

(a) Charges on overdue accounts collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the administrative assessment fund maintained by the market administrator;

(b) Amounts payable pursuant to this section shall be computed by the market administrator monthly on the unpaid balance (including any unpaid charges previously assessed pursuant to this section) remaining on each overdue obligation on such date; and

(c) 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.

[49 FR 36077, Sept. 14, 1984]

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND  
MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

**§ 1033.85 Assessment for order administration.**

As a 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 farm production and milk received from a handler described in § 1033.9(c) but excluding bulk fluid milk products delivered from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association to another pool plant pursuant to § 1033.43(d));

(b) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association pursuant to § 1033.45(d);

(c) Receipts of concentrated fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants and receipts of nonfluid milk products assigned to Class I use pursuant to § 1033.43(e) and other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to § 1033.44 (a)(7) and (a)(11) and the corresponding steps of § 1033.44(b), except such other source milk that is excluded from the computations pursuant to § 1033.60 (d) and (e); and

(d) Route disposition in the marketing area from a partially regulated distributing plant that exceeds the Class I milk:

(1) Received during the month at such plant from pool plants and other order plants that is not used as an offset under a similar provision of another order issued pursuant to the Act; and

(2) Specified in § 1033.76(b)(2)(ii).

[49 FR 36077, Sept. 14, 1984. Redesignated and amended at 58 FR 27822, May 11, 1993]

**§ 1033.86 Deduction for marketing services.**

(a) The market administrator, in making payments to each producer pursuant to § 1033.72, shall deduct 7 cents per hundredweight, or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe, with respect to the milk (except a handler's own farm production) of such producer for whom the marketing services set forth in paragraph (b) of this section are not being performed by a cooperative association as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The monies deducted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be used by the market administrator to verify or establish weights, samples, and tests of producer milk and to provide producers with market information. Such services shall be performed by the market administrator or by an agent engaged by and responsible to him.

[40 FR 27464, June 30, 1975. Redesignated and amended at 58 FR 27822, May 11, 1993; 58 FR 43509, Aug. 17, 1993]

**PART 1036—MILK IN THE EASTERN OHIO-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MARKETING AREA**

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- 1036.85 Assessment for order administration.
- 1036.86 Deductions for marketing services.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

SOURCE: 43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1036.1 General provisions.

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

DEFINITIONS

§ 1036.2 Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania marketing area.

The *Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania marketing area*, hereinafter called the "marketing area," means all the territory within the boundaries of the following geographical units, including all waterfront facilities connected therewith and all territory occupied by government (municipal, State, or Federal) reservations, installations, institutions, or other similar establishments if any part thereof is within the listed geographical units;

(a) In the State of Ohio:

(1) The following counties in their entirety:

Ashland, Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Monroe, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Wayne.

(2) In Guernsey County: The townships of Londonderry, Millwood, and Oxford.

(b) In the State of Pennsylvania:

(1) The following counties in their entirety:

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Washington.

(2) In Clarion County: The townships of Ashland, Beaver, Licking, Madison, Perry, Piney, Richland, Salem, and Toby.

(3) Westmoreland County (except the townships of Cook, Donegal, Fairfield, Ligonier, and St. Clair; and, the boroughs of Bolivar, Donegal, Ligonier, New Florence, and Seward).

(c) In the State of West Virginia, the following counties in their entirety: Barbour, Brooke, Doddridge, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, and Wetzel.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 242, Jan. 5, 1987]

#### § 1036.3 Route disposition.

*Route disposition* means a delivery (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 pursuant to § 1036.40(a)(1).

#### § 1036.4 [Reserved]

#### § 1036.5 Distributing plant.

*Distributing plant* means a plant in which fluid milk products approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption, or filled milk, are processed or packaged and from which there is route disposition in the marketing area during the month.

#### § 1036.6 Supply plant.

*Supply plant* means a plant from which a fluid milk product acceptable to a duly constituted health authority, or filled milk, is transferred or diverted during the month to a pool plant.

#### § 1036.7 Pool plant.

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

(a) A distributing pool plant that has:

(1) Route disposition, except filled milk, during the month of not less than 50 percent (40 percent for each month of April through August) of the total receipts of fluid milk products, except filled milk, that are approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption and that are physically received at such plant or diverted as producer milk pursuant to § 1036.13 to plants other than those qualified as pool plants pursuant to this paragraph; and

(2) Route disposition, except filled milk, in the marketing area during the month of not less than 15 percent of the receipts described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) A supply plant from which not less than 40 percent during the months of September, October and November, not less than 35 percent during the months of January and February, and not less than 30 percent in all other months, of the total quantity of milk approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption that is physically received at such plant from dairy farmers (including milk diverted from the plant as producer milk pursuant to § 1036.13 but excluding milk received as diverted milk) and handlers defined in § 1036.9(c) is transferred or diverted to and physically received in the form of fluid milk products, except filled milk, at pool plants qualified under paragraph (a) of this section or disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area, subject to the following conditions:

(1) At least one tank load of Grade A fluid milk products (not less than 45,000 pounds) must be shipped from the supply plant to a pool distributing plant during one of the months of September, October and November; and

(2) Shipments to be used in determining qualifying percentages shall be milk transferred or diverted and physically received by distributing pool plants, less any transfers or diversions of bulk fluid milk products from such distributing pool plants.

(c) A plant that qualified as a pool plant under paragraph (b) of this section on the basis of its transfers and diversions to pool plants (exclusive of its route disposition in the marketing area) in each of the immediately preceding months of September through February shall be a pool plant for the months of March through August unless the milk received at the plant does not continue to meet the requirements of a duly constituted health authority or a written application is filed by the plant operator with the market administrator on or before the first day of any such month requesting that the plant be designated as a nonpool plant for such month and each subsequent month through August during which it

would not otherwise qualify as a pool plant.

(d) A plant operated by a cooperative association if, during the month, 35 percent or more of the producer milk of members of the association is delivered to a distributing pool plant(s) or to a nonpool plant(s) when a Class II or Class III classification is not requested. Deliveries for qualification purposes may be made directly from the farm or by transfer from such association's plant, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The cooperative requests pool status for such plant;

(2) The 35 percent delivery requirement may be met for the current month or it may be met on the basis of deliveries during the preceding 12-month period ending with the current month;

(3) The plant is approved by a duly constituted health authority to handle milk for fluid consumption; and

(4) The plant does not qualify as a pool plant under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section or under the similar provisions of another Federal order applicable to a distributing plant or supply plant.

