost?
7	A Different amounts for different
8	newspapers.
9	Q How much did it cost in the
10	Washington Post?
11	A I don't know.
12	Q You state in this advertisement
13	under the heading:
14	What are the facts behind EPA's
15	lawsuit? That more than five thousand
16	alleged violations which are expressly
17	excused by two states issued administrative
18	consent orders.
19	A Uh huh. (Indicating in the
20	affirmative)
21	Q What is the basis of that
22	statement?
23	A To the phosphorus violations that,
24	that we've been talking about.
25	Q Is there a document that expressly

excuses you from compliance with the phosphorus 1 limitations? And when I say you, I mean Smithfield 2 3 Foods? There's an agreement that we 4 entered into with the State that excuses us from the 5 phosphorus limitations that EPA is very much aware of. 6 Did EPA sign that agreement? 7 Q Α I don't know whether they signed 8 9 it or not. Did you sign the agreement? 10 11 MR. TROY: Do you mean him, 12 personally, or Smithfield? MS. HIMMELHOCH: Yes, he. 13 I don't remember. 14 Α Did you review the agreement? 15 Q 16 I mean, my attorneys would. Α No. 17 But I sign my signature probably -- I don't know. I 18 probably average 20 times a day with various 19 documents. I have people review them, tell me it's 20 okay to sign them. If they tell me it's okay to sign them, I sign them. 21 22 Who wrote the advertisement that's Q been marked as Luter Exhibit 4? 23 Primarily myself and, and we use a 24

PR firm. And help from the law firms.

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1 0 What is your evidence that Terry Rettig acted alone? 2 That's what I believe. 3 Do you have any specific evidence 4 0 to that effect? 5 I have -- I don't have any 6 Α 7 specific evidence to the contrary. Do you have any specific evidence 8 0 that Terry Rettig acted alone? 9 10 I believe he acted alone. I don't 11 have any evidence that anyone else was involved other 12 than Terry Rettig. 13 Q What controls does the company have in place now to prevent violations like those 14 that occurred during Terry Rettig's work at Smithfield 15 Foods? 16 My response is that if someone 17 Α wants to steal from you, they can steal from you. 18 the controls in the world are not going to stop that. 19 If someone wants to falsify a 20 document or to lie, he can do that. You have to --21 It's impossible -- When you've got 18,000 employees, 22 it's impossible to, to put tight controls on 23 everybody. 24

MR. TROY: Sarah, I'm going to

is, what's her name, Carl?

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also apologize for the late objection, but 1 the question as to, that you posed regarding 2 Terry Rettig working alone, I'm going to 3 object to the form of that question, because 4 it mischaracterizes the exhibit, itself, 5 which indicates that Terry Rettig gave an 6 affidavit that he had acted on his own. 7 8 MS. HIMMELHOCH: Thank you for supplementing your witness' testimony. 9 No. No. 10 Α MR. TROY: It's 11 12 mischaracterization of your question, Sarah. I think I have the right to object as to the 13 14 form of your question. When I asked Carl Wood --15 Α No. Ι 16 said, Carl, is there a smoking gun here any place? 17 And, you know, at that time, he told me that Terry 18 Rettig had signed an affidavit saying that no one else 19 was involved. And my response was, thank God. 20 Let me ask you this. What 21 procedures were put in place to supervise the 22 activities of the person who replaced Terry Rettig? 23 Well, I have Carl Wood. Α below Carl Wood is Larry Lively. Below Larry Lively 24

1	Q Mr. Gill?
2	A I have Well, Mr. Gill replaced
3	Larry Lively recently. But then you have Diane
4	Q Carson?
5	A Diane Carson is below Mr. Gill
6	today. And then I think she's got any number of
7	people reporting to her. And it's like a chain of
, 8	command. If there's a broken link anywhere, then
9	problems occur. But I mean, you know
10	Q Was there any change in the
11	management structure relating to the Waste Water
12	Treatment Plant as a result of the violations that
13	were discovered while Mr. Rettig was employed by
14	Smithfield?
15	A Repeat that one more time.
16	Q Did you make any changes to the
17	management chain supervising the waste water treatment
18	plant in response to Mr. Rettig's violations?
19	A No. When I found
20	MR. TROY: Wait a minute. Terry
21	Rettig was terminated. I mean, what are you
22	talking about?
23	MS. HIMMELHOCH: I'm talking
24	about
25	A When we found out that Terry

Rettig had -- When we first became aware that the State suspected that Terry Rettig may be involved in improper conduct, we took a wait-and-see attitude. Obviously, we couldn't fire him at that point, because we didn't have any basis to fire him. And you get in trouble by firing someone today unless you've got cause to do the same.

