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ANALYSIS OF HAULING CHARGES AND PRODUCER MILK BY LOCATION AND SIZE-RANGE OF PRODUCTION

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND WESTERN FEDERAL ORDERS

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Abstract

Hauling charges and milk production were examined for over 1,600 producers in May 2000. The milk represented in this study was producer milk (Grade A) pooled on the Pacific Northwest or Western Order. In May 2000, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders was not pooled due to price relationships. The eligible milk not pooled is restricted information but is incorporated in some parts of this study where its use does not result in disclosure of restricted information. Hauling charges, stop charges, and milk production were obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers to the Market Administrator's office. The terms "milk production" and "producer milk" in this study are synonymous. Hauling charges in this paper are given on a hundredweight basis. The reference to a particular year refers to May of that year. Some comparisons to previous years are reported, but due to changes in Federal order boundaries and order provisions beginning January 2000, these comparisons may be biased.

Major findings of this study include:

1. In May 2000, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 43.31 and 35.89 cents per hundredweight, respectfully.

2. By state, Idaho had the lowest weighted average hauling charge, followed by Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and California.

3. In general, hauling charges in the Northwest appear to be determined by the density of farms in a region; the size of dairy farms; and their proximity to metropolitan areas or areas of intense milk processing. In addition, hauling charges were generally lower for the large-volume producers, especially in the Western Order milk shed.

4. Based on producer milk pooled on the respective orders, the average monthly deliveries per producer for the Pacific Northwest Order were 581.3 thousand pounds and for the Western Order were 504.6 thousand pounds.

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ANALYSIS OF HAULING CHARGES AND PRODUCER MILK BY LOCATION AND SIZE-RANGE OF PRODUCTION

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND WESTERN FEDERAL ORDERS

MAY 2000

Chris Werner [1/]

I. INTRODUCTION

This study analyzes hauling charges and producer milk by location and size-range of production for the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders. The two orders combined had 1,619 producers and 882 million pounds of producer milk (Grade A) in May 2000. In May 2000, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders was not pooled due to price relationships. The eligible milk not pooled represents fewer than three handlers and is, therefore, restricted information. The eligible milk not pooled was incorporated in this study in a manner which does not reveal the total pounds of eligible milk not pooled. Including eligible milk not pooled, a total of 1,809 producers had hauling charges associated with their milk. The terms "milk production" and "producer milk" in this study are synonymous. Some comparisons to previous years are reported, but due to changes in Federal order boundaries and order provisions beginning January 2000, these comparisons may be biased.

Hauling charges were calculated on a per hundredweight basis using producer payrolls submitted by handlers to the Market Administrator's Office in Seattle, Washington. Several handlers assess a stop charge with, or in lieu of, a hauling charge. Stop charges were converted to a per hundredweight basis and added onto, if any, the normal per hundredweight charge. Producers that hauled their own milk to market, typically large-volume producers, were not included in the analysis of hauling charges but were included in the analysis of producer size. Eligible milk not pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders was added to the pounds of milk pooled to generate weighted average hauling charges by county, state, order, and combined order basis. Eligible milk not pooled was not used in the analysis of producer milk by location, except in the Appendix map A-2.

Hauling charges in this paper are given on a hundredweight basis. The use of May data provides a standard basis to compare between years. The reference to a particular year refers to May of that year.

[1/] Chris Werner is an Agricultural Economist with the Market Administrator Office, Bothell, Washington.

II. AVERAGE MILK HAULING CHARGES BY ORDER, STATE, AND COUNTY

A comparison of average hauling charges between regions in May 2000 tends to reveal the relative efficiency of hauling, as it relates to the density and size of dairy farms and their proximity to milk processors.

Hauling charges for producers associated with the Pacific Northwest Order averaged 43.31 cents per hundredweight in May 2000. By state, hauling charges averaged 45.67 cents in Washington; 33.02 cents in Oregon; 109.74 cents in Idaho; and 77.26 cents in California. (See Table 1.)

Hauling charges for producers associated with the Western Order averaged 35.89 cents per hundredweight in May 2000. Hauling charges averaged 31.56 cents in Idaho, 35.42 cents in Colorado, 44.11 cents in Utah, and 54.30 cents in Oregon. (See Table 1.)

