UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Dairy Programs

Phone: (425) 487-6009
Fax: (425) 487-2775
E-mail: james.daugherty@usda.gov

FEDERAL MILK ORDERS 124 & 135

Building J, Suite 102
1930 - 220th Street S.E.
Bothell, WA 98021-8471

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

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO-EASTERN OREGON FEDERAL ORDERS

MAY 1997, 1998, AND 1999

Staff Paper 99-02

Chris Werner

December 1999

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Abstract

Hauling charges and milk production were examined for over 1,450 producers in May 1997, 1998, and 1999. The milk represented in this study was producer milk (Grade A) pooled on the Pacific Northwest or Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order. In May 1999, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern 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. Hauling charges may not necessarily be indicative of true hauling costs due to subsidization by handlers. It is believed that handlers in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington who are represented in this study do not subsidize hauling charges in a substantive manner. In addition, hauling charges, as reported, may or may not include volume premiums. It was not possible to systematically include/exclude volume premiums from hauling charges. The terms "milk production" and "producer milk" in this study are synonymous. 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.

Hauling charges decreased 1.2 cents to 32.3 cents per hundredweight between May 1998 and May 1999 for milk associated with the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders combined. The weighted average hauling charge for May 1999 in the Pacific Northwest Order was 37.7 cents per hundredweight, 1.2 cents lower than a year earlier. The weighted average hauling charge for May 1999 in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order was 23.6 cents per hundredweight, 0.5 cents lower than one year earlier.

Hauling charges per hundredweight by state decreased from year-ago levels for producer milk originating from California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Washington showed the largest decrease from 40.5 cents in 1998 to 38.9 cents per hundredweight in 1999, or 1.6 cents per hundredweight.

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 Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order milk shed.

An increase in the average milk production per producer between May 1998 and May 1999 may have contributed to the decrease in the hauling charges in the Pacific Northwest Order. The Pacific Northwest Order's average monthly delivery per producer increased 38,456 pounds or 7.6 percent to 542,186 pounds between May 1998 and May 1999. The Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order's average monthly delivery per producer decreased 388,351 pounds or 45.6 percent to 463,246 pounds during the same period. The decrease seen in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order was due to the eligible milk not pooled on the order. The total pounds of eligible milk is restricted.

A large volume of eligible milk was not pooled on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order in May 1999. Information on eligible milk not pooled is included in this analysis when its use does not result in the disclosure of restricted information. If all eligible milk on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order was pooled in May 1999, producer milk would have shown an increase from year ago levels. Milk production in the Magic and Treasure Valleys of Idaho continues to be responsible for most of the increase in producer milk.

In general, the location of milk production is shifting in the Pacific Northwest Order. Milk production in the drier regions east of the Cascade Mountain Range has increased, while production in the wetter regions west of the Cascade Mountain Range has decreased.

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

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO-EASTERN OREGON FEDERAL ORDERS

MAY 1997, 1998, AND 1999

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 Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders. The two orders combined had 1,482 producers and 773 million pounds of producer milk (Grade A) in May 1999. Of the producers, 1,459, or 98 percent whose milk was regulated on the orders, had hauling charges associated with their milk. The terms "milk production" and "producer milk" in this study are synonymous. In May 1999, a large volume of Grade A milk historically associated with and eligible to be pooled (qualified) on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern 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 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. The 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 Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon 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 maps A-2 through A-4.

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

In general, hauling rates for producers in the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders decreased in May 1999 compared to May 1998. As was true in May 1997 and 1998, a comparison of average hauling charges between regions in May 1999 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 37.7 cents per hundredweight in May 1999. By state, hauling charges averaged 38.9 cents in Washington; 31.9 cents in Oregon; 106.3 cents in Idaho; and 64.6 cents in California. (See Table 1.)

Hauling charges for producers associated with the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order averaged 23.6 cents per hundredweight in May 1999. Hauling charges averaged 23.2 cents in Idaho and 48.7 cents in Oregon. (See Table 1.)

Combining the two orders, Oregon's average hauling charge was 32.7 cents and Idaho's average was 23.6 cents in 1999. The large difference between Idaho in the Pacific Northwest Order and Idaho in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon 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. (See Table 1.)

Table 1
Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders
Weighted Average Hauling Charges by State and Total
May 1997, 1998, and 1999

	Pacific Northwest Federal Order 124			SW Idaho-E Oregon Federal Order 135			Federal Orders 124 and 135		
State	1997	1998	**1999**	1997	1998	**1999**	1997	1998	**1999**
	- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -								
Washington	40.50	40.47	**38.89**	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	40.50	40.47	**38.89**
Oregon	32.05	31.77	**31.93**	54.11	51.35	**48.67**	33.25	32.68	**32.65**
Idaho	106.65	110.71	**106.32**	28.39	23.59	**23.18**	28.94	24.04	**23.59**
California	64.12	65.33	**64.62**	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	64.12	65.33	**64.62**
Total	38.98	38.89	**37.68**	29.11	24.08	**23.58**	35.97	33.45	**32.26**

N/A - Not Applicable.

Weighted average hauling charges for each state under the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon 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 1997, 1998, and 1999.

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 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.

Compared to May 1998, California producers associated with the Pacific Northwest Order had hauling charges slightly lower in May 1999. 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 page 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 14) is a map of hauling charges by county. Figure A-5 (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, Ada, Gem Owyhee, Gooding, Twin Falls, Jerome, Lincoln, 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, Snohomish, King, 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. CHANGES IN PRODUCER MILK AND PRODUCER NUMBERS

The Pacific Northwest Order’s producer milk for May 1999 totaled 596.4 million pounds, an increase of 16.1 million pounds from May 1998. During the same period, producer milk regulated on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order decreased 154.3 million pounds to 177.0 million pounds between May 1998 and May 1999. The decrease in producer milk in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order is a result of two handlers electing to not pool eligible milk qualified on the order. Appendix Figures A-2 and A-3 (on page 15 and 16) show on a map of the Northwest current pounds of producer milk per producer and changes from year-ago levels by county. Appendix Figure A-4 (on page 17) depicts the change in milk production by county between May 1998 and 1999. Appendix Figure A-2 through A-4 include eligible milk not pooled on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order. Appendix Table A-2 (on page 9 and 10) provides the pounds of producer milk, producer numbers, and average milk production per producer. (This data does not include eligible milk not pooled.)

