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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 2001 (with comparison to May of previous years)

Staff Paper 02-01

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Abstract

Hauling charges and milk production were examined for over 1,750 producers in May 2001. The milk represented in this study was producer milk (Grade A) pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders. In May 2001, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Western Order 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 per 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 2001, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 40.10 and 33.48 cents per hundredweight, respectively.

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

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 519.9 thousand pounds and for the Western Order were 476.8 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 2001 (with comparison to May of previous years)

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 1,764 producers and 1,025 million pounds of producer milk (Grade A) in May 2001. In May 2001, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Western Order 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. In May 2001, producers located in Southern Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Utah were pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders, simultaneously. Unless otherwise noted, when data for the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders are combined for county data purposes, the number of farms is based on unique farms between orders (i.e. a producer pooled on both orders is counted once). 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. (Please refer to previous years' publications to explain methodology of previous years data, i.e. in 2000 some eligible milk on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders was not pooled.)

Hauling charges are based on producer payrolls submitted by handlers to the Market Administrator's Office in Bothell, Washington. Several handlers identify 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 Western Order 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 per 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.

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

A comparison of average hauling charges between regions in May 2001 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 40.10 cents per hundredweight in May 2001. By state, hauling charges averaged 32.48 cents in Oregon, 41.53 cents in Washington, 41.88 cents in Idaho, 43.15 cents in Utah, and 66.51 cents in California. (See Table 1.)

Hauling charges for producers associated with the Western Order averaged 33.48 cents per hundredweight in May 2001. Hauling charges averaged 27.85 cents per hundredweight in Idaho, 30.55 cents in California, 47.73 cents in Utah, and 54.34 cents in Oregon. (See Table 1.)

Combining the two orders, California's average was 32.24 cents per hundredweight, Idaho's average was 28.27 cents, Oregon's hauling charge was 33.36 cents, and Utah's average was 47.73 cents in 2001. Due to producers in southern Idaho pooled on the Pacific Northwest, hauling rates for Idaho producers on the Pacific Northwest Order are significantly lower in 2001 compared to previous years. Some Utah producers were also partially pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2001. Historically these producers were pooled on the Western Order only. California producers pooled on the Western Order in May 2001 are not a historical supply of producer milk for the Western Order. The California milk supply pooled on the Western Order is different than the milk historically pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order from Northern California. The California milk pooled on the Western Order is located in South-central California, and is closer to San Francisco and Los Angeles. (See Table 1.)

Institutional factors aside, average hauling charges have decreased slightly from 2000. Higher fuel prices in late 1999 through 2000, compared to 2001 fuel prices, probably was a factor in the lower 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 2001 and 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.

Table 1
Pacific Northwest and Western Orders
Weighted Average Hauling Charges by State and Total
May 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001

State	Pacific Northwest Federal Order 124					SW Idaho-E Oregon Federal Order 135		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	**2001**	1997	1998	1999
	- - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - -							
California	64.12	65.33	64.62	77.26	**66.51**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	106.65	110.71	106.32	109.74	**41.88**	28.39	23.59	23.18
Oregon	32.05	31.77	31.93	33.02	**32.48**	54.11	51.35	48.67
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**43.15**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	40.50	40.47	38.89	45.67	**41.53**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	38.98	38.89	37.68	43.31	**40.10**	29.11	24.08	23.58

	Western Federal Order 135		Combined Average for Both Federal Orders 124 and 135				
	2000	**2001**	1997	1998	1999	2000	**2001**
	- - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - -						
California	N/A	**30.55**	64.12	65.33	64.62	77.26	**32.24**
Colorado	35.42	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.42	**N/A**
Idaho 1/	31.56	**27.85**	28.94	24.04	106.32	32.09	**28.27**
Oregon	54.30	**54.34**	33.25	32.68	31.93	33.53	**33.36**
Utah 2/	44.11	**47.73**	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.11	**47.73**
Washington	N/A	**N/A**	40.50	40.47	38.89	45.67	**41.53**
Total	35.89	**33.48**	35.97	33.45	37.68	40.22	**36.85**

1/ Includes Uinta County, Wyoming, in 2000. 2/ Includes Clark County, Nevada.

