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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 2002 (with comparison to May of previous years)

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Abstract

Hauling charges and milk production were examined for over 1,700 producers in May 2002. The milk represented in this study was producer milk (Grade A) pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders. In May 2002, 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 2002, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 39.71 and 30.91 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 710.2 thousand pounds and for the Western Order were 614.2 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 2002 (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 1,762 producers and 1,176 million pounds of producer milk (Grade A) in May 2002. In May 2002, 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 2002, one producer located in Utah was 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 2001 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.

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 2002 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 39.71 cents per hundredweight in May 2002. By state, hauling charges averaged 32.26 cents in Oregon, 37.77 cents in California, 41.49 cents in Washington, and 56.41 cents in Idaho. (See Table 1.)

Hauling charges for producers associated with the Western Order averaged 30.91 cents per hundredweight in May 2002. Hauling charges averaged 25.67 cents per hundredweight in Idaho, 28.45 cents in California, 44.26 cents in Utah, and 52.76 cents in Oregon. (See Table 1.)

Combining the two orders, Idaho's average was 26.45 cents, California's average was 30.06 cents per hundredweight, Oregon's hauling charge was 33.13 cents, and Utah's average was 44.27 cents in 2002. (See Table 1.) South-central California producer milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2002 is not a historical supply of producer milk for either Order and is separate from producer milk from Northern California historically pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order. The South-central California milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Order is located closer to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Institutional factors aside, average hauling charges have decreased slightly from 2001. A decline in fuel prices from early 2001 compared to 2002 may have been 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 2002 and 2001.

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 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.

Table 1
Pacific Northwest and Western Orders
Weighted Average Hauling Charges by State and Total
May 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002

State	Pacific Northwest Federal Order 124					SW Idaho-E Oregon Federal Order 135	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	**2002**	1998	1999
	- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -						
California	65.33	64.62	77.26	66.51	**37.77**	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
Idaho	110.71	106.32	109.74	41.88	**56.41**	23.59	23.18
Oregon	31.77	31.93	33.02	32.48	**32.26**	51.35	48.67
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.15	**R**	N/A	N/A
Washington	40.47	38.89	45.67	41.53	**41.49**	N/A	N/A
Total	38.89	37.68	43.31	40.10	**39.71**	24.08	23.58

State	Western Federal Order 135			Combined Average for Both Federal Orders 124 and 135				
	2000	2001	**2002**	1998	1999	2000	2001	**2002**
	- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -							
California	N/A	30.55	**28.45**	65.33	64.62	77.26	32.24	**30.06**
Colorado	35.42	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	35.42	N/A	**N/A**
Idaho 1/	31.56	27.85	**25.67**	24.04	106.32	32.09	28.27	**26.45**
Oregon	54.30	54.34	**52.76**	32.68	31.93	33.53	33.36	**33.13**
Utah 2/	44.11	47.73	**44.26**	N/A	N/A	44.11	47.73	**44.27**
Washington	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	40.47	38.89	45.67	41.53	**41.49**
Total	35.89	33.48	**30.91**	33.45	37.68	40.22	36.85	**35.60**

1/ Includes Uinta County, Wyoming, in 2000. 2/ Includes Clark County, Nevada.
N/A = not applicable. R = Restricted, represent fewer than three producers.

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.

Eight California counties had producer milk pooled on the orders. Del Norte and Siskiyou counties in California have producer milk historically 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 the other counties were included in this hauling study based on where the milk was pooled.

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 17) is a map of hauling charges by county. Figure A-3 (on page 19) 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, Cassia, Owyhee, Gooding, Jerome, Twin Falls, and Power Counties), parts of western Oregon (Columbia, Tillamook, Yamhill, Polk, and Marion Counties); southern Washington (Clark, Cowlitz, and Thurston Counties); and four California counties (Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and San Bernardino 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 2002 totaled 690.3 million pounds. During the same period, producer milk regulated on the Western Order totaled 485.9 million pounds. Appendix Figure A-2 (on page 18) shows, on a map of the Northwest, current average pounds of milk per producer pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Federal orders. Appendix Table A-2 (on pages 11 through 13) 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.)

