

not receiving such service from a cooperative association; and

(b) In the case of producers for whom the Secretary determines a cooperative association is actually performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, each handler shall make, in lieu of the deduction specified in paragraph (a) of this section, such deductions from the payments to be made directly to such producer pursuant to §1004.74(a) as are authorized by such producers on or before the 18th day after the end of each month and pay such deductions to the cooperative rendering such services.

[56 FR 61352, Dec. 3, 1991]

PART 1005—MILK IN THE CAROLINA MARKETING AREA

Subpart—Order Regulating Handling

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

SOURCE: 55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Order Regulating Handling

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1005.1 General provisions.

The terms, definitions, and provisions in part 1000 of this chapter are hereby referenced and made a part of this order.

DEFINITIONS

§ 1005.2 Carolina marketing area.

The *Carolina marketing area*, herein-after called the *marketing area*, means all the territory within the boundaries of the following counties, including all piers, docks and wharves connected therewith and all craft moored thereat, and all territory occupied by government (municipal, State or Federal) reservations, installations, institutions, or other similar establishments if any part thereof is within any of the listed counties (in the event such provision conflicts with a similar provision of an adjacent Federal milk order, the provisions of the adjacent Federal order shall have precedence.):

(a) Northwestern Zone:

North Carolina counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Yancey.

(b) Base Zone:

North Carolina counties of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenberg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Union, Vance, Wake, and Warren.

South Carolina counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Greenville, Greenwood, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union, and York.

(c) Southeastern Zone:

North Carolina counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson.

South Carolina counties of Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Kershaw, Lee, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro,

Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Saluda, Sumter, and Williamsburg.

§ 1005.3 Route disposition.

Route disposition means a delivery to a retail or wholesale outlet (except to a plant) either directly or through any distribution facility (including disposition from a plant store, vendor or vending machine) of a fluid milk product classified as Class I milk.

§ 1005.4 Plant.

Plant means the land, buildings, facilities, and equipment constituting a single operating unit or establishment at which milk or milk products, including filled milk, are received, processed, or packaged. Separate facilities without stationary storage tanks that are used only as a reload point for transferring bulk milk from one tank truck to another or separate facilities used only as a distribution point for storing packaged fluid milk products in transit for route disposition shall not be a plant under this definition.

§ 1005.5 Distributing plant.

Distributing plant means a plant that is approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for the handling of Grade A milk and at which fluid milk products are processed or packaged and from which there is route disposition in the marketing area during the month.

§ 1005.6 Supply plant.

Supply plant means a plant that is approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for the handling of Grade A milk and from which fluid milk products are transferred during the month to a pool distributing plant.

§ 1005.7 Pool plant.

Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, *pool plant* means:

(a) A plant that is approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for the processing or packaging of Grade A milk and from which during the month is:

(1) Route disposition, except filled milk, in the marketing area not less than 15 percent of its total route disposition, except filled milk, during the month; and

(2) The total quantity of fluid milk products, except filled milk, disposed of in class I is not less than 60 percent in each of the months of August through November and January and February, and 40 percent in each of the other months, of the total quantity of fluid milk products, except filled milk, physically received at such plant or diverted therefrom pursuant to §1005.13, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Two or more plants operated by the same handler may be considered as a unit for the purpose of meeting the total Class I requirement percentages specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section if each plant in the unit meets the in-area route disposition requirement specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and if such handler requests that the plants be so considered as a unit. If such a handler wishes to add or remove plants from consideration as a unit, such a request must be made before the first day of the month for which it is to be effective.

(ii) The applicable percentages in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be increased or decreased up to 10 percentage points by the Director of the Dairy Division if the Director finds such revision is necessary to assure orderly marketing and efficient handling of milk in the marketing area. Before making such a finding, the Director shall investigate the need for revision either at the Director's own initiative or at the request of interested persons. If the investigation shows that a revision might be appropriate, the Director shall issue a notice stating that the revision is being considered and invite written data, views, and arguments.

(b) A plant, other than a plant described in paragraph (a) of this section, from which fluid milk products, except filled milk, are shipped to pool plants pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. Such shipments must equal not less than 60 percent in each of the months of August through November and January and February, and 40 percent in each of the other months, of the total quantity of milk approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for fluid consumption that is received during the month from dairy farmers (including producer milk diverted from the plant pursuant to §1005.13 but ex-

cluding milk diverted to such plant) and handlers described in §1005.9(c). The operator of such plant may include milk diverted from such plant to plants described in paragraph (a) of this section as qualifying shipments in meeting up to one-half of the required shipments. The applicable shipping percentage of this paragraph may be increased or decreased up to 10 percentage points by the market administrator if the market administrator finds such revision is necessary to obtain needed shipments or to prevent uneconomic shipments. Before making such a finding, the market administrator shall investigate the need for revision either at the market administrator's own initiative or at the request of interested persons. If the investigation shows that a revision might be appropriate, the market administrator shall issue a notice stating that the revision is being considered and invite data, views, and arguments.

(c) A plant located in the State of North Carolina, South Carolina or Virginia that is operated by a cooperative association if pool plant status under this paragraph is requested for such plant by the cooperative association and during the month 60 percent or more of the producer milk of members of such cooperative association, excluding such milk that is received at or diverted from pool plants described in paragraph (b) of this section but including milk delivered by such cooperative as a handler described in §1005.9(c), is delivered directly from their farms to pool plants described in paragraph (a) of this section or is transferred to such plants as a bulk fluid milk product from the plant of the cooperative association, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The plant does not qualify as a pool plant under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section or under the provisions of another Federal order applicable to a distributing plant or a supply plant; and

(2) The plant is approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency to handle milk for fluid consumption.

(d) A plant located within the marketing area (other than a producer-handler plant or a governmental agency plant) that meets the qualifications

described in paragraph (a) of this section regardless of its quantity of route disposition in any other Federal order marketing area.

(e) The term “pool plant” shall not apply to the following plants:

- (1) A producer-handler plant;
- (2) A governmental agency plant;

(3) A plant with route disposition in this marketing area that is located within the marketing area of another Federal order and that is fully regulated under such order;

(4) A plant qualified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section which is not located within any Federal order marketing area but which also meets the pooling requirements of another Federal order and from which there is a greater quantity of route disposition, except filled milk, during the month in such other Federal order marketing area than in this marketing area; and

(5) A plant qualified pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section if the plant has automatic pooling status under another Federal order or if the plant meets the pooling requirements of another Federal order during the month and makes greater qualifying shipments to plants regulated under such other order than to plants regulated under this order.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 31858, July 12, 1991; 61 FR 1148, Jan. 17, 1996]

§ 1005.8 Nonpool plant.

Nonpool plant means any milk or filled milk receiving, manufacturing, or processing plant other than a pool plant. The following categories of nonpool plants are further defined as follows:

(a) *Other order plant* means a plant that is fully subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act.

(b) *Producer-handler plant* means a plant operated by a producer-handler as defined in any order (including this part) issued pursuant to the Act.

(c) *Partially regulated distributing plant* means a nonpool plant that is not a producer-handler plant, a governmental agency plant or an other order plant and from which there is route disposition in consumer-type packages

or dispenser units in the marketing area during the month.

(d) *Unregulated supply plant* means a nonpool plant that is not a producer-handler plant, a governmental agency plant or an other order plant and from which fluid milk products are shipped to a pool plant.

(e) *Governmental agency plant* means a plant operated by a governmental agency from which fluid milk products are distributed in the marketing area. Such plant shall be exempt from all provisions of this part.

§ 1005.9 Handler.

Handler means:

(a) Any person in his capacity as the operator of one or more pool plants;

(b) Any cooperative association with respect to milk of such producers diverted to nonpool plants for the account of such association pursuant to § 1005.13, excluding the milk of producers diverted by the association as a handler pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section;

(c) Any cooperative association with respect to milk excluding the milk of producers diverted to pool plants by the association as a handler pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, that it receives for its account from the farm of a producer for delivery to a pool plant or another handler, in a tank truck owned and operated by, or under the control of, such cooperative association, unless both the cooperative association and the operator of the pool plant notify the market administrator prior to the time that such milk is delivered to the pool plant that the plant operator will be the handler of such milk and will purchase such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm and butterfat tests determined from farm bulk tank samples. Milk for which the cooperative association is the handler pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to have been received by the cooperative association at the location of the pool plant to which such milk is delivered;

(d) Any person who operates a partially regulated distributing plant;

(e) A producer-handler;

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(f) Any person who operates an other order plant described in §1005.7 (d)(3) or (d)(4); and

(g) Any person who operates an unregulated supply plant.

§ 1005.10 Producer-handler.

Producer-handler means any person:

(a) Who operates a dairy farm and a processing plant from which there is route disposition in the marketing area;

(b) Who receives no fluid milk products from sources other than his own farm production, pool plants and other order plants;

(c) Whose receipts of fluid milk products from pool plants and other order plants do not exceed the lesser of 5 percent of Class I disposition or 5,000 pounds during the month;

(d) Who disposes of no other source milk as Class I milk except by increasing the nonfat milk solids content of the fluid milk products received from his own farm production or pool plants; and

(e) Who provides proof satisfactory to the market administrator that the care and management of the dairy farm and other resources necessary for his own farm production of milk and the management and operation of the processing plant are the personal enterprise and risk of such person.