When we found out that Mr. Rettig was involved in improper conduct, it's my understanding that we acted promptly and discharged Mr. Rettig at that time.

Q Did you make any changes as to how the Waste Water Treatment Plant was supervised, other than discharging Mr. Rettig?

here again, you'll have to ask other
people--Mr. Lively and Mr. Wood. It's my
understanding that when he was let go, that we
immediately hired a replacement. And that entire
episode was a major topic of discussion. And every
effort was being made to make sure that such an event
never could happen again.

But here again, I mean -- I mean, you can always have employees that, that cannot do their job, and that you're not aware of it until a

1 later date.

Q Did you ask Mr. Wood what checks had been placed on Mr. Rettig when you first found out about the allegations that Mr. Rettig falsified data?

A I told him -- Obviously, he said he was going to watch him very closely. We just -- We didn't -- You know, we were not aware of there being anything initially, other than unsubstantiated allegations.

My question went to the supervision of Mr. Rettig before the allegations arose. When Mr. Wood reported to you that there had been allegations that Mr. Rettig had falsified data. So this is either the second or the third meeting that you had with Mr. Wood regarding Mr. Rettig.

MR. TROY: Wait a minute. I'm going to object to the form of the question, too. It mischaracterizes, I believe, the prior testimony.

Q Did Mr. Wood, at any time, report to you allegations that Mr. Rettig had falsified data?

A Did he report to me?

Q Yes.

A Yes. He reported to me when he found, when he or his people found some documents that

implicated Mr. Rettig -- You know, I testified he 1 came to me and reported that incident to me. And I 2 assumed Mr. Rettig was discharged, you know, within 3 4 short order. Did you ask Mr. Wood when he 5 Q reported this to you --6 7 Α I talked to him -- No. Sir, I have to be able to finish 8 0 my question. 9 Did you ask Mr. Wood when he 10 reported these falsifications to you, what auditing or 11 checks had been put in place to check what Mr. Rettig 12 was reporting to DEQ? 13 MR. TROY: Objection to the form 14 15 of the question. It's an invalid foundation. There's no foundation that at 16 that time he was reporting anything to DEQ, 17 Sarah. You're mischaracterizing the entire 18 course of the discovery of this case. 19 20 At any time, did you ask Mr. Wood 0 what checks had been put in place to check on the 21 22 information reported by Mr. Rettig to DEQ? MR. TROY: Same objection. 23 And I'm not going to allow you to 24

mischaracterize the evidence.

Let me just -- For clarification 1 2 purpose, you can object that it's an 3 improper objection, if you want. But testimony has already been made that when 4 5 the first report regarding Terry Rettig came to light, there was no question at that time 6 about falsification of documents. 7 MS. HIMMELHOCH: And I'm not 8 9 implying that there was. MR. TROY: And you know from the 10 11 record that at that time, Terry Rettig was removed from his position as waste water 12 manager. So he was no longer reporting 13 14 anything to DEQ from that date forward. . MS. HIMMELHOCH: I'm not implying 15 16 that he is. I'm asking--MR. TROY: Your question implies 17 18 that he was. MS. HIMMELHOCH: No, it doesn't. 19 I asked Mr. Luter whether he ever inquired 20 of Mr. Wood what system was in place to 21 check what Mr. Rettig was reporting to DEQ 22 23 prior to --24 THE WITNESS: No. No.

MS. HIMMELHOCH: -- prior to the

allegation surfacing.

## BY MS. HIMMELHOCH:

Q Let me step back and lay a couple of questions down.

Mr. Rettig was submitting information to DEQ on behalf of Smithfield Foods until he was relieved of his responsibilities, is that correct?

A I assume so, yes.

Q Did you, at any time, ask Mr. Wood what checks were in place on the information that Mr. Rettig submitted to DEQ on behalf of Smithfield Foods?

A Once we became that Mr. Rettig was suspect, I'm not sure, but I'm sure I would have said something like, Carl, watch him closely, or make sure that Larry Lively watches him closely until we know, until we find out what the facts are.

Q Right. But I'm asking whether you tried to find out what the historical practice of supervision had been?

A No, I don't get involved -- I

can't -- I can't micromanage Carl. I've got -- I've

got ten people, probably, that have got Carl Wood's

responsibility. I've got the President of Packing, the President of Gwaltney, Carl Wood, the head hog buyer, the buyer that heads the, that does the commodity trading, and three or four other jobs. I do not try to micromanage their job.