Washington milk production increased 11.3 million pounds from 1998 to 459.2 million pounds in 1999. A large portion of the increase in the state occurred in Whatcom and Yakima Counties which increased 5.9 and 4.1 million pounds, respectively.

Producer numbers in Washington decreased by 31 between May 1998 and May 1999. Whatcom, Yakima, Skagit, Snohomish, and King Counties had the largest decreases in producer numbers, while most other counties showed no change or only a small decrease in the number of producers. With the exception of Yakima County, four of the counties with the largest decreases in producer numbers are all located in western Washington where urban growth and environmental concerns may be forcing dairies to move or go out of business. Only the counties of Adams, Walla Walla and Whitman, Pierce, and Spokane and Lincoln showed increases in producers between May 1998 and May 1999. Production per producer between 1998 and 1999 increased in most counties. A few counties showed decreases in average pounds of milk per producer.

Producer milk originating in Oregon increased 3.9 million pounds, when combining producer milk for both Northwest Federal orders. Baker and Union Counties, associated with the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order, showed an increase in producer milk, while Malheur and Harney decreased in producer milk. All Oregon counties in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order have the same number of producers in May 1999 when compared to May 1998. The number of producers in Oregon decreased by 23 between May 1998 and May 1999. Tillamook County had the largest decline in producer numbers (eight), while Coos County lost five producers. Although Tillamook experienced a decrease in producer numbers, the pounds of producer milk increased 1.0 million pounds. Overall, milk production per producer in Oregon increased between 1998 and 1999. Only a few counties located in central and eastern Oregon and Washington County in western Oregon showed decreases in pounds of milk per producer between 1998 and 1999.

Producer milk originating in Idaho decreased 154.2 million pounds or 47.1 percent to 172.9 million pounds between May 1998 and May 1999, when combining the data for both Northwest Federal orders. The number of producers in Idaho was down slightly from 372 to 366. Much of the decline in producer milk occurred due to eligible milk not pooled. Northern Idaho producer milk and producer numbers remained relatively unchanged between May 1998 and May 1999. Most counties in southern Idaho showed decreases in producer milk due to eligible milk not pooled. The number of producers in most counties was essentially unchanged over the period. Jerome and Canyon Counties, however, did increase by four producers, while eastern Idaho counties (Bingham, Blaine, Power, Bonneville and Butte Counties and Gem County) decreased by five and four, respectively.

California producers delivered 7.3 million pounds in May 1999, an increase of 0.8 million pounds from 1998. Producer numbers increased by one between May 1998 and May 1999, but production per producer decreased.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILK PRODUCTION AND HAULING CHARGES IN MAY 1999

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 400,000 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 1,459 producers, show the <u>number</u> of producers for each range of hauling charges and milk production for the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon 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 <u>percentage</u> of producers for each range of hauling charges and milk production for the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders.

In the Pacific Northwest Order, 18 producers were charged over $1.00 per hundredweight for hauling; these producers all 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 Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order shows a pronounced relationship between the size-range of production and hauling charges per hundredweight. All hauling charges over 40 cents were for producers with less than 600,000 pounds of production. No producers with over 600,000 pounds of production were charged over 40 cents for hauling. The average hauling rate, as shown in Table A-7, decreases as size-range of milk production increases. The exception, producers with milk production between 500,000 and 600,000 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 1,450 producers whose milk was pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Orders in May 1997, May 1998 and May 1999.

Between May 1998 and May 1999, average hauling charges per hundredweight decreased slightly. Lower hauling rates were evident near large urban areas and near areas of intense milk processing. In addition, hauling rates tended to be lower for larger volume producers than their smaller volume counterparts. Producers in the state of Idaho paid the least for hauling followed by producers in Oregon, Washington, and California.

Milk Production associated with the Pacific Northwest Order increased between May 1998 and May 1999. The large decrease in milk production in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order was due to eligible producer milk not pooled. Producer milk associated with each of the states of California, Oregon, and Washington increased between May 1998 and May 1999. There was no change in the rank of the states based on milk production associated with the Northwest Federal orders. The state of Washington continues to be the largest source of producer milk followed by Idaho, Oregon, and California.

Milk production per producer increased on average for the Pacific Northwest Order but decreased on average in the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order due to the effects of eligible milk not pooled in Idaho. In May 1999, California had the highest average milk production per producer, followed by Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 1997, 1998, and 1999 *