Combining the two orders, Oregon's average hauling charge was 33.53 cents and Idaho's average was 32.09 cents in 2000. The large difference between Idaho in the Pacific Northwest Order and Idaho in the Western Order is believed to be the location and size of the average producer's milk production. In southern Idaho, the Magic and Treasure Valleys have, on average, much larger volume producers than northern Idaho. The low density of dairy farms and distance from the nearest plant is a disadvantage to northern Idaho producers with respect to the hauling charges they face to market their milk. Compared to previous years, Idaho has the largest increase in hauling charges. New order provisions beginning January 2000 caused a decrease in the producer milk pooled on the Western Order from Idaho[2]. (See Table 1.)

Average hauling charges have increased slightly from 1999. The increases may reflect a bias for the Western Order due to changes in pooling provisions and changes in the marketing area. On the Pacific Northwest Order these increases also exist. Higher fuel prices in late 1999 through 2000, compared to previous years' prices of fuel, may have been a factor in the higher hauling rates.

Weighted average hauling charges for each state under the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders, separately and on a combined basis, are shown in Table 1. Appendix Table A-1 provides hauling charges by state, county, and order for May 2000.

Hauling charges in Washington were lower west of the Cascade Mountain Range. Counties located near Seattle, Washington, and further south, near Portland, Oregon, had the lowest hauling charges. The hauling charges increased with distance from Seattle, Spokane, and Yakima, Washington and Portland, Oregon. This is believed to be due to the location of dairy farms relative to plants and the relative concentration of dairy farms.

Hauling charges in Oregon were lowest in the northwest region of the state. The northwest part of Oregon is where the majority of dairy farms and human population are located. Higher

[2] In May 1998 and 1999, diversion limits per §1135.13(f)(3-6) were suspended [Effective December 1, 1989]. Beginning January 1, 2000, diversion limits per §1135.13(d)(2) were 90%.

Table 1
Pacific Northwest and Western Orders
Weighted Average Hauling Charges by State and Total
May 1998, 1999, and 2000

State	Pacific Northwest Federal Order 124				SW Idaho-E Oregon Federal Order 135		
	1997	1998	1999	**2000**	1997	1998	1999
	- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -						
California	64.12	65.33	64.62	77.26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	106.65	110.71	106.32	109.74	28.39	23.59	23.18
Oregon	32.05	31.77	31.93	33.02	54.11	51.35	48.67
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	40.50	40.47	38.89	45.67	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	38.98	38.89	37.68	43.31	29.11	24.08	23.58

	Western Federal Order 135	Combined Average for Both Federal Orders 124 and 135			
	2000	1997	1998	1999	**2000**
	- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -				
California	N/A	64.12	65.33	64.62	77.26
Colorado	35.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.42
Idaho 1/	31.56	28.94	24.04	106.32	32.09
Oregon	54.30	33.25	32.68	31.93	33.53
Utah 2/	44.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.11
Washington	N/A	40.50	40.47	38.89	45.67
Total	35.89	35.97	33.45	37.68	40.22

1/ Includes Uinta County, Wyoming. 2/ Includes Clark County, Nevada.

hauling charges occurred in Oregon's northeastern counties. The distance from the farm to the nearest handler is the probable cause of the higher hauling charges in northeast Oregon. Dairy farmers in some counties in western Oregon incur relatively higher hauling charges due to the sparse producer numbers in those particular counties.

Hauling charges in Idaho were the lowest in the south central and the southwestern part of the state. These areas are characterized by many large dairies located relatively close to plants. In northern Idaho, the charge of hauling is much higher due most probably to fewer and smaller dairies located further from plants, when compared to southern Idaho.

Hauling charges in Utah were lowest in the north central region of the state. The north central part of Utah is where the majority of dairy farms and human population are located. Higher hauling charges occurred in Utah's northeastern counties. Hauling charges tend to increase as you move south and east, further from Salt Lake City.

Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada had relatively few producers pooled on the Western Order. It is difficult to draw any conclusions on hauling charges for these areas.

Only two California counties had producer milk pooled on the order. Of the two California counties with producer milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order, only producers in Siskiyou County had hauling charge information. Producers in Del Norte County were not included in the analysis of hauling charges.

Average hauling charges by county are displayed in the Appendix. Selected counties are combined with adjacent counties in order to maintain confidentiality. Table A-1 (on pages 7 and 8) shows weighted average hauling charges by county, state, and order.

