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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Agricultural Marketing Service**  
**(Dairy Programs)**

Milk in the Upper Midwest )  
Marketing Area )  
)  
Hearing on Proposals to Limit )  
Pooling of Out-of-Region Milk )

**Dkt AO 361-A35**  
**DA 01-031**

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**POST-HEARING BRIEF ON BEHALF OF**  
**KRAFT FOODS, INC**

This brief will primarily address hearing proposal No. 4, which targets Kraft's producer patrons in Idaho for disassociation from the Upper Midwest pool. As described below, proposal 4 should not even be considered without broader notice and hearing addressing the alleged "problem" that DFA admits transcends the Upper Midwest, and that all participants perceive will have significant implications beyond Order 30. On its merits, the proposal is contrary to decades of USDA policy and runs afoul of AMAA requirements (1) for uniform producer prices, (2) for producer pricing which is not dependent on handler use, and (3) which prohibit trade barriers. It also seeks to employ government process in a way that conflicts with Equal Protection guarantees.

Proposal No. 1, in contrast, simply extends to state marketwide pooling orders the longstanding administrative policy of USDA to "preclude

the possibility of a dairy farmer being a producer under two orders with respect to the same milk.” 47 Fed. Reg. 44268, 44291 (October 7, 1982) (Southwest Plains Decision).

## I. THE ESSENTIAL FACTS

Kraft respectfully submits the following proposed findings of facts and conclusions in accordance with the Rules of Practice and the Administrative Procedure Act.

1. Kraft Foods operates a milk plant in southern Idaho that receives milk from Grade A Idaho producers. Reinke, Tr. 489-91.
2. Kraft has actively participated in federal marketing order hearings affecting Idaho and nearby Utah for over 20 years. Through hearings, Kraft has advocated pooling provisions to accommodate its Grade A patrons so they might enjoy the benefits of marketwide pooling under the same conditions that apply to their neighbors. *Id.*
3. Kraft has, during this time, sought to associate its Grade A milk supply with the Idaho, Great Basin, and Mountain Marketing Order by making its milk supply available for fluid use. *Id.*
4. There are few large population centers and very few distributing plants in the region. Although Kraft and its patrons are willing and able to make Grade A milk available for fluid use, it has been unsuccessful in finding a nearby Class I outlet through which to qualify the milk supply. Tr. 489-91, 518-19.
5. Kraft sought to associate its available milk supply with the Mountain Order marketwide pool through, among others, Dean Foods (Salt Lake City)

and DFA, proponent of proposal No. 4. Dean Foods was not interested because it has a full supply agreement with DFA. DFA wanted Kraft to “turn over” its independent patrons to the cooperative;<sup>1</sup> but it would consider providing pooling accommodation services for half of the pool draw. Tr., 496-97. DFA did not rebut or contest these facts at the hearing, although it had the opportunity to do so.<sup>2</sup>

6. As a matter of regulatory law, milk handlers may not retain the “pool draw” (also referred to as the Producer Price Differential or PPD), but must rather remit it to producers. It is this way that producers enjoy the same uniform “blend” price as other producers in the market.

7. The pool draw for the Mountain Order averaged \$1.45 during calendar year 2000 at the Salt Lake City base point, and \$1.15 at Kraft’s southern Idaho location. Mountain (Order 135) Statistics, 2000 annual (attached). Accordingly, DFA demanded \$0.553 per hundredweight from Kraft (or its patrons) to associate Kraft’s Grade A milk supply with the Mountain region milk pool.

8. The Upper Midwest pool draw (PPD) averaged \$0.83 in 2000, or \$0.63 as adjusted (by 20 cents) to Kraft’s Idaho location. This was 52¢ less

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<sup>1</sup> The Agricultural Fair Practices Act, 7 U.S.C. §§2301-2306, also administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, was designed by Congress to eliminate marketing and trade practices that interfere with the free choice of a producer to join a cooperative or to remain independent and unaffiliated. DFA’s proposal, in effect, solicits the Secretary’s help in eliminating a marketing alternative for Idaho farmers that does not require those farmers to give up their Congressionally protected independent status in exchange for participation in a market-wide pool.

<sup>2</sup> In several significant respects, DFA simply refused to answer relevant questions about its own operations, claiming “proprietary” privilege. Tr. 418-19, 428-29, 471, 477. While DFA has the right to withhold information in its possession, the Secretary has an equal right to conclude that the withheld evidence, if disclosed, would be adverse to DFA’s position. *See, Local 167 v. United States*, 291 U.S. 293 (1934); *In re DeGraff Dairies*, 41 Agric.Dec. 388, 402-403 (1982); 29 Am. Jur. 2<sup>nd</sup> Evidence §§ 178-179.

than the Mountain PPD at the same location. Exh. 6. As a matter of simple economics and producer equity, it would be preferable for Kraft's Grade A patrons in Idaho to be associated with the Idaho pool.

9. Unable to secure a local home for its Idaho Grade A milk supply, Kraft arranged for the milk of its patrons to be shipped to an Upper Midwest pool plant and to be pooled under the same rules that apply to all other producer milk in that market. Tr. 490-91.

10. Idaho milk pooled under the Upper Midwest market totaled 35 million pounds in May 2001, about 2% of the market's 1.6 billion pound pool. Exhs. 6, 8.

11. DFA's proposal for special Upper Midwest pooling rules applicable to Idaho milk producers -- and to other farmers outside of what DFA refers to as the "primacy" of the Upper Midwest marketing area (Tr. 401) -- is designed to create a severe, "detrimental," economic disincentive to pool milk in the Upper Midwest market by increasing the transportation costs to such outside producers. By DFA's calculation, the effective PPD for Idaho producers would be 11¢ under its proposal, taking into account transportation costs and the minus 20¢ location adjustment in Idaho. Hollon, Tr. 405.

12. DFA admits, as also observed by other witnesses, that if applied to farm milk supplies within the Upper Midwest Market, the rule it proposes for milk in Idaho would cause hardship for "local" milk. Hollon, Tr. 398-400, 422-23, 469-71; Gulden, Tr. 88-89. As DFA sees it, what works well and is "a good thing for Federal Order 30...doesn't appear to be a good thing" applied to more distant milk supplies. Tr. 398, 470.

13. The "problem" of distant milk supplies pooled on federal milk orders, as DFA sees it, not limited to the Upper Midwest. Rather it is a "system

wide” issue resulting from what DFA believes to be too lax pooling requirements incorporated in the consolidated and reformed federal milk orders. Hollon, Tr. 361-63, 405, 410, 420-21. In greater detail, DFA explained:

“We plan to express that concern in other Federal Order Hearings and seek a solution that is consistent and in line with Federal Order principals. The central issue in each case is the interface between the pricing surface altered by Federal Order Reform and the pooling provisions found in each Order. These relationships were changed by reform. The link between performance and pooling was altered and needs review.” Tr. 363.

“The problems being discussed at this Hearing are not unique to the Upper Midwest marketing area. The emergency is just as great in Kansas or Missouri, Indiana or Michigan, Colorado or Utah, and Washington or Oregon. DFA will ask for emergency Decisions in Hearing requests in the Upper Midwest, Central, Western, Pacific Northwest Orders. We cannot see the fairness in a Decision that favors one geographic area of the Federal Order system over another Order area with the same problem. What is important is that the Decisions in each Order area be either announced over a relatively narrow timeframe or implemented at the same time. If not, the problem that may get corrected in Minnesota will just migrate to Oklahoma. The likelihood that there will be several Hearings, the central focus of each will be similar.” Tr. 410.

Milk supply statistics from Orders 7, 5, 33, and 32 (attached) reveal that these markets, like the Upper Midwest, are attracting producer milk from distant locations outside of the designated marketing area.

## **II. ARGUMENT**

Even under ordinary circumstances, standards for reasoned administrative action are “strict and demanding.” *Motor Vehicle*

*Manufacturers Association v. State Farm Mutual*, 463 U.S. 28, 48 (1983).

Milk Marketing Order rulemaking standards are further constrained because the Secretary “does not have ‘broad dispensing power’.” *Zuber v. Allen*, 396 U.S. 168, 183 (1969). However, before we examine Legislative authority for DFA’s proposed rule, we suggest that the proposal was improvidently noticed for hearing under only one Order when its is clear from DFA’s own remarks that the issue should be addressed only in an inter-market hearing so that others affected may have an opportunity to present evidence and comment on policy while the regulatory clay is still pliable.