Producer milk originating in Washington totaled 474.1 million pounds in May 2002, an increase of 16.4 million pounds or 3.58 percent compared to May 2001. The county with the most milk pooled and the largest increase from the previous year was Yakima.

Producer milk originating in Oregon totaled 173.5 million pounds in May 2002, when combining producer milk for both Northwest Federal orders, an increase of 35.8 million pounds or 26.0 percent compared to May 2001. The number of producers pooled on both Northwest Federal orders in May 2002 was 326 producers, a decrease of 10 producers. Tillamook County has the largest number of producers, 141, and the most milk pooled, 45.9 million pounds, on the Pacific Northwest Order. The second largest county is Morrow County with 32.5 million pounds of milk pooled, and is responsible for most of the milk production increase in Oregon.

Producer milk originating in Idaho totaled 279.9 million pounds in May 2002, when combining the data for both Northwest Federal orders. The number of producers in Idaho was 404. Due to order provisions and institutional factors, comparisons of producer milk and number of producers to May 2001 were biased. In May 2001, and to a lesser extent in May 2002, there were producers from southern Idaho pooled on but not historically associated with the Pacific Northwest Order. Northern Idaho producers (14) pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order accounted for 1.8 million pounds. Producers in Southern Idaho (390) pooled on the Western and the Pacific Northwest Orders accounted for 278.1 million pounds of producer milk.

Producer milk originating in Utah (and Clark County, Nevada) totaled 131.2 million pounds in May 2002, an increase of 4.2 million pounds compared to May 2001. The number of producers in Utah was 344, an increase of one producer 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.

Sixty-five California producers delivered 117.5 million pounds of milk that was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2002.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILK PRODUCTION AND HAULING CHARGES IN MAY 2002

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 1,715 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, 12 producers were charged over $1.00 per hundredweight for hauling; all these producers produced less than 200,000 pounds. Only five of the 33 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 eleven 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 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 1,700 producers whose milk was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders in May 2002. In May 2002, 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 2001 compared to 2002. In May 2002, the weighted average hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders were 39.71 and 30.91 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 two Northwest Orders 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 about 710,000 pounds and for the Western Order were about 614,000 pounds.

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001 *

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	2002	2001
			Cents per Cwt.	
		Washington		
124	124	Adams & Whitman	48.00	48.57
124	124	Benton	95.51	95.24
124	124	Clallam	63.93	60.17
124	124	Clark	16.83	17.34
124	124	Cowlitz	29.72	28.72
124	124	Franklin	53.56	56.41
124	124	Grant & Kittitas	48.90	51.84
124	124	Grays Harbor	33.42	33.31
124	124	Island	41.57	38.58
124	124	Jefferson	65.30	59.43
124	124	King	31.45	29.25
124	124	Lewis	34.82	35.52
124	124	Pacific	48.99	45.06
124	124	Pierce	32.47	27.59
124	124	Skagit	35.12	34.72
124	124	Snohomish	30.39	30.78
124	124	Spokane & Lincoln	43.37	45.70
124	124	Stevens	56.59	61.57
124	124	Thurston	29.53	29.94
124	124	Wahkiakum	73.66	50.84
124	124	Whatcom	38.49	37.41
124	124	Yakima	48.71	50.47
124	124	Average Washington	41.49	41.53
		Oregon		
135	135	Baker	108.93	119.37
124	124	Benton & Lincoln	39.10	39.94
124	124	Clackamas, Multnomah, & Umatilla	42.66	43.64
124	124	Clatsop (& Columbia in 2001)	47.11	37.44
124	124	Deschutes (& Crook in 2001)	39.14	39.52
124	124	Jackson	52.53	50.27
124	124	Josephine	57.80	57.19
124	124	Klamath	76.27	76.91
124	124	Lane	45.92	45.35
124	124	Linn	38.27	38.89
135	124/135	Malheur	45.04	45.58
124	124	Marion	28.69	27.93
124	124	Polk	27.37	25.91
124	124	Tillamook	25.14	24.94
124	124	Washington	32.95	31.58
124	124	Yamhill	26.69	25.76
124/135	124/135	Average Oregon	33.13	33.36

