

INTERVIEW OF  
JUDI COOK  
January 27, 2014

1           MR. STARR: This interview is being conducted by  
2 the Natural Resources District oral history interview  
3 project. The interviewer is Gayle Starr. The interview is  
4 being conducted with Judi Cook at her home in Lincoln,  
5 Nebraska. Judi was a member of the Lower Platte South NRD  
6 Board for several terms.

7           So, with that, Judy, how about a little of your  
8 personal history?

9           MS. COOK: Okay. I was born on a Nebraska farm,  
10 in -- right along the Colfax County/Dodge County line, and  
11 went to a rural school, went to Schuyler to high school, and  
12 then went to Midland College for teacher education training.  
13 I went two years and then taught in a rural two-room school  
14 at a little place called Webster, Nebraska, and then, during  
15 that time period, continued working on my final two years to  
16 get my bachelor's degree in elementary education.

17           So, I grew up with a lot of interest and  
18 participation in farming. Right around the transition era  
19 when my father, who had been so proud of his straight rows  
20 going up and down the hill, was learning that that was not a  
21 good idea. We -- one of the things that we did was to have  
22 two farm ponds put in. We were in kind of a rolling hill  
23 area where we often joked that there was a cork in the sky  
24 because it didn't rain very often and, yet, we'd travel a  
25 few miles farther down and see the people in the Maple Creek

1 area who seemed to get more rain and have all that wonderful  
2 black top soil that would wash down there with erosion.

3 I had a lot of interest in science. Took a lot of  
4 science courses in college. Then, after teaching two years  
5 in the two-room school, moved to Lincoln and began teaching  
6 primary grades here in Lincoln, and was recommended to be a  
7 teacher at the laboratory school, Clare McPhee School, doing  
8 demonstration teaching. And one of the programs I worked  
9 with was something called Triple AS Science. It was a  
10 hands-on kind of science teaching with lots of participation  
11 by children in doing things, an experiential program. I  
12 also took some classes in environmental education that  
13 impressed me, affected me. I really found that to be an  
14 area I wanted to focus on in education.

15 After teaching in Lincoln for several years, we  
16 moved to -- I was married at that time and we moved to  
17 Vermillion, South Dakota, where my husband was going to work  
18 on his Ph.D. program with a scientific expedition to  
19 Antarctica, and I was teaching fourth graders in Vermillion  
20 and then, also, moved to a position as a media specialist  
21 for K-12 in Vermillion schools, where I was on the cutting  
22 edge of what seems so antiquated now, using videotape to  
23 video activities, using overhead projectors. I had kind of  
24 a desire to show that women could do things that were often  
25 reserved for men to do. Something in my heritage of having

1 two older brothers, I think, inspired me to say, "I can do  
2 it, too." So, I got my master's in elementary education and  
3 administration from the University of South Dakota and then  
4 we moved to the Gary, Indiana area, where my husband was  
5 teaching at IU Northwest in Gary, Indiana, and I became  
6 involved (indiscernible) not working. I had been teaching  
7 and working full-time prior to that. I took a year off and  
8 became active in the League of Women Voters, where there was  
9 a lot of attention to the fire on the Cuyahoga River, the  
10 pollution in the Gary, Indiana area. I became a member of  
11 the Save the Dunes Foundation and learned so much about the  
12 value of the dune grasses for saving soil and sort of tied  
13 that into the value of the native grasses in Nebraska as I  
14 spent time there. I did some teaching and became a media  
15 specialist there, but resigned prior to the birth of my  
16 daughter. It was about the time of the creation of the EPA  
17 and the Clean Water Act. Very active in any environmental  
18 interests group going on in that area during that time and  
19 it was a great learning for me to see similar but very  
20 different environmental issues in the highly industrialized  
21 urban area.

22 We then moved back to Nebraska to be near family  
23 after the death of my mother-in-law, and I discovered  
24 something new that had happened while I was gone called the  
25 Natural Resources Districts. I liked the idea of urban and

1 rural working together. It was something that I was so  
2 aware of, I think, in the larger cities that there seemed to  
3 be a lack of connection between what was needed for rural  
4 areas and what was perceived needed in urban areas, and yet  
5 it was all the same water. We were talking about the same  
6 streams and rivers, the same beaches along Lake Michigan.  
7 So, I was impressed with it and connected with the League of  
8 Women Voters here in Lincoln. Had some wonderful mentors  
9 with Helen Boosalis, Elaine Hammer, Sue Bailey, people who  
10 lifted up the idea that women could participate in  
11 government and learn the terminology and be effective in  
12 that role.