State & County	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-1999
	(cents per hundredweight)			
WASHINGTON (FO 124 only)				
Adams, Walla Walla, & Whitman	48.70	55.88	51.27	-4.61
Benton	51.61	49.71	51.04	1.33
Clallam	58.94	59.05	55.39	-3.66
Clark	17.51	17.72	17.85	0.13
Cowlitz	29.98	28.41	25.48	-2.93
Franklin	57.79	57.37	53.91	-3.46
Grant & Kittitas	51.29	51.94	48.77	-3.17
Grays Harbor, Kitsap, & Mason	46.24	43.96	36.75	-7.21
Island	39.43	38.64	37.45	-1.19
Jefferson	57.10	57.04	56.62	-0.42
King	30.65	30.55	28.74	-1.81
Klickitat	53.05	52.88	53.28	0.40
Lewis	42.83	40.61	40.16	-0.45
Pacific	56.44	55.70	51.87	-3.83
Pierce	31.86	31.19	28.85	-2.34
Skagit	33.83	34.06	31.34	-2.72
Snohomish	31.32	30.75	29.23	-1.52
Spokane & Lincoln	41.60	44.38	43.56	-0.82
Stevens	61.83	62.56	58.86	-3.70
Thurston	35.09	33.89	30.31	-3.58
Wahkiakum	67.66	50.39	48.94	-1.45
Whatcom	37.22	37.01	35.24	-1.77
Yakima	48.21	47.77	46.29	-1.48
Average Washington	40.50	40.47	38.89	-1.58
IDAHO (+ FO 124, otherwise FO 135)				
Ada	33.35	29.34	26.66	-2.68
Bonner & Boundary +	84.52	89.85	86.04	-3.81
Bingham, Blaine, Power, Bonneville & Butte	40.36	44.08	35.15	-8.93
Canyon	32.34	28.33	26.09	-2.24
Cassia	34.84	25.08	29.62	4.54
Gem	39.76	34.59	29.19	-5.40
Gooding	22.49	21.05	21.36	0.31
Idaho, Latah, & Nez Perce +	124.56	124.93	125.78	0.85
Jerome	30.58	20.18	21.18	1.00
Lincoln	28.20	29.59	27.72	-1.87
Minidoka	37.34	31.79	31.43	-0.36
Owyhee	32.31	27.22	24.22	-3.00
Payette	42.89	39.17	34.98	-4.19
Twin Falls	23.02	21.98	22.23	0.25
Washington	62.18	50.66	50.14	-0.52
Average Idaho	28.94	24.04	23.59	-0.45

Table A-1
Weighted Average Hauling Charges
By State, County, and Order: May 1997, 1998, and 1999 *

State & County	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-1999
	(cents per hundredweight)			
OREGON (++ FO135, otherwise FO 124)				
Baker & Union ++	78.65	79.28	68.32	-10.96
Benton & Lincoln	38.01	38.28	37.06	-1.22
Clackamas, Multnomah, Umatilla, & Hood River	37.07	38.87	37.77	-1.10
Clatsop & Columbia	37.44	37.07	36.03	-1.04
Coos	46.88	39.59	44.82	5.23
Crook & Deschutes	38.33	40.51	40.47	-0.04
Jackson	45.91	46.20	46.70	0.50
Josephine	51.49	55.99	55.61	-0.38
Klamath	92.00	77.80	77.80	0.00
Lane & Douglas	47.58	47.68	45.38	-2.30
Linn	32.77	33.20	32.67	-0.53
Malheur & Harney ++	46.83	44.19	42.83	-1.36
Marion	27.51	26.78	26.93	0.15
Polk	23.54	25.82	26.66	0.84
Tillamook	25.16	24.91	24.77	-0.14
Washington	29.69	31.03	31.88	0.85
Yamhill	25.87	28.26	24.93	-3.33
Average Oregon	33.25	32.68	32.65	-0.03
CALIFORNIA (FO 124 only)				
Del Norte & Siskiyou	64.12	65.33	64.62	-0.71
Average California	64.12	65.33	64.62	-0.71
Pacific Northwest	38.98	38.89	37.68	-1.21
S.W. Idaho-E. Oregon	29.11	24.08	23.58	-0.50
Region Average	35.97	33.45	32.26	-1.19

* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers. Eligible milk not pooled on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order was included in weighting hauling charges.
+ FO 124 = Pacific Northwest Order.
++ FO 135 = S.W. Idaho-E. Oregon Order.

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 1997, 1998, and 1999 * 1/

State & County	Number of of Producers			Pounds of Producer Milk			Average Pounds Per Producer		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
					(1,000's)			(1,000's)	
WASHINGTON (FO 124 only)									
Adams, Walla Walla, & Whitman	7	8	9	5,318	5,400	7,237	760	675	804
Benton	3	3	3	3,706	3,588	3,324	1,235	1,196	1,108
Clallam	5	5	5	1,370	1,397	1,457	274	279	291
Clark	22	20	19	8,146	7,847	7,757	370	392	408
Cowlitz	3	3	3	1,350	1,374	1,261	450	458	420
Franklin	11	14	13	10,717	12,793	13,744	974	914	1,057
Grant & Kittitas	30	31	31	17,912	19,029	20,176	597	614	651
Grays Harbor, Kitsap, & Mason	24	19	19	8,083	7,078	7,888	337	373	415
Island	9	6	5	4,909	4,780	2,826	545	797	565
Jefferson	5	5	5	1,090	1,032	1,177	218	206	235
King	57	51	48	27,677	23,994	23,191	486	470	483
Klickitat	5	4	4	1,915	1,617	1,440	383	404	360
Lewis	49	45	43	19,464	18,326	16,686	397	407	388
Pacific	13	13	14	3,673	3,645	4,155	283	280	297
Pierce	26	20	18	12,595	10,798	10,443	484	540	580
Skagit	78	67	64	35,079	34,698	35,770	450	518	559
Snohomish	76	68	64	32,979	32,970	33,895	434	485	530
Spokane & Lincoln	23	21	22	4,338	4,086	4,218	189	195	192
Stevens	24	23	20	3,079	2,477	2,391	128	108	120
Thurston	24	23	20	17,925	17,904	17,100	747	778	855
Wahkiakum	7	6	5	1,039	847	862	148	141	172
Whatcom	271	241	235	112,917	113,499	119,397	417	471	508
Yakima	79	75	71	116,114	118,695	122,793	1,470	1,583	1,729
Total/Average Washington	851	771	740	451,395	447,876	459,188	530	581	621
IDAHO (+ FO 124, otherwise FO 135) 1/									
Ada	50	47	46	23,503	31,898	34,084	470	679	741
Bonner & Boundary +	9	9	10	759	687	857	84	76	86
Bingham, Blaine, Power, Bonneville, & Butte	7	8	3	2,054	2,134	660	293	267	220
Canyon	52	47	51	26,869	27,675	29,918	517	589	587
Cassia	3	4	3	839	2,547	810	280	637	270
Idaho, Latah, & Nez Perce +	8	8	8	938	1,009	892	117	126	112
Gem	17	18	14	5,187	5,161	5,067	305	287	362
Gooding	66	64	62	68,631	92,243	21,295	1,040	1,441	343
Jerome	53	57	61	65,516	94,277	37,989	1,236	1,654	623
Lincoln	21	20	23	7,304	5,832	2,457	348	292	107
Minidoka	7	7	7	2,012	2,182	1,213	287	312	173
Owyhee	13	14	14	6,898	12,359	16,378	531	883	1,170
Payette	21	22	19	5,941	6,567	6,747	283	299	355
Twin Falls	43	44	42	33,198	41,943	14,084	772	953	335
Washington	4	3	3	655	577	444	164	192	148
Total/Average Idaho	374	372	366	250,302	327,090	172,895	669	879	472