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001 *

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	2002	2001
			Cents per Cwt.	
		California		
124	124	Siskiyou	69.38	66.51
124/135	135	Fresno & Kings	22.50	25.50
124/135	135	Riverside	29.00	31.47
124/135	135	San Bernardino & Tulare	28.47	30.62
124/135	124/135	Average California	30.06	32.24
		Idaho		
135	124/135	Ada	27.19	29.16
135	124/135	Bannock, Oneida, & Power	37.93	40.59
124/135	124/135	Bear Lake	74.24	75.84
124/135	124/135	Bingham	68.78	69.89
124	124	Bonner	71.90	77.24
135	124/135	Bonneville	97.33	91.61
124	124	Boundary	91.38	94.78
135	124/135	Canyon	23.03	27.31
135	124/135	Caribou (& Uinta, Wyoming in 2001)	57.29	56.61
124/135	124/135	Cassia	28.38	30.93
124/135	124/135	Franklin	29.18	31.09
135	124/135	Gem	33.99	35.12
124/135	124/135	Gooding	19.91	20.44
124	124	Idaho & Latah	124.60	130.91
135	124/135	Jefferson & Fremont	78.81	81.78
124/135	124/135	Jerome	21.83	22.82
135	124/135	Lincoln	34.30	32.19
135	124/135	Madison	110.16	105.01
135	124/135	Minidoka	38.96	40.93
135	135	Owyhee	27.59	26.77
135	124/135	Payette & Washington	38.91	41.04
124/135	124/135	Twin Falls	22.30	21.79
124/135	124/135	Average Idaho	26.45	28.27

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001 *

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	2002	2001
			Cents per Cwt.	
		Utah		
135	135	Beaver	38.67	38.84
124/135	124/135	Box Elder & Tooele	34.24	38.68
135	124/135	Cache	31.96	34.55
135	135	Duchesne	72.24	75.18
135	135	Emery & Wayne	72.38	84.63
135	135	Iron, Washington (& Clark County, Nevada)	41.41	43.65
135	124/135	Millard & Juab	50.01	52.31
135	135	Morgan	56.76	54.35
135	135	Piute	56.25	59.72
135	124/135	Salt Lake & Davis	40.71	46.83
135	135	Sanpete	59.10	64.14
135	124/135	Sevier	39.45	42.08
135	135	Summit	67.05	68.13
135	135	Uintah	80.78	78.01
135	135	Utah	53.74	56.62
135	135	Wasatch	57.71	55.94
135	124/135	Weber	34.19	40.81
124/135	124/135	Average Utah	44.27	47.73
		Federal Order 124	39.71	40.10
		Federal Order 135	30.91	33.48
		Average	35.60	36.85

* 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.