13 One of the things that I did for League, drawing  
14 on my educational experiences, we had a grant after the  
15 Clean Water Act had been signed into law, a grant for the  
16 League of Women Voters to do an education process to explain  
17 what the Clean Water Act was about, and it fit right into my  
18 area because of seeing the not-so-clean water along Lake  
19 Michigan, and the media specialist, so I worked with a  
20 little newsletter and put together a slide show about what  
21 the Clean Water Act was about and the value of it, and found  
22 myself presenting it to community groups in Lincoln, finding  
23 that teaching, even though I had taught college-level  
24 students, teaching was a different experience than going in  
25 front of a group that you didn't know at all and making a

1 presentation, but did several of those. And I think it's  
2 because of that that a friend of mine came to me and said  
3 that someone had told her that the NRD representative for  
4 our area of Lincoln, the incumbent, had not filed and  
5 someone had suggested to her that she might want to run  
6 because she was very involved in the recycling program,  
7 which I was also a member of, Citizens for Environmental  
8 Improvement, and I thought about it a little bit and  
9 thought, "Hmm, this is something that I can do as a  
10 stay-at-home mom that would continue to work on  
11 environmental education, environmental awareness," and so I  
12 took my children with me one day up the elevator in the  
13 Terminal Building and turned in some signatures from  
14 neighbors and said that I would like to run for the NRD, and  
15 thinking, "Well, gee, I don't have an opponent. This is  
16 going to be interesting. I think maybe this will happen."  
17 Well, it wasn't too much later that the incumbent filed and  
18 I sort of dismissed the whole idea and thought, "Well, I've  
19 got plenty to do. I've still got the things to do with the  
20 League and with my volunteering in the schools, et cetera."  
21 But I still remember the newspaper article headline where it  
22 said, "Housewife defeats incumbent for the Lower Platte  
23 South NRD Board" and thought, "Oh, this is it." A fun  
24 little highlight -- and the only -- we did not run for  
25 office in those days, in the early days. This was in the

1 1976 election. Was the -- there was a gathering in Antelope  
2 Park, where people running for office were to come and be  
3 there if anyone wanted to talk to them about what they were  
4 running for. And, as I recall, it was on a Sunday and I was  
5 teaching Sunday school, but hurried home and used a couple  
6 of pieces of poster board and my daughter drew a sandwich  
7 board that said, "Vote for Mom," and I had to do the one for  
8 my three-year-old son because he couldn't write yet, but he  
9 drew some pictures on it and I put it over -- so he was  
10 holding it on his chest and tied with a cord. Went to the  
11 park and the -- there was a photographer there who took a  
12 picture of my son that I think he still has somewhere with  
13 his little Vote for Mom sign, which he regretted sometimes  
14 later when Mom was going off to NRD meetings and -- but  
15 other times, really appreciated. It was -- the first few  
16 years when I was at home with the children and doing other  
17 volunteer work, I had a schedule where I could go on the  
18 inspection tours. I could learn a lot about the NRD.  
19 People were very helpful. I remember Dave Landis gave me  
20 access to minutes of meetings so that I could read them and  
21 learn about it. Val Bohaty invited me in -- and since I was  
22 very familiar with soil conservation service as a farmer's  
23 daughter, was helpful. But a person who was really helpful  
24 to me was Marie Arnot. She was an excellent mentor for me  
25 as a woman who taught classes in community planning and

1 chose her words very well at board meetings to present  
2 ideas. It -- at times it was a challenge for me as a woman  
3 to feel that I would be heard and that -- it took time to  
4 convince people that I had read all the materials, that I  
5 understood it, that I understood the things related to the  
6 agricultural community but also an urban community, and I  
7 think I was labeled pretty early on as the one who really  
8 pushed for environmental education. That was one of the  
9 charges of the NRD that I was really excited about.