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

(1) A producer-handler plant; and

(2) A plant that is fully subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act, unless such plant is qualified as a pool plant pursuant to this section and a greater volume of fluid milk products, except filled milk, is disposed of from such plant in this marketing area as route disposition and to pool plants qualified on the basis of route disposition in this marketing area than is disposed of from such plant in the marketing area regulated pursuant to the other order as route disposition and to plants qualified as fully regulated plants under such other order on the basis of route disposition in its marketing area.

(f) The percentage delivery requirement in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section may be increased or decreased by up to 10 percentage points by the Director of the Dairy Division if the Director finds that such revision is necessary to obtain needed shipments

or to prevent uneconomic shipments. Before making such a finding, the Director shall investigate the need for revision on either 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 revision is being considered and invite data, views, or arguments in favor of or in opposition to the proposed revision.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 30326, Aug. 26, 1986; 54 FR 46363, Nov. 3, 1989; 58 FR 40725, July 30, 1993; 58 FR 43509, Aug. 17, 1993; 59 FR 48558, Sept. 22, 1994]

#### § 1036.8 Nonpool plant.

*Nonpool plant* means a plant (except a pool plant) which receives milk from dairy farmers or is a milk or filled milk manufacturing, processing, or bottling 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:

(1) A nonpool plant that is a distributing plant and is not an other order plant or a producer-handler plant; and

(2) An other order plant with respect to its route disposition in the marketing area that is not priced and pooled pursuant to any order issued pursuant to the Act.

(d) *Unregulated supply plant* means:

(1) A nonpool plant that is a supply plant and is not an other order plant or a producer-handler plant; and

(2) An other order plant with respect to fluid milk products which were received at a pool plant from such a plant and which are not priced and pooled pursuant to any order issued pursuant to the Act.

#### § 1036.9 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 producer milk which it causes to be diverted for its account from a pool plant of another handler to a nonpool plant;

(c) Any cooperative association with respect to milk of its producer-members which is delivered from the farm to the pool plant of another handler in a tank truck owned and operated by or under contract to such cooperative association. The milk for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to have been received at the location of the pool plant to which it was delivered;

(d) Any person in his capacity as the operator of a partially regulated distributing plant;

(e) Any producer-handler; and

(f) Any person in his capacity as the operator of an other order plant that is either a distributing plant or a supply plant.

#### § 1036.10 Producer-handler.

*Producer-handler* means any person who:

(a) Operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant;

(b) Receives no fluid milk products from sources other than his own farm production and pool plants;

(c) Uses no milk products other than fluid milk products for reconstitution into fluid milk products; and

(d) Provides proof satisfactory to the market administrator that the care and management of the dairy animals and other resources necessary for his own farm production and the operation of the processing and packaging business are the personal enterprise and risk of such person.

#### § 1036.11 [Reserved]

#### § 1036.12 Producer.

(a) *Producer* means any person, except a producer-handler as defined in any order (including this part) issued pursuant to the Act, who produces milk for fluid consumption in compliance with the inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is received at a pool plant or diverted pursuant to § 1036.13 from a

pool plant to a nonpool plant or another pool plant.

(b) "Producer" shall not include a person with respect to milk that is physically received at a pool plant as diverted milk from an other order plant if a Class II or Class III classification under this order is designated for such milk and it is subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act.

#### § 1036.13 Producer milk.

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

(a) With respect to a handler defined in § 1036.9(a):

(1) Received at the handler's pool plant directly from the producer, excluding receipts of milk diverted from another pool plant.

(2) Received at the handler's pool plant from a handler defined in § 1036.9(c) that does not operate a pool plant;

(3) Diverted pursuant to paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section for the handler's account from his pool plant to a nonpool plant that is not a producer-handler plant; or

(4) Diverted for the handler's account from his pool plant to another pool plant, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (h) of this section;

(b) With respect to a handler defined in § 1036.9(b), diverted pursuant to paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section for the handler's account from a pool plant of another handler to a nonpool plant that is not a producer-handler plant;

(c) With respect to a handler defined in § 1036.9(c) that does not operate a pool plant, received by the handler from the producer's farm in excess of the producer's milk that is received by a pool plant operator pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section; and

(d) With respect to a handler defined in § 1036.9(c) that also operates a pool plant, received by the handler from the producer's farm.

(e) During March through August, subject to the conditions of paragraph (f) of this section, the operator of a pool plant or a cooperative association may divert the milk of a producer without limit.

(f) Diverted to a nonpool plant for the account of a handler operating a pool plant or for the account of a handler described in §1036.9(c), subject to the following conditions:

(1) The operator of a pool plant may divert the milk of any producer that is not under the control of a cooperative association that diverts milk during the month pursuant to paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The operator of such plant may divert a total quantity of milk not exceeding 50 percent during the months of September through November, January and February, and 60 percent during the month of December, of the producer milk physically received at or diverted from such pool plant during the month;

(2) A cooperative association may divert an aggregate quantity of milk not exceeding 50 percent during the months of September through November, January and February, and 60 percent during the month of December, of the producer milk that the cooperative association caused to be physically received at or diverted from pool plants during the month;

(3) During each of the months of September through November not less than one day's production of a producer must be physically received at a pool plant;

(4) Milk of a producer shall not be eligible for diversion unless the milk of such producer has been physically received at least once as producer milk at a pool plant and the dairy farmer has not been pooled on another federal order since that time;

(5) To the extent that it would result in nonpool plant 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 deemed to have been received at such pool plant and shall not be producer milk;

(6) Any milk diverted in excess of the limit set forth in paragraph (f)(1) and (f)(2) 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 do so, producer milk status shall be forfeited with respect to all milk diverted to nonpool plants by such handler; and

(7) Milk diverted to another order plant shall be producer milk only if a Class II or Class III classification is designated for such milk pursuant to the provisions of the other order issued pursuant to the Act and such milk is not subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of such order.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) Milk diverted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4) and (b) of this section shall be deemed to have been received by the diverting handler at the location of the plant to which diverted.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 30326, Aug. 26, 1986; 58 FR 43509, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.14 Other source milk.**

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

(a) Fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from any source except producer milk, fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from pool plants, and fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products in inventory at the beginning of the month;

(b) Receipts of packaged fluid cream products from other plants;

(c) Products, other than fluid milk products, bulk fluid cream products and Class II products listed in §1036.40(b)(3), from any source (including those produced at the plant) which are reprocessed, converted into, or combined with another product in the plant during the month; and

(d) Any disappearance of nonfluid products in a form in which they may be converted into a Class I product and which are not otherwise accounted for.