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	Number of Producers 2002	Number of Producers 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2002	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2002	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001
					- - - - - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - - - - -			
		Washington						
124	124	Adams & Whitman	9	8	9,930	8,875	1,103	1,109
124	124	Benton	3	3	3,797	3,068	1,266	1,023
124	124	Clallam	5	5	1,593	1,604	319	321
124	124	Clark	13	16	7,590	7,980	584	499
124	124	Cowlitz	3	3	1,173	1,239	391	413
124	124	Franklin	13	13	20,820	18,921	1,602	1,455
124	124	Grant & Kittitas	28	28	25,439	23,577	909	842
124	124	Grays Harbor	15	16	8,251	9,066	550	567
124	124	Island	4	4	2,721	2,553	680	638
124	124	Jefferson	5	5	1,059	1,013	212	203
124	124	King	40	39	21,534	20,702	538	531
124	124	Klickitat	3	3	948	940	316	313
124	124	Lewis	38	41	16,004	17,003	421	415
124	124	Pacific	12	12	3,676	3,443	306	287
124	124	Pierce	11	13	7,418	7,628	674	587
124	124	Skagit	53	54	31,928	31,918	602	591
124	124	Snohomish	50	54	29,111	29,603	582	548
124	124	Spokane & Lincoln	16	18	3,373	3,178	211	177
124	124	Stevens	18	18	2,705	2,676	150	149
124	124	Thurston	14	16	12,357	13,678	883	855
124	124	Wahkiakum	4	4	778	787	195	197
124	124	Whatcom	197	205	118,905	119,433	604	583
124	124	Yakima	69	72	142,998	128,827	2,072	1,789
124	124	Total/Average Washington	623	650	474,107	457,714	761	704
		California						
124	124	Del Norte & Siskiyou	6	6	4,798	4,582	800	764
124/135	135	Fresno, Imperial, Kerns, Kings, & Tulare	7	5	12,784	5,025	1,826	1,005
124/135	135	Riverside	21	18	52,451	34,208	2,498	1,900
124/135	135	San Bernardino	31	24	47,419	36,240	1,530	1,510
124/135	124/135	Total/Average California	65	53	117,451	80,055	1,807	1,510
		Colorado						
n/a	135	Delta, Mesa, & Montrose	n/a	4	n/a	640	n/a	160
n/a	135	Total/Average Colorado	n/a	4	n/a	640	n/a	160

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	Number of Producers 2002	Number of Producers 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2002	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2002	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001
					1,000 pounds			
		Oregon						
135	135	Baker	4	4	677	41	169	10
124	124	Benton & Lincoln	7	7	4,363	4,386	623	627
124	124	Clackamas, Multnomah, Morrow 1/, & Umatilla	15	16	3,083	5,854	206	366
124	124	Clatsop & Columbia	6	7	998	1,985	166	284
124	124	Coos & Curry	9	9	1,283	1,252	143	139
124	124	Deschutes (& Crook in 2001)	7	8	1,313	1,337	188	167
124	124	Jackson	3	3	375	349	125	116
124	124	Josephine	7	7	3,398	3,714	485	531
124	124	Klamath	10	10	8,787	8,279	879	828
124	124	Lane	6	6	5,460	4,547	910	758
124	124	Linn	12	13	7,613	6,371	634	490
135	124/135	Malheur	25	29	2,719	3,436	109	118
124	124	Marion	36	35	30,999	30,068	861	859
124	1/	Morrow	3	1/	32,505	1/	10,835	1/
124	124	Polk	4	4	8,064	8,043	2,016	2,011
124	124	Tillamook	141	145	45,935	42,291	326	292
124	124	Washington	22	22	7,254	7,273	330	331
124	124	Yamhill	9	11	8,704	8,493	967	772
124/135	124/135	Total/Average Oregon	326	336	173,530	137,719	532	410
		Utah						
135	135	Beaver	18	17	4,125	4,699	229	276
124/135	124/135	Box Elder & Tooele	40	41	18,979	18,361	474	448
135	124/135	Cache	113	114	27,288	28,330	241	249
135	135	Duchesne	26	21	6,752	6,157	260	293
135	135	Emery & Wayne	4	5	2,276	2,085	569	417
135	135	Iron, Washington (& Clark County, NV)	4	4	2,091	2,936	523	734
135	124/135	Millard & Juab	22	20	25,190	21,211	1,145	1,061
135	135	Morgan	6	6	1,108	1,137	185	190
135	135	Piute	7	8	2,420	2,716	346	339
135	135	Salt Lake & Davis	5	6	2,242	2,235	448	373
135	135	Sanpete	16	15	10,821	11,185	676	746
135	124/135	Sevier	9	9	5,101	5,047	567	561
135	135	Summit	10	10	1,500	1,495	150	150
135	135	Uintah	4	3	677	728	169	243
135	135	Utah	25	25	6,779	6,227	271	249
135	135	Wasatch	6	6	1,091	1,197	182	199
135	124/135	Weber	29	33	12,728	11,247	439	341
124/135	124/135	Total/Average Utah	344	343	131,168	126,994	381	370