**A. THE PROCEEDING SHOULD BE TERMINATED AS TO PROPOSAL NO. 4, AND CONSIDERED, IF AT ALL, ONLY UPON NOTICE OF A NATIONAL HEARING.**

The Secretary has long exercised the reasonable policy that where milk marketing issues and proposed rules have significant impact beyond a single market or region, it is appropriate to give express notice to all handlers and producers that may be affected, and to open other orders or all orders to appropriate rulemaking amendments on the issue. Failing such notice to affected parties, the Secretary has terminated order amendment hearings where the hearing record revealed significant extra-market impact from proposals that initially appeared to be limited to markets included in the Notice of Hearing. *See*, 52 Fed. Reg. 15951 (May 1, 1987)(terminating

consideration of marketwide service proposals for southeast markets because, if adopted, “inter-market milk movements throughout this broad area ...would result in producers in the [markets subject to the hearing notice] bearing the burden of balancing milk supplies for [other markets]....”. In a Texas Order proceeding, the Secretary terminated consideration of a proposal to reduce Class III prices in part because the problem addressed involved “the sale and processing of milk over a broad region that extends well beyond the Texas marketing area.” 49 Fed. Reg. 20825, 20828 (May 17, 1984):

Furthermore, consideration of the long term manufacturing efficiency issue has implications to the level of Class III pricing throughout the Federal order system and the national market for manufactured dairy products. Thus, it is preferable that the issue not be addressed on the basis of a record that is limited to ... one market.”

*Id.*, at 20830.<sup>3</sup>

Following the bad example of its organizational predecessors, DFA again seeks to effect a rule change on the basis of a record limited to one market, while at the same time unabashedly (and correctly) admitting that

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<sup>3</sup> See also 53 Fed. Reg. 24298, 24310-11 (June 28, 1988)(Chicago Order decision), reversing a recommended decision on a pricing issue in response to a general belief that the notice of hearing was inadequate.

the issue it raises has implications throughout the Federal order system, as amended and reformed following the 1996 Farm Bill.<sup>4</sup>

**B. THE DFA PROPOSAL IS INCONSISTENT WITH USDA'S LONGSTANDING POLICIES.**

DFA's lengthy hearing argument in support of Proposal 4 repeatedly invoked claims that the proposal would simply reinstitute pre-reform pooling policies. These claims take a myopic view of regulatory history.

For over a half-century, it has been USDA's policy to design plant and producer pooling provisions to provide a regulatory balance between the fluid needs of the market and transportation efficiency to meet those needs. 12 Fed. Reg. 5617, 5623 (August 21, 1947)(Chicago Order "standby plant" Decision); "Marketing efficiency is optimized when a handler can decide how and where to move milk supplies under a handler's control .... No valid purpose is served in requiring each producer's milk to be received at a pool plant eight days per month." 46 Fed. Reg. 21958 (April 14, 1981)(Idaho Decision); accord, 43 Fed. Reg. 33652, 33656 (July 31, 1978).

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<sup>4</sup> It is clear from this record that at least one problem which should be addressed at the same time, in response to DFA's effort to cause the Idaho producers to withdraw from the Upper Midwest pool, is the barriers to market participation in the Mountain Order where producers willing and able to supply the fluid market are excluded because of limited fluid markets, limited suppliers, restrictive supply agreements, and unnecessary regulatory constraints.



“Shipments should not be encouraged to a greater degree than necessary to satisfy fluid milk needs.... To do so results in uneconomic movements of milk to distributing plants solely for pooling purposes rather than to meet fluid milk needs.” 43 Fed. Reg. 12695, 12699 (March 27, 1978)(New England Order Decision); 53 Fed. Reg. 24296, 24308 (June 28, 1988 (Chicago Decision modifying reserve supply plant provision and touch base requirement); 47 Fed Reg. 44268. 44293 (October 7, 1982)(Southwest Plains producer pooling standards designed to maximize transportation efficiency). Orderly marketing is promoted by *not requiring* shipments to distributing plants when such shipments are not needed to supplement their fluid milk needs. 52 Fed. Reg. 27505, 27210-12 (July 20, 1987)(Decision, Michigan and Ohio Marketing Orders).

The need to provide a means for surplus Grade A milk to share in fluid milk revenue has been recognized by regulators, economists and courts for over six decades. *United States v. Rock Royal Coop.*, 307 U.S. 533, 550 (1939). It was to avoid the disruptive results of surplus milk competing for a fluid outlet that Congress made provision for all milk to participate in a marketwide pool. The regulatory desirability of allowing Grade A milk to participate in the pool with only minimum requirements of market association has shaped Order 30 and its predecessors. The Secretary has

recognized that Grade A milk excluded from the pool, and competing for limited access to the fluid market under rigid performance rules, is a greater threat to orderly marketing in surplus marketing areas than excess or “unneeded” milk supplies sharing in marketwide proceeds.

The proposal, particularly as intended by DFA to extend beyond the boundaries of the Upper Midwest Market, would also constrain the utility of blend price differences as a principal economic signal to producers to choose one market over another in making milk sales.

As explained by the Secretary after the previous national hearing review and reform process in 1990:

*real milk movement  
& economic benefit  
to market*

Producers make their production and marketing adjustments on the basis of changes in blend prices and differences in blend prices among orders. It is not uncommon for supply areas of individual orders to expand or contract in response to blend price changes over time. Also, because milk is free to move to handlers regulated under different orders, it is not uncommon for milk to shift from one order to another in response to blend price differences that result from changes in supply and demand conditions under different orders.

59 Fed. Reg. 42422, 42426 (August 17, 1994). In his Second Amplified Decision, the Secretary reemphasized:

Blend price changes (and differences in blend prices among orders) provide the economic signal for producers to make production decisions and for making marketing adjustments.

61 Fed Reg. 49081, 49086 (Sept. 18, 1996). DFA’s vision of the system would stop many a producer in his marketing tracks even if blend prices

alone signaled a market shift would be desirable. Provisions such as proposed by DFA would make the alternative market unattainable.

**C. THE DFA PROPOSAL IS INCONSISTENT WITH UNIFORM PRODUCER PRICE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AMAA.**

A significant part of the statutory scheme for promoting orderly marketing is allowing producers of surplus milk and Class I milk alike to share in a uniform blend price, no matter how great the surplus. To achieve this result the act requires:

...payment to all producers and associations of producers delivering milk to all handlers of *uniform prices* for all milk so delivered *irrespective of the uses made of such milk* by the individual handler to whom it is delivered.

7 U.S.C. §608(c)(5)(b)(ii)(emphasis supplied). Such sharing of proceeds in the form of uniform producer prices is “the foundation of the statutory scheme.” *Zuber v. Allen*, 396 U.S. 168, 179 (1969). Courts, when asked to examine provisions that discriminated between producers, have emphasized the primary objective of price uniformity is “[t]he core of the Congressional program.” *Blair v. Freeman*, 370 F.2<sup>nd</sup> 229, 237 (D.C. Cir. 1966); *see also*, *Block v. Community Nutrition Institute*, 467 U.S. 340, 341-42 (1984)(a primary purpose of the AMAA is “to assure that the benefits and burdens of the milk market are fairly and proportionately shared by all dairy farmers.”).

Advocates of the DFA rule may observe that the PPD would not be directly affected if its proposal is adopted. The rule condemned in *Zuber v. Allen* violated the Act's uniform price requirement because it discriminated against distant producers in favor of nearby producers in the distribution of pool revenues. However, we do not believe that the mandate of uniform producer prices may be thwarted by a deliberate attack against its flank – in this case, a discriminatory transportation burden imposed on distant producers by government mandate rather than by the producer's free marketing choices.

When Congress considered milk marketing orders and marketwide service payment authority in the 1985 Farm Bill – the Food Security Act of 1985 – the supporting Committee Report expressly recognized that producers who incur disproportionately large transportation costs to supply the fluid needs of the market results in those producers “not receiving uniform prices.” H.R. Rep. No. 271, Part I, 99<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. 24-25 (1985), *reprinted in* 1985 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 1103, *et seq.* DFA has come to essentially the same conclusion in its reasoning that the transportation costs associated with its proposal results in an effective reduction of the PPD directly related to extra transportation costs. Hollon, Tr. 395-405. Such non-uniform prices resulting from a regulatory

transportation mandate, especially one targeting a specific group of distant producers as proposed by DFA, must clearly be trumped by the superior mandate of the AMAA for “uniform prices” to producers under milk order rules.

**D. THE DFA PROPOSAL IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE ACT’S PROHIBITION AGAINST CONSIDERATION OF A HANDLER’S USE OF MILK AS A CONDITION OF BLEND PRICE RECEIPT.**

As quoted above, producer price uniformity is linked to a second, equally important, statutory requirement. The producer is entitled to the uniform price “*irrespective of the uses made of such milk by the individual handler to whom it is delivered.*” 7 U.S.C. §608(c)(5)(b)(ii). That is, a price “that did not turn on or vary with the nature of the use for which a producer was able to dispose of his milk...[and that] would not distinguish between producers on the basis of the use made of their milk.” *Blair v. Freeman, supra*. The rule at issue in *Blair* was similar to the *Zuber* rule, and provided a bit of extra income from the pool to producers who regularly supplied the fluid (Class I) market.