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 hauling charges occurred in Oregon's northeastern counties. The distance from the farms 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 parts 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 five 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. Producers located in Fresno, Kings, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Tulare Counties were included in the hauling study on the Western Order.

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 (Ada, Canyon, Owyhee, Gooding, Jerome, Twin Falls, and Power Counties), parts of western Oregon (Columbia, Coos, Tillamook, Yamhill, Polk, Morrow, and Marion Counties); southern Washington and the area near Seattle, Washington (Clark, Cowlitz, King, Thurston, and Pierce Counties); and three California counties (Fresno, Kings, and Tulare 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 relatively 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 2001 totaled 630.6 million pounds. During the same period, producer milk regulated on the Western Order totaled 394.3 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 not include eligible milk not pooled.)

Producer milk originating in Washington totaled 457.7 million pounds in May 2001, up significantly from May 2000 due to eligible milk not pooled in 2000. The county with the most milk pooled was Yakima. Comparisons to May 2000 are bias for several counties due to eligible milk not pooled in May 2000 on the Pacific Northwest Order.

Producer milk originating in Oregon totaled 137.7 million pounds in May 2001, when combining producer milk for both Northwest Federal orders, an increase of 0.8 million pounds compared to May 2000. The number of producers pooled on both Northwest Federal orders in May 2001 was 336 producers, a decrease of 13 producers. Tillamook County has the largest number of producers (145) and the most milk pooled (42.3 million pounds) on the Pacific Northwest Order.

Producer milk originating in Idaho (and Uinta, WY) totaled 221.7 million pounds in May 2001, when combining the data for both Northwest Federal orders. The number of producers in Idaho was 419. Due to order provisions and institutional factors, comparisons of producer milk and number of producers to May 2000 are biased. Some producers were pooled on both the Western and Pacific Northwest Orders. Northern Idaho producers (15) pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order accounted for 1.8 million pounds. Producers in Southern Idaho (and Uinta, WY; 404) pooled on the Western and the Pacific Northwest Orders accounted for 220.0 million pounds of producer milk.

Producer milk originating in Utah (and Clark County, Nevada) totaled 127.0 million pounds in May 2001, a decrease of 8.3 million pounds compared to May 2000. The number of producers in Utah was 343, a decrease of 32 producers compared to the previous year. Most of Utah's producer milk is in the northern region, with Cache County having the most producers and producer milk in Utah.

Fifty-three California producers delivered 80.1 million pounds of milk that was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2001. Four Colorado producers delivered 0.6 million pounds of milk that was pooled on the Western Order.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILK PRODUCTION AND HAULING CHARGES IN MAY 2001

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 per month, while most of the lower rates were charged to producers with greater than 500,000 pounds of milk production. Appendix Tables A-3, A-5, and A-7, representing 1,764 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. Producers pooled on both the Northwest Federal Orders appear in both Appendix Tables A-5 and A-7 representing their full month's production. 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, 26 producers were charged over $1.00 per hundredweight for hauling; of these, 25 producers produced less than 200,000 pounds. Only fifteen of the 64 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 1,000,000 pounds. Above 1,000,000 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 400,000 and 500,000 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 1,750 producers whose milk was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2001. In May 2001, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Western Order 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.

Hauling rates compared to previous years' studies were lower due probably to higher fuel costs in the year 2000 compared to 2001. In May 2001, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 40.10 and 33.48 cents per hundredweight, respectively.

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

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 519.9 thousand pounds and for the Western Order were 476.8 thousand pounds.