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 2002 and 2001

Order 2002	Order 2001	State & County	Number of Producers 2002	Number of Producers 2001	Pounds of Producer Milk 2002	Pounds of Producer Milk 2001	Average Pounds Per Producer 2002	Average Pounds Per Producer 2001
					1,000 pounds			
		Idaho						
135	124/135	Ada	47	47	37,045	26,911	788	573
135	124/135	Bannock, Oneida, & Power	6	8	1,921	2,062	320	258
124/135	124/135	Bear lake	17	16	1,548	1,387	91	87
124/135	124/135	Bingham	19	19	8,092	8,873	426	467
124	124	Bonner	4	5	505	494	126	99
135	124/135	Bonneville	3	4	381	532	127	133
124	124	Boundary	3	3	404	386	135	129
135	124/135	Canyon	47	50	23,886	19,220	508	384
135	124/135	Caribou (& Uinta, WY in 2001)	10	11	1,271	1,300	127	118
124/135	124/135	Cassia	12	11	8,313	7,893	693	718
124/135	124/135	Franklin	70	71	19,071	20,152	272	284
135	124/135	Gem	15	15	5,095	2,655	340	177
124/135	124/135	Gooding	38	41	59,685	54,768	1,571	1,336
124	124	Idaho, Latah, (& Nez Perce in 2001)	7	7	865	907	124	130
135	124/135	Jefferson (& Fremont in 2001)	3	6	259	1,373	86	229
124/135	124/135	Jerome	33	34	53,222	31,232	1,613	919
135	124/135	Lincoln	5	5	1,051	1,118	210	224
135	124/135	Madison (& Fremont in 2002)	5	4	728	508	146	127
135	124/135	Minidoka	7	7	4,770	3,913	681	559
135	135	Owyhee	15	15	19,450	6,316	1,297	421
135	124/135	Payette (& Washington in 2001)	15	19	1,637	4,517	109	238
124/135	124/135	Twin Falls	20	21	30,017	25,230	1,501	1,201
135	n/a	Washington	3	3/	704	3/	235	3/
124/135	124/135	Total/Average Idaho	404	419	279,920	221,745	693	529
		Federal Order 124	972	1,213	690,309	630,592	710	520
		Federal Order 135	791	827	485,867	394,275	614	477
		Total/Average 2/	1,762	1,805	1,176,176	1,024,867	668	568

* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers.
n/a = not available.
1/ Morrow County, Oregon, was restricted in May 2001, and combined with Clackmas, Multnomah, and Umitilla counties.
2/ Does not add due to producers being partially pooled on both orders which were counted once.
3/ Washington County, Idaho, was restricted in May 2001 and combined with Payette County.

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 2002

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			3	4	3	12	9	9	10	16	66	78.07
50 to 100		1	30	9	29	46	22	30	15	11	193	57.72
100 to 200		3	72	47	112	61	22	18	22	11	368	47.59
200 to 300	1		37	75	64	28	18	7	5		235	42.16
300 to 400		1	34	44	23	12	5	2	4		125	39.74
400 to 500	1		22	47	20	6	3	6	4		109	40.61
500 to 600		1	25	35	11	3	3	4	1		83	37.53
600 to 700	1	2	19	34	4	3		3	3		69	36.90
700 to 1,000	1	10	51	55	18	4	4		3		146	33.94
1,000 to 3,000	1	28	91	67	46	18	3	5	4		263	34.49
More than 3,000	1	7	26	5	16	3					58	30.58
Total	6	53	410	422	346	196	89	84	71	38	1,715	36.36

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 2002

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	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.8	78.07
50 to 100		0.1	1.7	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	11.3	57.72
100 to 200		0.2	4.2	2.7	6.5	3.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	21.5	47.59
200 to 300	0.1		2.2	4.4	3.7	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3		13.7	42.16
300 to 400		0.1	2.0	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2		7.3	39.74
400 to 500	0.1		1.3	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2		6.4	40.61
500 to 600		0.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		4.8	37.53
600 to 700	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		4.0	36.90
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.2		0.2		8.5	33.94
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	1.6	5.3	3.9	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2		15.3	34.49
More than 3,000	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.2					3.4	30.58
Total 1/	0.3	3.1	23.9	24.6	20.2	11.4	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.2	100.0	36.36