§ 1005.11 [Reserved]

§ 1005.12 Producer.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, *producer* means any person who produces milk approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for fluid consumption, which milk is:

(1) Received at a pool plant directly from such person;

(2) Received by a handler described in § 1005.9(c); or

(3) Diverted from a pool plant in accordance with §1005.13.

(b) *Producer* shall not include:

(1) A producer-handler as described in any order (including this part) issued pursuant to the Act;

(2) A governmental agency operating a plant exempt pursuant to §1005.8(e);

(3) Any person with respect to milk produced by such person which is diverted to a pool plant from an other

order plant if the other order designates such person as a producer under that order and such milk is allocated to Class II or Class III utilization pursuant to §1005.44(a)(8)(iii) and the corresponding step of §1005.44(b); and

(4) Any person with respect to milk produced by such person which is reported as diverted to an other order plant if any portion of such person's milk so moved is assigned to Class I under the provisions of such other order.

§ 1005.13 Producer milk.

Producer milk means the skim milk and butterfat contained in milk of a producer that is:

(a) Received at a pool plant directly from such producer by the operator of the plant, excluding such milk that is diverted from another pool plant;

(b) Received by a handler described in §1005.9(c);

(c) Diverted from a pool plant for the account of the handler operating such plant to another pool plant;

(d) Diverted from a pool plant to a nonpool plant (other than a producer-handler plant) for the account of the handler described in §1005.9 (a) or (b) subject to the following conditions:

(1) A producer's milk shall be eligible for diversion to a nonpool plant during any month in which such producer's milk is physically received at a pool plant as follows:

(i) In any month of July through February, six days' production;

(ii) In any month of March through June, two days' production.

(2) During each of the months of July through November and January and February, the total quantity of milk diverted by a cooperative association shall not exceed one-fourth of the producer milk that such cooperative caused that month to be delivered to or diverted from such pool plants;

(3) A handler described in §1005.9(a) that is not a cooperative association may divert for its account any milk that is not under the control of a cooperative association that diverts milk during the month pursuant to paragraph (d)(2) of this section. The total quantity of milk so diverted shall not exceed one-fourth of the milk that is physically received at or diverted from

pool plants as producer milk of such handler in each month of July through November and January and February;

(4) Any milk diverted in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section shall not be producer milk. The diverting handler shall designate the dairy farmer deliveries that shall not be producer milk. If the handler fails to make such designation, no milk diverted by such handler pursuant to this paragraph shall be producer milk;

(5) To the extent that it would result in nonpool status for the pool plant from which diverted, milk diverted for the account of a cooperative association from the pool plant of another handler shall not be producer milk;

(6) The cooperative association shall designate the dairy farmer deliveries that are not producer milk pursuant to paragraph (d)(5) of this section. If the diverting handler fails to make such designation, no milk diverted by such handler shall be producer milk; and

(e) Milk diverted pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of this section shall be priced at the location of the plant to which diverted.

§ 1005.14 Other source milk.

Other source milk means all skim milk and butterfat contained in or represented by:

(a) Receipts of fluid milk products and bulk products specified in § 1005.40(b)(1) from any source other than producers, handlers described in § 1005.9(c), or pool plants;

(b) Receipts in packaged form from other plants of products specified in § 1005.40(b)(1);

(c) Products (other than fluid milk products, products specified in § 1005.40(b)(1), and products produced at the plant during the same month) from any source which are reprocessed, converted into, or combined with another product in the plant during the month; and

(d) Receipts of any milk product (other than a fluid milk product or a product specified in § 1005.40(b)(1)) for which the handler fails to establish a disposition.

§ 1005.15 Fluid milk product.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section *fluid milk product* means any milk products in fluid or frozen form containing less than 9 percent butterfat, that are in bulk or are packaged, distributed and intended to be used as beverages. Such products include, but are not limited to: Milk, skim milk, lowfat milk, milk drinks, buttermilk, and filled milk, including any such beverage products that are flavored, cultured, modified with added nonfat milk solids, sterilized, concentrated (to not more than 50 percent total milk solids), or reconstituted.

(b) The term *fluid milk product* shall not include:

(1) Plain or sweetened evaporated milk, plain or sweetened evaporated skim milk, sweetened condensed milk or skim milk, formulas especially prepared for infant feeding or dietary use that are packaged in hermetically sealed containers, any product that contains by weight less than 6.5 percent nonfat milk solids, and whey; and

(2) The quantity of skim milk in any modified product specified in paragraph (a) of this section that is in excess of the quantity of skim milk in an equal volume of an unmodified product of the same nature and butterfat content.

[58 FR 27783, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.16 Fluid cream product.

Fluid cream product means cream (other than plastic cream or frozen cream), including sterilized cream, or a mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing 9 percent or more butterfat, with or without the addition of other ingredients.

[58 FR 27783, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.17 Filled milk.

Filled milk means any combination of nonmilk fat (or oil) with skim milk (whether fresh, cultured, reconstituted, or modified by the addition of nonfat milk solids), with or without milkfat, so that the product (including stabilizers, emulsifiers, or flavoring) resembles milk or any other fluid milk product, and contains less than 6 percent nonmilk fat (or oil).

§ 1005.18 Cooperative association.

Cooperative association means any cooperative marketing association of producers which the Secretary determines after application by the association:

(a) To be qualified under the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 18, 1922, as amended, known as the "Capper-Volstead Act"; and

(b) To have and be exercising full authority in the sale of milk of its members.

§ 1005.19 Commercial food processing establishment.

Commercial food processing establishment means any facility other than a milk or filled milk plant, to which bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products are disposed of, or producer milk is diverted, that uses such receipts as ingredients in food products and has no disposition of fluid milk products or fluid cream products other than those received in consumer-type packages. Producer milk diverted to commercial food processing establishments shall be subject to the same provisions relating to diversions to plants, including but not limited to, provisions in §§ 1005.13, 1005.41 and 1005.53.

[58 FR 27783, May 11, 1993]

HANDLER REPORTS

§ 1005.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.

On or before the seventh day after the end of each month, each handler shall report for such month to the market administrator, in the detail and on the forms prescribed by the market administrator, as follows:

(a) Each handler, with respect to each of its pool plants, shall report the quantities of skim milk and butterfat contained in or represented by:

(1) Receipts of producer milk, including producer milk diverted from the pool plant to other plants;

(2) Receipts of milk from handlers described in § 1005.9(c);

(3) Receipts of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from other pool plants;

(4) Receipts of other source milk;

(5) Receipts of bulk milk from a plant regulated under another Federal

order, except Federal Orders 1007, 1011, and 1046, for which a transportation credit is requested pursuant to § 1005.82, including the date that such milk was received;

(6) Receipts of producer milk described in § 1005.82(c)(2), including the identity of the individual producers whose milk is eligible for the transportation credit pursuant to that paragraph and the date that such milk was received;

(7) For handlers submitting transportation credit requests, transfers of bulk milk to nonpool plants, including the dates that such milk was transferred;

(8) Inventories at the beginning and end of the month of fluid milk products and products specified in § 1005.40(b)(1); and

(9) The utilization or disposition of all milk, filled milk, and milk products required to be reported pursuant to this paragraph.

(b) Each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant shall report with respect to such plant in the same manner as prescribed for reports required by paragraph (a) of this section. Receipts of milk that would have been producer milk if the plant had been fully regulated shall be reported in lieu of producer milk. Such report shall show also the quantity of any reconstituted skim milk in route disposition in the marketing area.

(c) Each handler described in § 1005.9(b) and (c) shall report:

(1) The quantities of all skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of milk from producers;

(2) The utilization or disposition of all such receipts; and

(3) With respect to milk for which a cooperative association is requesting a transportation credit pursuant to § 1005.82, all of the information required in paragraphs (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this section.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 41490, Aug. 9, 1996; 62 FR 39739, July 23, 1997]

§ 1005.31 Payroll reports.

(a) On or before the 20th day after the end of each month, each handler described in § 1005.9 (a), (b), and (c) shall report to the market administrator its producer payroll for such month, in the

detail prescribed by the market administrator, showing for each producer:

- (1) Such producer's name and address;
- (2) The total pounds of milk received from such producer;
- (3) The average butterfat content of such milk; and
- (4) The price per hundredweight, the gross amount due, the amount and nature of any deductions, and the net amount paid.

(b) Each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant who elects to make payment pursuant to § 1005.76(b) shall report for each dairy farmer who would have been a producer if the plant had been fully regulated in the same manner as prescribed for reports required by paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 1005.32 Other reports.

(a) On or before the 20th day after the end of each month, each handler described in § 1005.9 (a), (b), and (c) shall report to the market administrator any adjustments to transportation credit requests as reported pursuant to § 1005.30(a) (5), (6), and (7).

(b) In addition to the reports required pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and §§ 1005.30 and 1005.31, each handler shall report such other information as the market administrator deems necessary to verify or establish each handler's obligation under the order.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 69017, Dec. 31, 1996; 62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

CLASSIFICATION OF MILK

§ 1005.40 Classes of utilization.