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000 *

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	2001	2000
			Cents per Cwt.	
		Washington		
124	124	Adams & Whitman	48.57	48.00
124	124	Benton	95.24	62.82
124	124	Clallam	60.17	55.58
124	124	Clark	17.34	19.88
124	124	Cowlitz	28.72	26.79
124	124	Franklin	56.41	56.04
124	124	Grant & Kittitas	51.84	54.10
124	124	Grays Harbor	33.31	30.68
124	124	Island	38.58	39.38
124	124	Jefferson	59.43	56.59
124	124	King	29.25	29.02
124	124	Klickitat	n/a	55.31
124	124	Lewis	35.52	35.37
124	124	Pacific	45.06	45.20
124	124	Pierce	27.59	28.94
124	124	Skagit	34.72	34.87
124	124	Snohomish	30.78	31.21
124	124	Spokane & Lincoln	45.70	50.42
124	124	Stevens	61.57	60.58
124	124	Thurston	29.94	25.58
124	124	Wahkiakum	50.84	51.85
124	124	Whatcom	37.41	42.11
124	124	Yakima	50.47	61.38
124	124	Average Washington	41.53	45.67
		Oregon		
135	135	Baker	119.37	80.17
124	124	Benton & Lincoln	39.94	38.76
124	124	Clackamas, Multnomah, & Umatilla	43.64	37.41
124	124	Clatsop & Columbia	37.44	34.87
124	124	Coos & Curry	n/a	45.44
124	124	Crook & Deschutes	39.52	46.65
124	124	Jackson	50.27	56.87
124	124	Josephine	57.19	60.74
124	124	Klamath	76.91	80.00
124	124	Lane	45.35	46.65
124	124	Linn	38.89	37.44
124/135	135	Malheur	45.58	46.83
124	124	Marion	27.93	26.86
124	124	Polk	25.91	27.06
124	124	Tillamook	24.94	26.47
124	124	Washington	31.58	31.81
124	124	Yamhill	25.76	25.26
124/135	124/135	Average Oregon	33.36	33.53

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000 *

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	2001	2000
			Cents per Cwt.	
		California		
124	124	Siskiyou	66.51	77.26
135	n/a	Fresno & Kings	25.50	n/a
135	n/a	Riverside	31.47	n/a
135	n/a	San Bernardino & Tulare	30.62	n/a
124/135	124	Average California	32.24	77.26
		Colorado		
n/a	135	Adams, Larimer, & Morgan	n/a	21.60
n/a	135	Delta & Montrose	n/a	44.16
n/a	135	Mesa	n/a	75.39
n/a	135	Weld & Yuma	n/a	49.94
n/a	135	Average Colorado	n/a	35.42
		Idaho		
124/135	135	Ada	29.16	30.95
124/135	135	Bannock, Oneida, & Power	40.59	41.03
124/135	135	Bear Lake	75.84	94.41
124/135	135	Bingham	69.89	65.03
124	124	Bonner	77.24	79.79
124/135	135	Bonneville	91.61	79.92
124	124	Boundary	94.78	97.27
124/135	135	Canyon	27.31	29.81
124/135	135	Caribou (& Uinta, Wyoming)	56.61	67.76
124/135	135	Cassia	30.93	26.77
124/135	135	Franklin	31.09	32.78
124/135	135	Gem	35.12	33.31
124/135	135	Gooding	20.44	23.47
124	124	Idaho, Latah, (& Nez Perce 1/)	130.91	131.77
124/135	135	Jefferson & Fremont	81.78	79.43
124/135	135	Jerome	22.82	32.30
124/135	135	Lincoln	32.19	51.44
124/135	135	Madison	105.01	91.27
124/135	135	Minidoka	40.93	39.55
135	135	Owyhee	26.77	27.06
124/135	135	Payette & Washington	41.04	47.98
124/135	135	Twin Falls	21.79	26.60
124/135	124/135	Average Idaho	28.27	32.09

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000 *

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	2001	2000
			Cents per Cwt.	
		Utah		
135	135	Beaver	38.84	49.27
124/135	135	Box Elder & Tooele	38.68	33.11
124/135	135	Cache	34.55	33.82
124/135	135	Davis 2/	R	45.93
135	135	Duchesne	75.18	78.68
135	135	Emery & Wayne	84.63	108.21
135	135	Iron, Washington (& Clark County, Nevada)	43.65	31.56
124/135	135	Millard (& Juab 3/)	52.31	46.18
135	135	Morgan	54.35	45.57
135	135	Piute	59.72	54.25
135	135	Salt Lake (& Davis 2/)	46.83	35.99
135	135	Sanpete	64.14	56.21
124/135	135	Sevier	42.08	42.29
135	135	Summit	68.13	66.16
135	135	Uintah	78.01	73.12
135	135	Utah	56.62	49.65
135	135	Wasatch	55.94	48.62
124/135	135	Weber	40.81	35.14
124/135	135	Average Utah	47.73	44.11
		Federal Order 124	40.10	43.31
		Federal Order 135	33.48	35.89
		Average	36.85	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.

n/a = hauling data not available for all producers in these counties.

R = restricted, represents fewer than three producers.