Table A-2
Number of Producers, Pounds of Milk, and Average Pounds Per Producer
By State, County, and Order: May 1997, 1998, and 1999 * 1/

State & County	Number of of Producers			Pounds of Producer Milk			Average Pounds Per Producer		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
					(1,000's)			(1,000's)	
OREGON (++ FO135, otherwise FO 124)									
Baker & Union ++	11	9	9	1,583	1,199	1,285	144	133	143
Benton & Lincoln	9	9	8	4,460	4,528	4,380	496	503	548
Clackamas, Multnomah, Umatilla, & Hood River	20	18	18	3,373	3,199	3,465	169	178	193
Clatsop & Columbia	8	8	7	2,125	2,291	2,102	266	286	300
Coos	30	32	27	4,175	4,262	4,000	139	133	148
Crook & Deschutes	11	11	9	1,856	1,838	1,432	169	167	159
Jackson	3	3	3	464	440	410	155	147	137
Josephine	8	8	8	3,986	3,981	4,138	498	498	517
Klamath	10	11	9	6,926	6,502	6,859	693	591	762
Lane & Douglas	8	8	8	4,075	4,091	4,085	509	511	511
Linn	17	16	16	7,817	7,527	8,014	460	470	501
Malheur & Harney ++	27	25	25	5,335	4,678	4,529	198	187	181
Marion	47	41	40	26,643	25,244	27,555	567	616	689
Polk	7	6	6	7,261	7,809	8,242	1,037	1,302	1,374
Tillamook	148	144	136	34,996	37,411	38,434	236	260	283
Washington	29	27	24	9,028	8,773	6,680	311	325	278
Yamhill	19	15	15	6,379	6,310	8,380	336	421	559
Total/Average Oregon	412	391	368	130,482	130,085	133,988	317	333	364
CALIFORNIA (FO 124 only)									
Del Norte & Siskiyou	7	7	8	6,862	6,518	7,293	980	931	912
Total/Average California	7	7	8	6,862	6,518	7,293	980	931	912
Pacific Northwest	1,249	1,152	1,100	583,518	580,297	596,405	467	504	542
S.W. Idaho-E. Oregon 1/	395	389	382	255,522	331,271	176,960	647	852	463
Eligible Milk Not Pooled			R			R			R
Total/Average 1/	1,644	1,541	1,482	839,041	911,568	773,364	510	592	522

* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers.
+ FO 124 = Pacific Northwest Order.
++ FO 135 = S.W. Idaho-E. Oregon Order.
1/ In May 1999, eligible milk was not pooled on the Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order. Average production per producer data is misleading in May 1999. Not included in market averages/totals.

Table A-3
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders
May 1999

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	13	6	9	12	8	12	8	69	66.52
50 to 100			11	16	54	24	11	11	5	7	139	53.65
100 to 200	1	1	42	118	66	34	16	4	5	4	291	42.33
200 to 300	2	2	29	116	41	13	1	3	1		208	36.53
300 to 400	1	2	33	75	21	8	2				142	34.90
400 to 500	1		25	52	11	3		1	1		94	34.35
500 to 600			21	33	4			1			59	32.79
600 to 700	1		23	29	6	4	1	1	2		67	35.13
700 to 1,000	1	4	48	53	13	4	1	1	3		128	33.12
1,000 to 3,000	1	23	99	41	41	9	1	2	5		222	30.94
More than 3,000		11	16	2	11						40	27.02
Total	8	43	348	548	274	108	45	32	34	19	1,459	32.26

Table A-4
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders
May 1999

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	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	4.7	66.52
50 to 100			0.8	1.1	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	9.5	53.65
100 to 200	0.1	0.1	2.9	8.1	4.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.9	42.33
200 to 300	0.1	0.1	2.0	8.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1		14.3	36.53
300 to 400	0.1	0.1	2.3	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.1				9.7	34.90
400 to 500	0.1		1.7	3.6	0.8	0.2		0.1	0.1		6.4	34.35
500 to 600			1.4	2.3	0.3			0.1			4.0	32.79
600 to 700	0.1		1.6	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		4.6	35.13
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.3	3.3	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2		8.8	33.12
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	1.6	6.8	2.8	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3		15.2	30.94
More than 3,000		0.8	1.1	0.1	0.8						2.7	27.02
Total 1/	0.5	2.9	23.9	37.6	18.8	7.4	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.3	100.0	32.26