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 2002

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	1	7	7	5	6	3	33	70.01
50 to 100			12	6	15	12	6	9	4	4	68	54.52
100 to 200		1	36	40	69	13	6	5	3	5	178	42.74
200 to 300	1		17	64	43	9	4	4	3		145	40.01
300 to 400		1	25	40	9	4	2	1	2		84	37.07
400 to 500	1		14	39	10	3	1	1	1		70	36.50
500 to 600		1	16	27	6		1	2	1		54	36.15
600 to 700	1		10	27	2	2		1	2		45	36.90
700 to 1,000	1		23	42	10	3	2		3		84	36.78
1,000 to 3,000	1	3	34	51	38	12	3	4	4		150	40.30
More than 3,000			3	3	15	1					22	41.95
Total	5	6	190	343	218	66	32	32	29	12	933	39.71

Table A-6
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest Federal Order (FO 124)
May 2002

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				0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	3.5	70.01
50 to 100			1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	7.3	54.52
100 to 200		0.1	3.9	4.3	7.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	19.1	42.74
200 to 300	0.1		1.8	6.9	4.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3		15.5	40.01
300 to 400		0.1	2.7	4.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2		9.0	37.07
400 to 500	0.1		1.5	4.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		7.5	36.50
500 to 600		0.1	1.7	2.9	0.6		0.1	0.2	0.1		5.8	36.15
600 to 700	0.1		1.1	2.9	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.2		4.8	36.90
700 to 1,000	0.1		2.5	4.5	1.1	0.3	0.2		0.3		9.0	36.78
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	0.3	3.6	5.5	4.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4		16.1	40.30
More than 3,000			0.3	0.3	1.6	0.1					2.4	41.95
Total 1/	0.5	0.6	20.4	36.8	23.4	7.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	1.3	100.0	39.71

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 2002

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			3		2	5	2	4	4	13	33	86.94
50 to 100		1	18	3	14	34	16	21	11	7	125	59.61
100 to 200		2	36	7	43	48	16	13	19	6	190	52.34
200 to 300			20	11	21	19	14	3	2		90	45.79
300 to 400			9	4	14	8	3	1	2		41	45.25
400 to 500			8	8	10	3	2	5	3		39	47.98
500 to 600			9	8	5	3	2	2			29	40.12
600 to 700		2	9	7	2	1		2	1		24	36.90
700 to 1,000		10	28	13	8	1	2				62	30.03
1,000 to 3,000		25	57	16	8	6		1			113	27.02
More than 3,000	1	7	23	2	1	2					36	23.82
Total	1	47	220	79	128	130	57	52	42	26	782	31.97

Table A-8
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Western Federal Order (FO 135)
May 2002