On this statutory issue, the rule proposed by DFA is facially vulnerable. It conditions producer eligibility to receive an Upper Midwest blend price (PPD) on the *producers’* delivery of milk to a Class I distributing plant. Heretofore, all producers could associate with the market by delivery

to any pool plant, which may or may not have Class I use; and local (non-distant) producers would still be able to do so under DFA's proposal. As in *Blair*, this type of provision is unlawful because it conditions blend price eligibility on the use a handler may make of milk.<sup>5</sup>

**E. THE DFA PROPOSAL IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE ACT'S TRADE BARRIER RESTRICTIONS.**

The DFA proposal is designed to create a virtually insuperable barrier, in the form of government mandated transportation costs, to participation in the market pool by distant farm milk. This aspect of the proposal also requires a careful examination of 7 U.S.C. § 608(c)(5)(G), as authoritatively construed in *Lehigh Valley Coop. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 76 (1962). Quoting this section, the court in *Polar Co. v. Andrews*, 375 U.S. 361, 379 (1964), noted:

...under the present Act authorizing federal marketing orders in the milk industry, such an order may not "prohibit or in any manner limit, in the case of the products of milk, the marketing . . . of any milk or product thereof produced in any production area in the United States." This provision, as the Court explained in *Lehigh Valley Coop. v. United States* . . . was intended to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from setting up trade barriers to the importation of milk from other production areas in the United States.

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<sup>5</sup> The Act allows disparate treatment of handlers on the basis of milk use, as reflected in classified pricing. Thus, it may not run afoul of the Act for the Secretary, as he has long done, to condition a handler's pool plant status on direct or indirect delivery of milk for Class I use. DFA's defense of the proposed requirement on distant producer milk, in that it simply requires a group of outside *producers* to serve the Class I market as if they were a supply plant *handler*, misses the point of § 608(c)(5)(B)(ii), as construed by *Blair*.

Prohibited trade barriers are not in any way limited to the type of pricing provision at issue in *Lehigh*. The provision is broad. As construed by *Lehigh*, it clearly prohibits the type of barrier to distant milk proposed here, which DFA itself characterizes as “detrimental” to outside milk, and would create “hardship” if imposed on local milk supplies. Tr. 400-405, 422-23.

**F. THE DFA PROPOSAL IS INCONSISTENT WITH EQUAL PROTECTION GUARANTEES OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.**

Government action, including rulemaking, which benefits or burdens affected persons in a disparate manner must pass muster under Equal Protection requirements of the U.S. Constitution. That is, there must be a “rational relationship between the disparity of treatment and some legitimate government purpose.” *Heller v. Doe by Doe*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 113 S.Ct. 2637, 2642 (1993); *Roper v. Evans*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 116 S.Ct. 1620, 1627 (1996). While this is a deferential standard, the economic burdens of a legitimate government purpose may not be disproportionately imposed on one group over another. *Metropolitan Life Ins.Co. v. Ward*, 470 U.S. 869 (1985)(government purpose of promoting the economic welfare of a local industry violated Equal Protection when the means used was to create an discriminatory economic obstacle for outside competitors.); *Tovar v. U.S. Postal Service*, 3 F.3d 1271 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

We urge the Secretary, therefore, to examine not only the authority under the AMAA for the type of discriminatory rule advanced by DFA, but also to make a critical examination of the purported government interest served by such discrimination and of the reasonableness of such discrimination in achieving that government interest. On close examination, we believe the Secretary will find that the proposed DFA rule fails even the deferential Equal Protection standard.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Secretary should terminate this proceeding as to Proposal 4 or deny the proposal on its merits.

Respectfully submitted,

KRAFT FOODS, INC.

August 6, 2001

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Table 13

Producer Price Differentials,  
Component Prices, and Statistical Uniform Prices  
Western Order, Federal Order No. 135  
2000 1/

Month and Year	Producer Price Differential	Component Prices			Statistical Uniform Price 3/
		Butterfat Price	Producer Protein	Producer Other Solids	
	- \$ Per Cwt. -	- - - - \$ Per Pound - - - -	- - - - \$ Per Pound - - - -		- \$ Per Cwt. -
January 2000	1.06	0.9366	2.1677	0.0503	11.11
February	1.39	0.9588	1.9849	0.0432	10.93
March	1.48	1.0191	1.9166	0.0424	11.02
April	1.35	1.1352	1.7399	0.0408	10.76
May	1.47	1.2854	1.5514	0.0403	10.84
June	1.55	1.4128	1.4278	0.0438	11.01
July	1.07	1.2691	1.9726	0.0557	11.73
August	1.40	1.2659	1.7952	0.0577	11.53
September	1.18	1.2707	2.0137	0.0502	11.94
October	1.47	1.2444	1.8028	0.0471	11.49
November	2.11	1.5745	0.9149	0.0565	10.68
December	<u>1.83</u>	<u>1.6534</u>	<u>1.0378</u>	<u>0.0829</u>	<u>11.20</u>
Average 2/	1.45	1.2522	1.6938	0.0509	11.19

1/ See Table 12 for class price data for the Western Order.

2/ Simple average.

3/ Statistical Uniform Price = Class III Price + Producer Price Differential.

**Producer Milk By County/State  
(Two Or More Producers Per County)**

Federal Order No. 7

December 2000

**Alabama**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Blount	9	4	582,394
Chambers	17	3	164,083
Clay	27	3	404,189
Coffee	31	3	1,503,937
Covington	39	4	843,311
Cullman	43	11	3,081,418
De kalb	49	5	503,739
Elmore	51	4	405,370
Etowah	55	4	817,179
Fayette	57	4	829,853
Hale	65	5	832,757
Lamar	75	5	630,631
Lauderdale	77	3	584,147
Lawrence	79	6	454,913
Limestone	83	4	493,468
Madison	89	4	286,371
Marengo	91	4	1,707,210
Mobile	97	5	1,217,571
Morgan	103	8	2,474,829
Pickens	107	3	161,097
Shelby	117	3	586,446
Tuscaloosa	125	3	495,464
Winston	133	6	720,069
Restricted	999	31	6,332,675
<b>Total for Alabama</b>		<u>135</u>	<u>26,113,121</u>

**Arkansas**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Benton	7	45	3,288,676
Boone	9	14	672,464
Carroll	15	23	1,464,547
Cleburne	23	10	2,060,375
Conway	29	28	2,606,758
Faulkner	45	17	2,979,180
Franklin	47	13	1,407,675
Fulton	49	15	755,111
Izard	65	7	247,886
Logan	83	20	1,288,968
Lonoke	85	12	1,525,586
Madison	87	23	1,136,469
Marion	89	4	398,136
Saline	125	3	165,602
Scott	127	3	109,834
Searcy	129	20	1,483,212
Stone	137	5	305,289

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Van buren	141	27	1,891,182
Washington	143	46	3,260,382
White	145	17	1,310,510
Yell	149	5	293,568
Restricted	999	27	2,810,319
<b>Total for Arkansas</b>		<u>384</u>	<u>31,461,729</u>

## Florida

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Escambia	33	6	1,386,254
Restricted	999	10	872,827
<b>Total for Florida</b>		<u>16</u>	<u>2,259,081</u>

## Georgia

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Bibb	21	3	275,760
Burke	33	3	682,899
Carroll	45	6	214,590
Coweta	77	3	131,231
Elbert	105	5	1,993,343
Gilmer	123	3	646,551
Gordon	129	3	153,222
Greene	133	22	4,716,131
Hall	139	8	1,695,676
Houston	153	4	656,427
Jasper	159	4	906,452
Jefferson	163	6	913,307
Jenkins	165	9	741,343
Lamar	171	5	1,345,647
Laurens	175	4	665,789
Macon	193	21	3,409,337
Mitchell	205	4	590,582
Monroe	207	8	1,052,521
Morgan	211	39	7,951,624
Oglethorpe	221	4	1,325,386
Pike	231	3	435,277
Polk	233	5	339,871
Putnam	237	43	10,151,105
Taliaferro	265	5	563,696
Troup	285	4	258,030
Walker	295	10	926,040
Warren	301	5	857,065
Washington	303	3	726,728
White	311	3	434,154
Wilkes	317	10	2,149,006
Restricted	999	58	11,634,662
<b>Total for Georgia</b>		<u>313</u>	<u>58,543,452</u>

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
<b>Illinois</b>			
Restricted			

<b>Indiana</b>
Restricted

### **Kansas**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Allen	1	9	1,352,855
Anderson	3	10	896,700
Bourbon	11	6	615,420
Crawford	37	4	533,983
Dickinson	41	6	62,322
Franklin	59	7	182,193
Labette	99	6	325,017
Linn	107	4	487,580
Mcperson	113	5	83,144
Marion	115	11	148,257
Montgomery	125	5	332,661
Neosho	133	12	1,076,920
Sedgwick	173	12	158,173
Restricted	999	26	16,642,047
<b>Total for Kansas</b>		<u>123</u>	<u>22,897,272</u>