Mapping data geographically is an ideal way to present and evaluate hauling charge data. Figure A-1 (on page 16) is a map of hauling charges by county. Figure A-3 (on page 18) is a map to reference county names to the maps that do not provide names and an outline of the two Federal orders discussed in this paper. Figure A-1 shows that hauling charges in southwestern Idaho (Canyon, Owyhee, Gooding, Twin Falls, Cassia, and Power Counties), parts of western Oregon (Columbia, Tillamook, Yamhill, Polk, and Marion Counties); and southern Washington and the area near Seattle, Washington (Clark, Cowlitz, King, Thurston, and Pierce Counties) were less than 30 cents. Most of these counties are either in areas characterized by larger volume producers, or a large number of producers located near a plant. Higher hauling charges were generally associated with counties located in more remote areas of the states. In support of the preceding statements, counties located near Seattle and Spokane, Washington, have lower hauling charges than more distant, surrounding counties. To a lesser extent, hauling charges tend to increase as the distance to Portland, Oregon, increases. This latter, "weaker" relationship may be due to the fact that Oregon has many more smaller plants dispersed over a larger area than is the case in Washington.

III. PRODUCER MILK AND PRODUCER NUMBERS

The Pacific Northwest Order's producer milk for May 2000 totaled 494.1 million pounds. During the same period, producer milk regulated on the Western Order totaled 388.1 million pounds. Appendix Figure A-2 (on page 17) shows, on a map of the Northwest, current average pounds of producer milk per producer. Appendix Figure A-2 includes eligible milk not pooled on the Western Order. Appendix Table A-2 (on pages 10 through 12) provides the pounds of producer milk, producer numbers, and average milk production per producer. (This data does <u>not</u> include eligible milk not pooled.)

Washington milk production was 350.7 million pounds in 2000. The county with the most milk pooled was Yakima. Eligible producer milk not pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order decreased several counties' milk production significantly.

Producer milk originating in Oregon totaled 136.9 million pounds, when combining producer milk for both Northwest Federal orders. Tillamook County has the largest number of producers (142) and the most milk pooled (40.6 million pounds) on the Pacific Northwest Order.

Producer milk originating in Idaho (and Uinta, WY) totaled 233.7 million pounds in May 2000, when combining the data for both Northwest Federal orders. The number of producers in Idaho was 377. Northern Idaho producers pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order accounted for 1.8 million pounds and 18 producers. Producers in Idaho (and Uinta, WY) pooled on the Western Order accounted for 231.9 million pounds of producer milk and 359 producers.

Producer milk originating in Utah (and Clark County, Nevada) totaled 135.3 million pounds in May 2000. The number of producers in Utah was 375. Most of Utah's producer milk is in the northern region, with Cache County having the most producers and producer milk in Utah.

Eight California producers delivered 7.9 million pounds in May 2000. Seventeen Colorado producers pooled 17.8 million pounds on the Western Order.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILK PRODUCTION AND HAULING CHARGES IN MAY 2000

The data in this study show that as the milk production of a dairy farm increases, the rate charged for hauling usually decreases. This inverse relationship between milk production and hauling charge rate is expected. In general, as milk production increases, the number of stops and time necessary to assemble a full load decreases. As assembly of milk supplies becomes more efficient, savings should also accrue to dairy farmers in the form of reduced hauling charges. Some of the decrease may be due to the use of stop charges by handlers, allowing larger volume producers to distribute this fixed charge over more milk. Another reason may be the convenience of one large pickup versus several stops at smaller volume producers. Most of the higher rates (over 50 cents) are charged to producers with under 500,000 pounds of milk production, while most of the lower rates were charged to producers with greater than 400,000 pounds of milk production. Appendix Tables A-3, A-5, and A-7, representing 1,809 producers, show the number of producers for each range of hauling charges and milk production for the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders. Included in each table is a weighted average hauling charge for each size-range of milk production. Eligible producer milk not pooled was included in this part of the analysis. Appendix Tables A-4, A-6, and A-8 show the percentage of producers for each range of hauling charges and milk production for the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders.

In the Pacific Northwest Order, 18 producers were charged over $1.00 per hundredweight for hauling; of these, 16 producers produced less than 200,000 pounds. Only eight of the 51 producers with less than 50,000 pounds had hauling charges less than 50 cents. The mid-range hauling charge (20 to 50

cents) is populated by a great variety of producers. There were very few producers with hauling charges less than 20 cents. The average hauling rate for each size-range (Table A-5) decreases as deliveries increase until 600,000 pounds. Above 600,000 pounds, the average hauling charge begins to increase slightly. This increase may be attributable to location or institutional factors that affect charges for hauling.