1/ Nez Perce County, Idaho, had milk pooled in May 2000 but not 2001.

2/ Davis County, Utah, is restricted in 2001 and included with Salt Lake County, Utah.

3/ Juab County, Utah, producer milk included in May 2001, only.

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	Number of Producers 2001	Number of Producers 2000	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2000	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2000
					- - 1,000 pounds - -			
		Washington						
124	124	Adams & Whitman	8	9	8,875	8,550	1,109	950
124	124	Benton	3	3	3,068	3,628	1,023	1,209
124	124	Clallam	5	n/a	1,604	n/a	321	n/a
124	124	Clark	16	18	7,980	7,811	499	434
124	124	Cowlitz	3	3	1,239	1,279	413	426
124	124	Franklin	13	12	18,921	13,722	1,455	1,143
124	124	Grant & Kittitas	28	30	23,577	22,211	842	740
124	124	Grays Harbor	16	19	9,066	8,235	567	433
124	124	Island	4	5	2,553	2,928	638	586
124	124	Jefferson	5	n/a	1,013	n/a	203	n/a
124	124	King	39	46	20,702	22,099	531	480
124	124	Klickitat	3	4	940	1,518	313	379
124	124	Lewis	41	41	17,003	16,925	415	413
124	124	Pacific	12	12	3,443	3,707	287	309
124	124	Pierce	13	17	7,628	10,307	587	606
124	124	Skagit	54	59	31,918	33,655	591	570
124	124	Snohomish	54	60	29,603	33,287	548	555
124	124	Spokane & Lincoln	18	20	3,178	4,187	177	209
124	124	Stevens	18	18	2,676	2,537	149	141
124	124	Thurston	16	18	13,678	13,011	855	723
124	124	Wahkiakum	4	4	787	684	197	171
124	124	Whatcom	205	26	119,433	11,177	583	430
124	124	Yakima	72	69	128,827	129,199	1,789	1,872
124	124	Total/Average Washington	650	493	457,714	350,656	704	711
		Oregon						
135	135	Baker	4	5	41	697	10	139
124	124	Benton & Lincoln	7	8	4,386	4,875	627	609
124	124	Clackamas, Multnomah, Morrow, & Umatilla	16	17	5,854	3,535	366	208
124	124	Clatsop & Columbia	7	7	1,985	2,136	284	305
124	124	Coos & Curry	9	26	1,252	3,533	139	136
124	124	Crook & Deschutes	8	9	1,337	1,334	167	148
124	124	Jackson	3	3	349	377	116	126
124	124	Josephine	7	8	3,714	3,900	531	487
124	124	Klamath	10	9	8,279	7,511	828	835
124	124	Lane	6	7	4,547	4,053	758	579
124	124	Linn	13	14	6,371	7,689	490	549
124/135	135	Malheur	29	13	3,436	2,413	118	186
124	124	Marion	35	37	30,068	29,891	859	808
124	124	Polk	4	6	8,043	8,597	2,011	1,433
124	124	Tillamook	145	142	42,291	40,606	292	286
124	124	Washington	22	23	7,273	6,994	331	304
124	124	Yamhill	11	15	8,493	8,754	772	584
124/135	124/135	Total/Average Oregon	336	349	137,719	136,895	410	392