Except as provided in § 1005.42, all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported by a handler pursuant to § 1005.30 shall be classified as follows:

(a) *Class I milk.* Class I milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section;

(2) In packaged fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month; and

(3) Not specifically accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

(b) *Class II milk.* Class II milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of in the form of a fluid cream product or any product containing artificial fat, fat substitutes, or 6 percent or more nonmilk fat (or oil) that resembles a fluid cream product, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section;

(2) In packaged inventory at the end of the month of the products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and in bulk concentrated fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month;

(3) In bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products disposed of or diverted to a commercial food processor if the market administrator is permitted to audit the records of the commercial food processing establishment for the purpose of verification. Otherwise, such uses shall be Class I;

(4) Used to produce:

(i) Cottage cheese, lowfat cottage cheese, dry curd cottage cheese, ricotta cheese, pot cheese, Creole cheese, and any similar soft, high-moisture cheese resembling cottage cheese in form or use;

(ii) Milkshake and ice milk mixes (or bases), frozen desserts, and frozen dessert mixes distributed in one-quart containers or larger and intended to be used in soft or semi-solid form;

(iii) Aerated cream, frozen cream, sour cream and sour half-and-half, sour cream mixtures containing nonmilk items, yogurt and any other semi-solid product resembling a Class II product;

(iv) Eggnog, custards, puddings, pancake mixes, buttermilk biscuit mixes, coatings, batter, and similar products;

(v) Formulas especially prepared for infant feeding or dietary use (meal replacement) that are packaged in hermetically sealed containers;

(vi) Candy, soup, bakery products and other prepared foods which are processed for general distribution to the public, and intermediate products, including sweetened condensed milk, to be used in processing such prepared food products; and

(vii) Any product not otherwise specified in this section.

(c) *Class III milk.* Class III milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Used to produce:

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(i) Cream cheese and other spreadable cheeses, and hard cheeses of types that may be shredded, grated or crumbled, and are not included in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section;

(ii) Butter, plastic cream, anhydrous milkfat and butteroil;

(iii) Any milk product in dry form, except nonfat dry milk;

(iv) Evaporated or sweetened condensed milk in a consumer-type package and evaporated or sweetened condensed skim milk in a consumer-type package; and

(2) In inventory at the end of the month of unconcentrated fluid milk products in bulk form and products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section in bulk form;

(3) In fluid milk products, products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and products processed by the disposing handler that are specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section, that are disposed of by a handler for animal feed;

(4) In fluid milk products, products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and products processed by the disposing handler that are specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section, that are dumped by a handler. The market administrator may require notification by the handler of such dumping in advance for the purpose of having the opportunity to verify such disposition. In any case, classification under this paragraph requires a handler to maintain adequate records of such use. If advance notification of such dumping is not possible, or if the market administrator so requires, the handler must notify the market administrator on the next business day following such use;

(5) In fluid milk products and products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that are destroyed or lost by a handler in a vehicular accident, flood, fire, or in a similar occurrence beyond the handler's control, to the extent that the quantities destroyed or lost can be verified from records satisfactory to the market administrator;

(6) In skim milk in any modified fluid milk product or in any product specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that is in excess of the quantity of skim milk in such product that was in-

cluded within the fluid milk product definition pursuant to §1005.15 and the fluid cream product definition pursuant to §1005.16; and

(7) In shrinkage assigned pursuant to §1005.41(a) to the receipts specified in §1005.41(a)(2) and in shrinkage specified in §1005.41(b) and (c).

(d) *Class III-A milk.* Class III-A milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat used to produce nonfat dry milk.

[58 FR 27783, May 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 63285, Dec. 1, 1993]

§1005.41 Shrinkage.

For the purposes of classifying all skim milk and butterfat to be reported by a handler pursuant to §1005.30, the market administrator shall determine the following:

(a) The pro rata assignment of shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, at each pool plant to the respective quantities of skim milk and butterfat:

(1) In the receipts specified in paragraphs (b) (1) through (6) of this section on which shrinkage is allowed pursuant to such paragraph; and

(2) In other source milk not specified in paragraphs (b) (1) through (6) of this section which was received in the form of a bulk fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product.

(b) The shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, assigned pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section to the receipts specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section that is not in excess of:

(1) Two percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk (excluding milk diverted by the plant operator to another plant);

(2) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in milk received from a handler described in §1005.9(c), and in milk diverted to such plant from another pool plant, except that in either case, if the operator of the plant to which the milk is delivered purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm and butterfat tests determined from farm bulk tank samples, the applicable percentage under this subparagraph shall be 2 percent;

(3) Plus 0.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk diverted from such plant by the plant operator to another plant, except that if the operator of the plant to which the milk is delivered purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm and butterfat tests determined from farm bulk tank samples, the applicable percentage under this subparagraph shall be zero;

(4) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received by transfer from other pool plants;

(5) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received by transfer from other order plants, excluding the quantity for which Class II or Class III classification is requested by the operators of both plants;

(6) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received from unregulated supply plants, excluding the quantity for which Class II or Class III classification is requested by the handler; and

(7) Less 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products transferred to other plants that is not in excess of the respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat to which percentages are applied in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4), (b)(5), and (b)(6) of this section; and

(c) The quantity of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in shrinkage of milk from producers for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to §1005.9 (b) or (c), but not in excess of 0.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in such milk. If the operator of the plant to which the milk is delivered purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm and butterfat tests determined from farm bulk tank samples, the applicable percentage under this paragraph for the cooperative association shall be zero.

§1005.42 Classification of transfers and diversions.

(a) Transfers and diversions to pool plants. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of a fluid

milk product or a bulk fluid cream product from a pool plant to another pool plant shall be classified as Class I milk unless the operators of both plants request the same classification in another class. In either case, the classification of such transfers or diversions shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The skim milk or butterfat classified in each class shall be limited to the amount of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, remaining in such class at the transferee-plant after the computations pursuant to §1005.44(a)(12) and the corresponding step of §1005.44(b). The amount of skim milk or butterfat classified in each class shall include the assigned utilization of skim milk or butterfat in transfers of concentrated fluid milk products;

(2) If the transferor-plant or divertor-plant received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to §1005.44(a)(7) or the corresponding step of §1005.44(b), the skim milk or butterfat so transferred or diverted shall be classified so as to allocate the least possible Class I utilization to such other source milk; and

(3) If the transferor-handler or divertor-handler received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to §1005.44(a)(11) or (a)(12) or the corresponding steps of §1005.44(b), the skim milk or butterfat so transferred or diverted, up to the total of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in such receipts of other source milk, shall not be classified as Class I milk to a greater extent than would be the case if the other source milk had been received at the transferee-plant or divertee-plant.

(b) Transfers and diversions to other order plants. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of a fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product from a pool plant to another order plant shall be classified in the following manner. Such classification shall apply only to the skim milk or butterfat that is in excess of any receipts at the pool plant from the other order plant of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products, respectively, that are in the same category as

described in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section:

(1) If transferred as packaged fluid milk products, classification shall be in the classes to which allocated as a fluid milk product under the other order;

(2) If transferred in bulk form, classification shall be in the classes to which allocated under the other order (including allocation under the conditions set forth in paragraph (b)(3) of this section);

(3) If the operators of both plants so request in their reports of receipts and utilization filed with their respective market administrators, transfers or diversions in bulk form shall be classified as Class II or Class III milk to the extent of such utilization available for such classification pursuant to the allocation provisions of the other order;

(4) If information concerning the classes to which such transfers or diversions were allocated under the other order is not available to the market administrator for the purpose of establishing classification under this paragraph, classification shall be as Class I subject to adjustment when such information is available;

(5) For purposes of this paragraph, if the other order provides for a different number of classes of utilization than is provided for under this part, skim milk or butterfat allocated to the class consisting primarily of fluid milk products shall be classified as Class I milk, and skim milk or butterfat allocated to the other classes shall be classified as Class III milk; and

(6) If the form in which any fluid milk product that is transferred to an other order plant is not defined as a fluid milk product under such other order classification under this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 1005.40.

(c) Transfers to producer-handlers and transfers and diversions to governmental agency plants. Skim milk or butterfat in the following forms that is transferred from a pool plant to a producer-handler under this or any other Federal order or transferred or diverted from a pool plant to a governmental agency plant shall be classified:

(1) As Class I milk, if so moved in the form of a fluid milk product; and

(2) In accordance with the utilization assigned to it by the market administrator, if transferred in the form of a bulk fluid cream product. For this purpose, the transferee's utilization of skim milk and butterfat in each class, in series beginning with Class III, shall be assigned to the extent possible to its receipts of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid cream products, pro rata to each source.