### **Kentucky**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Adair	1	35	2,680,185
Allen	3	8	170,208
Barren	9	80	8,717,112
Calloway	35	5	1,208,349
Carlisle	39	8	675,248
Christian	47	29	1,910,940
Cumberland	57	3	175,786
Edmonson	61	8	370,226
Graves	83	15	1,334,199
Grayson	85	3	421,009
Green	87	21	1,155,318
Hardin	93	6	743,625
Hart	99	32	1,564,677
Hickman	105	3	328,420
Larue	123	9	1,081,650
Logan	141	26	4,108,658
Mccracken	145	3	186,035
Metcalfe	169	51	2,871,213
Monroe	171	23	1,407,278
Russell	207	5	162,052
Simpson	213	12	1,552,382
Taylor	217	11	1,054,253
Todd	219	32	3,761,920
Warren	227	32	2,926,104
Restricted	999	6	717,345

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Total for Kentucky		<u>466</u>	<u>41,284,192</u>

## Louisiana

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Beauregard	11	11	991,785
Claiborne	27	3	600,831
De soto	31	32	5,511,554
East baton rouge	33	5	628,079
East feliciana	37	4	656,326
Livingston	63	4	290,380
Rapides	79	3	384,945
Sabine	85	5	587,601
St. helena	91	37	5,294,228
St. Landry	97	3	286,240
St. tammany	103	4	241,940
Tangipahoa	105	176	23,070,902
Union	111	3	216,424
Washington	117	132	14,787,716
Restricted	999	11	1,137,455
Total for Louisiana		<u>433</u>	<u>54,686,406</u>

## Maryland

Restricted

## Michigan

Restricted

## Minnesota

Restricted

## Mississippi

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Amite	5	22	2,948,120
Chickasaw	17	5	331,619
Clay	25	5	202,350
Copiah	29	12	1,542,927
George	39	3	254,938
Harrison	47	7	419,873
Jones	67	6	1,021,060
Lamar	73	4	245,806
Lawrence	77	9	1,443,494
Leake	79	4	614,393
Lee	81	4	543,160
Lincoln	85	27	3,571,037
Marion	91	19	2,468,349
Marshall	93	5	1,411,474
Monroe	95	3	317,669
Neshoba	99	7	603,154
Newton	101	11	2,011,911
Noxubee	103	11	1,324,887

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Oktibbeha	105	5	916,719
Pearl river	109	10	630,001
Pike	113	35	4,407,921
Prentiss	117	3	171,765
Rankin	121	3	579,861
Simpson	127	3	146,766
Stone	131	4	171,086
Tate	137	9	1,736,995
Tippah	139	4	452,161
Walthall	147	57	7,138,354
Winston	159	5	501,768
Restricted	999	25	6,367,017
<b>Total for Mississippi</b>		<u>327</u>	<u>44,496,635</u>

## Missouri

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Barry	9	51	4,303,740
Barton	11	9	626,765
Bates	13	4	211,112
Camden	29	8	452,036
Cape girardeau	31	17	2,477,927
Cedar	39	9	701,298
Christian	43	45	3,323,316
Dade	57	10	883,238
Dallas	59	68	5,282,378
Douglas	67	83	4,833,762
Greene	77	39	3,057,146
Hickory	85	10	834,073
Howell	91	63	4,741,066
Jasper	97	30	3,590,362
Jefferson	99	7	182,138
Johnson	101	3	319,708
Laclede	105	84	7,428,498
Lafayette	107	17	1,525,900
Lawrence	109	91	8,700,957
Mcdonald	119	22	1,597,979
Newton	145	38	3,122,075
Oregon	149	15	1,179,153
Ozark	153	48	3,577,146
Perry	157	19	1,557,986
Polk	167	62	6,767,748
St. clair	185	5	284,145
St. francois	187	6	238,453
Shannon	203	3	216,584
Stone	209	34	2,827,045
Taney	213	7	355,082
Texas	215	75	6,366,656
Vernon	217	4	394,734
Webster	225	125	9,937,139
Wright	229	204	15,955,367
Restricted	999	17	2,300,506
<b>Total for Missouri</b>		<u>1,332</u>	<u>110,153,218</u>

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Restricted			

**Ohio**  
Restricted

**Oklahoma**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Adair	1	70	6,365,458
Bryan	13	7	7,308,661
Cherokee	21	21	1,482,466
Coal	29	7	373,696
Comanche	31	4	267,156
Craig	35	9	834,548
Delaware	41	34	2,893,772
Grady	51	4	22,688
McIntosh	91	5	226,223
Mayes	97	53	4,773,939
Muskogee	101	10	1,066,848
Nowata	105	4	180,517
Ottawa	115	15	1,573,998
Rogers	131	12	740,422
Tulsa	143	3	117,172
Wagoner	145	7	684,640
Washington	147	3	53,406
Restricted	999	8	1,855,018
<b>Total for Oklahoma</b>		<u>276</u>	<u>30,820,628</u>

**Pennsylvania**  
Restricted

**South Carolina**  
Restricted

**Tennessee**

County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
Bedford	3	14	2,183,618
Bledsoe	7	6	303,540
Blount	9	10	911,797
Bradley	11	8	125,777
Cannon	15	9	682,649
Carroll	17	3	45,678
Coffee	31	7	791,872
Cumberland	35	3	503,795
Fayette	47	4	650,318
Franklin	51	13	1,916,555
Gibson	53	3	299,045
Giles	55	24	2,577,295
Grainger	57	5	32,932
Grundy	61	4	170,252
Henry	79	24	2,738,109

<b>County Name</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No. Farms</b>	<b>Total Pounds</b>
Jefferson	89	3	7,227
Lawrence	99	25	3,367,558
Lincoln	103	20	2,931,111
Loudon	105	12	574,812
Mcminn	107	15	483,868
Marshall	117	39	5,916,100
Maury	119	20	3,399,332
Meigs	121	3	44,081
Monroe	123	14	1,096,920
Montgomery	125	3	302,196
Overton	133	14	1,191,060
Putnam	141	3	515,676
Rhea	143	5	51,138
Robertson	147	20	3,780,045
Rutherford	149	10	1,318,755
Sequatchie	153	3	134,829
Sumner	165	17	1,687,459
Warren	177	19	1,958,366
Weakley	183	11	1,216,686
White	185	8	1,323,246
Williamson	187	10	1,310,672
Wilson	189	3	122,085
Restricted	999	19	1,301,471
<b>Total for Tennessee</b>		<u>433</u>	<u>47,967,925</u>

## Texas

<b>County Name</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No. Farms</b>	<b>Total Pounds</b>
Anderson	1	3	514,151
Bowie	37	9	3,850,417
Camp	63	7	1,417,397
Cherokee	73	19	6,581,093
Delta	119	3	571,102
Fannin	147	4	309,657
Franklin	159	28	5,702,046
Henderson	213	3	1,263,255
Hopkins	223	185	40,067,778
Hunt	231	4	328,763
Johnson	251	12	4,501,311
Lamar	277	9	2,124,144
Nacogdoches	347	7	929,315
Panola	365	3	341,847
Rains	379	18	3,383,337
Upshur	459	25	6,753,880
Van zandt	467	16	9,091,520
Wood	499	51	12,033,451
Restricted	999	22	8,849,719
<b>Total for Texas</b>		<u>428</u>	<u>108,614,183</u>

## Virginia

Restricted



County Name	Code	No. Farms	Total Pounds
<b>Wisconsin</b>			
Restricted			
		<b>No. Farms</b>	<b>Total Pounds</b>
<b>Unrestricted States Total</b>		4,670	579,671,020
<b>Restricted States Total</b>		138	39,822,076
<b>Order 7 Total</b>		4,808	619,493,096