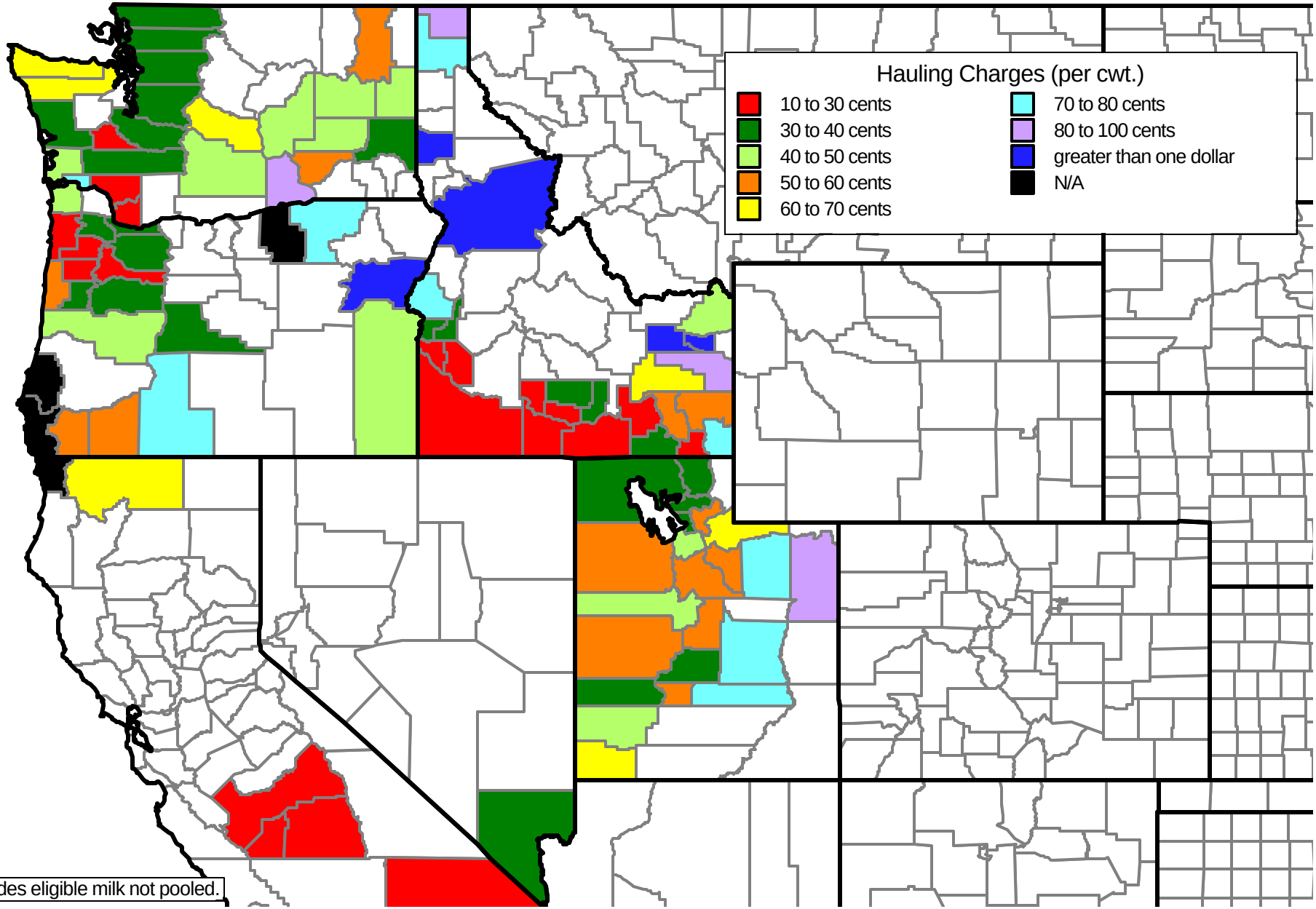
Milk Production (1,000 pounds)	Hauling Charges (cents per hundredweight): Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 100	Greater than 100	Total 1/	Average Rate (cents / cwt.)
	percent of producers											
Less than 50			0.4		0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	4.2	86.94
50 to 100		0.1	2.3	0.4	1.8	4.3	2.0	2.7	1.4	0.9	16.0	59.61
100 to 200		0.3	4.6	0.9	5.5	6.1	2.0	1.7	2.4	0.8	24.3	52.34
200 to 300			2.6	1.4	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.3		11.5	45.79
300 to 400			1.2	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3		5.2	45.25
400 to 500			1.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4		5.0	47.98
500 to 600			1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3			3.7	40.12
600 to 700		0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1		0.3	0.1		3.1	36.90
700 to 1,000		1.3	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.3				7.9	30.03
1,000 to 3,000		3.2	7.3	2.0	1.0	0.8		0.1			14.5	27.02
More than 3,000	0.1	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.3					4.6	23.82
Total 1/	0.1	6.0	28.1	10.1	16.4	16.6	7.3	6.6	5.4	3.3	100.0	31.97

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE A-1

Weighted Average Hauling Charges *

Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2002



* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-2
Average Milk Production Per Producer
Pacific Northwest & Western Federal Orders: May 2002