(d) Transfers and diversions to other nonpool plants. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the following forms from a pool plant to a nonpool plant that is not an other order plant, a producer-handler plant, or a governmental agency plant shall be classified:

(1) As Class I milk, if transferred in the form of a packaged fluid milk product; and

(2) As Class I milk, if transferred or diverted in the form of a bulk fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product, unless the following conditions apply:

(i) If the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A) and (d)(2)(i)(B) of this section are met, transfers or diversions in bulk form shall be classified on the basis of the assignment of the nonpool plant's utilization to its receipts as set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) through (d)(2)(viii) of this section:

(A) The transferor-handler or diverter-handler claims such classification in such handler's report of receipts and utilization filed pursuant to § 1005.30 for the month within which such transaction occurred; and

(B) The nonpool plant operator maintains books and records showing the utilization of all skim milk and butterfat received at such plant which are made available for verification purposes if requested by the market administrator;

(ii) Route disposition in the marketing area of each Federal milk order from the nonpool plant and transfers of packaged fluid milk products from such nonpool plant to plants fully regulated thereunder shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) Pro rata to receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants;

(B) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(C) Pro rata to receipts of bulk fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants; and

(D) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of bulk fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(iii) Any remaining Class I disposition of packaged fluid milk products from the nonpool plant shall be assigned to the extent possible pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants;

(iv) Transfers of bulk fluid milk products from the nonpool plant to a plant fully regulated under any Federal milk order, to the extent that such transfers to the regulated plant exceed receipts of fluid milk products from such plant and are allocated to Class I at the transferee-plant, shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) Pro rata to receipts of fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants; and

(B) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(v) Any remaining unassigned Class I disposition from the nonpool plant shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) To such nonpool plant's receipts from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of Grade A milk for such nonpool plant; and

(B) To such nonpool plant's receipts of Grade A milk from plants not fully regulated under any Federal milk order which the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of Grade A milk for such nonpool plant;

(vi) Any remaining unassigned receipts of bulk fluid milk products at the nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants shall be assigned, pro rata among such plants, to the extent possible first to any remaining Class I utilization, then to Class II utilization,

and then to Class III utilization at such nonpool plant;

(vii) Receipts of bulk fluid cream products at the nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants shall be assigned, pro rata among such plants, to the extent possible first to any remaining Class II utilization, then to any remaining Class III utilization, and then to Class I utilization at such nonpool plant; and

(viii) In determining the nonpool plant's utilization for purposes of this subparagraph, any fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products transferred from such nonpool plant to a plant not fully regulated under any Federal milk order shall be classified on the basis of the second plant's utilization using the same assignment priorities at the second plant that are set forth in this subparagraph.

(e) Transfers by a handler described in § 1005.9(c) to pool plants. Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of bulk milk by a handler described in § 1005.9(c) to another handler's pool plant shall be classified pursuant to § 1005.44 pro rata with producer milk received at the transferee-handler's plant.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27784, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.43 General classification rules.

In determining the classification of producer milk pursuant to § 1005.44, the following rules shall apply:

(a) Each month the market administrator shall correct for mathematical and other obvious errors all reports filed pursuant to § 1005.30 and shall compute separately for each pool plant, and for each cooperative association with respect to milk for which it is the handler pursuant to § 1005.9 (b) or (c) that was not received at a pool plant, the pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in each class in accordance with §§ 1005.40, 1005.41, and 1005.42. The combined pounds of skim milk and butterfat so determined in each class for a handler described in § 1005.9 (b) or (c) shall be such handler's classification of producer milk;

(b) If any of the water contained in the milk from which a product is made is removed before the product is utilized or disposed of by a handler, the

pounds of skim milk in such product that are to be considered under this part as used or disposed of by the handler shall be an amount equivalent to the nonfat milk solids contained in such product plus all of the water originally associated with such solids; and

(c) The classification of producer milk of a handler pursuant to §1005.9 (b) or (c) shall be determined separately from the operations of any pool plant operated by such handler.

(d) Skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of bulk concentrated fluid milk and nonfluid milk products that are reconstituted for fluid use shall be assigned to Class I use, up to the reconstituted portion of labeled reconstituted fluid milk products, on a pro rata basis (except for any Class I use of specific concentrated receipts that is established by the handler) prior to any assignments under §1005.44. Any remaining skim milk and butterfat in concentrated receipts shall be assigned to uses under §1005.44 on a pro rata basis, unless a specific use of such receipts is established by the handler.

(e) Class III-A milk shall be allocated in combination with Class III milk and the quantity of producer milk eligible to be priced in Class III-A shall be determined by prorating receipts from pool sources to Class III-A use on the basis of the quantity of total receipts of bulk fluid milk products allocated to Class III milk at the plant.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27784, May 11, 1993; 58 FR 63286, Dec. 1, 1993]

§1005.44 Classification of producer milk.

For each month the market administrator shall determine for each handler described in §1005.9(a) for each pool plant of the handler separately the classification of producer milk and milk received from a handler described in §1005.9(c), by allocating the handler's receipts of skim milk and butterfat to the utilization of such receipts by such handler as follows:

(a) Skim milk shall be allocated in the following manner:

(1) Subtract from the total pounds of skim milk in Class III the pounds of

skim milk in shrinkage specified in §1005.41(b);

(2) Subtract from the total pounds of skim milk in Class I the pounds of skim milk in:

(i) Receipts of packaged fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order;

(ii) Packaged fluid milk products in inventory at the beginning of the month. This paragraph shall apply only if the pool plant was subject to the provisions of this paragraph or comparable provisions of another Federal milk order in the immediately preceding month;

(3) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in fluid milk products received in packaged form from another order plant, except that to be subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section, as follows:

(i) From Class III milk, the lesser of the pounds remaining or 2 percent of such receipts; and

(ii) From Class I milk, the remainder of such receipts;

(4) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in products specified in §1005.40(b)(1) that were received in packaged form from other plants, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II;

(5) Subtract from the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in products specified in §1005.40(b)(1) in packaged form and in bulk concentrated fluid milk products that were in inventory at the beginning of the month, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II. This paragraph shall apply only if the pool plant was subject to the provisions of this subparagraph or comparable provisions of another Federal milk order in the immediately preceding month;

(6) Subtract from the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in bulk concentrated fluid milk products and in

other source milk (except other source milk received in the form of an unconcentrated fluid milk product or a fluid cream product) that is used to produce, or added to any product specified in §1005.40(b) (excluding the quantity of such skim milk that was classified as Class III milk pursuant to §1005.40(c)(6)), but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II.

(7) Subtract in the order specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class, in series beginning with Class III, the pounds of skim milk in each of the following:

(i) Bulk concentrated fluid milk products and other source milk (except other source milk received in the form of an unconcentrated fluid milk product) and, if paragraph (a)(5) of this section applies, packaged inventory at the beginning of the month of products specified in §1005.40(b)(1) that was not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(4), (a)(5) and (a)(6) of this section;

(ii) Receipts of fluid milk products (except filled milk) for which Grade A certification is not established;

(iii) Receipts of fluid milk products from unidentified sources;

(iv) Receipts of fluid milk products from a producer-handler as defined under this or any other Federal milk order and from a governmental agency plant;

(v) Receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section; and

(vi) Receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk from an other order plant that is regulated under any Federal milk order providing for individual-handler pooling, to the extent that reconstituted skim milk is allocated to Class I at the transferor-plant;

(8) Subtract in the order specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III, in sequence beginning with Class III:

(i) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(7)(v) of this section for which the handler requests a classification other than Class I, but not in ex-

cess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III combined;

(ii) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(7)(v), and (a)(8)(i) of this section which are in excess of the pounds of skim milk determined pursuant to paragraphs (a)(8)(ii)(A) through (a)(8)(ii)(C) of this section. Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount:

(A) Multiply by 1.25 the sum of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler (excluding any duplication of Class I utilization resulting from reported Class I transfers between pool plants of the handler);

(B) Subtract from the above result the sum of the pounds of skim milk in receipts at all pool plants of the handler of producer milk, milk from a handler described in §1005.9(c), fluid milk products from pool plants of other handlers, and bulk fluid milk products from other order plants that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section; and

(C) Multiply any plus quantity resulting above by the percentage that the receipts of skim milk in fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants that remain at this pool plant is of all such receipts remaining at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler; and

(iii) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an other order plant that are in excess of bulk fluid milk products transferred or diverted to such plant and that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section, if Class II or Class III classification is requested by the operator of the other order plant and the handler, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III combined;

(9) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class, in series beginning with Class III, the pounds of skim milk in fluid milk products and products specified in §1005.40(b)(1) in inventory at the beginning of the month that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (a)(5) and (a)(7)(i) of this section;

(10) Add to the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class III the pounds of skim milk subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(11) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(11) (i) and (ii) of this section, subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at the plant, pro rata to the total pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I and in Class II and Class III combined at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler (excluding any duplication of utilization in each class resulting from transfers between pool plants of the handler), with the quantity prorated to Class II and Class III combined being subtracted first from Class III and then from Class II, the pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(7)(v), and (a)(8)(i) and (a)(8)(ii) of this section and that were not offset by transfers or diversions of fluid milk products to the same unregulated supply plant from which fluid milk products to be allocated at this step were received:

(i) Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined pursuant to this subparagraph exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in

such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount; and

(ii) Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class I pursuant to this subparagraph exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such class, the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be increased by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be decreased by a like amount (decreasing as necessary Class III and then Class II). In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount, beginning with the nearest plant at which Class I utilization is available;

(12) Subtract in the manner specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an other order plant that are in excess of bulk fluid milk products transferred or diverted to such plant and that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(7)(vi) and (a)(8)(iii) of this section:

(i) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(12)(ii), (a)(12)(iii), and (a)(12)(iv) of this section, such subtraction shall be pro rata to the pounds of skim milk in Class I and in Class II and Class III combined, with the quantity prorated to Class II and Class III combined being subtracted first from Class III and then from Class II, with respect to whichever of the following quantities represents the lower proportion of Class I milk:

(A) The estimated utilization of skim milk of all handlers in each class as announced for the month pursuant to §1005.45(a); or

(B) The total pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler

(excluding any duplication of utilization in each class resulting from transfers between pool plants of the handler);