FEDERAL ORDER 5 - TABLE 16

POUNDS OF MILK RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS BY STATES 2001  
STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	<u>Alabama</u> <u>01</u>	<u>Arkansas</u> <u>05</u>	<u>Georgia</u> <u>13</u>	<u>Illinois</u> <u>17</u>	<u>Indiana</u> <u>18</u>	<u>Iowa</u> <u>19</u>	<u>Kentucky</u> <u>21</u>	<u>Maryland</u> <u>24</u>	<u>Michigan</u> <u>26</u>
<u>2001</u>									
January	566,294	57,103	12,790,664	1,323,354	48,852,838	618,463	94,485,953	9,697,710	10,300,910
February	522,400	141,906	19,106,780	1,018,793	41,620,434	1,378,591	85,197,947	7,213,583	11,316,575
March	599,096	231,416	23,201,162	990,606	70,250,120	1,460,358	99,640,607	3,043,649	16,356,342
April	606,295	0	20,451,660	1,262,271	51,126,049	0	102,282,848	4,581,040	18,304,642
May	607,828	0	22,861,510	1,383,381	55,092,341	0	100,172,936	3,532,997	9,301,202
June	562,656	1,011,010	16,144,992	855,035	47,152,883	1,433,433	90,925,395	10,025,244	11,514,886
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
<b>Total</b>	3,464,569	1,441,435	114,556,768	6,833,440	314,094,665	4,890,845	572,705,686	38,094,223	77,094,557
<b>Average</b>	577,428	240,239	19,092,795	1,138,907	52,349,111	815,141	95,450,948	6,349,037	12,849,093
<b>Percent</b>	0.10	0.04	3.26	0.19	8.93	0.14	16.28	1.08	2.19
	<u>Minnesota</u> <u>27</u>	<u>Missouri</u> <u>29</u>	<u>New York</u> <u>36</u>	<u>N. Carolina</u> <u>37</u>	<u>Ohio</u> <u>39</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u> <u>42</u>	<u>S. Carolina</u> <u>45</u>	<u>S. Dakota</u> <u>46</u>	<u>Tennessee</u> <u>47</u>
<u>2001</u>									
January	70,633	728,380	391,171	93,469,038	13,916,152	36,188,576	32,295,011	0	66,643,915
February	161,014	1,175,219	258,302	85,666,457	11,183,166	30,058,763	30,399,527	0	61,498,538
March	175,801	309,395	1,286,010	98,919,514	12,562,416	30,520,460	33,981,625	0	70,157,793
April	0	109,140	32,713,054	92,634,525	15,448,909	43,709,337	32,525,638	0	68,812,063
May	0	20,644	34,770,704	92,476,699	19,258,342	39,759,836	32,589,933	0	65,505,589
June	201,673	138,055	28,803,994	88,774,519	14,172,611	62,507,180	28,684,681	135,801	56,239,846
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
<b>Total</b>	609,121	2,480,833	98,223,235	551,940,752	86,541,596	242,744,152	190,476,415	135,801	388,857,744
<b>Average</b>	101,520	413,472	16,370,539	91,990,125	14,423,599	40,457,359	31,746,069	271,602	64,809,624
<b>Percent</b>	0.02	0.07	2.79	15.69	2.46	6.90	5.41	0.00	11.05

FEDERAL ORDER 5 - TABLE 16

POUNDS OF MILK RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS BY STATES 2001  
STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC CODES

<b>2001</b>	<b>Virginia 51</b>	<b>W. Virginia 54</b>	<b>Wisconsin 55</b>	<b>Other <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
January	105,455,388	6,043,400	7,429,519	13,346,525	554,670,997
February	105,059,926	4,621,308	6,520,611	12,140,782	516,260,622
March	118,454,021	6,885,300	6,927,095	24,205,107	620,157,893
April	114,590,568	8,371,253	7,749,393	2,963,667	618,242,352
May	119,030,758	9,497,759	6,434,535	15,114,786	627,411,780
June	106,973,413	9,311,972	2,787,087	3,652,063	582,008,429
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					
<b>Total</b>	669,564,074	44,730,992	37,848,240	71,422,930	3,518,752,073
<b>Average</b>	111,594,012	7,455,165	6,308,040	11,903,822	586,458,679
<b>Percent</b>	19.03	1.27	1.08	2.02	100.00

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

Federal Order No. 33

Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b>Illinois</b>				
Carroll	0	0	18	2,614,574
Iroquois	8	629,688	8	591,069
Jo Daviess	0	0	45	4,963,315
Kankakee	9	517,435	9	443,533
Ogle	0	0	5	403,482
Stephenson	0	0	19	3,023,417
Whiteside	0	0	11	1,094,001
Will	13	1,190,330	13	1,040,927
Miscellaneous	4	316,594	6	445,683
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>2,654,047</u></b>	<b><u>134</u></b>	<b><u>14,620,001</u></b>
<b>Indiana</b>				
Adams	46	5,792,282	46	5,116,929
Allen	49	3,094,982	49	2,856,663
Bartholomew	12	1,034,622	10	775,955
Benton	3	183,936	3	173,439
Boone	5	531,582	5	441,008
Carroll	3	211,598	0	0
Cass	10	3,131,415	8	2,647,048
Clay	9	506,023	8	228,874
Daviess	27	1,032,372	28	668,002
Dearborn	3	306,948	0	0
Decatur	17	1,471,715	15	1,027,409
De Kalb	15	2,009,000	15	1,742,876
Delaware	7	495,142	7	496,771
Elkhart	270	26,922,733	249	22,046,324
Fayette	5	714,537	7	1,230,605
Fountain	4	201,758	4	146,793
Franklin	16	1,631,726	16	1,303,954
Fulton	27	3,219,120	26	2,779,131
Grant	5	1,236,473	3	166,742
Greene	5	344,447	5	284,580
Hamilton	5	428,661	5	435,945
Hancock	4	205,300	4	166,158
Harrison	3	230,434	0	0
Hendricks	10	695,703	10	874,289
Henry	15	2,377,350	15	1,730,131
Howard	10	861,607	10	734,080
Huntington	10	1,223,626	10	1,119,272
Jackson	21	2,603,592	14	1,695,723
Jasper	4	288,009	4	221,878
Jay	22	1,548,710	21	1,062,705
Jefferson	6	501,849	6	495,654
Jennings	3	257,930	3	248,422
Johnson	7	1,106,176	7	985,231
Kosciusko	40	5,547,668	40	4,511,907
Lagrange	172	9,471,308	180	7,831,370
Lake	10	1,111,471	10	929,338
La Porte	28	8,423,606	28	8,072,910
Lawrence	6	145,068	5	131,275
Madison	3	158,691	0	0
Marshall	70	8,123,463	72	7,424,830
Miami	24	3,631,798	21	3,257,693
Monroe	3	137,693	0	0

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

Federal Order No. 33

Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b>Indiana (con't)</b>				
Montgomery	3	267,653	3	86,785
Morgan	7	867,788	6	174,158
Noble	53	6,754,770	50	6,027,188
Orange	3	95,982	3	87,590
Owen	4	260,285	4	181,508
Parke	36	3,083,443	36	3,430,142
Porter	11	854,003	11	889,030
Pulaski	10	2,412,077	10	2,378,515
Putnam	0	0	3	280,044
Randolph	10	665,252	11	710,764
Ripley	7	460,347	4	181,716
Rush	22	1,951,803	21	1,792,627
St. Joseph	27	2,605,121	27	2,411,901
Shelby	13	1,125,933	13	1,017,404
Starke	3	198,586	3	159,144
Steuben	27	2,821,988	26	3,473,958
Sullivan	3	116,380	0	0
Tippecanoe	3	564,106	3	346,280
Tipton	3	241,923	3	241,908
Union	6	491,818	6	473,260
Vigo	4	209,062	3	38,232
Wabash	27	2,935,170	23	2,407,238
Washington	9	1,269,654	8	424,538
Wayne	51	3,745,859	54	3,484,487
Wells	16	3,110,023	15	2,496,064
White	8	1,023,521	8	1,016,272
Whitley	33	3,745,011	30	3,117,146
Miscellaneous	7	751,196	14	741,738
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,420</u></b>	<b><u>145,780,878</u></b>	<b><u>1,367</u></b>	<b><u>124,131,551</u></b>
<b>Iowa</b>				
Dubuque	0	0	15	1,576,369
Jackson	0	0	4	337,813
Miscellaneous	0	0	2	86,129
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>2,000,311</u></b>
<b>Kansas</b>				
Marion	0	0	6	135,245
Morris	0	0	3	56,511
Miscellaneous	0	0	5	2,626,449
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>2,818,205</u></b>
<b>Kentucky</b>				
Bracken	12	881,399	12	792,084
Fleming	0	0	6	124,467
Mason	3	181,115	5	190,131
Miscellaneous	6	415,258	5	246,176
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>1,477,772</u></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>1,352,858</u></b>

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

Federal Order No. 33

Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b>Maryland</b>				
Garrett	61	4,007,803	51	2,954,535
Miscellaneous	1	26,008	1	27,189
Total	<u>62</u>	<u>4,033,811</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>2,981,724</u>
<b>Michigan</b>				
Alcona	8	873,060	7	949,785
Alger	7	543,137	7	446,111
Allegan	115	22,535,275	103	21,189,923
Alpena	44	4,527,658	44	4,200,303
Antrim	15	1,521,768	15	879,879
Arenac	28	5,151,798	27	4,382,742
Baraga	8	657,590	9	668,843
Barry	48	12,937,455	49	13,058,419
Bay	12	1,532,975	12	1,345,845
Berrien	15	3,510,507	15	2,783,635
Branch	35	5,120,369	35	4,603,101
Calhoun	44	8,834,586	44	8,654,133
Cass	15	1,064,774	15	1,005,137
Charlevoix	10	1,014,755	10	818,429
Cheboygan	9	2,025,949	9	1,879,236
Chippewa	18	1,246,710	19	1,135,395
Clare	41	5,099,658	40	4,473,789
Clinton	93	34,743,388	89	28,243,313
Delta	17	1,276,645	26	2,062,667
Dickinson	9	858,572	9	824,268
Eaton	51	3,567,218	50	3,154,117
Emmet	14	1,695,568	12	1,322,363
Genesee	16	2,598,435	15	2,175,589
Gladwin	17	1,155,460	18	1,070,639
Grand Traverse	12	687,947	12	857,258
Gratiot	54	15,793,907	53	13,992,635
Hillsdale	66	10,759,371	67	10,075,333
Houghton	5	278,436	5	254,529
Huron	182	27,658,149	174	25,338,436
Ingham	56	7,947,768	54	8,206,142
Ionia	81	16,757,920	79	12,655,449
Iosco	23	2,653,849	23	2,420,273
Iron	3	90,314	3	61,744
Isabella	91	13,699,423	84	11,712,641
Jackson	44	8,515,671	45	7,286,722
Kalamazoo	10	4,821,522	10	6,321,054
Kalkaska	3	319,927	3	329,878
Kent	74	12,348,608	71	11,338,206
Lake	5	305,940	4	316,298
Lapeer	72	7,217,064	69	6,414,927
Leelanau	9	161,445	8	150,317
Lenawee	50	16,511,902	48	15,243,434
Livingston	33	5,656,369	28	4,579,290
Mackinac	8	1,382,502	8	1,256,940
Macomb	15	804,350	14	715,975
Manistee	7	86,687	6	122,285
Mason	38	4,007,520	37	3,574,456
Mecosta	51	4,958,964	49	4,449,940
Menominee	38	5,043,315	61	7,801,590