10 Let's see. Hal Schroeder was the manager. Harold  
11 Sieck was the president. As kind of a typical thing, it  
12 wasn't too long after I was on the board that I was -- it  
13 was suggested that I be secretary and I found that a  
14 challenge to keep notes and still participate. Oh, I also  
15 remember getting to know Paul Amen well, Bruce Kennedy, Art  
16 Knox. There were -- and there were farmers who were very  
17 warm and receptive once they understood that I had a rural  
18 heritage. And when we would -- that was what was especially  
19 good when we would go out to sites, like to see pipe tile  
20 outlets or to look at the -- something related to a  
21 watershed, where there were -- there was a recognition of  
22 common experiences and that was helpful. I remember Ed  
23 Janicke as someone who was just a great person to get to  
24 know. He -- one thing that will stand out in my mind is my  
25 little son, who wasn't in school yet, came along on a tour

1 and Ed Janicke made him a willow whistle, and in turn I can  
2 remember one time putting a flower in -- a wildflower in Ed  
3 Janicke's pipe to convince him that he should quit smoking.  
4 So it wasn't always all -- just the environment, but there  
5 were relationships and appreciation for people's fields and  
6 backgrounds that made being on the NRD board a very  
7 important part of my life. I took it very seriously. Even  
8 worked with something at Rousseau school, where we had an  
9 opportunity to encourage an outdoor classroom and to do some  
10 tree planting and, there again, formed some great  
11 relationships with other parents at the school as we used  
12 PTA funds to plant trees on a totally sterile, barren  
13 playground. Actually had some shade for the children and an  
14 opportunity to notice different things growing. At my  
15 mother's death, we planted a memorial cottonwood, the state  
16 tree, at the playground. And so Heather and Adam saw some  
17 of the benefits of my interest in the Natural Resources  
18 District reaching out in the community. They heard a lot of  
19 terminology about erosion, flood control.

20 Flood control was probably the area that I  
21 understood the least because our Nebraska farm -- we never  
22 had enough water. I hadn't ever experienced flooding, but  
23 it didn't take long to learn about that as we reviewed the  
24 history in the Lincoln area. Let's see --

25 MR. STARR: Let me stop you there. Let's talk

1 about -- I don't know if you were the first, but you were  
2 one of the first women on an NRD in Nebraska. I don't know  
3 if you were the first, but you were one of the first.

4 MS. COOK: Marie Arnot was there, yeah.

5 MR. STARR: When you started? Okay.

6 MS. COOK: Yeah.

7 MR. STARR: And there were maybe one or two  
8 elsewhere in the state, I don't remember for sure. I know  
9 there was one out in the Tri-Basin. But, anyway, how was  
10 that -- how did that work for you, the -- joining the boys'  
11 club, so to speak?

12 MS. COOK: You know, I'd had some practice with  
13 that earlier with proving that women could run projectors  
14 and I was sort of -- and the audio visual field was  
15 primarily male-dominated before. But I -- it was  
16 interesting and there were certain personalities  
17 where -- and certain leadership situations where, if I  
18 really wanted an idea to fly, it was prudent to discuss it  
19 with one of the male members beforehand. And if he  
20 presented it as a motion --

21 MR. STARR: All the better.

22 MS. COOK: -- all the better. And then on  
23 the -- I was representative to the Nebraska Association of  
24 Resource Districts, the NARD, and the same thing would exist  
25 there. The -- it was -- but what it really boils down to is

1       some personalities are more open to listening to others,  
2       whether you're male or female, and it was interesting  
3       too -- and I guess part of it was, perhaps it was a little  
4       bit safer in that I was sort of carrying the flag of  
5       education. And since women were in a teacher role, it was  
6       something that worked, more with some people than others,  
7       but I felt that I could communicate -- women vote and women  
8       are concerned -- you know, you can't stereotype it because  
9       not all, but in general women are concerned about the  
10      environment and what kind of world they're leaving behind  
11      for their children, and so it worked.

12               MR. STARR: On the NRD board, was you the only  
13      woman on the board at the time you got on there or were  
14      there others on the board? I know there have been since,  
15      but --

16               MS. COOK: Right. There was a time period that I  
17      was the only one, but that was a short time. I certainly  
18      reached out to others who were there. There were times, for  
19      instance, in visits to Washington, D.C., or whatever -- or  
20      meeting -- going to a seminar in another state that I would  
21      look around and see -- especially when it was, like, soil  
22      conservation districts, there were so few women from other  
23      states involved and --

24               MR. STARR: Basically none.

25               MS. COOK: -- and I think it just made me feel all

1 the more strongly that I needed to be well-informed. I  
2 needed to try to be articulate and then -- and work toward  
3 it because the investment of women in caring for the  
4 environment is an important thing.

5 MR. STARR: When you first got on the NRD board,  
6 were there -- what were the surprises? Anything, "Golly, I  
7 didn't know the NRD did this. I didn't understand this."  
8 What were the surprises for you?