(ii) Should the proration pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) of this section result in the total pounds of skim milk at all pool plants of the handler that are to be subtracted at this allocation step from Class II and Class III combined exceeding the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III at all such plants, the pounds of such excess shall be subtracted from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I after such proration at the pool plants at which such other source milk was received;

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(12)(ii) of this section, should the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) or (a)(12)(ii) of this section result in a quantity of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined that exceeds the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount; and

(iv) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(12)(ii) of this section, should the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) or (a)(12)(ii) of this section result in a quantity of skim milk to be subtracted from Class I that exceeds the pounds of skim milk remaining in such class, the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be increased by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be decreased by a like amount (decreasing as necessary Class III and then Class II). In such case the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class

at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount beginning with the nearest plant at which Class I utilization is available;

(13) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from another pool plant according to the classification of such products pursuant to §1005.42(a); and

(14) If the total pounds of skim milk remaining in all classes exceed the pounds of skim milk in producer milk and milk received from a handler described in §1005.9(c), subtract such excess from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class in series beginning with Class III. Any amount so subtracted shall be known as "overage";

(b) Butterfat shall be allocated in accordance with the procedure outlined for skim milk in paragraph (a) of this section; and

(c) The quantity of producer milk and milk received from a handler described in §1005.9(c) in each class shall be the combined pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class after the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(14) of this section and the corresponding step of paragraph (b) of this section.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27784, May 11, 1993]

§1005.45 Market administrator's reports and announcements concerning classification.

The market administrator shall make the following reports and announcements concerning classification:

(a) Whenever required for the purpose of allocating receipts from other order plants pursuant to §1005.44(a)(12) and the corresponding step of §1005.44(b), estimate and publicly announce the utilization (to the nearest whole percentage) in each class during the month of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk of all handlers. Such estimate shall be based upon the most current available data and shall be final for such purpose.

(b) Report to the market administrator of the other order, as soon as possible after the report of receipts and utilization for the month is received

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from a handler who has received fluid milk products or bulk fluid cream products from an other order plant, the class to which such receipts are allocated pursuant to §1005.43(d) and §1005.44 on the basis of such report, (including any reclassification of inventories of bulk concentrated fluid milk products), and thereafter, any change in such allocation required to correct errors disclosed in the verification of such report.

(c) Furnish to each handler operating a pool plant who has shipped fluid milk products or bulk fluid cream products to an other order plant the class to which such shipments were allocated by the market administrator of the other order on the basis of the report by the receiving handler, and, as necessary, any changes in such allocation arising from the verification of such report.

(d) On or before the 12th day after the end of each month, report to each cooperative association which so requests, the percentage of producer milk delivered by members of such association that was used in each class by each handler receiving such milk. For the purpose of this report the milk so received shall be prorated to each class in accordance with the total utilization of producer milk by such handler.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27784, May 11, 1993]

CLASS PRICES

§ 1005.50 **Class prices.**

Subject to the provisions of §1005.53, the class prices for the month per hundredweight of milk shall be as follows:

(a) *Class I price.* The Class I price shall be the basic formula price for the second preceding month plus \$3.08.

(b) *Class II price.* The Class II price shall be the basic formula price for the second preceding month plus \$0.30.

(c) *Class III price.* The Class III price shall be the basic formula price for the month.

(d) *Class III-A price.* The Class III-A price for the month shall be the average Central States nonfat dry milk price for the month, as reported by the Department, less 12.5 cents, times an amount computed by subtracting from 9 an amount calculated by dividing .4

by such nonfat dry milk price, plus the butterfat differential times 35 and rounded to the nearest cent.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 63286, Dec. 1, 1993; 60 FR 6608, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 1005.51 **Basic formula price.**

The basic formula price shall be the preceding month's average pay price for manufacturing grade milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin using the "base month" series, as reported by the Department, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis using the butterfat differential for the preceding month computed pursuant to §1005.74 and rounded to the nearest cent, plus or minus the change in gross value yielded by the butter-nonfat dry milk and Cheddar cheese product price formula computed pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The gross values of per hundredweight of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfat dry milk and Cheddar cheese shall be computed, using price data determined pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section and annual yield factors, for the preceding month and separately for the current month as follows:

(1) The gross value of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfat dry milk shall be the sum of the following computations:

(i) Multiply the Grade AA butter price by 4.27;

(ii) Multiply the nonfat dry milk price by 8.07; and

(iii) Multiply the dry buttermilk price by 0.42.

(2) The gross value of milk used to manufacture Cheddar cheese shall be the sum of the following computations:

(i) Multiply the Cheddar cheese price by 9.87; and

(ii) Multiply the Grade A butter price by 0.238.

(b) The following product prices shall be used pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) *Grade AA butter price.* Grade AA butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Grade AA butter price, as reported by the Department.

(2) *Nonfat dry milk price.* Nonfat dry milk price means the simple average for the month of the Western Nonfat

Dry Milk Low/Medium Heat price, as reported by the Department.

(3) *Dry buttermilk price.* Dry buttermilk price means the simple average for the month of the Western Dry Buttermilk price, as reported by the Department.

(4) *Cheddar cheese price.* Cheddar cheese price means the simple average for the month of the National Cheese Exchange 40-pound block Cheddar cheese price, as reported by the Department.

(5) *Grade A butter price.* Grade A butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Grade A butter price, as reported by the Department.

(c) Determine the amounts by which the gross value per hundredweight of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfatS dry milk and the gross value per hundredweight of milk used to manufacture Cheddar cheese for the current month exceed or are less than the respective gross values for the preceding month.

(d) Compute weighting factors to be applied to the changes in gross values determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section by determining the relative proportion that the data included in each of the following paragraphs is of the total of the data represented in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section:

(1) Combine the total nonfat dry milk production for the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as reported by the Department, for the most recent preceding period, and divide by the annual yield factor for nonfat dry milk, 8.07, to determine the quantity (in hundredweights) of milk used in the production of butter-nonfat dry milk; and

(2) Combine the total American cheese production for the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as reported by the Department, for the most recent preceding period, and divide by the annual yield factor for Cheddar cheese, 9.87, to determine the quantity (in hundredweights) of milk used in the production of American cheese.

(e) Compute a weighted average of the changes in gross values per hundredweight of milk determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section in

accordance with the relative proportions of milk determined pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

[60 FR 18956, Apr. 14, 1995]

§ 1005.52 [Reserved]

§ 1005.53 Plant location adjustments for handlers.

(a) For milk received at a plant from producers or a handler described in § 1005.9(c) which is classified as Class I milk subject to the limitations pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the Class I price specified in § 1005.50(a) shall be adjusted by the amount stated in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section for the location of such plant:

(1) For a plant located within one of the zones set forth in § 1005.2, the adjustment shall be as follows:

	Adjustment per hundredweight
Northwestern	Minus 15 cents.
Base	No adjustment.
Southeastern	Plus 15 cents.

(2) For a plant located within the Tennessee Valley Federal order marketing area (part 1011), except Kentucky and West Virginia counties, the adjustment shall be a minus 31 cents;

(3) For a plant located within the State of Florida, the adjustment shall be a plus 50 cents;

(4) For a plant located outside the areas specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section and south of a line extending through the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi River, the adjustment shall be the adjustment applicable at Anderson, North Augusta, or Hardeeville, South Carolina, whichever city is nearest;

(5) For a plant located outside the area specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and in the State of Virginia, the adjustment shall be the adjustment applicable at Reidsville, Roanoke Rapids, or Elizabeth City, North Carolina, whichever city is nearest;

(6) For a plant located within the Middle Atlantic Federal Order Marketing Area (Part 1004), the adjustment shall be computed by subtracting the base zone Class I price specified in

§ 1005.50(a) from the Class I price applicable at such plant under the Middle Atlantic Federal Order; and

(7) For a plant located outside the areas specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section, the adjustment shall be a minus 2.5 cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof (by the shortest hard-surfaced highway distance as determined by the market administrator) that such plant is from the nearer of the city halls in Greenville, South Carolina, or Charlotte or Greensboro, North Carolina.

(b) For fluid milk products transferred in bulk from a pool plant to a pool distributing plant at which a higher Class I price applies and which are classified as Class I milk, the Class I price shall be the Class I price applicable at the location of the transferor-plant subject to a location adjustment credit for the transferor-plant which shall be determined by the market administrator for skim milk and butterfat, respectively, as follows:

(1) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I at the transferee-plant after the computations pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(12) and the pounds of skim milk in receipts of concentrated fluid milk products from other pool plants that are assigned to Class I use, an amount equal to:

(i) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of milk at the transferee-plant from producers and handlers described in § 1005.9(c); and

(ii) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of packaged fluid milk products from other pool plants.