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	Number of Producers 2001	Number of Producers 2000	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2000	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2000
					- - 1,000 pounds - -			
		California						
124	124	Del Norte & Siskiyou	6	8	4,582	7,872	764	984
135	n/a	Fresno & Kings	5	n/a	5,025	n/a	1,005	n/a
135	n/a	Riverside	18	n/a	34,208	n/a	1,900	n/a
135	n/a	San Bernardino & Tulare	24	n/a	36,240	n/a	1,510	n/a
124/135	124	Total/Average California	53	8	80,055	7,872	1,510	984
		Colorado						
n/a	135	Adams, Larimer, & Morgan	n/a	4	n/a	9,320	n/a	2,330
135	135	Delta & Montrose	4	4	640	258	160	64
1/	135	Mesa	1/	3	1/	298	1/	99
n/a	135	Weld & Yuma	n/a	6	n/a	7,898	n/a	1,316
135	135	Total/Average Colorado	4	17	640	17,773	160	1,045
		Idaho						
124/135	135	Ada	47	36	26,911	30,582	573	849
124/135	135	Bannock, Oneida, & Power	8	7	2,062	2,025	258	289
124/135	135	Bear lake	16	15	1,387	1,329	87	89
124/135	135	Bingham	19	20	8,873	7,898	467	395
124	124	Bonner	5	6	494	476	99	79
124/135	135	Bonneville	4	4	532	1,002	133	251
124	124	Boundary	3	4	386	438	129	110
124/135	135	Canyon	50	31	19,220	22,609	384	729
124/135	135	Caribou (& Uinta, WY)	11	10	1,300	1,294	118	129
124/135	135	Cassia	11	11	7,893	10,029	718	912
124/135	135	Franklin	71	72	20,152	19,100	284	265
124/135	135	Gem	15	12	2,655	5,252	177	438
124/135	135	Gooding	41	38	54,768	49,704	1,336	1,308
124	124	Idaho , Latah, & Nez Perce	7	8	907	894	130	112
124/135	135	Jefferson & Fremont	6	6	1,373	1,169	229	195
124/135	135	Jerome	34	35	31,232	32,211	919	920
124/135	135	Lincoln	5	5	1,118	1,026	224	205
124/135	135	Madison	4	4	508	621	127	155
124/135	135	Minidoka	7	11	3,913	5,754	559	523
135	135	Owyhee	15	7	6,316	14,791	421	2,113
124/135	135	Payette & Washington	19	11	4,517	2,675	238	243
124/135	135	Twin Falls	21	24	25,230	22,849	1,201	952
124/135	124/135	Total/Average Idaho	419	377	221,745	233,727	529	620

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2001 and 2000

Order 2001	Order 2000	State & County	Number of Producers 2001	Number of Producers 2000	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2000	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2000
					- - 1,000 pounds - -			
		Utah						
135	135	Beaver	17	18	4,699	6,539	276	363
124/135	135	Box Elder & Tooele	41	45	18,361	19,037	448	423
124/135	135	Cache	114	125	28,330	32,158	249	257
124/135	135	Davis 2/	R	3	R	243	R	81
135	135	Duchesne	21	20	6,157	6,092	293	305
135	135	Emery & Wayne	5	4	2,085	2,216	417	554
135	135	Iron, Washington (& Clark County, NV)	4	4	2,936	4,127	734	1,032
124/135	135	Millard (& Juab 3/)	20	21	21,211	19,541	1,061	931
135	135	Morgan	6	7	1,137	1,355	190	194
135	135	Piute	8	9	2,716	3,079	339	342
135	135	Salt Lake (& Davis 2/)	6	5	2,235	3,012	373	602
135	135	Sanpete	15	16	11,185	11,053	746	691
124/135	135	Sevier	9	12	5,047	5,190	561	433
135	135	Summit	10	12	1,495	1,709	150	142
135	135	Uintah	3	4	728	932	243	233
135	135	Utah	25	28	6,227	7,169	249	256
135	135	Wasatch	6	7	1,197	1,592	199	227
124/135	135	Weber	33	35	11,247	10,225	341	292
124/135	135	Total/Average Utah	343	375	126,994	135,268	370	361
		Federal Order 124	1,213	850	630,592	494,121	520	581
		Federal Order 135	827	769	394,275	388,070	477	505
		Total/Average 4/	1,805	1,619	1,024,867	882,190	568	545

* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers.
n/a = not available.
R = restricted, represents fewer than three producers.
1/ Mesa County, Colorado, included with Delta and Montrose Counties, Colorado, in May 2001.
2/ Davis County, Utah, is restricted in 2001 and included with Salt Lake County, Utah.
3/ Juab County, Utah, producer milk included in May 2001, only.
4/ Does not add due to producers being partially pooled on both orders which were counted once.