9 MS. COOK: I think I was surprised about the air  
10 pollution, that was an area that my husband was working  
11 with. That was so much on my mind because of being in the  
12 Gary, Indiana area, you know, where we couldn't see the  
13 stars at night. I expected the erosion. I was glad to see  
14 solid waste on there after working with -- volunteering with  
15 CEI. I was really pleased to see the effort to show that  
16 we're all in this together and wanted very much to work with  
17 education on that. I remember going with -- going to Norris  
18 School -- going to various schools in the NRD and presenting  
19 ideas. I could -- when I was -- at first, I began teaching  
20 at a preschool so I had some time off so I could do that, so  
21 I could go during a school day to meet with people in the  
22 school and talk to them about it. I was just so glad to see  
23 that was a component and I knew that the majority of the  
24 members came in with a focus on soil conservation and flood  
25 control.

1                   MR. STARR: What were the -- how many terms did  
2 you serve on the NRD?

3                   MS. COOK: I was elected in 1976 and served  
4 through 2000.

5                   MR. STARR: Quite a while.

6                   MS. COOK: Sometimes I had opposition and  
7 sometimes I did not.

8                   MR. STARR: So, when you started on the NRD, Hal  
9 Schroeder was the manager --

10                  MS. COOK: Right.

11                  MR. STARR: -- and then he retired --

12                  MS. COOK: And Glen.

13                  MR. STARR: -- and then you had to hire a  
14 replacement and you hired Glen. Were you involved in that  
15 process of hiring?

16                  MS. COOK: Right, I was. I also remembering the  
17 hiring of Paul Zillig, where Hal said something about,  
18 "These are people who will be able to do my job some day,"  
19 and I grew to really appreciate the -- there was sort of  
20 that difference from Hal being more acquainted with the old  
21 ways of doing things and then seeing, with a more recent  
22 education and the reading of the entire -- all of the things  
23 the NRD were to do that Glen had done, that the types of  
24 things -- the types of organizations that we -- and agencies  
25 that we partnered with grew. And I had a lot of respect for

1 the planning for -- well, I was -- I remember some very  
2 important meetings in terms of the Antelope Valley project  
3 and the whole system of saying -- understanding that, if  
4 somebody just focused on transportation and didn't think  
5 about water drainage, and somebody else, then, didn't even  
6 think about what happened to the people there, it was -- the  
7 holistic approach is something that I felt so strongly about  
8 and I have a lot of pride in the NRD in doing that and  
9 really becoming an essential part of things going on in the  
10 city. Work out at Pioneer Park Nature Center, helping  
11 children be able to go out there who couldn't afford it  
12 otherwise. Working with the schools with outdoor  
13 classrooms. And the trails. I think that's an area that  
14 was extremely important to me. I realize the advantage I  
15 had growing up on a farm, seeing seasonal changes, being  
16 able to get out in all kinds of weather. And perhaps part  
17 of it was affected by all of the concrete in the urban areas  
18 where I was, but I really wanted to have trails. And I  
19 think the establishment of the MoPac Trail was something  
20 that I put a lot of energy in.

21 MR. STARR: What about the urban/rural -- and this  
22 district probably has as much of a urban influence as about  
23 any district in terms of the population distribution and  
24 number of rural directors. How did you see that playing  
25 out, that urban/rural interaction?

1 MS. COOK: I think, there again, there were some  
2 good things that happened. There were some where I found  
3 myself biting my tongue when people were very critical of  
4 Wilderness Park as something wasted when I had grown to  
5 admire what I thought was an ingenious flood control thing  
6 and realizing, you know, that, in the past, we'd erred in  
7 making the straight line drainage of Salt Creek. It's like  
8 learn from -- just like my father had to learn that going in  
9 straight lines up the hills wasn't a good idea. There were  
10 times when I wanted to say more than what I said about  
11 things, but I tried to find effective times to do that. I  
12 think a wise thing was having facilitators for planning,  
13 where we would go through and -- when we would do our  
14 planning and we would do the paired waiting. That was a  
15 good time to talk about some of the pluses of some of the  
16 things that I believed in. And I was always there to  
17 support conservation measures and whenever I could point out  
18 my farm heritage, I did. It -- there were -- but I also  
19 felt, for the main part, that people were -- as they got to  
20 know people as people and understood why we -- why someone  
21 whose family had been involved in a flood would feel so  
22 strongly about flood control, and why someone who proposed  
23 having something done that would take his land -- probably  
24 the hardest rural/urban one was talking about trails because  
25 the sense that they wanted -- they didn't want that going

1 across their land.