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

Federal Order No. 33

Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b><u>Michigan (con't)</u></b>				
Midland	8	690,551	8	645,057
Missaukee	70	12,931,309	65	12,902,358
Monroe	7	445,145	7	728,707
Montcalm	92	12,840,127	89	10,349,242
Montmorency	14	1,367,328	14	1,137,903
Muskegon	29	3,976,716	27	3,353,170
Newaygo	100	12,710,182	99	11,393,078
Oceana	32	3,046,057	30	2,576,300
Ogemaw	45	8,996,826	43	8,275,967
Ontonagon	12	902,142	11	743,166
Osceola	78	9,183,938	78	8,833,978
Oscoda	18	1,087,161	18	889,123
Otsego	3	106,780	3	92,167
Ottawa	104	20,469,982	101	18,251,374
Presque Isle	27	2,360,579	26	2,138,469
Saginaw	39	4,760,875	36	4,183,903
St. Clair	37	2,990,962	35	2,304,551
St. Joseph	17	2,572,525	18	2,460,448
Sanilac	245	27,826,012	224	23,231,263
Shiawassee	50	6,499,166	48	5,840,775
Tuscola	69	7,160,669	64	6,553,649
Van Buren	21	1,914,973	22	2,124,916
Washtenaw	45	6,454,439	44	5,654,954
Wexford	19	875,189	18	1,026,851
Miscellaneous	5	587,307	5	619,215
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,905</u></b>	<b><u>445,319,120</u></b>	<b><u>2,827</u></b>	<b><u>403,113,997</u></b>
<b><u>New Jersey</u></b>				
Sussex	0	0	6	77,838
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>77,838</u></b>
<b><u>New York</u></b>				
Allegany	13	1,259,079	14	4,366,484
Cattaraugus	56	7,583,106	75	7,649,159
Cayuga	0	0	3	1,167,436
Chautauqua	262	30,733,660	241	23,189,883
Erie	4	234,280	18	2,070,018
Genesee	5	5,185,633	5	4,214,750
Livingston	4	5,427,474	5	4,802,165
Ontario	5	981,104	5	146,394
St. Lawrence	0	0	3	67,951
Wyoming	26	17,695,675	26	12,574,893
Yates	6	143,570	6	48,617
Miscellaneous	4	315,703	7	2,223,372
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>385</u></b>	<b><u>69,559,284</u></b>	<b><u>408</u></b>	<b><u>65,521,122</u></b>
<b><u>Ohio</u></b>				
Adams	41	2,305,983	47	2,684,361
Allen	11	327,120	7	347,397
Ashland	71	8,351,097	62	7,384,547

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

Federal Order No. 33

Table No. 16

<b>State / County</b>	<b>May 2000</b>		<b>November 2000</b>	
	<b>Producer Count</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Producer Count</b>	<b>Pounds</b>
<b><u>Ohio (con't)</u></b>				
Ashtabula	97	8,666,285	97	8,036,405
Athens	18	1,464,770	18	1,143,327
Auglaize	77	7,071,461	87	5,946,090
Belmont	46	3,552,478	43	2,678,254
Brown	7	429,082	11	529,362
Butler	30	2,759,414	30	2,133,232
Carroll	49	2,971,284	47	2,673,814
Champaign	30	2,797,811	28	2,076,368
Clark	6	376,917	6	350,785
Clermont	3	271,433	8	324,032
Clinton	6	391,133	6	603,229
Columbiana	127	13,236,569	125	11,642,841
Coshocton	39	5,073,165	35	3,784,434
Crawford	16	1,950,788	16	1,575,045
Darke	91	10,674,770	86	9,357,341
Defiance	18	2,480,906	17	2,550,765
Delaware	12	625,346	12	606,876
Erie	3	270,382	0	0
Fairfield	20	1,652,701	19	1,263,807
Franklin	7	578,760	8	476,312
Fulton	17	2,456,931	16	2,125,760
Gallia	14	1,061,701	14	952,111
Geauga	42	3,232,094	39	2,870,650
Greene	7	480,967	7	460,044
Guernsey	19	1,191,790	19	997,122
Hamilton	4	461,646	3	442,465
Hancock	9	1,120,692	8	1,182,305
Hardin	12	813,752	10	1,157,761
Harrison	23	2,773,100	23	2,684,949
Henry	15	877,635	15	798,660
Highland	17	1,276,811	19	1,452,043
Holmes	128	13,623,338	123	11,768,550
Huron	58	5,740,555	54	4,808,228
Jackson	4	202,791	4	154,694
Jefferson	19	1,581,249	18	1,201,492
Knox	57	8,846,469	51	7,118,669
Lawrence	3	313,988	3	197,542
Licking	35	4,257,801	34	3,637,634
Logan	57	4,724,785	56	4,061,595
Lorain	39	4,656,345	35	3,808,887
Madison	16	1,341,791	16	1,048,152
Mahoning	50	5,983,777	47	4,966,765
Marion	6	602,636	6	698,463
Medina	38	5,082,309	38	4,351,011
Meigs	15	1,319,656	14	1,103,312
Mercer	169	20,767,398	172	19,027,466
Miami	20	2,478,262	21	2,107,042
Monroe	36	2,192,278	36	1,880,586
Montgomery	9	827,482	8	691,165
Morgan	11	1,702,130	11	1,357,734
Morrow	18	2,604,522	17	2,246,375
Muskingum	24	2,661,102	23	2,085,420
Noble	3	216,911	3	164,225
Paulding	4	329,390	6	2,011,604
Perry	9	1,108,030	8	924,396
Pickaway	7	971,629	7	913,239



**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

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Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b>Ohio (con't)</b>				
Pike	6	824,347	8	849,488
Portage	33	4,011,911	31	3,525,656
Preble	27	2,436,628	24	2,101,655
Putnam	34	2,530,466	33	2,393,641
Richland	87	7,637,513	86	6,659,161
Ross	6	273,332	9	580,598
Sandusky	11	1,231,702	11	1,070,380
Scioto	9	1,084,615	8	842,694
Seneca	16	1,770,605	16	1,531,151
Shelby	70	7,367,128	81	6,641,061
Stark	125	16,627,389	124	14,981,005
Summit	5	537,088	5	457,369
Trumbull	53	5,159,425	51	4,198,917
Tuscarawas	114	15,689,093	114	13,585,808
Union	17	1,970,983	16	1,688,445
Van Wert	11	548,202	11	538,400
Washington	25	3,663,501	25	2,897,991
Wayne	318	45,408,533	311	39,903,569
Williams	11	1,153,156	10	2,064,125
Wood	9	403,748	8	364,665
Wyandot	13	927,647	13	817,952
Miscellaneous	9	443,620	10	552,705
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,848</u></b>	<b><u>309,864,030</u></b>	<b><u>2,804</u></b>	<b><u>273,873,176</u></b>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>				
Allegheny	5	263,086	3	214,397
Armstrong	55	5,462,162	53	4,652,072
Beaver	45	3,256,245	42	2,735,713
Bedford	27	2,394,212	28	1,365,279
Blair	10	1,520,867	6	125,106
Butler	78	6,739,852	74	5,817,018
Cambria	16	1,738,698	17	1,648,596
Centre	14	1,106,329	30	1,984,977
Clarion	56	6,216,172	54	5,429,692
Clearfield	29	2,564,169	29	2,109,515
Clinton	16	1,062,817	25	1,459,510
Crawford	258	22,159,788	244	19,641,502
Elk	13	724,179	13	617,327
Erie	162	12,395,415	157	10,090,123
Fayette	59	6,436,444	58	5,872,096
Forest	5	337,080	4	212,642
Fulton	3	453,998	0	0
Greene	11	1,049,602	10	857,036
Huntingdon	5	658,411	0	0
Indiana	93	10,198,481	96	8,923,453
Jefferson	39	2,981,212	39	2,709,207
Lawrence	79	7,138,489	76	6,201,798
McKean	3	159,188	3	135,258
Mercer	138	13,665,119	133	11,803,980
Somerset	154	11,919,849	178	10,120,067
Venango	23	2,235,689	23	2,120,331
Warren	63	6,127,074	63	5,052,968
Washington	78	6,612,171	70	5,274,319
Westmoreland	104	9,256,442	100	7,528,534