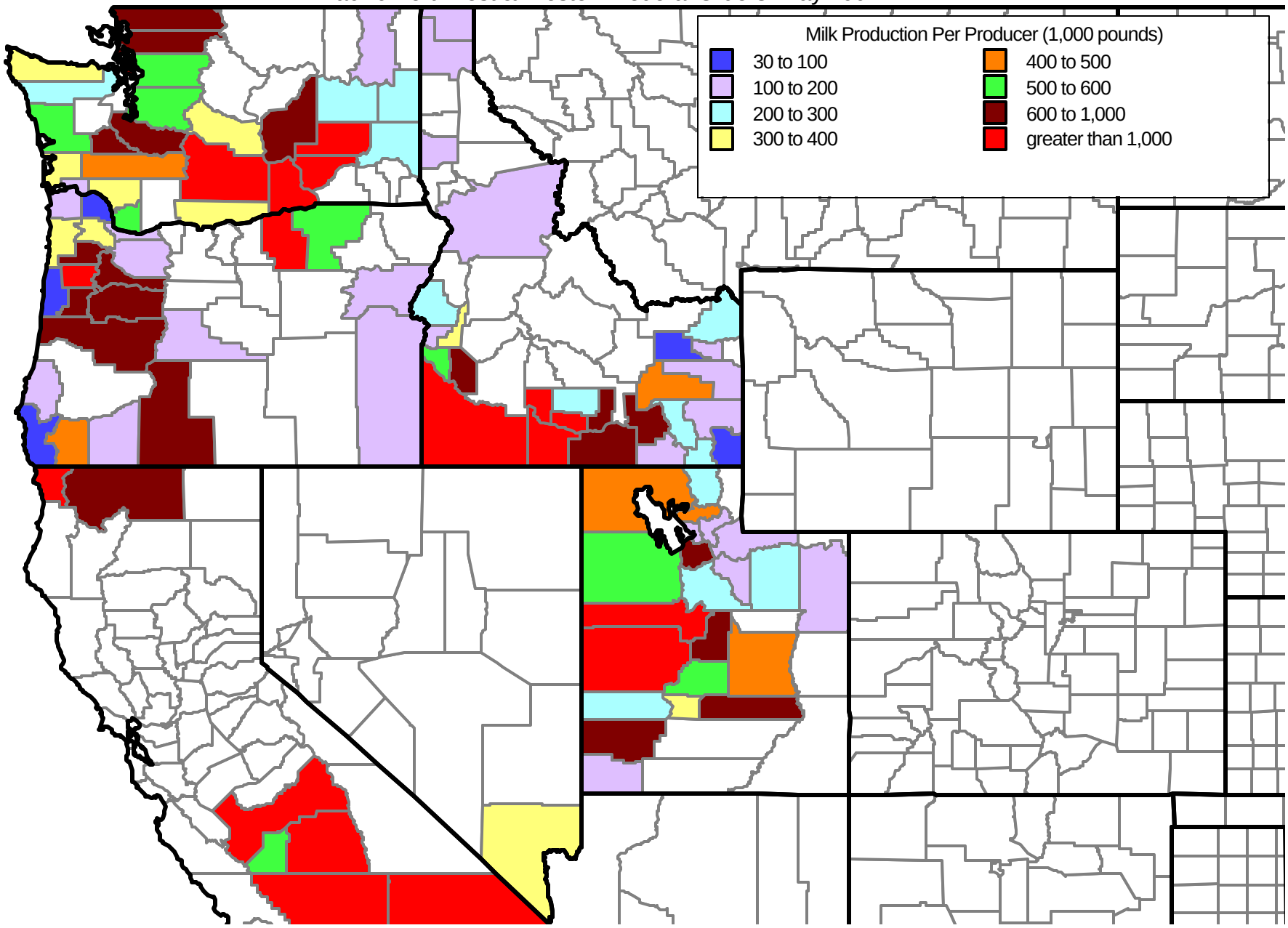


FIGURE A-3

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