2 MR. STARR: During your years on the board,  
3 what -- outside of the urban/rural, what were the  
4 controversies that the board faced and the close votes you  
5 had? Were there any? Was everything pretty much unanimous  
6 or near unanimous?

7 MS. COOK: Close votes on -- sometimes on trails.  
8 Probably the one that affected my duration as a director was  
9 the one on 7G, where the idea of creating a recreation area  
10 was supported by some, but not by others. And there was a  
11 very active process to work at defeating people who  
12 supported that project and supported trails in general.  
13 That's as far as -- sometimes there would be discussions  
14 about funding things. I remember someone joked once that we  
15 always had a lot more animated discussion by directors when  
16 we were talking about purchasing a new van or vehicle  
17 because everybody felt that we knew a lot about that. But,  
18 perhaps -- let's see, I'm trying to think of sometimes when  
19 we may have disagreed about the planning process and  
20 including something in the budget. Budgets are always where  
21 the chips are counted.

22 MR. STARR: During your tenure on the board, there  
23 was a transition of how we subdivided into sub - districts  
24 and so forth, and that became a real challenge. And I think  
25 it was probably as big a challenge in this district as any

1 in the state to go from, "We don't worry about how many  
2 people live in the sub - district" to a " one-to-one  
3 process."

4 MS. COOK: I have kind of an interesting legacy on  
5 that. When I was elected the first time to the NRD Board, I  
6 was a member of the League of Women Voters, which was  
7 currently suing the District for the way lines had been  
8 drawn and that probably didn't help my acceptance on the  
9 board for a while either. But, then, my exit from the board  
10 occurred after I spearheaded a one-person/one-vote kind of  
11 thing where, instead of electing at-large, we were elected  
12 by the sub - district we represented and that was the year  
13 that I lost the election, whether it was related to that or  
14 not, but you work with what your values are and I did  
15 believe that the number of population represented was  
16 important. Partly because I had been on the board as long,  
17 I hadn't gone in with the campaigning as part of what you  
18 did. It just wasn't part of the early years. And now it's  
19 known that you do campaign and then you represent your  
20 district so you talk to your constituents. That was a  
21 change that came and I think it's an important one, I just  
22 didn't do it. But, as it turned out, I have wonderful  
23 memories of the time on the board and felt like some of the  
24 things that I believed strongly in were carried out. I met  
25 some great people, others who worked with us, engineers and

1 other people whose dedication I grew to appreciate. I'm  
2 going back to being one of the only women on -- it worked in  
3 my favor at one point because I think, as a token woman, I  
4 was appointed to a committee that worked with LB450,  
5 Bereuter's bill, and that was a real learning experience for  
6 me. I had already learned to watch legislation closely,  
7 that's one of the things that I had done as a volunteer in  
8 League of Women Voters. We would go to hearings and sit and  
9 listen and monitor, but then to actually work with a bill in  
10 its implementation was a piece I hadn't worked on before so  
11 I liked that.

12 MR. STARR: What do you consider the significant  
13 accomplishments during your tenure, not necessarily the ones  
14 that you liked, but the significant accomplishments of the  
15 board?

16 MS. COOK: Of the board? Really showing that the  
17 culture of the NRD was urban and rural was a -- that we  
18 worked together. That, to me, was -- and it was exciting  
19 because you could be creative. The NRDs were new so you  
20 didn't have to feel, "Oh, we can't do it that way." I loved  
21 that sense of creativity and I think we had staff and people  
22 who -- I think the Antelope Valley Project, the trails,  
23 those -- but just changing the culture so that natural  
24 resource districts reached -- were really important to  
25 everybody in the community no matter what your gender, what

1        your profession, what your age group. I think -- and, oh,  
2        did I ever try to talk to people when I went to other states  
3        about what a good idea NRDs were, but you'd see somebody  
4        worried that some turf might be lost or something -- well,  
5        and the other thing that was so great with the NRD was that  
6        we could plan our budget and plan things. When I went to  
7        others and talk to people from other states, especially if I  
8        was visiting with one of those rare women who would be out  
9        there at a national meeting, they had to rely on the County  
10       Board and they never knew. And this was kind of like my  
11       transition from never knowing what we'd get on the farm for  
12       an income to becoming a teacher where I knew what I'd get  
13       every month. It's a good feeling to know that you've got a  
14       budget that you can work with that you can make some  
15       Long - range plans and you can do what is the best in the  
16       long run because you've got everybody's input and taxation  
17       coming into it.

18                MR. STARR: Looking from the other side, what  
19       things did the NRD do or decide during your tenure that you  
20       think was a mistake?