**§ 1036.15 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 27823, May 11, 1993]

**§ 1036.16 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 27823, May 11, 1993]

**§ 1036.17 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).

**§ 1036.18 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, known as the "Capper-Volstead Act";

(b) To have full authority in the sale of milk of its members and to be engaged in making collective sales or

marketing milk or its products for its members; and

(c) To have all of its activities under the control of its members.

**§ 1036.19 Reload point.**

*Reload point* means a location at which milk moved from a farm in a tank truck is transferred to another tank truck and commingled with other milk before entering a plant. A reload operation on the premises of a plant shall be considered a part of the plant operation.

**§ 1036.20 [Reserved]**

**§ 1036.21 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 §§ 1036.13, 1036.41 and 1036.52.

[58 FR 27823, May 11, 1993]

HANDLER REPORTS

**§ 1036.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.**

On or before the 8th day after the end of each month, reports of receipts and utilization for such month shall be made to the market administrator, in the detail and on forms prescribed by the market administrator, as follows:

(a) Each handler operating a pool plant shall report for each of his pool plants:

(1) Receipts of skim milk and butterfat contained in or represented by:

(i) Producer milk, showing in the case of milk received directly from each producer the pounds of milk, the butterfat and milk protein contained in the milk, and the somatic cell count of the milk;

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(ii) Fluid milk products and fluid cream products from other pool plants and from a handler defined in § 1036.9(c) that also operates a pool plant; and

(iii) Other source milk;

(2) Inventories at the beginning and end of the month of the following products:

(i) Fluid milk products; and

(ii) Fluid cream products, showing separately such inventories in bulk form and in packaged form;

(3) The utilization or disposition of all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported pursuant to this paragraph, showing separately:

(i) Total route disposition and route disposition in the marketing area, showing separately such disposition of filled milk inside and outside the marketing area; and

(ii) Transfers and diversions to other plants, and the butterfat and milk protein content of such milk;

(4) Such other information with respect to the receipts and utilization of skim milk, butterfat and milk protein, and somatic cell count, as the market administrator may prescribe;

(b) Each cooperative association shall report:

(1) The quantities of skim milk, butterfat and milk protein, and somatic cell count contained in milk from producers for which it is the handler pursuant to § 1036.9 (b) or (c), showing:

(i) The quantity of milk delivered to each plant; and

(ii) For each producer the pounds of milk, butterfat and milk protein tests, and the somatic cell count;

(2) The utilization of all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section, except that contained in producer milk described in § 1036.13(b); and

(3) Such other information with respect to its receipts and utilization of skim milk, butterfat and protein, and somatic cell count as the market administrator may prescribe; and

(c) Each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant shall report as required in paragraph (a) of this section except that receipts of bottling grade milk from dairy farmers shall be reported in lieu of receipts of producer milk. Such report shall in-

clude a separate statement showing the amount of reconstituted skim milk in route disposition in the marketing area.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 43510, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.31 Payroll reports.**

(a) On or before the 18th day after the end of each month, each handler who pays producers pursuant to § 1036.73(a) shall report to the market administrator the following information with respect to the handler's partial and final payments for producer milk received during such month:

(1) The identity of the handler and the producer and the month to which the payment applies;

(2) The total pounds of milk, and, with respect to final payments, the average butterfat and protein content and somatic cell count of the milk for which payment is being made;

(3) The minimum rate of payment required by the order and the rate of payment used if such rate is other than the applicable minimum rate;

(4) The amount and nature of any deductions from the amount otherwise due the producer;

(5) The net amount of payment to the producer; and

(6) The dates such payments were made.

(b) On or before the 20th day after the end of the month, each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant who elects to make payments pursuant to § 1036.76(a) shall report to the market administrator with respect to milk received from each dairy farmer who would have been a producer if the plant had been fully regulated the following information for such month:

(1) The name of each dairy farmer;

(2) The total pounds of milk received from each dairy farmer;

(3) The average butterfat and milk protein content, and the somatic cell count, of such milk;

(4) The amount and nature of any deductions, as authorized by the dairy farmer, from the payment for such milk; and

(5) The rate of payment per hundred-weight and the net amount paid each dairy farmer.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36355, May 30, 1980; 58 FR 43510, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.32 Other reports.**

(a) On or before the 22nd day of each month each delinquent handler pursuant to § 1036.73(c) shall report to the market administrator the following information with respect to its receipts of milk during the first 15 days of the month:

(1) The identity of each producer from whom milk was received;

(2) The total pounds of producer milk received from such producer;

(3) The amount and nature of any deductions, as authorized by the producer, to be made from the partial payment for such milk;

(4) The total pounds of milk received from a handler described in § 1036.9(c); and

(5) The pounds of skim milk and butterfat in bulk fluid milk products received from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association.

(b) On or before the 22nd day of each month each handler defined in § 1036.9(a), (b) and (c) except a handler who is required to file reports pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall report to the market administrator the following information with respect to its receipts of milk during the first 15 days of the month:

(1) The total pounds of producer milk;

(2) The total deductions as authorized by the producers to be made from the partial payment for such milk;

(3) The total pounds of milk received from a handler described in § 1036.9(c); and

(4) The pounds of skim milk and butterfat in bulk fluid milk products received from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association.

(c) On or before the 8th day after the end of each month, each delinquent handler (pursuant to § 1036.73(c)), shall report to the market administrator the following information with respect to receipts of milk during such month.

(1) The identity of each producer from whom milk was received;

(2) The total pounds of producer milk received from such producer, its average butterfat and milk protein contents, and its average somatic count;

(3) The amount and nature of any deductions, as authorized by the producer, to be made from the final payment for such milk;

(4) The total pounds of skim milk and butterfat received from a handler described in § 1036.9(c); and

(5) The pounds of skim milk and butterfat in bulk fluid milk products received from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association.

(d) On or before the second day prior to the reporting dates specified in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, each cooperative association that operates a pool plant from which bulk fluid milk products were transferred or diverted to pool plants of other handlers within the time periods described in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section shall report to each such pool plant operator and the market administrator the name and location of the transferor-plant and the total pounds, butterfat and protein, and somatic cell count included in the bulk fluid milk products transferred or diverted from each such plant.

(e) In addition to the reports required pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section and §§ 1036.30 and 1036.31, each handler shall report such other information as the market administrator deems necessary to verify or establish such handler's obligation under the order.

(f) Each producer-handler shall report to the market administrator at such time and in such manner as the market administrator may prescribe.