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 1999

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	5	2	9	9	6	12	7	51	72.44
50 to 100			10	6	44	18	7	7	5	7	104	55.33
100 to 200	1	1	41	90	48	27	15	2	5	4	234	42.45
200 to 300	2	2	27	91	34	12		3	1		172	36.41
300 to 400	1	1	31	50	15	8	1				107	34.77
400 to 500	1		21	39	10	3		1	1		76	34.74
500 to 600			20	23	3			1			47	32.12
600 to 700			19	20	6	4	1	1	2		53	36.75
700 to 1,000	1	2	31	37	13	4	1	1	3		93	35.15
1,000 to 3,000	1	3	33	33	41	9	1	2	5		128	38.52
More than 3,000			3	2	11						16	39.01
Total	7	9	237	396	227	94	35	24	34	18	1,081	37.68

Table A-6
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Pacific Northwest Federal Order (FO 124)
May 1999

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	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	4.7	72.44
50 to 100			0.9	0.6	4.1	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	9.6	55.33
100 to 200	0.1	0.1	3.8	8.3	4.4	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	21.6	42.45
200 to 300	0.2	0.2	2.5	8.4	3.1	1.1		0.3	0.1		15.9	36.41
300 to 400	0.1	0.1	2.9	4.6	1.4	0.7	0.1				9.9	34.77
400 to 500	0.1		1.9	3.6	0.9	0.3		0.1	0.1		7.0	34.74
500 to 600			1.9	2.1	0.3			0.1			4.3	32.12
600 to 700			1.8	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2		4.9	36.75
700 to 1,000	0.1	0.2	2.9	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3		8.6	35.15
1,000 to 3,000	0.1	0.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5		11.8	38.52
More than 3,000			0.3	0.2	1.0						1.5	39.01
Total 1/	0.6	0.8	21.9	36.6	21.0	8.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.7	100.0	37.68

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table A-7
Cross Tabulation of Number of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order (FO 135)
May 1999

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				8	4		3	2		1	18	48.28
50 to 100			1	10	10	6	4	4			35	48.52
100 to 200			1	28	18	7	1	2			57	41.82
200 to 300			2	25	7	1	1				36	37.13
300 to 400		1	2	25	6		1				35	35.29
400 to 500			4	13	1						18	32.69
500 to 600			1	10	1						12	35.38
600 to 700	1		4	9							14	28.94
700 to 1,000		2	17	16							35	27.73
1,000 to 3,000		20	66	8							94	21.74
More than 3,000		11	13								24	18.74
Total	1	34	111	152	47	14	10	8		1	378	23.58

Table A-8
Cross Tabulation of Percentage of Producers Between Milk Production and Hauling Charges
Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Order (FO 135)
May 1999

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				2.1	1.1		0.8	0.5		0.3	4.8	48.28
50 to 100			0.3	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1			9.3	48.52
100 to 200			0.3	7.4	4.8	1.9	0.3	0.5			15.1	41.82
200 to 300			0.5	6.6	1.9	0.3	0.3				9.5	37.13
300 to 400		0.3	0.5	6.6	1.6		0.3				9.3	35.29
400 to 500			1.1	3.4	0.3						4.8	32.69
500 to 600			0.3	2.6	0.3						3.2	35.38
600 to 700	0.3		1.1	2.4							3.7	28.94
700 to 1,000		0.5	4.5	4.2							9.3	27.73
1,000 to 3,000		5.3	17.5	2.1							24.9	21.74
More than 3,000		2.9	3.4								6.3	18.74
Total 1/	0.3	9.0	29.4	40.2	12.4	3.7	2.6	2.1		0.3	100.0	23.58

1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE A-1

Weighted Average Hauling Charges

Pacific Northwest & Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders: May 1999