21                MS. COOK: I think it's probably what hits  
22       everyone who's elected and there's that thought of, "If we  
23       do this, we won't be elected and it might not happen,"  
24       or -- I think that, especially when it came to a reluctance  
25       to do water quantity and quality control things, it -- this

1 was -- it was great to plan and "Look what we thought was  
2 best," but sometimes it required a courage to go into a  
3 place we hadn't gone before to do that. And I just know, in  
4 drawing up our water plans and some other things, there were  
5 some realities that maybe we took up more slowly. But, for  
6 the main part, I obviously am very proud of natural  
7 resources districts.

8 MR. STARR: Since -- and really since you were on  
9 the board, the NRDs have moved more to doing regulatory and  
10 management type things as opposed to building things. Do  
11 you see that as good, bad, or indifferent?

12 MS. COOK: I think that's part of what NRDs were  
13 created to do. That's part of our mission. It's more  
14 difficult and it takes a lot of education to bring people  
15 with you. And so I think it's -- someone needs to do the  
16 tough things. And we do have -- although we are so fond of  
17 our aquifer and some of our water supplies, we do have  
18 limited supplies and we do have contamination and waste on a  
19 global scale. We were -- for the main part, people  
20 originally, when I was elected, were ones who wanted to do  
21 things to save things on a small scale right where you were  
22 or in the area that you were and make them better, and it  
23 was harder to think across the state, across the -- you  
24 know, globally, to do -- a lot of our personalities were not  
25 comfortable with regulation, but I believe in it as a voter.

1 And I remember when EPA was first created, the statement of,  
2 "How can anybody in Washington know what we really need in  
3 Nebraska?" And I guess I feel like Nebraskans need to let  
4 them know -- we need to say, "This is unique. This is  
5 different." It was interesting, also, in this state, to be  
6 at the point of the Platte River where we are versus up in  
7 the upper reaches of it because, you know, we want quality  
8 water down here. And so I -- and, yet, I needed to  
9 understand, just like my dad getting angry with all of the  
10 weed seeds flowing in from the neighbors, that it was good  
11 that there were some rules other than just my dad saying,  
12 "I'm getting tired of all your bind weed," to --

13 MR. STARR: Sediment and Erosion Control Act.

14 MS. COOK: Right. So they -- it's interesting how  
15 parts of your life connects with others and experiences just  
16 take on a different meaning.

17 MR. STARR: One of the -- talking about the  
18 regulatory things, and I'm sure you've read the papers and  
19 probably know more about this than I do, but the NRD has  
20 just recently put in controls up in Brainard, Valparaiso, in  
21 terms of groundwater pumping and new groundwater wells and  
22 so forth, as has the Lower Platte North NRD on their side of  
23 that area. Those have to be tough decisions for NRD board  
24 members. Did you face those types of things in your tenure?

25 MS. COOK: I'm thinking that some of our projects

1 affected landowners who were on our board, which leads to  
2 another thing, is, that whole, sometimes cloudy, area of  
3 conflict of interest of it. But the rules related to  
4 domestic water and private wells -- when cities or small  
5 towns are experiencing lowering of the water -- my brother  
6 convinced me to help him -- he did a process where -- on the  
7 farm that he had many years ago, the bricks  
8 would -- something that was used to measure how much water  
9 he was getting when he -- we couldn't really irrigate on our  
10 farm at first, it was so hilly, but he role-modeled for me,  
11 "I want to be responsible for what I'm doing. I'm going to  
12 measure this." And I think that's where some things have to  
13 go, you know, if we -- I feel the same way when I go by a  
14 lawn in Lincoln and the wind is blowing away the water from  
15 a sprinkler system. Waste is something that we address at  
16 every level and at all scales, but we also need to grow  
17 food, so it's a constant balance and requires a lot of  
18 communication.

19 MR. STARR: Not everything is clear black and  
20 white.

21 MS. COOK: No. It's incredulous that I was  
22 actually supportive of 7G when I was opposed to some of the  
23 other structures that had been proposed that I did not think  
24 were justified.

25 MR. STARR: Well, Judy, I've about run out of my

1           questions for you. Do you have anything else you'd like to  
2           add?

3                       MS. COOK: No.

4                       MR. STARR: Very good.

5                       MS. COOK: I just -- thanks for doing it. It's  
6           caused me to remember some good times.

7                       MR. STARR: Well, thank you very much. I  
8           appreciate your willingness to help us out.

9                       MS. COOK: Okay.

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