(g) Each handler who operates another order plant shall report total receipts and utilization or disposition of skim milk and butterfat at the plant at such time and in such manner as the market administrator may require and shall allow verification of such reports by the market administrator.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36355, May 30, 1980; 58 FR 43510, Aug. 17, 1993]

## CLASSIFICATION OF MILK

**§ 1036.40 Classes of utilization.**

Except as provided in §1036.42, all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported by a handler pursuant to §1036.30 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:

(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 included within the fluid milk product definition pursuant to § 1036.15 and the fluid cream product definition pursuant to § 1036.16; and

(7) In shrinkage assigned pursuant to § 1036.41(a) to the receipts specified in § 1036.41(a)(2) and in shrinkage specified in § 1036.41 (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 27823, May 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 63287, Dec. 1, 1993]

**§ 1036.41 Shrinkage.**

For purposes of classifying all skim milk and butterfat to be reported by a handler pursuant to § 1036.30, 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 (b)(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 (b)(6) of this section which was received in bulk fluid form;

(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 and milk received from a handler described in § 1036.9(c));

(2) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in milk received from a handler described in § 1036.9(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 paragraph (b)(2) 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 paragraph 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 § 1036.9(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, with protein and butterfat tests and somatic cell counts determined from farm bulk tank samples, the applicable percentage for the cooperative association shall be zero.

[58 FR 27824, May 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 43510, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.42 Classification of transfers and diversions.**

Skim milk or butterfat in the form of a fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product shall be classified:

(a) At the utilization indicated by the operators of both plants, otherwise as Class I milk, if transferred or diverted from a pool plant to the pool plant of another handler, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The skim milk or butterfat so assigned to each class shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in such class in the transferee plant after the computations pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(13) and the corresponding step of § 1036.44(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 received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(7) and the corresponding step of § 1036.44(b), the skim milk and 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 plant received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(12) or (13) and the corresponding steps of § 1036.44(b), the skim milk and butterfat so transferred or diverted up to the total of such receipts shall not be classified as Class I milk to a greater ex-

tent than would be applicable to a like quantity of such other source milk received at the transferee plant;

(b) As Class I milk, if transferred from a pool plant to a producer-handler plant;

(c) As Class I milk, if transferred or diverted in bulk to a nonpool plant that is neither an other order plant nor a producer-handler plant, unless the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section are met, in which case the skim milk and butterfat so transferred or diverted shall be classified in accordance with the assignment resulting from paragraph (c)(3) of this section:

(1) The transferring or diverting handler claims classification as Class II or Class III in his report submitted pursuant to § 1036.30;

(2) The operator of such nonpool 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 the purpose of verification; and

(3) The skim milk and butterfat so transferred or diverted shall be classified on the basis of the following assignment of utilization at such nonpool plant in excess of receipts of packaged fluid milk products from all pool plants and other order plants:

(i) Any route disposition in the marketing area shall be first assigned to the skim milk and butterfat in the fluid milk products so transferred or diverted from pool plants, next pro rata to receipts from other order plants, and thereafter to receipts from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of supply of milk (approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption) for such nonpool plant;

(ii) Any route disposition in the marketing area of another order issued pursuant to the Act shall be first assigned to receipts from plants fully regulated by such order, next pro rata to receipts from pool plants and other order plants not regulated by such order, and thereafter to receipts from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of supply of milk (approved by

a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption) for such nonpool plant;

(iii) Class I utilization (exclusive of that resulting from transfers of fluid milk products to pool plants and other order plants) in excess of that assigned pursuant to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section shall be assigned first to remaining receipts from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of supply of milk (approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption) for such nonpool plant and any remaining Class I utilization (including that resulting from transfers of fluid milk products to pool plants and other order plants) shall be assigned pro rata to unassigned receipts at such nonpool plant from all pool plants and other order plants; and

(iv) To the extent that Class I utilization is not so assigned to it, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred or diverted shall be classified as Class II milk to the extent Class II utilization is available and the remainder as Class III milk; and;

(d) As follows, if transferred to an other order plant in excess of receipts from such plant in the same category as described in paragraph (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this section:

(1) If transferred in packaged form, classification shall be in the classes to which allocated as 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 (d)(3) of this section);

(3) If the operators of both the transferor and transferee plants so request in the reports of receipts and utilization filed with the respective market administrators, movements in bulk form shall be classified as Class III milk to the extent of the Class III utilization (or comparable utilization under such other order) available for such assignment pursuant to the allocation provisions of the transferee order;

(4) If information concerning the classification to which allocated under the other order is not available to the market administrator for purposes of

establishing classification pursuant to this paragraph, classification shall be as Class I, subject to adjustment when such information is available;

(5) For purposes of this paragraph, if the transferee order provides for only two classes of utilization, skim milk and butterfat allocated to a class consisting primarily of fluid milk products shall be classified as Class I milk, and skim milk and butterfat allocated to the other class shall be classified as Class III milk; and

(6) If the form in which any fluid milk product is transferred to an other order plant is not defined as a fluid milk product under such other order, classification shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 1036.40.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 27825, May 11, 1993]

#### § 1036.43 General classification rules.

In determining the classification of producer milk pursuant to § 1036.44, the following rules shall apply:

(a) Each month the market administrator shall correct for mathematical and other obvious errors all reports filed pursuant to § 1036.30 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 § 1036.9(b) or (c) the pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in each class in accordance with §§ 1036.40, 1036.41, and 1036.42;

(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;

(c) The classification of producer milk for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to § 1036.9 (b) or (c) shall be determined separately from the operations of any pool plant operated by such cooperative association; and

(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 § 1036.44. Any remaining skim milk and butterfat in concentrated receipts shall be assigned to uses under § 1036.44 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.

[58 FR 27825, May 11, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 63287, Dec. 1, 1993]

**§ 1036.44 Classification of producer milk.**

After making the computations pursuant to § 1036.43, the market administrator shall determine the classification of producer milk for each handler as follows: *Provided*, That the classification of producer milk for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to § 1036.9 (b) or (c) shall be determined separately from the operations of any pool plant operated by such cooperative association:

(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 classified as Class III milk pursuant to § 1036.41(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 remaining pounds of skim milk in each class the pounds of skim milk in fluid milk products received in packaged form from other order plants, except that to be subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(v) 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 packaged fluid cream products received 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 fluid cream products in packaged form and in bulk concentrated fluid milk products that are in inventory at the beginning of the month, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II;

(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 § 1036.40(b) (excluding the quantity of such skim milk that was classified as Class III milk pursuant to § 1036.40(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 §1036.40(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) and bulk fluid cream products for which appropriate health approval is not established and receipts of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products, from unidentified sources;

(iii) Receipts of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from a producer-handler, as defined under this or any other Federal order;