Table A-3
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest (FO 124) and Western (FO 135) Federal Orders
May 2001

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		1	4	8	14	11	17	8	18	14	95	68.52
50 to 100			27	7	35	39	26	17	12	9	172	56.13
100 to 200		1	79	73	90	65	35	19	23	13	398	47.89
200 to 300	3		47	67	57	30	16	5	11	1	237	43.02
300 to 400			34	56	41	15	4	4	3		157	40.32
400 to 500			25	47	18	8	2	2	6	2	110	40.79
500 to 600	1	2	19	23	14	4	2	3	2		70	38.73
600 to 700		1	27	31	11	2	1	3	4		80	37.38
700 to 1,000	2	4	51	56	16	10	4	2	2	1	148	34.90
1,000 to 3,000	1	23	77	70	35	28	2	5	5		246	35.46
More than 3,000		6	20	9	12	4					51	32.28
Total	7	38	410	447	343	216	109	68	86	40	1,764	36.85

Table A-4
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest (FO 124) and Western (FO 135) Federal Orders
May 2001

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		0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	5.4	68.52
50 to 100			1.5	0.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	9.8	56.13
100 to 200		0.1	4.5	4.1	5.1	3.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	22.6	47.89
200 to 300	0.2		2.7	3.8	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	13.4	43.02
300 to 400			1.9	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2		8.9	40.32
400 to 500			1.4	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	6.2	40.79
500 to 600	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		4.0	38.73
600 to 700		0.1	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		4.5	37.38
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.2	2.9	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.4	34.90
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	1.3	4.4	4.0	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3		13.9	35.46
More than 3,000		0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2					2.9	32.28
Total 1/	0.4	2.2	23.2	25.3	19.4	12.2	6.2	3.9	4.9	2.3	100.0	36.85

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 2001

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			2	6	7	7	12	7	14	9	64	67.02
50 to 100			8	6	16	25	14	10	10	6	95	58.51
100 to 200			45	63	62	46	21	16	13	10	276	47.50
200 to 300	3		31	60	44	20	6	1	6	1	172	40.22
300 to 400			23	47	26	10	3	3	2		114	38.67
400 to 500			17	38	14	5	1	1	3		79	37.58
500 to 600	1	1	10	21	9	3	2	1	1		49	38.39
600 to 700			22	23	9	2		1	3		60	36.15
700 to 1,000	2	1	32	37	15	6	4	1	2		100	36.13
1,000 to 3,000	1	2	40	46	30	21	2	4	5		151	37.58
More than 3,000			7	5	12	3					27	39.18
Total	7	4	237	352	244	148	65	45	59	26	1,187	40.10

Table A-6
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest Federal Order (FO 124)
May 2001

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	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	5.4	67.02
50 to 100			0.7	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	8.0	58.51
100 to 200			3.8	5.3	5.2	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	23.3	47.50
200 to 300	0.3		2.6	5.1	3.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	14.5	40.22
300 to 400			1.9	4.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2		9.6	38.67
400 to 500			1.4	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3		6.7	37.58
500 to 600	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1		4.1	38.39
600 to 700			1.9	1.9	0.8	0.2		0.1	0.3		5.1	36.15
700 to 1,000	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2		8.4	36.13
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	0.2	3.4	3.9	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4		12.7	37.58
More than 3,000			0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3					2.3	39.18
Total 1/	0.6	0.3	20.0	29.7	20.6	12.5	5.5	3.8	5.0	2.2	100.0	40.10

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 2001

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		1	2	2	7	4	8	4	9	9	46	70.50
50 to 100			19	1	19	25	21	14	9	5	113	56.53
100 to 200		1	34	10	38	55	25	13	18	8	202	52.91
200 to 300			16	7	23	20	12	4	9	1	92	50.68
300 to 400			11	9	25	9	2	4	2		62	44.62
400 to 500			8	12	8	3	2	1	4	2	40	46.77
500 to 600		1	9	3	8	1	1	2	1		26	39.71
600 to 700		1	5	13	3	1	1	3	1		28	38.88
700 to 1,000		4	25	24	5	4	1	1		1	65	31.12
1,000 to 3,000		23	43	27	5	9	1	1			109	27.20
More than 3,000		6	16	5		2					29	23.65
Total		37	188	113	141	133	74	47	53	26	812	33.48

Table A-8
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Western Federal Order (FO 135)
May 2001