(2) Assign any remaining pounds of skim milk in Class I at the transferee-plant to the skim milk in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from other pool plants, first to the transferor-plant at which the highest Class I price applies and then to other plants in sequence beginning with the plant at which the next highest Class I price applies;

(3) Compute the total amount of location adjustment credits to be assigned to transferor-plants by multiplying the hundredweight of skim milk assigned pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section to each transferor-plant at which the Class I price is lower than the Class I price at the transferee-plant by the

difference in the Class I prices applicable at the transferor-plant and transferee-plant, and add the resulting amounts;

(4) Assign the total amount of location adjustment credits computed pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section to those transferor-plants that transferred fluid milk products containing skim milk classified as Class I milk pursuant to § 1005.42(a) and at which the applicable Class I price is less than the Class I price at the transferee-plant, in sequence beginning with the plant at which the highest Class I price applies. Subject to the availability of such credits, the credit assigned to each plant shall be equal to the hundredweight of such Class I skim milk multiplied by the applicable location adjustment rate for such plant. If the aggregate of this computation for all plants having the same location adjustment rate exceeds the credits that are available to those plants, such credits shall be prorated to the volume of skim milk in Class I transfers from such plants; and

(5) Location adjustment credit for butterfat shall be determined in accordance with the procedure outlined for skim milk in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(c) The Class I price applicable to other source milk shall be adjusted at the rates set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, except that the adjusted Class I price shall not be less than the Class III price.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27785, May 11, 1993; 61 FR 1148, Jan. 17, 1996]

§ 1005.54 Announcement of class prices.

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before the fifth day of each month the Class I price and the Class II price for the following month, and the Class III and Class III-A prices for the preceding month.

[60 FR 6608, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 1005.55 Equivalent price.

If for any reason a price or pricing constituent required by this part for computing class prices or for other purposes is not available as prescribed in

this part, the market administrator shall use a price or pricing constituent determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the price or pricing constituent that is required.

UNIFORM PRICE

§ 1005.60 Handler's value of milk for computing uniform price.

For the purpose of computing the uniform price, the market administrator shall determine for each month the value of milk for each handler described in § 1005.9(a) with respect to each of its pool plants and for each handler described in § 1005.9 (b) and (c) with respect to milk that was not received at a pool plant as follows:

(a) Multiply the pounds of producer milk and milk received from a handler described in § 1005.9(c) that were classified in each class pursuant to §§ 1005.43(a) and 1005.44(c) by the applicable class prices, and add the resulting amounts;

(b) Add the amounts obtained from multiplying the pounds of overage subtracted from each class pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(14) and the corresponding step of § 1005.44(b) by the respective class prices, as adjusted by the butterfat differential specified in § 1005.74, that are applicable at the location of the pool plant;

(c) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the Class III price for the preceding month and the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant or the Class II price, as the case may be, for the current month by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I and Class II pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(9) and the corresponding step of § 1005.44(b);

(d) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class III price by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1005.43(d) and the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(7) (i) through (iv) and the corresponding step of § 1005.44(b), excluding receipts of bulk fluid cream products from an other order plant and bulk con-

centrated fluid milk products from pool plants, other order plants and unregulated supply plants;

(e) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the transferor-plant and the Class III price by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1005.44 (a)(7)(v) and (a)(7)(vi) and the corresponding step of § 1005.44(b); and

(f) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the Class I price applicable at the location of the nearest unregulated supply plants from which an equivalent volume was received by the pounds of skim milk and butterfat in receipts of concentrated fluid milk products assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1005.43(d) and § 1005.44(a)(7)(i) and the pounds of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(11) and the corresponding steps of § 1005.44(b), excluding such skim milk and butterfat in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order;

(g) Subtract, for reconstituted milk made from receipts of nonfluid milk products, an amount computed by multiplying \$1.00 (but not more than the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class III price) by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of nonfluid milk products that are allocated to Class I use pursuant to § 1005.43(d);

(h) Exclude, for pricing purposes under this section, receipts of nonfluid milk products that are distributed as labeled reconstituted milk for which payments are made to the producer-settlement fund of another order under § 1005.76(a)(5) or (c); and

(i) For pool plants that transfer bulk concentrated fluid milk products to other pool plants and other order plants, add or subtract the amount per hundredweight of any class price change from the previous month that

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results from any inventory reclassification of bulk concentrated fluid milk products that occurs at the transferee plant. Any such applicable class price change shall be applied to the plant that used the concentrated milk in the event that the concentrated fluid milk products were made from bulk unconcentrated fluid milk products received at the plant during the prior month.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27785, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.61 Computation of uniform price (including weighted average price).

(a) The market administrator shall compute the weighted average price for each month and the uniform price for each month per hundredweight for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content as follows:

(1) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1005.60 for all handlers who filed the reports prescribed in § 1005.30 for the month and who made the payments pursuant to § 1005.71 for the preceding month;

(2) Add one-half the unobligated balance in the producer-settlement fund;

(3) Add an amount equal to the total value of the minus adjustments and subtract an amount equal to the total value of the plus adjustments computed pursuant to § 1005.75;

(4) Divide the resulting amount by the sum of the following for all handlers included in these computations:

(i) The total hundredweight of producer milk; and

(ii) The total hundredweight for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1005.60(f); and

(5) Subtract not less than 4 cents nor more than 5 cents per hundredweight. The resulting figure, rounded to the nearest cent, shall be the weighted average price for each month and the uniform price.

(b) [Reserved]

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 1148, Jan. 17, 1996; 61 FR 41490, Aug. 9, 1996; as amended at 61 FR 69017, Dec. 31, 1996; 62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

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§ 1005.62 Announcement of uniform price and butterfat differential.

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before:

(a) The fifth day after the end of each month the butterfat differential for such month; and

(b) The 11th day after the end after the end of each month the uniform price pursuant to § 1005.61 for such month.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 69018, Dec. 31, 1996]

PAYMENTS FOR MILK

§ 1005.70 Producer-settlement fund.

The market administrator shall establish and maintain a separate fund known as the "producer-settlement fund" into which he shall deposit all payments made by handlers pursuant to §§ 1005.71, 1005.76, and 1005.77, and out of which he shall make all payments pursuant to §§ 1005.72 and 1005.77: Provided, That any payments due any handler shall be offset by any payments due from such handler.

§ 1005.71 Payments to the producer-settlement fund.

(a) On or before the 12th day after the end of the month, each handler shall pay to the market administrator the amount, if any, by which the amount specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds the amount specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section:

(1) The total value of milk of the handler for such month as determined pursuant to § 1005.60.

(2) The sum of:

(i) The value at the uniform price, as adjusted pursuant to § 1005.75, of such handler's receipts of producer milk and milk received from handlers pursuant to § 1005.9(c); and

(ii) The value at the weighted average price applicable at the location of the plant from which received of other source milk for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1005.60(f).

(b) On or before the 25th day after the end of the month each person who operated an other order plant that was regulated during such month under an order providing for individual-handler

pooling shall pay to the market administrator an amount computed as follows:

(1) Determine the quantity of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk in route disposition from such plant in the marketing area which was allocated to Class I at such plant. If there is such route disposition from such plant in marketing areas regulated by two or more marketwide pool orders, the reconstituted skim milk allocated to Class I shall be prorated to each order according to such route disposition in each marketing area; and

(2) Compute the value of the reconstituted skim milk assigned in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to route disposition in this marketing area by multiplying the quantity of such skim milk by the difference between the Class I price under this part that is applicable at the location of the other order plant (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 69018, Dec. 31, 1996]

§ 1005.72 Payments from the producer-settlement fund.

On or before the 13th day after the end of each month, the market administrator shall pay to each handler the amount, if any, by which the amount computed pursuant to § 1005.71(a)(2) exceeds the amount computed pursuant to § 1005.71(a)(1). If, at such time, the balance in the producer-settlement fund is insufficient to make all payments pursuant to this section, the market administrator shall reduce uniformly such payments and shall complete such payments as soon as the appropriate funds are available.

§ 1005.73 Payments to producers and to cooperative associations.

(a) Each handler shall pay each producer for producer milk for which payment is not made to a cooperative association pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, as follows:

(1) On or before the last day of each month, for milk received during the first 15 days of the month from such producer who has not discontinued delivery of milk to such handler before the 25th day of the month at not less than the Class III price for the preced-

ing month or 90 percent of the weighted average price for the preceding month, whichever is higher, less proper deductions authorized in writing by the producer; and

(2) On or before the 15th day of the following month, an amount equal to not less than the uniform price, as adjusted pursuant to §§ 1005.74 and 1005.75, multiplied by the hundredweight of milk received from such producer during the month, subject to the following adjustments:

(i) Less payments made to such producer pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(ii) Less deductions for marketing services made pursuant to § 1005.86;

(iii) Plus or minus adjustments for errors made in previous payments made to such producers; and

(iv) Less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer: Provided, That if by such date such handler has not received full payment from the market administrator pursuant to § 1005.72 for such month, he may reduce pro rata his payments to producers by not more than the amount of such underpayment. Payments to producers shall be completed thereafter not later than the date for making payments pursuant to the paragraph next following after the receipt of the balance due from the market administrator;

(b) Each handler shall make payment to the cooperative association for producer milk which it caused to be delivered to such handler, if such cooperative association is authorized to collect such payments for its members and exercises such authority, an amount equal to the sum of the individual payments otherwise payable for such producer milk as follows:

(1) On or before two days prior to the last day of each month for producer milk received during the first 15 days of the month; and

(2) On or before the 13th day after the end of each month for milk received during such month.