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

(v) Receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk from other order plants which are regulated under an 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) Receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (7)(iv) of this section for which the handler requests classification other than Class I, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III combined;

(ii) Receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(7)(iv) of this section which are in excess of the pounds of skim milk determined pursuant to paragraphs (a)(8)(ii) (A) through (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 pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I at this allocation step (exclusive of transfers between pool plants of the same handler) at all 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, 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)(v) 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 remaining at this pool plant is of all such receipts remaining at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler; and

(iii) 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)(v) 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 §1036.40(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)(iv), and (a)(8) (i) and (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 paragraph (a)(11) of this section 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 paragraph (a)(11) of this section 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)(v) and (a)(8)(iii) of this section:

(i) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(12) (ii), (iii), and (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 § 1036.45(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 proportion 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 (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 (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 §1036.42(a);

(14) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class, pro rata to such quantities, the pounds of skim milk in receipts of milk from a handler defined in §1036.9(c) that also operates a pool plant;

(15) If the pounds of skim milk remaining exceed the pounds of skim milk in producer milk, 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 in each class shall be the combined pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class after the computations pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b).

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 27825, May 11, 1993]

**§ 1036.45 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 §1036.44(a)(13) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(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 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 §1036.43(d) and §1036.44 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 and bulk fluid cream products to an other order plant the classification to which the skim milk and butterfat in such fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products were allocated by the market administrator of the other order on the basis of the report of the receiving handler, and, as necessary, any changes in such classification arising in the verification of such report.

(d) On or before the 20th day of each month, report to each cooperative association that so requests the class utilization of milk received during the preceding month by each handler from producers who are members of such association, prorating to such receipts the class utilization of all producer receipts of such handler.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 27827, May 11, 1993]

CLASS PRICES

**§ 1036.50 Class and component prices.**

Subject to the provisions of § 1036.52, the class and component prices for the month, per hundredweight or per pound, shall be as follows:

(a) *Class I price.* From the effective date hereof through April 30, 1988, and thereafter until amended, the Class I price shall be the basic formula price for the second preceding month plus \$2.00.

(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) *Butterfat price.* The butterfat price per pound shall be the total of the following steps, rounded to the nearest whole cent:

(1) The skim milk price per hundredweight for the month, computed pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section, divided by 100; and

(2) The butterfat differential for the month, computed pursuant to § 1036.74 multiplied by 10.

(e) *Milk protein price.* The price per pound for milk protein shall be computed by subtracting from the Class III price the butterfat price multiplied by 3.5, and dividing the result by the average protein content of the milk on which the basic formula price is based for the previous month as reported by the Department and adjusted for the current month by the Dairy Division, and rounding the result to the nearest whole cent.

(f) *Skim milk price.* The skim milk price per hundredweight shall be computed by subtracting from the Class III price the butterfat differential computed pursuant to § 1036.74 times 35, and

rounding the result to the nearest whole cent.

(g) *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 value per hundredweight of 3.5 percent milk and rounded to the nearest cent.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 47 FR 42969, Sept. 30, 1982; 51 FR 12832, Apr. 16, 1986; 52 FR 242, Jan. 5, 1987; 58 FR 43510, Aug. 17, 1993; 58 FR 63287, Dec. 1, 1993; 60 FR 6609, Feb. 2, 1995]

**§ 1036.51 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 § 1036.74 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-nonfat 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 value 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 18962, Apr. 14, 1995]

**§ 1036.52 Plant location adjustments for handlers.**

(a) At a plant in the marketing area or in the State of Pennsylvania, the Class I price for producer milk shall be the Class I price computed pursuant to paragraph (a) of § 1036.50.

(b) At a plant outside the area specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the Class I price shall be adjusted by a reduction of 1.5 cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof that such plant is from the city hall of the nearest of the following cities: Canton and Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Pittsburgh, and Uniontown, Pennsylvania; and Clarksburg, West Virginia. Distance applied pursuant to this paragraph shall be the shortest hard-surfaced highway distances as determined by the market administrator.

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

(d) For the purpose of computing location adjustments pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, fluid milk products physically received at a pool plant from other pool plants shall be assigned any remainder of Class I milk at such plant that is in excess of 92.5 percent of the sum of producer milk receipts at the plant and that assigned as Class I to receipts from other order plants and unregulated supply plants. Such assignment shall be made in sequence beginning with receipts from

the plant(s) at which the highest Class I price is applicable.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 242, Jan. 5, 1987]

**§ 1036.53 Announcement of class and component prices.**

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before the fifth day of each month, the following:

- (a) The Class I price for the following month;
- (b) The Class II price for the following month;
- (c) The Class III and Class III-A prices for the preceding month;
- (d) The butterfat differential for the preceding month; and
- (e) The butterfat price, the milk protein price, and the skim milk price computed pursuant to §1036.50(d), (e) and (f) for the preceding month.
- (f) The monthly average price for 40-pound blocks of cheese at the National Cheese Exchange (Green Bay, Wisconsin) for the preceding month.

[58 FR 43511, Aug. 17, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 63287, Dec. 1, 1993; 60 FR 6609, Feb. 2, 1995]

**§ 1036.54 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.

DIFFERENTIAL POOL AND HANDLER OBLIGATIONS

**§ 1036.60 Computation of handlers' obligations to pool.**

The market administrator shall compute each month for each handler defined in §1036.9(a), (b), and (c), an obligation to the pool computed by adding the following values:

- (a) The pounds of producer milk in Class I as determined pursuant to §1036.44 multiplied by the difference between the Class I price (adjusted pursuant to §1036.52) and the Class III price;
- (b) The pounds of producer milk in Class II as determined pursuant to §1036.44 multiplied by the difference be-

tween the Class II price and the Class III price;

(c) The value of the product pounds, skim milk, and butterfat in overage assigned to each class pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) and the value of the corresponding protein pounds associated with the skim milk subtracted from Class II and Class III pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15), by multiplying the skim milk pounds so assigned by the percentage of protein in the handler's receipts of producer skim milk during the month, as follows:

(1) The hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b), multiplied by the difference between the Class I price adjusted for location and the Class III price, plus the hundredweight of skim milk subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) multiplied by the skim milk price, plus the butterfat pounds of overage subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(b) multiplied by the butterfat price;

(2) The hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class II pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b) multiplied by the difference between the Class II price and the Class III price, plus the protein pounds in skim milk subtracted from Class II pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) multiplied by the protein price, plus the butterfat pounds of overage subtracted from Class II pursuant to §1036.44(b) multiplied by the butterfat price;