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

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Table No. 16

State / County	May 2000		November 2000	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b>Pennsylvania (con't)</b>				
Miscellaneous	4	1,183,855	6	701,433
Total	<u>1,645</u>	<u>148,017,095</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>125,403,949</u>
<b>South Dakota</b>				
Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1,585,782
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,585,782</u>
<b>Tennessee</b>				
Miscellaneous	0	0	1	214,100
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>214,100</u>
<b>West Virginia</b>				
Barbour	4	229,873	4	91,236
Brooke	5	366,089	4	227,242
Hardy	4	476,261	4	369,066
Harrison	3	411,818	3	223,669
Jackson	5	399,187	4	300,173
Marshall	7	381,159	7	306,851
Mason	18	2,149,567	18	1,900,615
Monongalia	3	262,370	3	224,788
Ohio	10	561,586	11	491,547
Preston	15	1,459,624	5	1,003,703
Randolph	3	719,226	3	386,062
Roane	4	92,856	3	78,279
Taylor	4	194,031	4	80,083
Tyler	3	95,888	3	67,311
Wood	4	90,865	4	102,805
Miscellaneous	12	545,271	11	374,454
Total	<u>104</u>	<u>8,435,671</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>6,227,884</u>
<b>Wisconsin</b>				
Brown	0	0	104	22,065,567
Calumet	0	0	92	12,530,388
Chippewa	0	0	3	158,013
Columbia	0	0	57	6,149,731
Crawford	0	0	7	486,358
Dane	0	0	76	14,163,248
Dodge	0	0	44	5,454,968
Door	0	0	60	6,517,386
Fond Du Lac	0	0	77	10,683,329
Forest	3	69,221	0	0
Grant	0	0	56	5,552,518
Green	0	0	6	479,641
Green Lake	0	0	45	5,218,049
Iowa	0	0	14	1,274,453
Jefferson	0	0	37	3,158,118
Juneau	0	0	47	3,929,871
Kewaunee	0	0	64	11,958,128

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCER MILK BY STATE AND COUNTY**

May & November 2000

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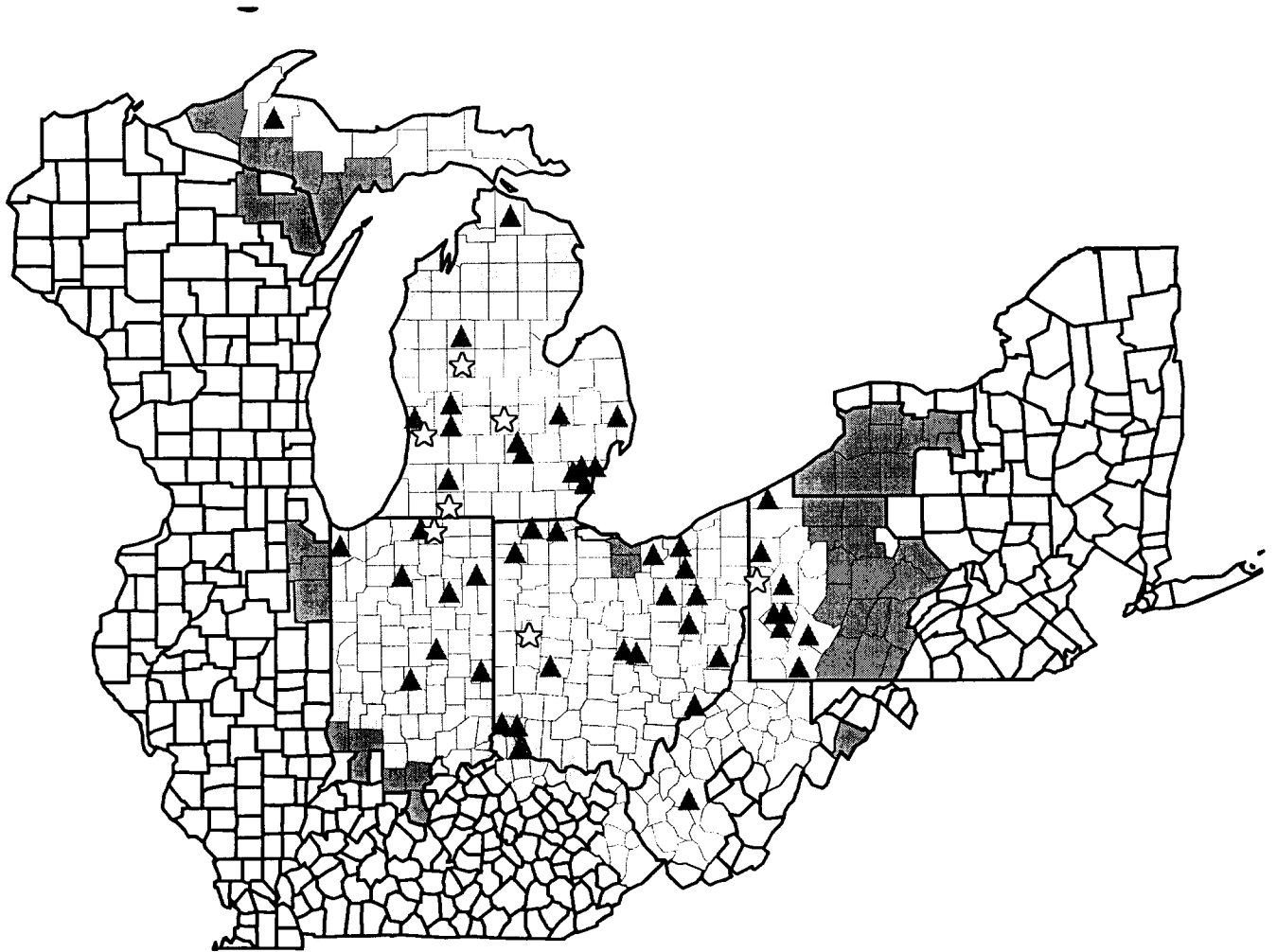
Table No. 16

<b>State / County</b>	<b>May 2000</b>		<b>November 2000</b>	
	Producer Count	Pounds	Producer Count	Pounds
<b><u>Wisconsin (con't)</u></b>				
Lafayette	0	0	28	4,248,344
Manitowoc	0	0	133	25,225,961
Marathon	0	0	4	287,338
Marinette	3	947,242	34	4,343,021
Marquette	0	0	14	3,523,993
Monroe	0	0	7	591,993
Oconto	0	0	65	6,758,206
Outagamie	0	0	99	19,927,461
Ozaukee	0	0	5	1,404,472
Portage	0	0	15	1,743,690
Racine	0	0	23	1,657,253
Richland	0	0	10	1,240,143
Rock	0	0	11	647,057
Sauk	0	0	158	16,628,905
Shawano	0	0	56	8,327,109
Sheboygan	0	0	36	5,375,785
Vernon	0	0	4	50,152
Walworth	0	0	44	4,518,882
Washington	0	0	4	513,614
Waukesha	0	0	6	275,288
Waupaca	0	0	81	12,037,600
Waushara	0	0	14	2,506,155
Winnebago	0	0	44	8,683,529
Miscellaneous	4	689,543	10	660,095
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>1,706,006</u></b>	<b><u>1,694</u></b>	<b><u>240,955,812</u></b>