The Western Order shows a relationship between the size-range of production and hauling charges per hundredweight. Most hauling charges over 70 cents were for producers with less than 600,000 pounds of production. Most producers with over 600,000 pounds of production were charged less than 60 cents for hauling. The average hauling rate, as shown in Table A-7, generally decreases as size-range of milk production increases. However, producers with milk production between 50,000 and 100,000 pounds and those between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds showed a small increase in hauling charges compared to the next smaller size range.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study examined hauling charges and milk production for over 1,600 producers whose milk was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2000. In May 2000, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders was not pooled due to price relationships. The eligible milk not pooled represents fewer than three handlers and is, therefore, restricted information. The eligible milk not pooled was incorporated in this study in a manner which does not reveal the total pounds of eligible milk not pooled. Including eligible milk not pooled, a total of 1,809 producers had hauling charges associated with their milk.

Hauling rates compared to previous years' studies were higher due probably to increases in fuel costs in the year 2000. In May 2000, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 43.31 and 35.89 cents per hundredweight, respectfully.

By state, Idaho had the lowest weighted average hauling charges, followed by Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and California.

In general, hauling charges in the Northwest appear to be determined by the density of farms in a region; the size of dairy farms; and their proximity to metropolitan areas or areas of intense milk processing. In addition, hauling charges were generally lower for the large-volume producers, especially in the Western Order milk shed.

Based on producer milk pooled on the respective orders, average monthly deliveries per producer for the Pacific Northwest Order were 581.3 thousand pounds and for the Western Order were 504.6 thousand pounds.

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Cents per Cwt.
Washington (FO 124 only)	
Adams & Whitman	48.00
Benton	62.82
Clallam	55.58
Clark	19.88
Cowlitz	26.79
Franklin	56.04
Grant & Kittitas	54.10
Grays Harbor & Mason	30.68
Island	39.38
Jefferson	56.59
King	29.02
Klickitat	55.31
Lewis	35.37
Pacific	45.20
Pierce	28.94
Skagit	34.87
Snohomish	31.21
Spokane & Lincoln	50.42
Stevens	60.58
Thurston	25.58
Wahkiakum	51.85
Whatcom	42.11
Yakima	61.38
Average Washington	45.67
Oregon (++ FO 135, otherwise 124)	
Baker ++	80.17
Benton & Lincoln	38.76
Clackamas, Multnomah, & Umatilla	37.41
Clatsop & Columbia	34.87
Coos	45.44
Crook & Deschutes	46.65
Jackson	56.87
Josephine	60.74
Klamath	80.00
Lane	46.65
Linn	37.44
Malheur ++	46.83
Marion	26.86
Polk	27.06
Tillamook	26.47
Washington	31.81
Yamhill	25.26
Average Oregon	33.53

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Cents per Cwt.
California (FO 124 Only)	
Siskiyou	77.26
Average California	77.26
Colorado (FO 135 Only)	
Adams, Larimer, & Morgan	21.60
Delta & Montrose	44.16
Mesa	75.39
Weld & Yuma	49.94
Average Colorado	35.42
Idaho (+ FO 124, otherwise FO 135)	
Ada	30.95
Bannock, Oneida, & Power	41.03
Bear Lake	94.41
Bingham	65.03
Bonner +	79.79
Bonneville	79.92
Boundary +	97.27
Canyon	29.81
Caribou (& Uinta, Wyoming)	67.76
Cassia	26.77
Franklin	32.78
Gem	33.31
Gooding	23.47
Idaho , Latah, & Nez Perce +	131.77
Jefferson & Fremont	79.43
Jerome	32.30
Lincoln	51.44
Madison	91.27
Minidoka	39.55
Owyhee	27.06
Payette & Washington	47.98
Twin Falls	26.60
Average Idaho	32.09

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Cents per Cwt.
Utah (FO 135 only)	
Beaver	49.27
Box Elder & Tooele	33.11
Cache	33.82
Davis	45.93
Duchesne	78.68
Emery & Wayne	108.21
Iron (& Clark County, Nevada)	31.56
Millard	46.18
Morgan	45.57
Piute	54.25
Salt Lake	35.99
Sanpete	56.21
Sevier	42.29
Summit	66.16
Uintah	73.12
Utah	49.65
Wasatch	48.62
Weber	35.14
Average Utah	44.11
Federal Order 124	43.31
Federal Order 135	35.89
Average	40.22

* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers. Eligible milk not pooled due to the relationship between the Class IV Price and the Uniform Price, on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders, was included in weighted average hauling charges shown in this table.