(3) The protein pounds in skim milk overage subtracted from Class III pursuant to §1036.44(a)(15) multiplied by the protein price, plus the butterfat pounds of overage subtracted from Class III pursuant to §1036.44(b) multiplied by the butterfat price;

(d) The value of the product pounds, skim milk, and butterfat subtracted from Class I or Class II pursuant to §1036.44(a)(9) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b), and the value of the protein pounds associated with the skim milk subtracted from Class II pursuant to §1036.44(a)(9), computed by multiplying the skim milk pounds so subtracted by the percentage of protein in the handler's receipts of producer

skim milk during the previous month, as follows:

(1) The value of the product pounds, skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(9) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b) applicable at the location of the pool plant at the current month's Class I-Class III price difference and the current month's skim milk and butterfat prices, less the Class III value of the milk at the previous month's protein and butterfat prices;

(2) The value of the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class II pursuant to §1036.44(a)(9) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b) at the current month's Class II-Class III price difference and the current month's protein and butterfat prices, less the Class III value of the milk at the previous month's protein and butterfat prices;

(e) The value of the product pounds, skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(7)(i) through (iii), and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b), excluding receipts of bulk fluid cream products from another order plant, applicable at the location of the pool plant at the current month's Class I-Class III price difference;

(f) The value of the product pounds, skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(7)(iv) and (v) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b) applicable at the location of the transferor-plant at the current month's Class I-Class III price difference;

(g) The value of the product pounds, skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to §1036.44(a)(12) and the corresponding step of §1036.44(b), excluding such hundredweight in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an equivalent quantity disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated by any Federal order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order, applicable at the location of the nearest unregulated supply plants from which an equivalent volume was received at the current month's Class I-Class III price difference.

(h) The pounds of skim milk in Class I producer milk, as determined pursuant to §1036.44 multiplied by the skim milk price for the month computed pursuant to §1036.50(f).

(i) The pounds of protein in skim milk in Class II and Class III, computed by multiplying the skim milk pounds so assigned by the percentage of protein in the handler's receipts of producer skim milk during the month for each report filed, separately, multiplied by the protein price for the month computed pursuant to §1036.50(e) and adjusted pursuant to §1036.66 for the weighted average somatic cell content of the handler's receipts of milk.

(j) The pounds of butterfat in all three classes as determined pursuant to §1036.44 multiplied by the butterfat price for the month computed pursuant to §1036.50(d).

(k) 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, provided that the handler establishes a disposition of labeled reconstituted fluid milk products; and

(l) 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 §1036.76(c).

(m) 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 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

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unconcentrated fluid milk products received at the plant during the prior month.

(n) For producer milk in Class III-A, add or subtract as appropriate an amount per hundredweight that the Class III-A price is more or less, respectively, than the Class III price.

[58 FR 43511, Aug. 17, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 63287, Dec. 1, 1993; 59 FR 24031, May 10, 1994]

**§ 1036.61 Computation of weighted average differential value.**

For each month the market administrator shall compute the weighted average differential value for milk received from all producers as follows:

(a) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1036.60, paragraphs (a) through (g) and (k) and (l), for all handlers who made reports pursuant to § 1036.30 and who made payments pursuant to § 1036.71 for the preceding month;

(b) Add an amount equal to the total value of the minus location adjustments computed pursuant to § 1036.75(a);

(c) Subtract an amount equal to the total value of the plus location differentials computed pursuant to § 1036.75(a);

(d) Add an amount equal to not less than one-half the unobligated balance in the producer-settlement fund;

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

(1) The total hundredweight of producer milk; and

(2) The total hundredweight for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1036.60(g).

(f) Subtract not less than 4 cents nor more than 5 cents per hundredweight. The result shall be the "Weighted Average Differential Price".

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.62 Computation of producer protein price.**

For each month the market administrator shall compute the producer protein price to be paid to all producers for the pounds of protein in their milk, as follows:

(a) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1036.60, para-

graphs (h) and (i), for all handlers who made reports pursuant to § 1036.30 and who made payments pursuant to § 1036.71 for the preceding month;

(b) Add all of the negative adjustments and subtract all of the positive adjustments determined for each producer's somatic cell count pursuant to § 1036.66;

(c) Divide the resulting amount by the total pounds of protein in producer milk; and

(d) Round to the nearest whole cent. The result is the "Producer protein price."

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.63 Uniform price and handlers' obligations for producer milk.**

(a) A uniform price for producer milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat shall be computed by adding the weighted average differential price determined pursuant to § 1036.61 to the basic formula price for the month.

(b) Handler obligations to producers and cooperative associations for producer milk shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1036.65 and 1036.73.

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.64 Announcement of weighted average differential price, producer protein price, and uniform price.**

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before the 13th day after the end of the month the weighted average differential price computed pursuant to § 1036.61, the producer protein price computed pursuant to § 1036.62, and the uniform price computed pursuant to § 1036.63(a).

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.65 Value of producer milk.**

The value of producer milk shall be the sum of:

(a) The weighted average differential price computed pursuant to § 1036.61 and adjusted pursuant to § 1036.75, multiplied by the total hundredweight of producer milk received from the producer;

(b) The producer protein price computed pursuant to § 1036.62 and adjusted pursuant to § 1036.66, multiplied by the total milk protein contained in the

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producer milk received from the producer; and

(c) The butterfat price computed pursuant to §1036.50(d) multiplied by the total butterfat contained in the producer milk received from the producer.

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.66 Computation of somatic cell adjustment.**

(a) For each producer, an adjustment to the producer protein price for the somatic cell count of the producer's milk shall be determined by multiplying the constant associated with the appropriate somatic cell count interval in the table in paragraph (b) of this section by the average price for the month of 40-pound blocks of cheese at the National Cheese Exchange at Green Bay, WI, as reported monthly by the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service. If a handler has not determined a monthly average somatic cell count, it will be determined by the market administrator.

(b) The following table shows the factors and constants to be used in computing the somatic cell adjustment:

Somatic cell counts	Factors	Constants for computing the somatic cell adjustment
1 to 50,000 .....	.300	.09375
51,000 to 100,000 .....	.200	.062500
101,000 to 150,000 .....	.150	.046875
151,000 to 200,000 .....	.100	.031250
201,000 to 250,000 .....	.050	.015625
251,000 to 300,000 .....	.025	.0078125
301,000 to 350,000 .....	.000	.000000
351,000 to 400,000 .....	.000	.000000
401,000 to 450,000 .....	-.025	-.0078125
451,000 to 500,000 .....	-.050	-.015625
501,000 to 550,000 .....	-.075	-.0234375
551,000 to 600,000 .....	-.100	-.031250
601,000 to 650,000 .....	-.125	-.0390625
651,000 to 700,000 .....	-.150	-.046875
701,000 to 750,000 .....	-.200	-.062500
751,000 and above .....	-.250	-.078125

[58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**PAYMENTS FOR MILK**

**§ 1036.70 Producer-settlement fund.**

(a) The market administrator shall establish and maintain a separate fund known as the "Producer-settlement fund", into which he shall deposit the payments made by handlers pursuant to §§ 1036.71, 1036.76 and 1036.77 and from

which he shall make all payments pursuant to §§ 1036.72, 1036.73 and 1036.77.