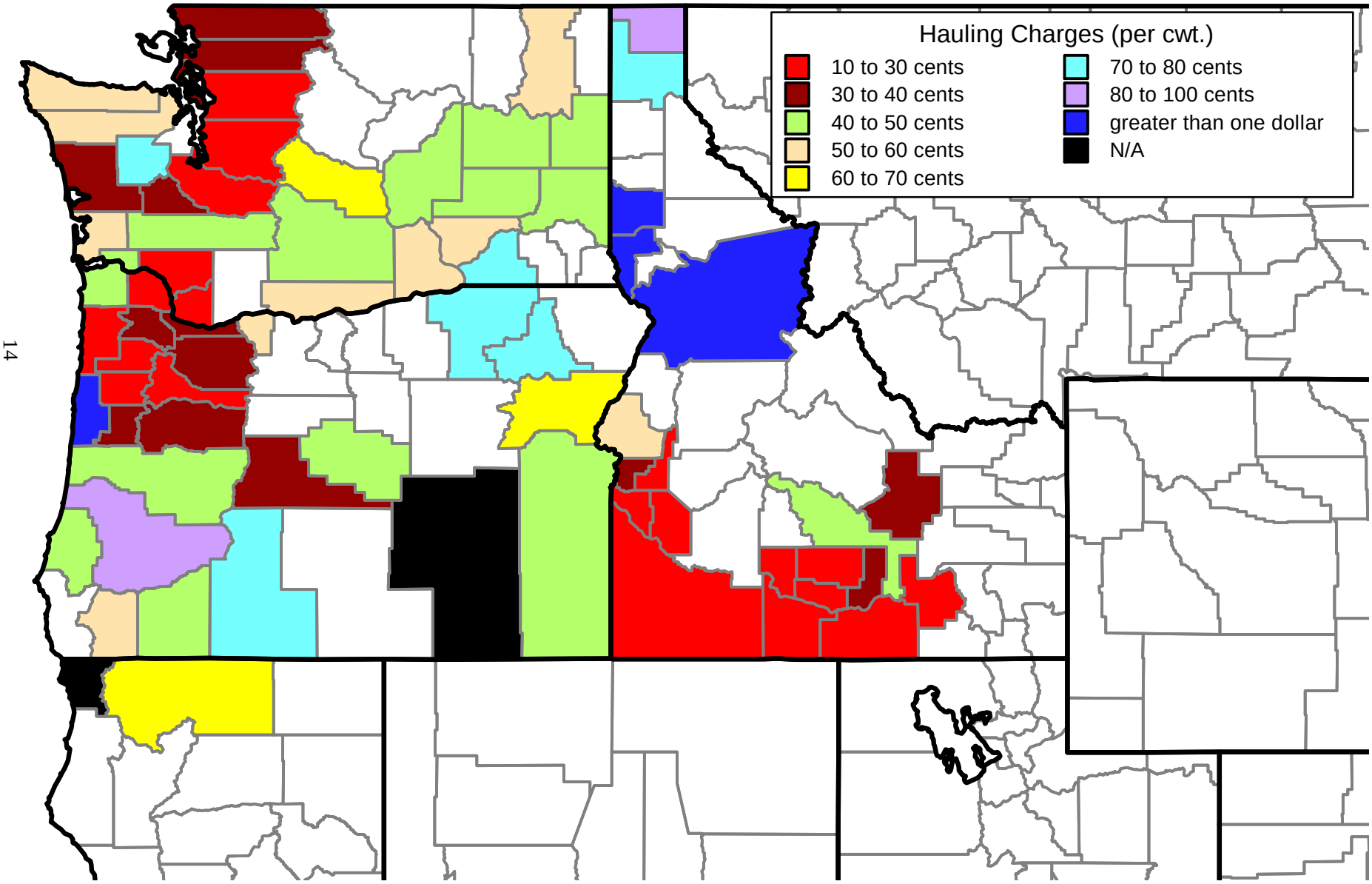
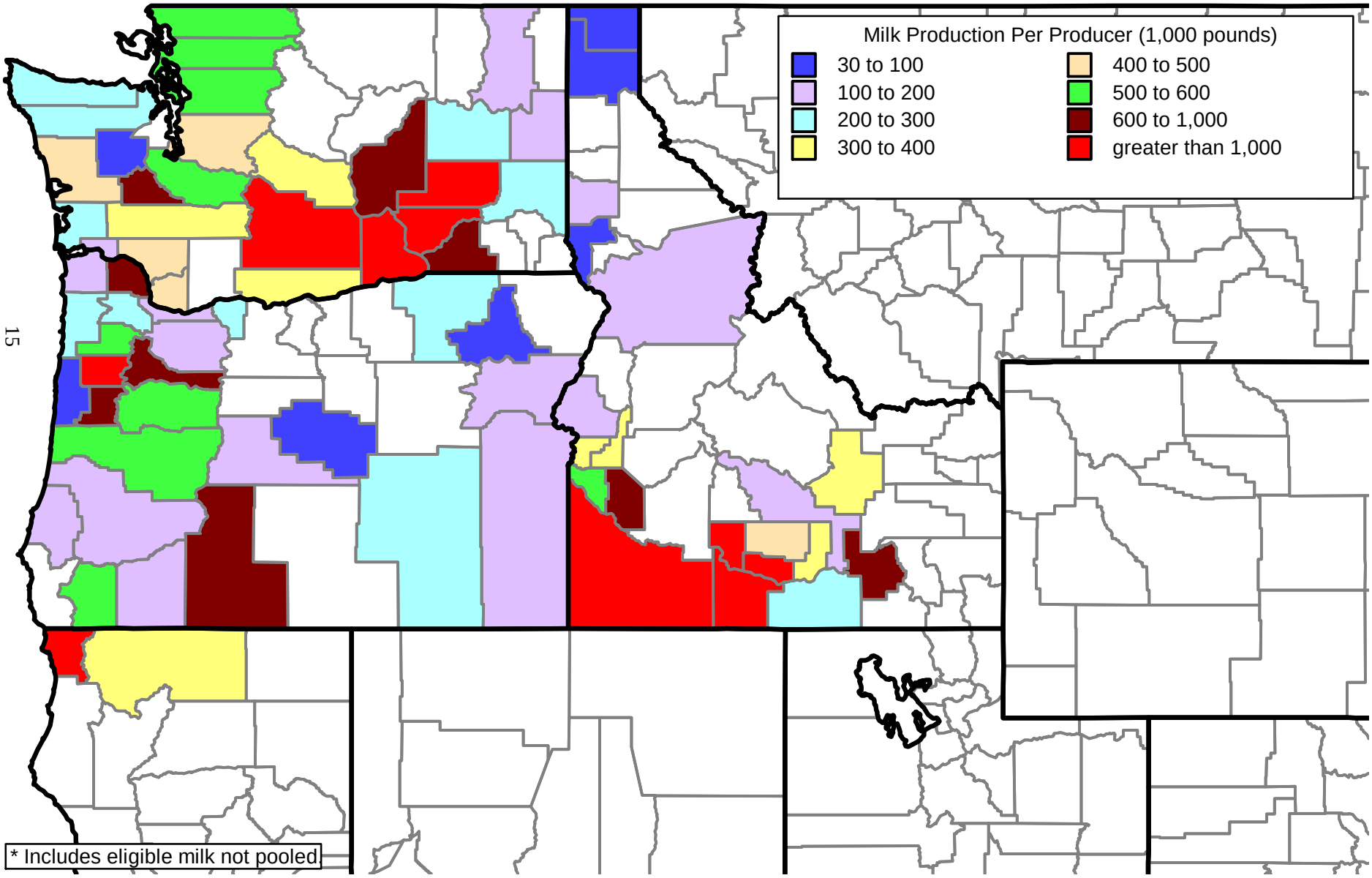