Carl Wood had the responsibility to keep us in compliance. And that was his responsibility. And I did not get involved in how he fulfilled his responsibilities. That's not my job.

Q Even after these allegations arose?

A After these allegations, I said monitor closely, cooperate fully. He told me that he'd hired a replacement for Terry Rettig. He spoke highly. He thought that he's got all the confidence in the world in Larry Lively at that time.

I don't know Larry well, but he, he impresses me as a fine gentleman who would not ever do anything improper. I used to see Larry Lively almost every day in the hallway. And, and I -- To this day, I believe that Larry Lively has got one hundred percent integrity. Do I think he made a couple of mistakes? Absolutely.

Q What mistakes did me make?

A He made the mistakes -- The only

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one that I know that he made was a test he should be 1 running every hour; I think he ran it every two hours. 2 3 That's the only one that I know of. 4 Are you aware that Mr. Wood signed 5 the DMR's on occasion? 6 Α No. 7 Q Were you aware --8 Α I don't know who --I'm not aware who signs the DMR's, quite frankly. I mean, I assume 9 that -- I mean, what I know today, I assumed it was 10 Terry Rettig. But, I mean, I couldn't say for a fact 11 today whether Terry Rettig signs DMR's, or Larry 12 Lively, or Carl Wood. I don't know. 13 14 Q Let me ask you this. You've testified that the atmosphere at Smithfield Foods is 15 16 an open atmosphere. 17 Α That's correct. 18 How did Mr. Rettig get away with what he did in such an open company? 19 20 I think that -- As I said Α earlier, I think any time an employee wants to do 21 something dishonest, he can get away with it for a 22 period of time. I think, eventually, the truth always 23 24 comes to the surface, quite frankly.

But, you know, I think a teller in

a bank can steal for a while, can steal for years.

But eventually, that teller is going to get caught.

And I think the same thing applies to Mr. Rettig. I mean, I have to depend upon the integrity of many people that work for Smithfield Foods.

Once in a while, we, we have employees that let us down. But that's, you know -- You don't blame the president of the United States for everything that goes wrong in his administration, because the job -- He can't involve himself with everything that Webster Hubbel does, or what his wife does, or whatever. I mean, it's -- The job is too big. If I get bogged down in the, too much detail, I can't do my job.

Q Do you have an internal accounting department at Smithfield Foods?

A We have an accounting department at Smithfield Foods, yes.

Q Who prepares the tax returns for Smithfield Foods?

A We do, with the help of Arthur Anderson.

Q Who signs -- Who has the authority to sign checks of \$10,000.00 or more at Smithfield Foods?

1 Α I have no idea. Lots of people. 2 Is there a counter-signature in Q place for Smithfield Foods? 3 Α I think some instances, yes. But I don't think so in all instances, no. 5 I mean, if my hog buyers want to 6 7 steal from me, they can steal from me for years and 8 probably never get caught. If someone in the Purchasing 9 10 Department wants to steal from me for years, they can 11 probably get away with it for an extended period of time. 12 13 Q Are your accounting records audited on a regular basis? 14 15 Α We're a publicly held company, and we're audited, as all publicly held companies are 16 audited. I mean, I -- And we get a report from 17 18 Arthur Anderson every year telling us where they believe that the internal controls of the company are 19 20 adequate. And, and they have been. I mean, they come 21 up with suggestions from time to time on how we can 22 tighten the internal controls, and we usually follow their advice when they make such a recommendation. 23 24 Did you consider having an 25 investigation done of the Waste Water Treatment Plant

to determine whether additional internal controls can be placed on the reporting by the Waste Water Treatment Plant employees to DEQ after you discovered what had happened with Mr. Rettig?

A No. I asked the law firm -- I wanted to make sure that I got an unbiased opinion, or unbiased investigation, because I, you know -- I didn't know what the facts were. And, you know, I asked Mays & Valentine to, to look into it for me.

Q Did they do so?

A It's my understanding they did, yes.

Q Did they give you a written report.

A No. But I got a report back. I mean, I talked to Tony Troy and Jim Ryan. And, you know, asked do they have any reason to believe that anybody other than Terry Rettig was involved? They told me no.

I did the same thing on Shannon Williams, I believe is his name, when I heard about Shannon Williams. I asked the law firm to immediately investigate that.