[45 FR 36356, May 30, 1980, as amended at 49 FR 14298, Apr. 11, 1984]

**§ 1036.71 Payments to the market administrator.**

(a) Subject to paragraph (d) of this section, each handler operating a pool plant shall pay to the market administrator on or before the day prior to the last day of each month an amount determined by multiplying the Class III price for the preceding month (adjusted by the butterfat differential, if the handler so elects) by the following receipts during the first 15 days of such month:

- (1) Producer milk from producers whose payments are authorized to be collected by a cooperative association;
- (2) Bulk fluid milk products by transfer or diversion from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association; and
- (3) Milk from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler pursuant to §1036.9(c) that also operates a pool plant.

(b) Subject to paragraph (d) of this section, each handler shall pay to the market administrator on or before the 17th day after the end of each month the value of such handler's milk pursuant to §1036.60(a) through (l), less:

- (1) The amount obtained from multiplying the weighted average differential price applicable at the location of the plants from which the other source milk is received (not to be less than zero) by the hundredweight of other source milk for which a value is computed pursuant to §1036.60(g);
- (2) Payments to be made pursuant to §1036.73(a) and (c) for producer milk received during such month; and
- (3) The value at the weighted average price applicable at the location of the plants from which received with respect to other source milk for which a value is computed pursuant to §1036.60(e).

(c) Subject to paragraph (d) of this section, each handler operating a pool plant who receives bulk fluid milk products by transfer or diversion from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association, or who receives milk from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler pursuant to §1036.9(c)

that also operates a pool plant, shall pay to the market administrator, on or before the 17th day after the end of each month, an amount determined by the sum of the following:

(1) The quantity of such receipts classified as Class I pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of § 1036.44(b) multiplied by the difference between the Class I price (adjusted pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of § 1036.44(b) multiplied by the difference between the Class I price at the receiving plant (adjusted pursuant to § 1036.52) and the Class III price;

(2) The quantity of such receipts classified as Class II pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(15) and the corresponding step of § 1036.44(b) multiplied by the difference between the Class II price and the Class III price;

(3) The quantity of skim milk in such receipts classified as Class I pursuant to § 1036.44(a)(15) multiplied by the skim milk price for the month computed pursuant to § 1036.50(f);

(4) The pounds of protein in the skim milk in such receipts classified in Class II and Class III, computed by multiplying the skim milk pounds so assigned by the percentage of protein in the handler's receipts of skim milk from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association, or from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler pursuant to § 1036.9(c);

(5) The pounds of butterfat in all three classes as determined pursuant to § 1036.44(b)(15) multiplied by the butterfat price for the month computed pursuant to § 1036.50(d); less

(6) Any payments made by the handler pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section for such month.

(d) The following conditions shall apply with respect to the payments prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section:

(1) Payments to the market administrator shall be deemed not to have been made until such payments have been received by the market administrator;

(2) If the date by which payments must be received by the market administrator falls on a Saturday or Sunday or any day that is a national holiday, payments shall not be due until the next day on which the market adminis-

trator's office is open for public business; and

(3) Payments due the market administrator from a cooperative association handler may be offset by payments determined by the market administrator to be due the cooperative association pursuant to § 1036.73(b).

(e) 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 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 (e)(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.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36356, May 30, 1980; 58 FR 43512, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.72 Payments from the producer-settlement fund.**

Subject to § 1036.73(c), on or before the 18th day after the end of each month, the market administrator shall pay to each handler the amount, if any, by which the net pool obligation pursuant to § 1036.60 for such handler is less than the value of such handler's receipts of producer milk at the weighted average differential price adjusted pursuant to § 1036.75, the protein price before adjustments are made for somatic cell count, and the butterfat price.

[58 FR 43513, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.73 Payments to producers and to cooperative associations.**

(a) Subject to paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section, each handler shall make payment to each producer (whose payments are not authorized to be collected by a cooperative association) as follows:

(1) On or before the last day of the month, to each producer who has not discontinued delivery of to such handler, not less than the amount determined by multiplying the pounds of producer milk received from such producer during the first 15 days of the month by the Class III price for the preceding month, less proper deductions authorized by the producer; and

(2) On or before the 18th day after the end of the month, to each producer not less than the value determined pursuant to § 1036.65, less the following amounts:

(i) The payment made pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section for such month;

(ii) Proper deductions authorized by the producer;

(iii) Any marketing service deduction pursuant to § 1036.86; and

(iv) [Reserved]

(v) If before such date the handler has not received full payment from the market administrator pursuant to § 1036.72 for such month, he may reduce pro rata his payments to producers by not more than the amount of such underpayment. Payment to producers shall be completed thereafter not later than the date for making payments pursuant to this section following the date on which the remaining payment is received from the market administrator.

(b) Subject to paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, the market administrator shall pay to each cooperative association:

(1) On or before the last day of each month for milk for which payment pursuant to § 1036.71(a) has been received by the market administrator; and

(2) On or before the 18th day after the end of each month for milk for which payment is received by the market administrator pursuant to § 1036.71. Such payment shall be in the amount determined for such milk pursuant to

§ 1036.65, less the payments made pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) Any handler who the market administrator determines is or was delinquent with respect to any payment obligation under this order shall not be eligible to make payments directly to producers for its receipts of producer milk pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. Any such payments due producers (except any amount due pursuant to § 1036.72) shall be made to the market administrator on or before the day prior to the dates specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The market administrator shall, in turn, pay such producers the amounts so received from the handler plus any amounts due such producers pursuant to § 1036.72. This payment arrangement shall be followed until the handler has met all prescribed payment obligations for three consecutive months.

(d) In making payments to producers pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section each producer shall be furnished the following information:

(1) The identity of the handler and the producer and the month to which the payment applies;

(2) The total pounds and, with respect to final payments, the average butterfat and milk protein content and somatic cell count of the milk for which payment is being made;

(3) The minimum rates of payment required by the order and the rates of payment used if such rates are other than the applicable minimum rates;

(4) The amount and nature of any deductions from the amount otherwise due the producer; and

(5) The net amount of payment to the producer.