+ FO 124 = Pacific Northwest Order.

++ FO 135 = Western Order.

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Number of Producers	Pounds of Producer Milk	Average Pounds Per Producer
		- - 1,000 pounds - -	
Washington (FO 124 only)			
Adams & Whitman	9	8,550	950
Benton	3	3,628	1,209
Clark	18	7,811	434
Cowlitz	3	1,279	426
Franklin	12	13,722	1,143
Grant & Kittitas	30	22,211	740
Grays Harbor	19	8,235	433
Island	5	2,928	586
King	46	22,099	480
Klickitat	4	1,518	379
Lewis	41	16,925	413
Pacific	12	3,707	309
Pierce	17	10,307	606
Skagit	59	33,655	570
Snohomish	60	33,287	555
Spokane & Lincoln	20	4,187	209
Stevens	18	2,537	141
Thurston	18	13,011	723
Wahkiakum	4	684	171
Whatcom	26	11,177	430
Yakima	69	129,199	1,872
Total/Average Washington	493	350,656	711
Oregon (++ FO 135, otherwise 124)			
Baker ++	5	697	139
Benton & Lincoln	8	4,875	609
Clackamas, Multnomah, & Umatilla	17	3,535	208
Clatsop & Columbia	7	2,136	305
Coos & Curry	26	3,533	136
Crook & Deschutes	9	1,334	148
Jackson	3	377	126
Josephine	8	3,900	487
Klamath	9	7,511	835
Lane	7	4,053	579
Linn	14	7,689	549
Malheur ++	13	2,413	186
Marion	37	29,891	808
Polk	6	8,597	1,433
Tillamook	142	40,606	286
Washington	23	6,994	304
Yamhill	15	8,754	584
Total/Average Oregon	349	136,895	392

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Number of Producers	Pounds of Producer Milk	Average Pounds Per Producer
		- - 1,000 pounds - -	
California (FO 124 Only)			
Del Norte & Siskiyou	8	7,872	984
Total/Average California	8	7,872	984
Colorado (FO 135 Only)			
Adams, Larimer, & Morgan	4	9,320	2,330
Delta & Montrose	4	258	64
Mesa	3	298	99
Weld & Yuma	6	7,898	1,316
Total/Average Colorado	17	17,773	1,045
Idaho (+ FO 124, otherwise FO 135)			
Ada	36	30,582	849
Bannock, Oneida, & Power	7	2,025	289
Bear lake	15	1,329	89
Bingham	20	7,898	395
Bonner +	6	476	79
Bonneville	4	1,002	251
Boundary +	4	438	110
Canyon	31	22,609	729
Caribou (& Uinta, Wyoming)	10	1,294	129
Cassia	11	10,029	912
Franklin	72	19,100	265
Gem	12	5,252	438
Gooding	38	49,704	1,308
Idaho , Latah, & Nez Perce +	8	894	112
Jefferson & Fremont	6	1,169	195
Jerome	35	32,211	920
Lincoln	5	1,026	205
Madison	4	621	155
Minidoka	11	5,754	523
Owyhee	7	14,791	2,113
Payette & Washington	11	2,675	243
Twin Falls	24	22,849	952
Total/Average Idaho	377	233,727	620

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By County, State, and Order: May 2000 *

State & County	Number of Producers	Pounds of Producer Milk	Average Pounds Per Producer
		- - 1,000 pounds - -	
Utah (FO 135 only)			
Beaver	18	6,539	363
Box Elder & Tooele	45	19,037	423
Cache	125	32,158	257
Davis	3	243	81
Duchesne	20	6,092	305
Emery & Wayne	4	2,216	554
Iron (& Clark County, Nevada)	4	4,127	1,032
Millard	21	19,541	931
Morgan	7	1,355	194
Piute	9	3,079	342
Salt Lake	5	3,012	602
Sanpete	16	11,053	691
Sevier	12	5,190	433
Summit	12	1,709	142
Uintah	4	932	233
Utah	28	7,169	256
Wasatch	7	1,592	227
Weber	35	10,225	292
Total/Average Utah	375	135,268	361
Federal Order 124	850	494,121	581
Federal Order 135	769	388,070	505
Total/Average	1,619	882,190	545