Q That addresses the question of whether Mr. Rettig acted alone. My question was, did

1 you ask anyone to investigate the internal controls to 2 see if they should be improved so that future 3 incidents like that which happened with Mr. Rettig could not occur again?

Α If one wants to falsify a document, they will. All the internal controls in the world are not going to prohibit that from taking place.

In this instance, Mr. Rettig's 0 falsification was traceable to written records maintained by Smithfield Foods, is that correct?

> Α I don't know.

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Q Did you ask anyone to see whether there should be closer scrutiny of the DMR's before they are submitted to DEQ in order to prevent someone else from doing what Terry Rettig did?

It's my understanding that meetings were held after the Terry Rettig matter became public, and everyone was told that this was not only unacceptable behavior, it was criminal behavior. In all likelihood, people go to jail for such behavior. And, and exactly what, what that meeting or meetings encompassed, I don't know. But I know that, that I considered it very serious. I know Mr. Wood considered it very serious. I don't tell Mr. Wood

what to say to his people.

But it's my understanding that, that this whole episode was, was addressed properly with the person that took Mr. Rettig's job. And she was very aware of the disastrous consequences that would take place if she conducted herself as Mr. Rettig had conducted himself.

But you know, I mean, it's -What seems to be forgotten here was that Mr. Rettig
was convicted. But most of the charges he was
convicted for were something that were -- Most of the
charges he was convicted for were charges that did not
pertain to Smithfield Foods.

Now, if you -- Have you questioned the integrity of the town of Smithfield? Have you questioned the integrity of the town of Surry? No. You're focusing on Smithfield Foods, alone. Which, here, again, once again, makes my case, that you treat, that you treat private industry totally different than you treat, than you treat other governments.

Mr. Rettig -- The majority of Mr. Rettig's violations were violations with municipalities. Why aren't you going after them?

Q Mr. Luter, do you have any

+	evidence that Mr. Rettig destroyed an entire year's
2	worth of records for any other facility?
3	A I don't No. All I know is as
4	I've told you that Mr. Wood told me that there were
5	improper records That Mr. Rettig I'm tired
6	right now. Let me catch my breath.
7	MR. TROY: Why don't we take a
8	short break.
9	A No. Let's get it over with. I
LO	mean, gosh, I thought I'd be out of here two hours
L1	ago.
L2	MR. TROY: How much longer do you
L 3	have?
L4	MS. HIMMELHOCH: Not very much.
L <b>5</b>	A Rephrase your question; I'll try
L 6	to answer it.
L7	MS. HIMMELHOCH: (To the court
18	reporter) Would you read it again, please?
L 9	
0 0	NOTE: At this time, the previous
1	question was read by the court reporter.
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23	A I don't have any evidence that he
24	destroyed Smithfield's records. I don't have any
25	evidence I don't know anything that Mr. Rettig,

for a fact, has done. All I know is what's been told, 1 what's been related to me. I don't know for a fact 2 that he's destroyed anybody's records. 3 All I know is, you know, that he's 4 been convicted, and, for X number of violations. 5 6 some of those violations pertain to Smithfield Foods. But the majority of those violations pertain to other 7 people he was working for. 8 9 Q When you say the majority, what do you mean? 10 The majority means the majority, Α 11 12 Sarah. How are you counting the 13 Q 14 violations? 15 What's reported in the newspaper. He was -- He was convicted of X number of counts. 16 And the majority of those counts, was my 17 18 understanding, were --19 0 So based purely on the number of counts in the indictment? 20 That's my understanding, yeah. 21 Α Not the number of events giving 22 Q rise to any particular count? 23 I don't know the number of events 24 at Smithfield or the number of events -- I'm not 25

familiar with the details of this lawsuit. 1 You indicate in Luter Exhibit 4 2 0 that, in fact, there have been at least 74 reported 3 exceedences at the Smithfield plant, is that correct? 4 Uh huh. (Indicating in the A 5 affirmative) 6 What were those parameters that 7 Q were exceeded? 8 MR. TROY: Where are you 9 referencing? 10 MS. HIMMELHOCH: The second 11 paragraph in: An Open Letter From Joe 12 Luter. 13 I asked Mays & Valentine to give 14 me the number of violations that, that had taken place 15 at Gwaltney and Smithfield Packing Company since 19, 16 going back 15 years. And, and that -- I got the 17 number from, from Mays & Valentine. 18 Is it fair to say that you 19 Q delegated responsibility for the waste water treatment 20

plant to Mr. Wood and his staff, and that you did not consider it your job or necessary for you to supervise what Mr. Wood was doing with respect to the Waste Water Treatment Plant?