# Mideast Marketing Area

May 2000

- ▲ Distributing Plants
- ☆ Supply Plants
- Mideast Marketing Area
- Milkshed

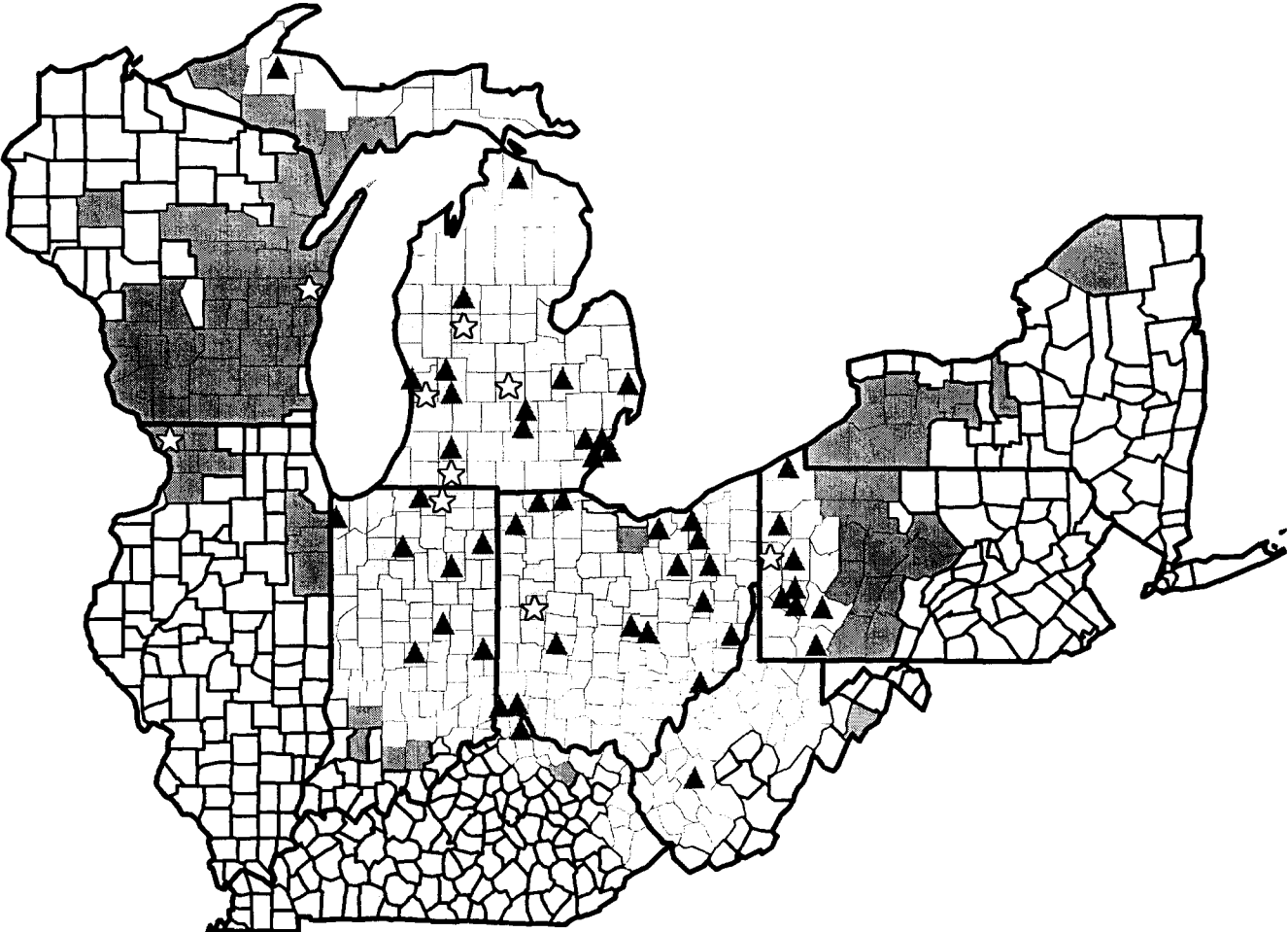


\* Milk pooled from Maryland is not shown.

# Mideast Marketing Area

## November 2000

- ▲ Distributing Plants
- ☆ Supply Plants
- Mideast Marketing Area
- Milkshed



\* Milk pooled from Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Tennessee not shown.

POUNDS OF MILK MARKETED BY PRODUCERS, BY STATE 2001

CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

7/24/01

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	ARKANSAS 05	CALIFORNIA 06	COLORADO 08	IDAHO 16	ILLINOIS 17	IOWA 19	KANSAS 20	MINNESOTA 27	CONTINUED
JANUARY	114,033		132,192,748	1,055,239	115,550,046	255,395,173	100,077,678	146,607,676	
FEBRUARY	21,257		123,471,343	100,360	101,350,513	226,364,187	90,708,884	130,650,189	
MARCH		12,054,466	151,391,983	402,144	114,969,549	253,789,348	103,166,266	153,733,388	
APRIL		36,630,963	151,079,331	200,020	111,437,392	246,648,545	102,435,641	148,593,385	
MAY		50,164,265	160,860,092	496,750	102,453,073	246,180,958	112,063,908	158,141,303	
JUNE		56,162,573	157,645,551	215,740	92,456,094	263,346,337	94,701,216	175,233,223	
JULY									
AUGUST									
SEPTEMBER									
OCTOBER									
NOVEMBER									
DECEMBER									
TOTAL	135,290	155,012,267	876,641,048	2,470,253	638,216,667	1491,724,548	603,153,593	912,959,164	
PERCENT	0.00%	1.74%	9.83%	0.03%	7.16%	16.73%	6.77%	10.24%	

POUNDS OF MILK MARKETED BY PRODUCERS, BY STATE 2001

CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	MISSOURI 29	NEBRASKA 31	NEW MEXICO 35	NORTH DAKOTA 38	OKLAHOMA 40	SOUTH DAKOTA 46	TEXAS 48	UTAH 49	CONTINUED
JANUARY	37,168,597	79,921,700	15,680,974	10,168,941	23,995,532	55,294,547		521,726	
FEBRUARY	34,595,222	71,001,913	14,234,874	9,218,810	21,827,518	40,242,613			
MARCH	38,159,028	79,503,226	16,437,437	10,152,317	24,860,859	44,249,647	100,381	641,134	
APRIL	37,549,941	75,483,759	552,670	9,772,370	24,607,198	44,117,536			
MAY	30,937,244	75,139,521	12,192,920	10,482,953	23,082,298	43,095,891			
JUNE	26,705,823	75,908,454	6,782,805	10,003,042	23,718,340	52,427,635	1,193,395		
JULY									
AUGUST									
SEPTEMBER									
OCTOBER									
NOVEMBER									
DECEMBER									
TOTAL	205,115,855	456,958,573	65,881,680	59,798,433	142,091,745	279,427,869	1,293,776	1,162,860	
PERCENT	2.30%	5.13%	0.74%	0.67%	1.59%	3.13%	0.01%	0.01%	

POUNDS OF MILK MARKETED BY PRODUCERS, BY STATE 2001

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	WISCONSIN 55	WYOMING 56	TOTAL
JANUARY	436,055,150	1,071,602	1,410,871,362
FEBRUARY	428,283,321	941,349	1,293,012,353
MARCH	538,663,917	962,961	1,543,238,051
APRIL	526,644,838	970,326	1,516,723,915
MAY	552,310,167	1,076,856	1,578,678,199
JUNE	534,436,477	1,119,547	1,572,056,252
JULY			
AUGUST			
SEPTEMBER			
OCTOBER			
NOVEMBER			
DECEMBER			
TOTAL	3016,393,870	6,142,641	8,914,580,132
PERCENT	33.84%	0.07%	100.00%



NUMBER OF PRODUCERS MARKETING MILK, BY STATE 2001

CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	ARKANSAS 05	CALIFORNIA 06	COLORADO 08	IDAHO 16	ILLINOIS 17	IOWA 19	KANSAS 20	MINNESOTA 27	CONTINUED
JANUARY	2		162	1	935	2,270	464	1,270	
FEBRUARY	1		163	1	854	2,202	461	1,264	
MARCH		35	175	3	858	2,165	464	1,396	
APRIL		60	175	1	854	2,155	456	1,393	
MAY		55	177	2	803	2,093	458	1,480	
JUNE		93	176	1	799	2,275	457	1,495	
JULY									
AUGUST									
SEPTEMBER									
OCTOBER									
NOVEMBER									
DECEMBER									
AVERAGE	1	41	171	2	851	2,193	460	1,383	
PERCENT	0.01%	0.36%	1.51%	0.02%	7.51%	19.35%	4.06%	12.20%	

NUMBER OF PRODUCERS MARKETING MILK, BY STATE 2001

CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	MISSOURI 29	NEBRASKA 31	NEW MEXICO 35	NORTH DAKOTA 38	OKLAHOMA 40	SOUTH DAKOTA 46	TEXAS 48	UTAH	CONTINUED
JANUARY	383	524	4	77	221	417		3	
FEBRUARY	373	511	4	73	215	388			
MARCH	362	506	4	72	216	358	1	4	
APRIL	367	502	4	71	205	353			
MAY	333	489	4	71	188	327			
JUNE	341	493	34	70	184	454	5		
JULY									
AUGUST									
SEPTEMBER									
OCTOBER									
NOVEMBER									
DECEMBER									
AVERAGE	360	504	9	72	205	383	1	1	
PERCENT	3.18%	4.45%	0.08%	0.64%	1.81%	3.38%	0.01%	0.01%	

NUMBER OF PRODUCERS MARKETING MILK, BY STATE 2001

CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

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STATES

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GEOGRAPHIC CODES

	WISCONSIN 55	WYOMING 56	TOTAL
JANUARY	4,076	4	10,813
FEBRUARY	4,726	4	11,240
MARCH	4,907	4	11,530
APRIL	4,851	4	11,451
MAY	4,792	4	11,276
JUNE	4,802	4	11,683
JULY			
AUGUST			
SEPTEMBER			
OCTOBER			
NOVEMBER			
DECEMBER			
AVERAGE	4,692	4	11,332
PERCENT	41.40%	0.04%	100.00%