(c) Each handler pursuant to § 1005.9(a) who receives milk from a cooperative association as a handler pursuant to § 1005.9(c), including the milk of producers who are not members of such association, and who the market

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administrator determines have authorized such cooperative association to collect payment for their milk, shall pay such cooperative for such milk as follows:

(1) On or before two days prior to the last day of the month for milk received during the first 15 days of the month, not less than the Class III price for the preceding month or 90 percent of the weighted average price for the preceding month, whichever is higher; and

(2) On or before the 13th day of the following month for milk received during the month, not less than the uniform price as adjusted pursuant to §§ 1005.74 and 1005.75, and less any payments made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) In making payments for producer milk pursuant to this section, each handler shall furnish each producer or cooperative association from whom he has received milk a supporting statement in such form that it may be retained by the recipient which shall show:

(1) The month and identity of the producer;

(2) The daily and total pounds and the average butterfat content of producer milk;

(3) [Reserved]

(4) The minimum rate at which payment to the producer is required pursuant to this order;

(5) The rate(s) used in making the payment if such rate is other than the applicable minimum rate;

(6) The amount, or the rate per hundredweight, and nature of each deduction claimed by the handler; and

(7) The net amount of payment to such producer or cooperative association.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 69018, Dec. 31, 1996]

§ 1005.74 Butterfat differential.

For milk containing more or less than 3.5 percent butterfat, the uniform price shall be increased or decreased, respectively, for each one-tenth percent butterfat variation from 3.5 percent by a butterfat differential, rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent, which shall be 0.138 times the current month's butter price less 0.0028 times the preceding month's average pay

price per hundredweight, at test, for manufacturing grade milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin, using the "base month" series, adjusted pursuant to § 1005.51 (a) through (e), as reported by the Department. The butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Grade A butter price as reported by the Department.

[60 FR 18956, Apr. 14, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 69018, Dec. 31, 1996]

§ 1005.75 Plant location adjustments for producers and on nonpool milk.

(a) In making the payments required pursuant to § 1005.73, the uniform price pursuant to § 1005.61 for the month shall be adjusted by the amounts set forth in § 1005.53 according to the location of the plant where the milk being priced was received.

(b) For purposes of computing the value of other source milk pursuant to § 1005.71, the weighted average price shall be adjusted by the amount set forth in § 1005.53 that is applicable at the location of the nonpool plant from which the milk was received, except that the adjusted weighted average price shall not be less than the Class III price.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 69018, Dec. 31, 1996]

§ 1005.76 Payments by handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.

Each handler who operates a partially regulated distributing plant shall pay on or before the 25th day after the end of the month to the market administrator for the producer-settlement fund the amount computed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. If the handler submits pursuant to §§ 1005.30(b) and 1005.31(b) the information necessary for making the computations, such handler may elect to pay in lieu of such payment the amount computed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section:

(a) The payment under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from the following computations:

(1) Determine the pounds of route disposition in the marketing area from the partially regulated distributing plant;

(2) Subtract the pounds of fluid milk products received at the partially regulated distributing plant:

(i) As Class I milk from pool plants, handlers pursuant to §1005.9(b), and other order plants, except that subtracted under a similar provision of another Federal milk order; and

(ii) From another nonpool plant that is not another order plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of fluid milk products disposed of to such nonpool plant by handlers fully regulated under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order;

(3) Subtract the pounds of reconstituted milk that are made from nonfluid milk products and which are then disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area from the partially regulated distributing plant;

(4) Multiply the remaining pounds by the difference between the Class I price and the weighted average price, both prices to be applicable at the location of the partially regulated distributing plant (except that the Class I price and weighted average price shall not be less than the Class III price); and

(5) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the pounds of labeled reconstituted milk included in paragraph (a)(3) of this section by the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the partially regulated distributing plant less \$1.00 (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. For any reconstituted milk that is not so labeled, the Class I price shall not be reduced by \$1.00. Alternatively, for such disposition, payments may be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order regulating the producer milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients at the difference between the Class I price applicable under the other order at the location of the plant where the nonfluid milk ingredients were processed (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. This payment option shall apply only if a majority of the total milk received at the plant that processed the nonfluid milk ingredients is regulated under one or more Federal orders and payment may only

be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order pricing a plurality of the milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients. This payment option shall not apply if the source of the nonfluid ingredients used in reconstituted fluid milk products cannot be determined by the market administrator.

(b) The payment under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from the following computations:

(1) Determine the value that would have been computed pursuant to §1005.60 for the partially regulated distributing plant if the plant had been a pool plant, subject to the following modifications:

(i) Fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products received at the partially regulated distributing plant from a pool plant, a handler described in §1005.9(b), or another order plant shall be allocated at the partially regulated distributing plant to the same class in which such products were classified at the fully regulated plant or as classified pursuant to §1005.42 with respect to receipts from a handler described in §1005.9(b);

(ii) Fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products transferred from the partially regulated distributing plant to a pool plant or another order plant shall be classified at the partially regulated distributing plant in the class to which allocated at the fully regulated plant. Such transfers shall be allocated to the extent possible to those receipts at the partially regulated distributing plant from pool plants and other order plants that are classified in the corresponding class pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. Any such transfers remaining after the above allocation which are classified in Class I and for which a value is computed for the handler operating the partially regulated distributing plant pursuant to §1005.60 shall be priced at the uniform price (or at the weighted average price if such is provided) of the respective order regulating the handling of milk at the transferee-plant, with such uniform price adjusted to the location of the nonpool plant (but not to be less than the lowest class price of the respective order), except that transfers of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk shall be priced

at the lowest class price of the respective order; and

(iii) If the operator of the partially regulated distributing plant so requests, the value of milk determined pursuant to §1005.60 for such handler shall include, in lieu of the value of other source milk specified in §1005.60(f) less the value of such other source milk specified in §1005.71(a)(2)(ii), a value of milk determined pursuant to §1005.60 for each nonpool plant that is not an other order plant which serves as a supply plant for such partially regulated distributing plant by making shipments to the partially regulated distributing plant during the month equivalent to the requirements of §1005.7(b) subject to the following conditions:

(A) The operator of the partially regulated distributing plant submits with its reports filed pursuant to §§1005.30(b) and 1005.31(b) similar reports for each such nonpool supply plant;

(B) The operator of such nonpool supply plant maintains books and records showing the utilization of all skim milk and butterfat received at such plant which are made available if requested by the market administrator for verification purposes; and

(C) The value of milk determined pursuant to §1005.60 for such nonpool supply plant shall be determined in the same manner prescribed for computing the obligation of such partially regulated distributing plant; and

(2) From the partially regulated distributing plant's value of milk computed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section, subtract:

(i) The gross payments by the operator of such partially regulated distributing plant, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis by the butterfat differential specified in §1005.74, for milk received at the plant during the month that would have been producer milk if the plant had been fully regulated;

(ii) If paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section applies, the gross payments by the operator of such nonpool supply plant, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis by the butterfat differential specified in §1005.74, for milk received at the plant during the month that would have been producer milk if the plant had been fully regulated; and

(iii) The payments by the operator of the partially regulated distributing plant to the producer-settlement fund of another order under which such plant is also a partially regulated distributing plant and like payments by the operator of the nonpool supply plant if paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section applies.

(c) Any handler may elect partially regulated distributing plant status for any plant with respect to receipts of nonfluid milk ingredients assigned to Class I use under §1005.43(d). Payments may be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order regulating the producer milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients at the difference between the Class I price applicable under the other order at the location of the plant where the nonfluid milk ingredients were processed (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. This payment option shall apply only if a majority of the total milk received at the plant that processed the nonfluid milk ingredients is regulated under one or more Federal orders and payment may only be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order pricing a plurality of the milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients. This payment option shall not apply if the source of the nonfluid ingredients used in reconstituted fluid milk products cannot be determined by the market administrator.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27785, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.77 Adjustment of accounts.

(a) Whenever verification by the market administrator of payments by any handler discloses errors made in payments to the producer-settlement fund pursuant to §1005.71 or to the transportation credit balancing fund pursuant to §1005.81, the market administrator shall promptly bill such handler for any unpaid amount and such handler shall, within 15 days, make payment to the market administrator of the amount so billed. Whenever verification discloses that payment is due from the market administrator to any handler pursuant to §1005.72 or §1005.82, the market administrator shall make payment to such handler within 15 days or, in the case of the transportation credit

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balancing fund, as soon as funds become available. If a handler is due additional payment for a month in which payments to handlers were prorated pursuant to §1005.82(a), the additional payment pursuant to this section shall be multiplied by the final proration percentage computed in §1005.82(a)(2).

(b) Whenever verification by the market administrator of the payment by a handler to any producer or cooperative association for milk received by such handler discloses payment of less than is required by §1005.73, the handler shall pay such balance due such producer or cooperative association not later than the time of making payment to producers or cooperative associations next following such disclosure.

[62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

§1005.78 Charges on overdue accounts.

Any unpaid obligations of a handler pursuant to §§1005.71, 1005.73, 1005.76, 1005.77, 1005.81, 1005.85 or 1005.86 shall be increased one and one-fourth percent per month beginning on the first day after the due date, and on each date of subsequent months following the day on which such type of obligation is normally due, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The amounts payable pursuant to this section shall be computed monthly on each unpaid obligation, which shall include any unpaid interest charges previously computed pursuant to this section;

(b) For the purposes of this section, any obligation that was determined at a date later than that prescribed by the order because of a handler's failure to submit a report to the market administrator when due shall be considered to have been payable by the date it would have been due if the report had been filed when due; and

(c) All monies collected pursuant to this section shall be paid to the administrative assessment fund maintained by the market administrator.