FIGURE A-2

Average Milk Production Per Producer *

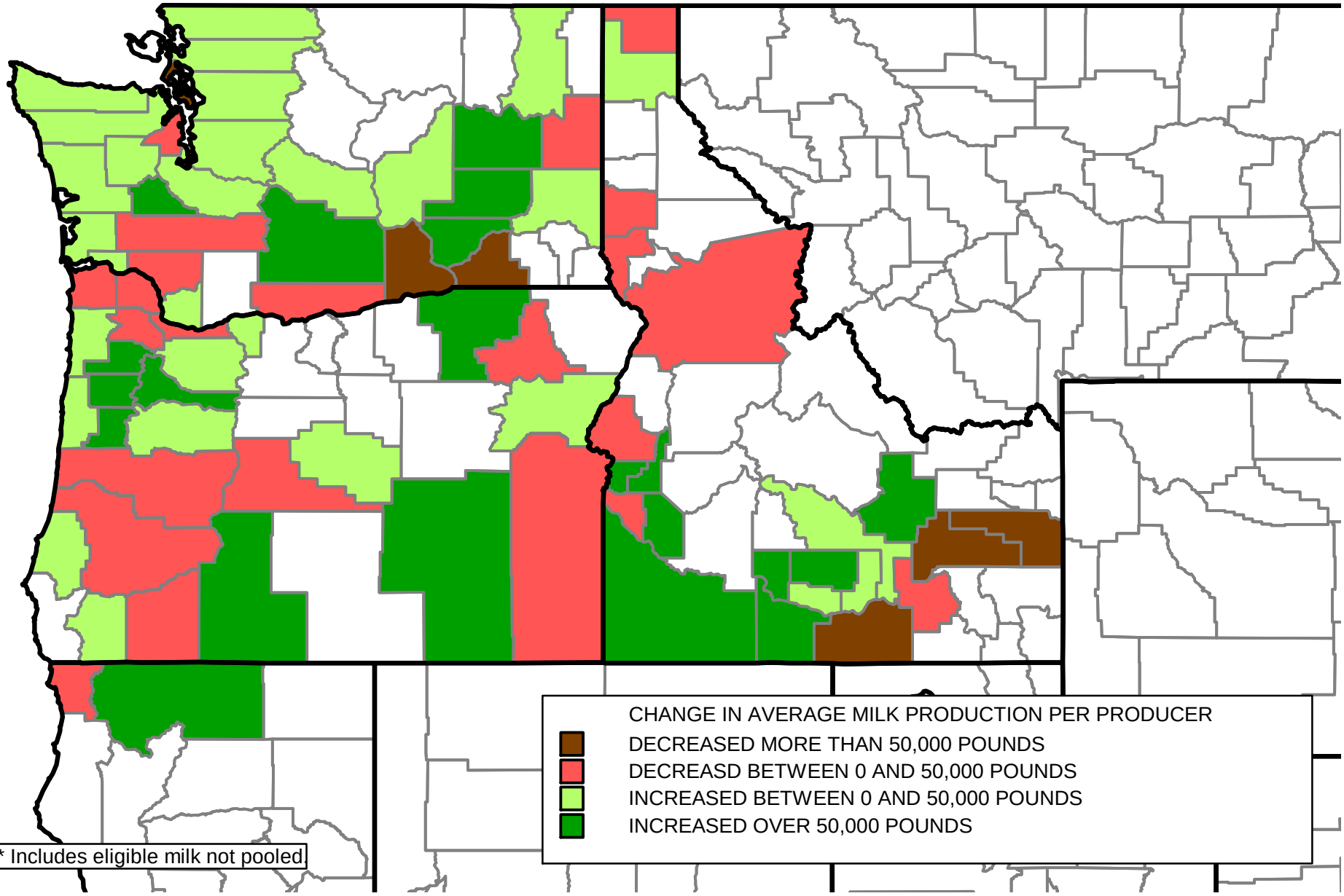
Pacific Northwest & Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders: May 1999



* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-3

Change in Average Milk Production Per Producer*, Pacific Northwest & Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders: May 1998 to May 1999



* Includes eligible milk not pooled.

FIGURE A-4
Change in Milk Production*, Pacific Northwest &
Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon Federal Orders: May 1998 to May 1999