Table A-3
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest and Western Federal Orders
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	number of producers											
Less than 50			4	9	5	13	19	18	7	14	89	69.76
50 to 100			15	14	35	58	23	7	20	18	190	62.14
100 to 200	1	1	82	60	150	67	24	13	26	13	437	47.57
200 to 300	2	2	45	58	88	33	10	10	9	2	259	43.11
300 to 400		1	31	33	67	20	5	9	8		174	43.29
400 to 500	2	1	14	27	29	9	2	5	7		96	43.46
500 to 600		1	26	30	17	5	1	4	1		85	37.81
600 to 700		2	26	27	8	6	4		2	1	76	38.45
700 to 1,000	1	6	52	35	24	11	8	5	2		144	37.14
1,000 to 3,000	1	26	60	32	29	50	7	3	7	2	217	38.82
More than 3,000		10	10	4	3	14				1	42	38.60
Total	7	50	365	329	455	286	103	74	89	51	1,809	40.22

Table A-4
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest and Western Federal Orders
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total 1/	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	percent of producers											
Less than 50			0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	4.9	69.76
50 to 100			0.8	0.8	1.9	3.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	10.5	62.14
100 to 200	0.1	0.1	4.5	3.3	8.3	3.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	24.2	47.57
200 to 300	0.1	0.1	2.5	3.2	4.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	14.3	43.11
300 to 400		0.1	1.7	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4		9.6	43.29
400 to 500	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4		5.3	43.46
500 to 600		0.1	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1		4.7	37.81
600 to 700		0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.1	4.2	38.45
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1		8.0	37.14
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	1.4	3.3	1.8	1.6	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	12.0	38.82
More than 3,000		0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8				0.1	2.3	38.60
Total 1/	0.4	2.8	20.2	18.2	25.2	15.8	5.7	4.1	4.9	2.8	100.0	40.22

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table A-5
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest Federal Order (FO 124)
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	number of producers											
Less than 50				6	2	8	8	11	6	11	52	75.61
50 to 100			8	13	23	20	7	1	6	6	84	54.76
100 to 200	1		52	53	80	21	7	5	8	5	232	43.20
200 to 300	2	1	29	43	53	13	4	2	4	1	152	39.93
300 to 400			21	21	45	13	3	1			104	39.61
400 to 500	2		12	18	16	6	2		5		61	41.04
500 to 600		1	19	23	12	1	1	1			58	35.34
600 to 700		1	16	19	5	4	2		2		49	38.07
700 to 1,000	1	2	29	24	20	10	2	2	2		92	38.40
1,000 to 3,000	1	6	29	25	21	42	1	3	7	1	136	44.02
More than 3,000			3	3	1	12				1	20	53.04
Total	7	11	218	248	278	150	37	26	40	25	1,040	43.31

Table A-6
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest Federal Order (FO 124)
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total 1/	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	percent of producers											
Less than 50				0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	5.0	75.61
50 to 100			0.8	1.3	2.2	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.1	54.76
100 to 200	0.1		5.0	5.1	7.7	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	22.3	43.20
200 to 300	0.2	0.1	2.8	4.1	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	14.6	39.93
300 to 400			2.0	2.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.1			10.0	39.61
400 to 500	0.2		1.2	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.2		0.5		5.9	41.04
500 to 600		0.1	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1			5.6	35.34
600 to 700		0.1	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.2		0.2		4.7	38.07
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2		8.8	38.40
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	0.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	13.1	44.02
More than 3,000			0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2				0.1	1.9	53.04
Total 1/	0.7	1.1	21.0	23.8	26.7	14.4	3.6	2.5	3.8	2.4	100.0	43.31

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table A-7
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Western Federal Order (FO 135)
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	number of producers											
Less than 50			4	3	3	5	11	7	1	3	37	61.92
50 to 100			7	1	12	38	16	6	14	12	106	67.98
100 to 200		1	30	7	70	46	17	8	18	8	205	52.68
200 to 300		1	16	15	35	20	6	8	5	1	107	47.84
300 to 400		1	10	12	22	7	2	8	8		70	48.83
400 to 500		1	2	9	13	3		5	2		35	47.63
500 to 600			7	7	5	4		3	1		27	43.21
600 to 700		1	10	8	3	2	2			1	27	39.14
700 to 1,000		4	23	11	4	1	6	3			52	34.84
1,000 to 3,000		20	31	7	8	8	6			1	81	30.96
More than 3,000		10	7	1	2	2					22	25.66
Total	-	39	147	81	177	136	66	48	49	26	769	35.89

Table A-8
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Western Federal Order (FO 135)
May 2000

Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total 1/	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	percent of producers											
Less than 50			0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	4.8	61.92
50 to 100			0.9	0.1	1.6	4.9	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	13.8	67.98
100 to 200		0.1	3.9	0.9	9.1	6.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	1.0	26.7	52.68
200 to 300		0.1	2.1	2.0	4.6	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	13.9	47.84
300 to 400		0.1	1.3	1.6	2.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.0		9.1	48.83
400 to 500		0.1	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.4		0.7	0.3		4.6	47.63
500 to 600			0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5		0.4	0.1		3.5	43.21
600 to 700		0.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3			0.1	3.5	39.14
700 to 1,000		0.5	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4			6.8	34.84
1,000 to 3,000		2.6	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8			0.1	10.5	30.96
More than 3,000		1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3					2.9	25.66
Total 1/		5.1	19.1	10.5	23.0	17.7	8.6	6.2	6.4	3.4	100.0	35.89

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE A-1

Weighted Average Hauling Charges

Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2000

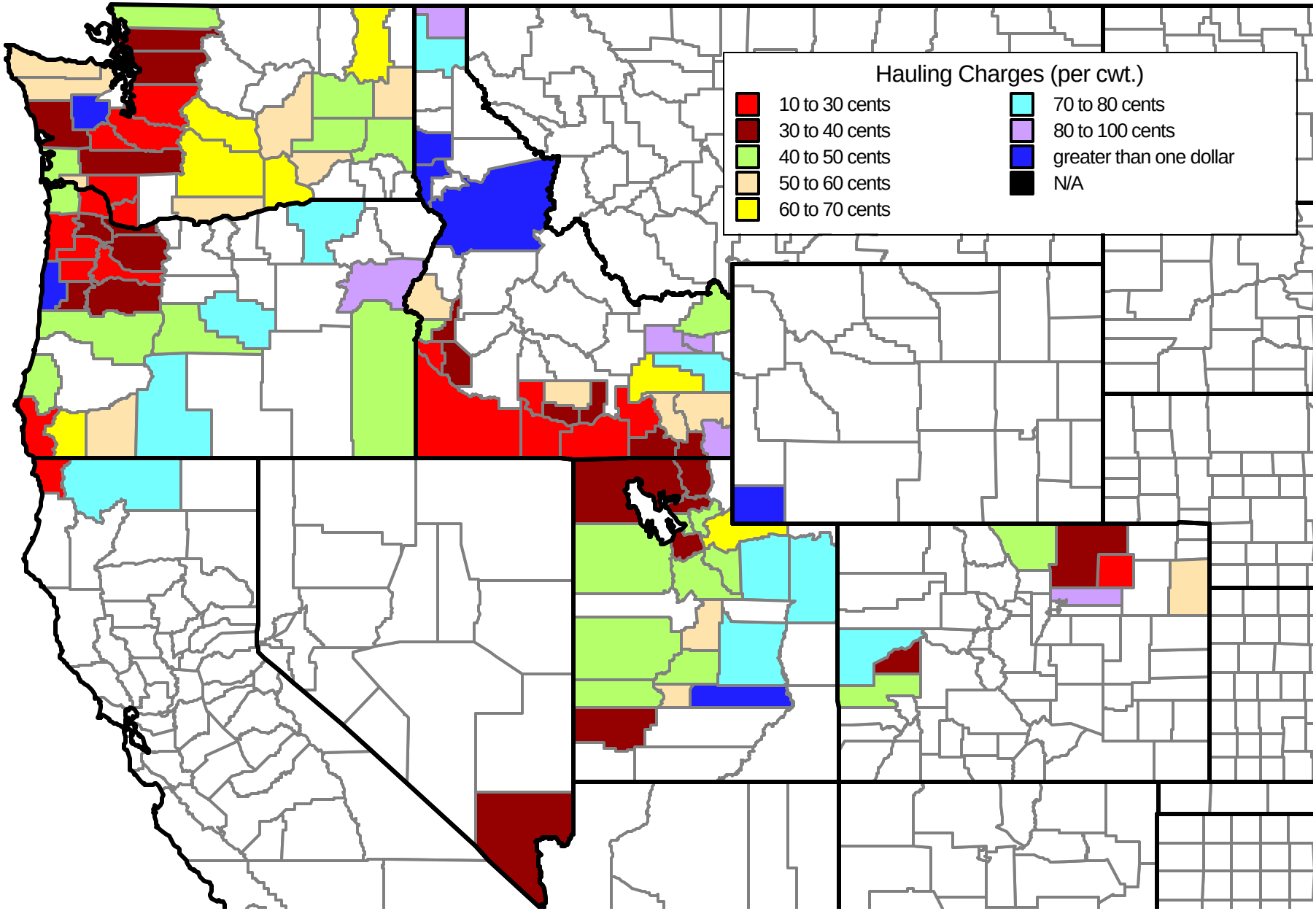
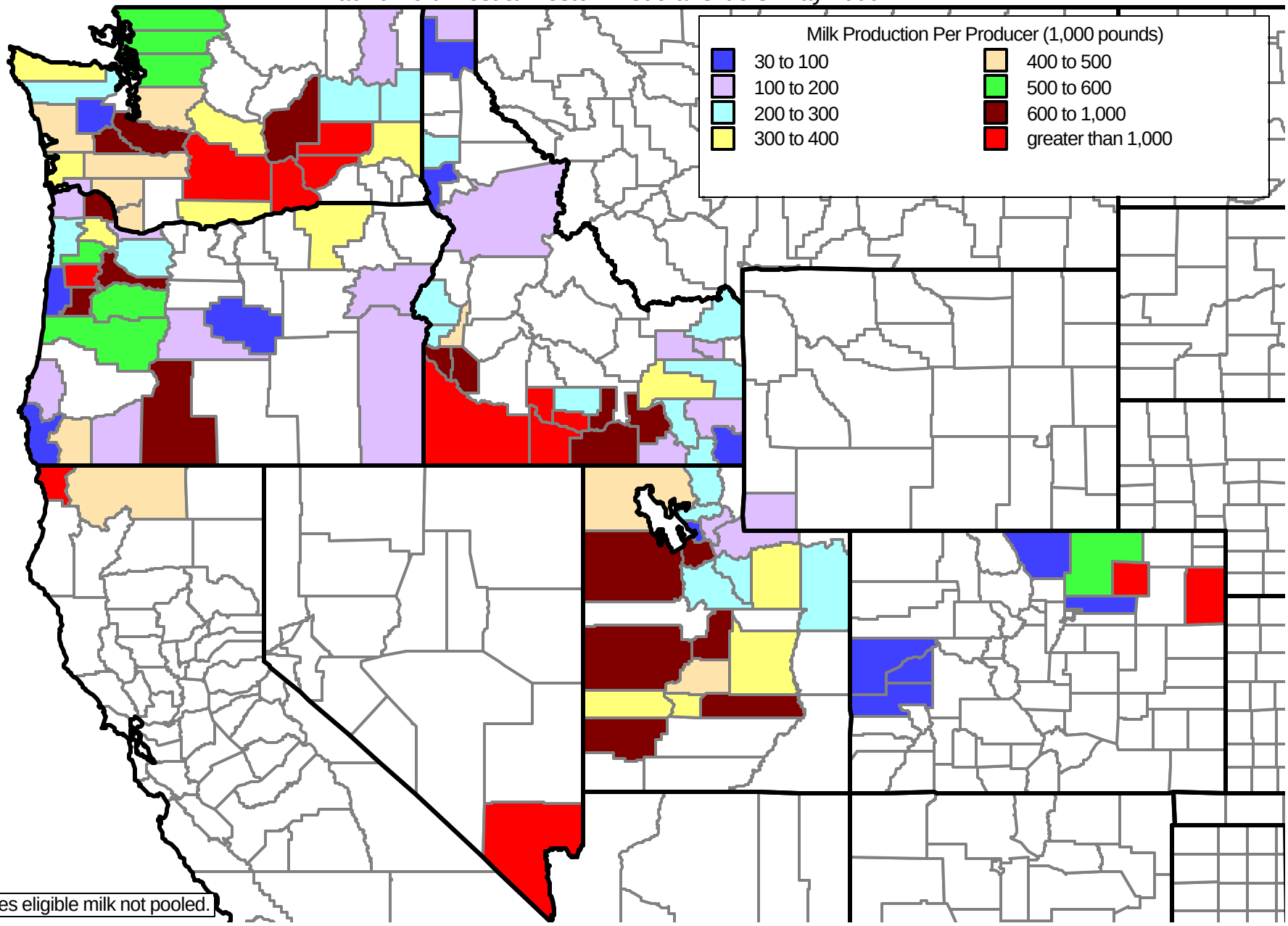


FIGURE A-2

Average Milk Production Per Producer *

Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2000



* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-3

Marketing Areas of the Pacific Northwest (FO124) and Western (FO135) Federal Orders