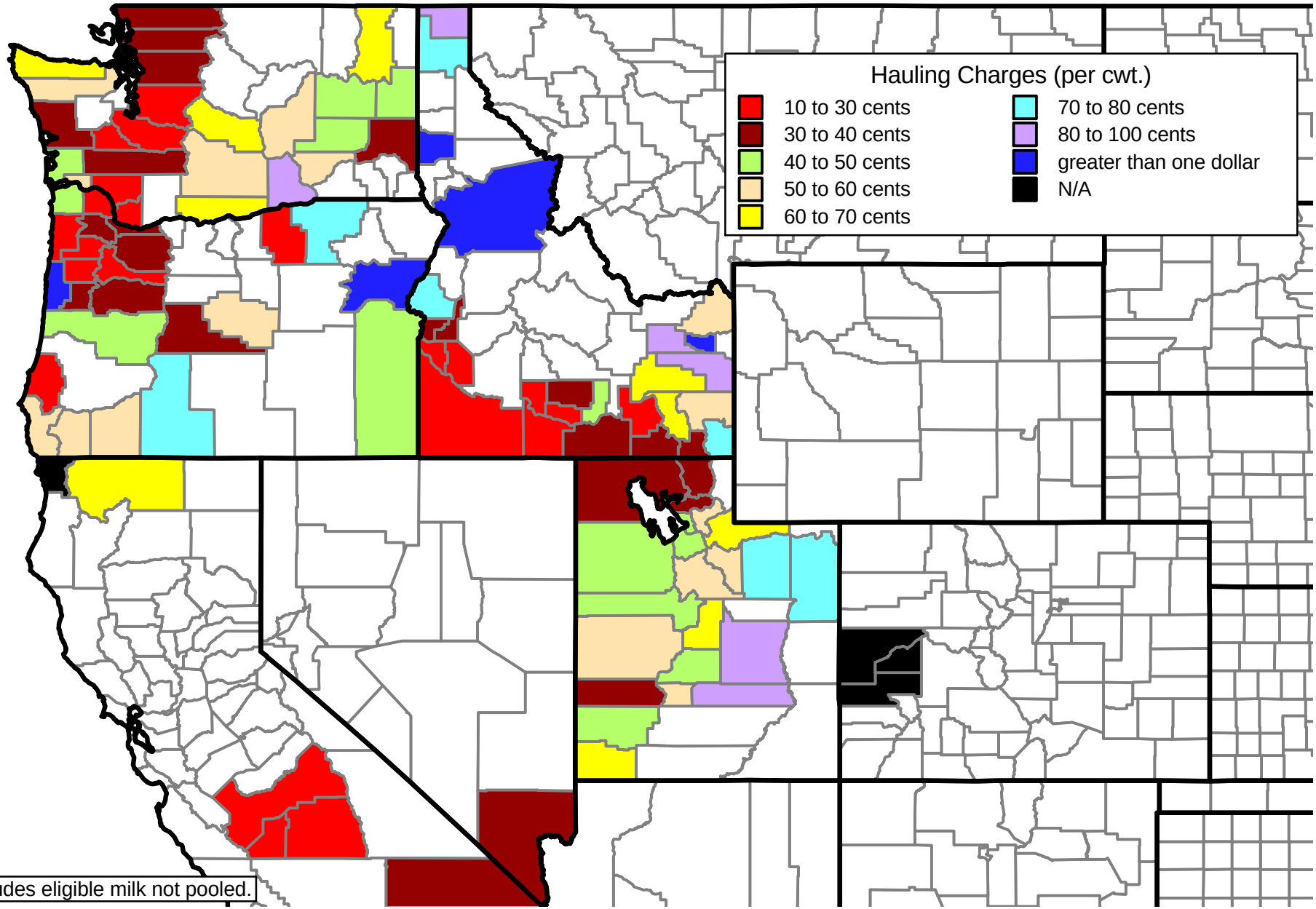
Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total 1/	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	percent of producers											
Less than 50		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	5.7	70.50
50 to 100			2.3	0.1	2.3	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	13.9	56.53
100 to 200		0.1	4.2	1.2	4.7	6.8	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.0	24.9	52.91
200 to 300			2.0	0.9	2.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	11.3	50.68
300 to 400			1.4	1.1	3.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2		7.6	44.62
400 to 500			1.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	4.9	46.77
500 to 600		0.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		3.2	39.71
600 to 700		0.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1		3.4	38.88
700 to 1,000		0.5	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1		0.1	8.0	31.12
1,000 to 3,000		2.8	5.3	3.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1			13.4	27.20
More than 3,000		0.7	2.0	0.6		0.2					3.6	23.65
Total 1/		4.6	23.2	13.9	17.4	16.4	9.1	5.8	6.5	3.2	100.0	33.48