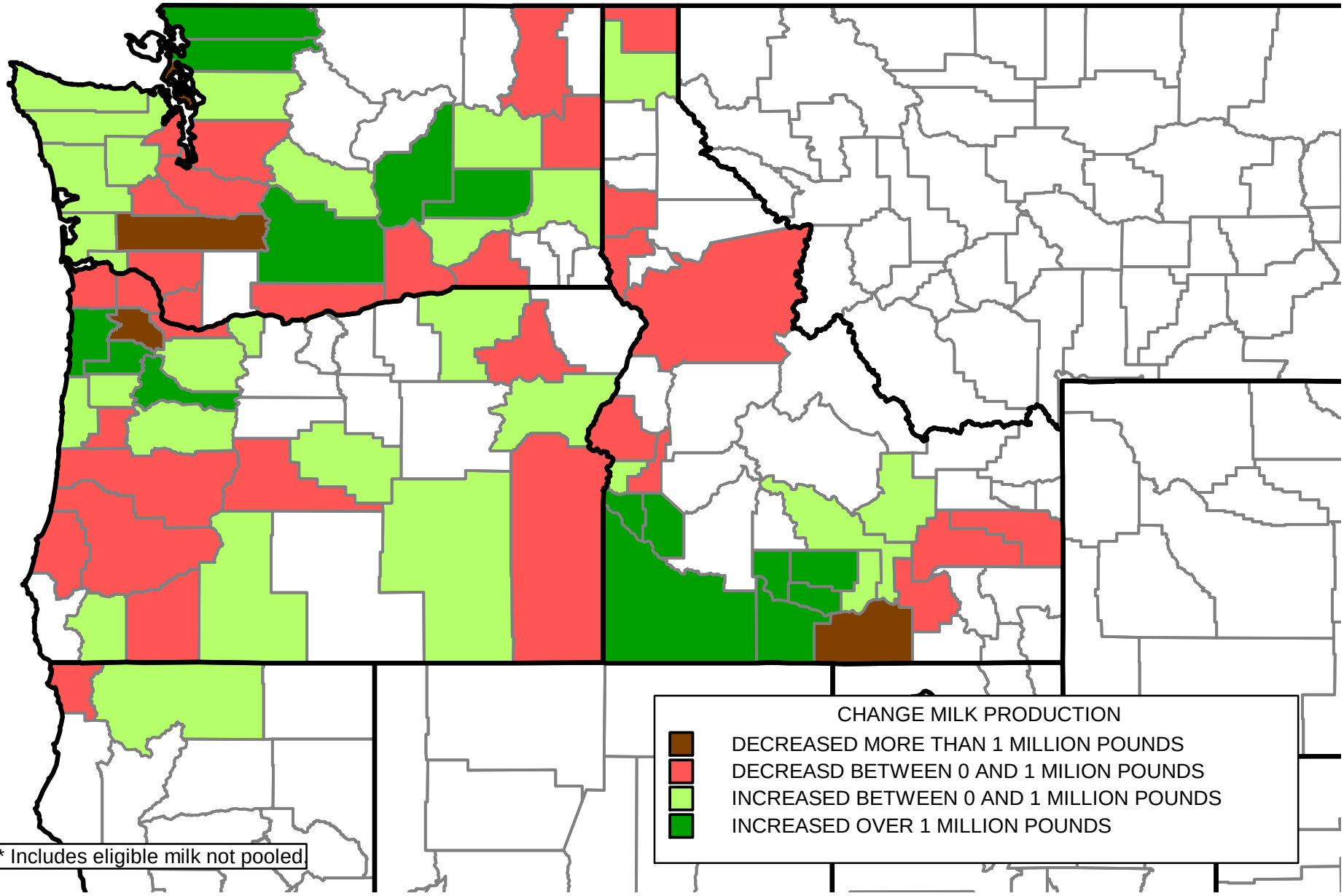
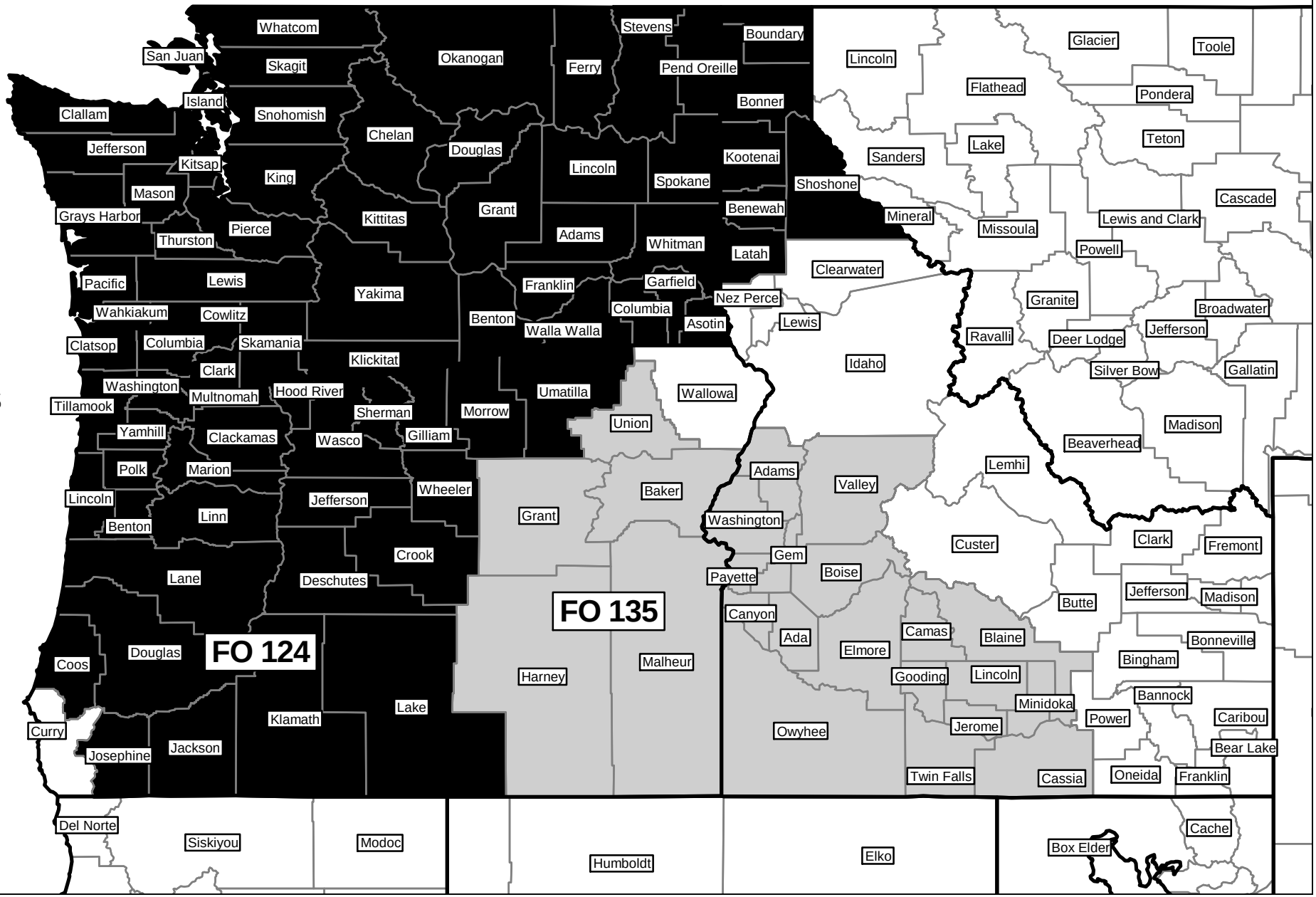


FIGURE A-5

Marketing Areas of the Pacific Northwest (FO124) and Southwestern Idaho-Eastern Oregon (FO135) Federal Orders