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MR. TROY: Object to the form of

1 the question.

(To the witness) Go ahead and answer it.

A Well, he is -- I expected him -I -- He's responsible; I'm ultimately responsible.

If, if he had marching orders from me, then I expected him to follow those marching orders. And it's my understanding then, it's my understanding now, that he conveyed those marching orders to Mr. Lively.

Mr. Lively conveyed them down to Mr. Rettig.

Mr. Rettig conveyed them down to people that worked under him.

Q It was absolutely clear in your mind that the employees of Smithfield Packing and Gwaltney, that you would accept no violations at the waste water treatment treatment?

A No. I said earlier that I realize that biological systems do have upsets. And there are violations from time to time that occur. It's my opinion that Jesus Christ cannot operate a biological system and keep it in one hundred percent compliance one hundred percent of the time.

MR. TROY: His Father could,

but --

THE WITNESS: Yeah. His Father

could, yeah. 1 MS. HIMMELHOCH: Why don't we take 2 five minutes. I think I'm done. 3 4 NOTE: At this time, recess is had 5 6 from 4:45 to 4:50 p.m.; whereupon the deposition continues, out of the presence of 7 Mr. Troy, viz: 8 9 THE WITNESS: I'd just like to 10 make one statement to make sure there's no 11 12 misunderstanding. 13 MS. HIMMELHOCH: We have to wait 14 until Tony comes back in the room. I'd be 15 happy to accommodate you --16 THE WITNESS: I understand. 17 That's fine. 18 19 NOTE: Mr. Troy returns to the 20 deposition at 4:54 p.m. 21 22 BY MS. HIMMELHOCH: (Continuing) 23 Q Mr. Luter, you indicated you wanted to make a statement on the record before we 24

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adjourn for the day.

A Yes. I just wanted to make sure that we are clear on one point.

I had testified earlier that with a biological system, that I know from time to time that there are violations that occur. And these violations, it's my belief that are unavoidable treatment in a biological system. There are upsets; there are human errors; there are dramatic changes in the environmental conditions—temperature, rainfall, and so on—that can throw a biological system out of balance.

And so that I do -- Because this was a point that was covered in the lawsuit in great depth in regard to the Chesapeake Bay Foundation lawsuit. But under no circumstances was there pressure from me to anyone in the organization to intentionally violate, don't have any violations, to intentionally have any violations. There are unavoidable violations that take place, because this is not a perfect world.

So I just wanted to make that clear that -- I suspect maybe the thrust of your question was to, was to catch me, if you will, to insinuate that I put pressure, we're not going to have violations. That was not the case. We're not going

to have intentional violations, and we're not going to be involved in anything that is illegal. So I just want to make that point perfectly clear.

Q If I understand you, what you're saying is you never said to anyone, I want you to falsify data?

A I've never said that. I've never insinuated that, and I've never put pressure upon people of a nature that would encourage them to, to falsify data.

Q To your knowledge.

A That's my opinion, that I have not put -- I have put pressure upon people to do their job.

But when Mr. Wood comes in and tells me that -- I think we had some heavy rainfall here a couple years ago, and the system went out of what can for a few days. It's nothing -- It's an Act of God, can't do anything about it.

And, you know, but when I find out mistakes are made that should not be made, I get pretty upset. But things that we can't do anything about, I try to be reasonable about it.

Q In the context of the clear policy of maintaining compliance?

A Clear policy of maintaining compliance. I've got -- It's just too much history out there, you know, to, to have any other policy. I mean, you've got to be out of your mind to have any other policy today.

Q Are you aware of any violations for which Smithfield Foods has been fined at any of the plants, other than the two at Smithfield?

A No. I mean, there were some problems at the Morrell plant before we bought Morrell, which we had absolutely nothing to do with. That was all years before we bought Morrell.

I think there had been surcharges where we have discharged into municipal systems that we have had to pay for, because someone didn't do their job, or something that was unavoidable, and the counts go up. So we get a bill from the City of Kenston, for instance, North Carolina that, you know, your effluent did not meet certain criteria, so there was a surcharge. I don't know whether you call that a violation or not. I'm aware of that.