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

MARKETWIDE SERVICE PAYMENTS

§1005.80 Transportation credit balancing fund.

The market administrator shall maintain a separate fund known as the Transportation Credit Balancing Fund into which shall be deposited the payments made by handlers pursuant to §1005.81 and out of which shall be made the payments due handlers pursuant to §1005.82. Payments due a handler shall be offset against payments due from the handler.

[61 FR 41490, Aug. 9, 1996]

§1005.81 Payments to the transportation credit balancing fund.

(a) On or before the 12th day after the end of the month, each handler operating a pool plant and each handler specified in §1005.9 (b) and (c) shall pay to the market administrator a transportation credit balancing fund assessment determined by multiplying the pounds of Class I producer milk assigned pursuant to §1005.44 by \$0.065 per hundredweight or such lesser amount as the market administrator deems necessary to maintain a balance in the fund equal to the total transportation credits disbursed during the prior June-January period. In the event that during any month of the June-January period the fund balance is insufficient to cover the amount of credits that are due, the assessment should be based upon the amount of credits that would have been disbursed had the fund balance been sufficient.

(b) The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before the 5th day of the month the assessment pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section for the following month.

[61 FR 41490, Aug. 9, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

§1005.82 Payments from the transportation credit balancing fund.

(a) Payments from the transportation credit balancing fund to handlers and cooperative associations requesting transportation credits shall be made as follows:

(1) On or before the 13th day after the end of each of the months of July

through December and any other month in which transportation credits are in effect pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the market administrator shall pay to each handler that received, and reported pursuant to § 1005.30(a)(5), bulk milk transferred from another order plant as described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section or that received, and reported pursuant to § 1005.30(a)(6), milk directly from producers' farms as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, a preliminary amount determined pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section to the extent that funds are available in the transportation credit balancing fund. If an insufficient balance exists to pay all of the credits computed pursuant to this section, the market administrator shall distribute the balance available in the transportation credit balancing fund by reducing payments prorata using the percentage derived by dividing the balance in the fund by the total credits that are due for the month. The amount of credits resulting from this initial proration shall be subject to audit adjustment pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section;

(2) The market administrator shall accept adjusted requests for transportation credits on or before the 20th day of the month following the month for which such credits were requested pursuant to § 1005.32(a). After such date, a preliminary audit will be conducted by the market administrator, who will recalculate any necessary proration of transportation credit payments for the preceding month pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. Handlers will be promptly notified of an overpayment of credits based upon this final computation and remedial payments to or from the transportation credit balancing fund will be made on or before the next payment date for the following month;

(3) Transportation credits paid pursuant to paragraph (a) (1) and (2) of this section shall be subject to final verification by the market administrator pursuant to § 1005.77. Adjusted payments to or from the transportation credit balancing fund will remain subject to the final proration established pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section; and

(4) In the event that a qualified cooperative association is the responsible party for whose account such milk is received and written documentation of this fact is provided to the market administrator pursuant to § 1005.30(c)(3) prior to the date payment is due, the transportation credits for such milk computed pursuant to this section shall be made to such cooperative association rather than to the operator of the pool plant at which the milk was received.

(b) The market administrator may extend the period during which transportation credits are in effect (i.e., the transportation credit period) to the months of January and June if a written request to do so is received 15 days prior to the beginning of the month for which the request is made and, after conducting an independent investigation, finds that such extension is necessary to assure the market of an adequate supply of milk for fluid use. Before making such a finding, the market administrator shall notify the Director of the Dairy Division and all handlers in the market that an extension is being considered and invite written data, views, and arguments. Any decision to extend the transportation credit period must be issued in writing prior to the first day of the month for which the extension is to be effective.

(c) Transportation credits shall apply to the following milk:

(1) Bulk milk received from a plant regulated under another Federal order, except Federal Orders 1007, 1011, and 1046, and allocated to Class I milk pursuant to § 1005.44(a)(12); and

(2) Bulk milk received directly from the farms of dairy farmers at pool distributing plants subject to the following conditions:

(i) The quantity of such milk that shall be eligible for the transportation credit shall be determined by multiplying the total pounds of milk received from producers meeting the conditions of this paragraph by the lower of:

(A) The marketwide estimated Class I utilization of all handlers for the month pursuant to § 1005.45(a); or

(B) The Class I utilization of all producer milk of the pool plant operator receiving the milk after the computations described in § 1005.44;

(ii) The dairy farmer was not a “producer” under this order during more than 2 of the immediately preceding months of January through June and not more than 50 percent of the production of the dairy farmer during those 2 months, in aggregate, was received as producer milk under this order during those 2 months. However, if January and/or June are months in which transportation credits are disbursed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, these months shall not be included in the 2-month limit provided in this paragraph; and

(iii) The farm on which the milk was produced is not located within the specified marketing area of this order or the marketing areas of Federal Orders 1007, 1011, or 1046, or within the Kentucky counties of Allen, Barren, Metcalfe, Monroe, Simpson, and Warren.

(d) Transportation credits shall be computed as follows:

(1) The market administrator shall subtract from the pounds of milk described in paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section the pounds of bulk milk transferred from the pool plant receiving the supplemental milk if milk was transferred to a nonpool plant on the same calendar day that the supplemental milk was received. For this purpose, the transferred milk shall be subtracted from the most distant load of supplemental milk received, and then in sequence with the next most distant load until all of the transfers have been offset;

(2) With respect to the pounds of milk described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section that remain after the computations described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the market administrator shall:

(i) Determine the shortest hard-surface highway distance between the shipping plant and the receiving plant;

(ii) Multiply the number of miles so determined by 0.35 cent;

(iii) Subtract the other order’s Class I price applicable at the shipping plant’s location from the Class I price applicable at the receiving plant as specified in §1005.53;

(iv) Subtract any positive difference computed in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this

section from the amount computed in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section; and

(v) Multiply the remainder computed in paragraph (d)(2)(iv) of this section by the hundredweight of milk described in paragraph (d)(2) introductory text of this section.

(3) For the remaining milk described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section after computations described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the market administrator shall:

(i) Determine an origination point for each load of milk by locating the nearest city to the last producer’s farm from which milk was picked up for delivery to the receiving pool plant. Alternatively, the milk hauler that is transporting the milk of producers described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section may establish an origination point following the last farm pickup by stopping at the nearest independently-operated truck stop with a certified truck scale and obtaining a weight certificate indicating the weight of the truck and its contents, the date and time of weighing, and the location of the truck stop;

(ii) Determine the shortest hard-surface highway distance between the receiving pool plant and the truck stop or city, as the case may be;

(iii) Subtract 85 miles from the mileage so determined;

(iv) Multiply the remaining miles so computed by 0.35 cent;

(v) If the origination point determined pursuant to paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section is in a Federal order marketing area, subtract the Class I price applicable at the origination point pursuant to the provisions of such other order (as if the origination point were a plant location) from the Class I price applicable at the distributing plant receiving the milk. If the origination point is not in any Federal order marketing area, determine the Class I price at the origination point based upon the provisions of this order and subtract this price from the Class I price applicable at the distributing plant receiving the milk;

(vi) Subtract any positive difference computed in paragraph (d)(3)(v) of this section from the amount computed in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section; and

(vii) Multiply the remainder computed in paragraph (d)(3)(vi) by the hundredweight of milk described in paragraph (d)(3) introductory text of this section.

[62 FR 39740, July 23, 1997]

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND
MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

§ 1005.85 Assessment for order administration.

As his pro rata share of the expense of administration of the order, each handler shall pay to the market administrator on or before the 15th day after the end of the month 4 cents per hundredweight, or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe with respect to:

(a) Receipts of producer milk (including such handler's own production) other than such receipts by a handler described in §1005.9(c) that were delivered to pool plants of other handlers;

(b) Receipts from a handler described in §1005.9(c);

(c) Receipts of concentrated fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants and receipts of nonfluid milk products assigned to Class I use pursuant to §1005.43(d) and other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to §1005.44(a)(7) and (a)(11) and the corresponding steps of §1005.44(b), except such other source milk that is excluded from the computations pursuant to §1005.60(d) and (f); and

(d) Route disposition in the marketing area from a partially regulated distributing plant that exceeds the skim milk and butterfat specified in §1005.76(a)(2).

[55 FR 31352, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 27785, May 11, 1993]

§ 1005.86 Deduction for marketing services.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each handler, in making payments to producers for milk (other than milk of such handler's own production) pursuant to §1005.73, shall deduct 5 cents per hundredweight, or such amount not exceeding 5 cents per hundredweight, as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and shall pay such deductions to the market administrator on or before the 15th day after

the end of the month. Such money shall be used by the market administrator to provide market information and to check the accuracy of the testing and weighing of their milk for producers who are not receiving such service from a cooperative association.

(b) In the case of producers who are members of a cooperative association which the Secretary has determined is actually performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, each handler shall (in lieu of the deduction specified in paragraph (a) of this section), make such deductions from the payments to be made to such producers as may be authorized by the membership agreement or marketing contract between such cooperative association and such producers, and on or before the 13th day after the end of each month, pay such deductions to the cooperative association of which such producers are members, furnishing a statement showing the amount of any such deductions and the amount of milk for which such deduction was computed for each producer.

**PART 1006—MILK IN UPPER
FLORIDA MARKETING AREA**

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