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE A-1

Weighted Average Hauling Charges *

Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2001

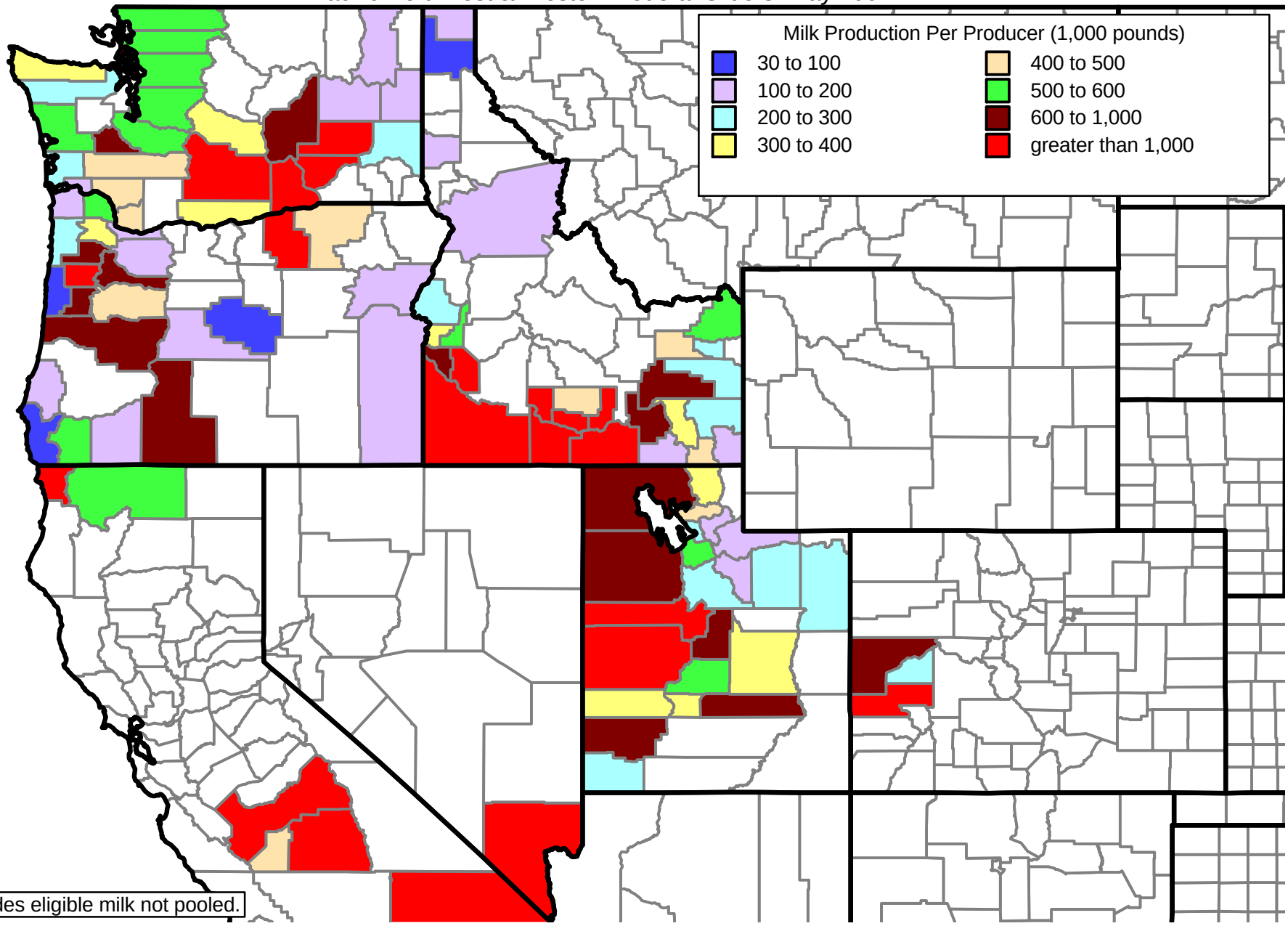


* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-2

Average Milk Production Per Producer *

Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2001



* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-3
Marketing Areas of the Pacific Northwest (FO124) and Western (FO135) Federal Orders