Q Are there any other instances --

A But I think the whole environmental movement is to set these parameters extremely high to try to improve the environment. But

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1 if you exceed those parameters by the slightest 2 amount, then there are severe consequences that 3 result. 4 And that's why we fought so 5 vigorously parameters that were, which the State was trying to impose upon us that we felt would keep us in 6 7 constant trouble. 8 . And you're referring to the 9 phosphorus? 10 I -- Phosphorus -- I think there 11 was some concern about nitrogen, too. Or it would be 12 any parameter that we would be worried about our 13 inability to meet it a hundred percent of the time. 14 Why didn't Smithfield Foods 15 install any of the chemical pretreatment that it is 16 using now at Smithfield Packing before 1995? 17 I'm not aware of that. Α 18 Well, Smithfield Food--Mr. Wood, 19 among others--has testified that chemical pretreatment 20 was one of the things that was put into the Smithfield 21 Packing plant in order to hook up to HRSD. 22 wondering why that wasn't installed before 1995. 23 I don't know. You'll have to ask Α 24 him. I don't know.

Did you have any studies done on

1 whether or not the Smithfield plants could meet the 2 nitrogen level? As I testified earlier, we had 3 4 Wells Engineering and another company in to look at --It's my understanding--it may not be the case. 5 my understanding that, you know, they looked at 6 everything that was asked of us by the State and gave 7 a report back, and --8 Including nitrogen? 9 Q As I say, I'm not sure. 10 Α I'm not 11 sure. As I testified, I didn't read the report. mean, you know, you know, I depended upon other people 12 13 to read the report and report back to me what we 14 needed to do to satisfy the State. And that's when I qot involved. 15 16 0 Have you ever met Mr. McCabe? 17 Α No. 18 Q Have you ever had any 19 conversations with Mr. McCabe?

A No.

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Q Have you ever exchanged letters with Mr. McCabe?

A I don't think so, no.

Q Are you aware of anyone on your staff who has had conversations, met with, or

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exchanged letters with Mr. McCabe? No. I mean, I -- I saw an Α interview that he had with Becky Dunlap. But you never met him? No. I've never met him, no. Α MS. HIMMELHOCH: I have no further questions at this time. And further this deponent saith not. DEPOSITION CONCLUDED AT 5:03 P.M. 

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1	COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
2	City/County of, to wit:
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6	I, Joseph W. Luter, III, do hereby certify
7	that I have read the foregoing pages of typewritten
8	matter numbered 1 through 171, and that the same
9	contains a true and correct transcription of the
10	deposition given by me on the 19th day of May, 1997,
11	Norfolk, Virginia, to the best of my knowledge and
12	belief.
13	
14	
15	Date Jospeh W. Luter, III
16	bacc sospen w. Eacer, 111
17	Subscribed and sworn to before me this
18	day of, 1997.
19	•
20	My commission expires
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23	
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## COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, to-wit:

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I, Connie Alys Crane Pryor, a Registered Court Reporter and a Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Virginia at Large, of qualification in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, Virginia, and whose commission expires on the 31st day of August, 1998, do certify that pursuant to Notice, the within deponent, Joseph W. Luter, III, appeared before me at Norfolk, Virignia, as hereinbefore set forth, and after being duly sworn by me to "testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God," of his knowledge touching and concerning the matter in controversy in this action at law, was thereupon examined upon his oath by counsel, and his examination reported in shorthand and reduced to typescript by me; and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony adduced, and other matters set forth therein and relating thereto. I further certify that I am not related to, nor associated with any counsel or party to this proceeding, nor otherwise interested in the event thereof; and that there were 4 exhibits introduced during the deposition.

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Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at
 1
     Richmond, Virginia, this 21st day of June, 1997.
 2
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 4
                                     /s/ CONNIE ALYS CRANE PRYOR
                     Connie Alys Crane Pryor
 5
                     Notary Public, State of Virginia at Large
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CRANE-SNEAD & ASSOCIATES
Court Reporters
4914 Fitzhugh Avenue - Suite 203
Richmond, Virginia 23230

June 21, 1997

MAYS & VALENTINE 1111 E. Main Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

RE: United State of America vs Smithfield Foods, Inc., et al

Dear Mr. Troy:

Please find attached hereto the original signature page of Joseph W. Luter, III.

Please have Mr. Luter read his deposition; if there are corrections to be made, you will find an errata sheet attached to his signature page. Have him sign the original signature page before a Notary Public and then return to me so that I may forward the original in a sealed envelope to Ms. Himmelhoch for filing if deemed necessary.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation. Mr. Luter has twenty-one days within which to read and sign his deposition; otherwise it will be filed unsigned.

Very truly yours,

Connie A. Crane Pryor

cc: Ms. Sarah Himmelhoch