(e) The following conditions shall apply with respect to the payments prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section:

(1) If the date by which such payments are to be made falls on a Saturday or Sunday or on any day that is a national holiday, such payments need not to be made until the next day on which the market administrator's office is open for public business; and

(2) If the application of § 1036.71(d)(2) or paragraph (e)(1) of this section results in a delay in the partial or final payments by handlers to the market

administrator or by the market administrator to handlers, the corresponding partial or final payments prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section may be delayed by the same number of days.

(f) If the market administrator does not receive the full payment required of a handler pursuant to §1036.71, he shall reduce uniformly per hundred-weight the payments due producers and/or cooperative associations for their milk received by such handler by a total amount not in excess of the amount due from such handler. The market administrator shall complete such payments on or before the next date for making payments pursuant to this section following the date on which the remaining payment is received from such handler. The market administrator shall first complete the payment to producers and/or cooperative associations who have the oldest outstanding payments due them.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36356, May 30, 1980; 49 FR 23035, June 4, 1984; 58 FR 43513, Aug. 17, 1993; 60 FR 22256, May 5, 1995]

**§ 1036.74 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 §1036.51(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 18963, Apr. 14, 1995]

**§ 1036.75 Plant location adjustments for producers and on nonpool milk.**

(a) The uniform price for producer milk received at a plant shall be adjusted according to the location of such plant at the rates set forth in §1036.52.

(b) The weighted average price applicable to other source milk shall be subject to the same adjustments applicable to the uniform price, except that the weighted average price shall not be less than the Class III price.

**§ 1036.76 Payments by handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.**

Each handler who operates a partially regulated distributing plant shall pay to the market administrator for the producer-settlement fund on or before the 25th day after the end of the month either of the amounts (at the handler's election) calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. If the handler fails to report pursuant to §§1036.30 and 1036.31(b) the information necessary to compute the amount specified in paragraph (a) of this section, he shall pay the amount computed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section:

(a) An amount computed as follows:

(1) The obligation that would have been computed pursuant to §1036.60 at such plant shall be determined as though such plant were a pool plant, subject to the following modifications;

(i) Receipts at such nonpool plant from a pool plant or an other order plant shall be assigned to the utilization at which classified at the pool plant or other order plant;

(ii) Transfers from such nonpool plants to a pool plant or other order plant shall be classified as Class II or Class III milk if allocated to such class at the pool plant or other order plant and be valued at the weighted average price of the respective order if so allocated to Class I milk, except that reconstituted skim milk in filled milk shall be valued at the Class III price. No obligation shall apply to Class I milk transferred to a pool plant or another order plant is such Class I utilization is assigned to receipts at the partially regulated distributing plant from pool plants and other order plants at which such milk was classified and priced as Class I milk. There shall be included in the obligation so computed a charge in the amount specified in §1036.60(e) and a credit in the amount specified in §1036.71(a)(2)(ii) with respect to receipts from an unregulated

supply plant, except that the credit for receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk shall be at the Class III price, unless an obligation with respect to such plant is computed as specified below in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section;

(iii) If the operator of the partially regulated distributing plant so requests, and provides with his report pursuant to § 1036.30 a similar report for each nonpool plant which serves as a supply plant for such partially regulated distributing plant by shipments to such plant during the month equivalent to the requirements of § 1036.7(b) and (c), with agreement of the operator of such plant that the market administrator may examine the books and records of such plant for purposes of verification of such reports, there will be added the amount of the obligation computed at such nonpool supply plant in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as for the partially regulated distributing plant.

(2) From this obligation, deduct the sum of:

(i) The gross payments made by such handler for milk (adjusted to a 3.5-percent butterfat basis pursuant to § 1036.74) received during the month from dairy farmers at such plant and like payments made by the operator of a supply plant(s) included in the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section; and

(ii) Payments to the producer-settlement fund of another order under which such plant is also a partially regulated distributing plant.

(b) An amount computed as follows:

(1) Determine the respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat in the plant's route disposition in the marketing area;

(2) Deduct the respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat received at the plant;

(i) As Class I milk from pool plants and other order plants, except that deducted under a similar provision of another order issued pursuant to the act; and

(ii) From a nonpool plant that is not another order plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat disposed of to such nonpool plant by handlers fully regulated under

this or any other order issued pursuant to the act is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset on any other payment obligation under this or any other 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 applicable at the location of the partially regulated distributing plant (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the weighted average price applicable at the location of the partially regulated distributing plant (but not to be less than the Class III price); and

(5) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the pounds of labeled reconstituted milk included in paragraph (b)(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.

(c) Any handler may elect partially regulated distributing plant status for any plant with respect to receipts of nonfluid milk ingredients assigned to

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Class I use under § 1036.43(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.

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36357, May 30, 1980; 58 FR 27827, May 11, 1993]

**§ 1036.77 Adjustment of accounts.**

Whenever audit by the market administrator of any handler's reports, books, records, or accounts discloses adjustments to be made, for any reason, which result in moneys due the market administrator from such handler, due such handler from the market administrator, or due any producer or cooperative association from such handler, the market administrator shall promptly notify such handler of any such amount due, and payment thereof shall be made on or before the next date for making payment set forth in the provision under which such error occurred, following the 5th day after such notice. The market administrator shall offset any moneys due a handler against moneys due from such handler.

**§ 1036.78 Charges on overdue accounts.**

Any unpaid obligation of a handler pursuant to §§ 1036.71, 1036.73, 1036.76, 1036.77, 1036.85, and 1036.86 shall be increased 1 percent beginning on the first day after the due date of such obligation and on the same day of each succeeding month until such obligation is paid. All such charges on overdue ac-

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counts shall be paid to the administrative assessment fund maintained by the market administrator.

[45 FR 36357, May 5, 1980]

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND  
MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

**§ 1036.85 Assessment for order administration.**

As his pro rata share of the expense of administration of this part, each handler shall pay to the market administrator on or before the 17th day after the end of the month 4 cents per hundredweight or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe, with respect to milk handled during the month as follows:

(a) Each handler with respect to his receipts of producer milk (including such handler's own-farm production and milk received from a cooperative association pursuant to § 1036.9(c)), fluid milk products transferred or diverted in bulk from a pool plant operated by a cooperative association and receipts of concentrated fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants and receipts of nonfluid milk products assigned to Class I use pursuant to § 1036.43(d) and other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to § 1036.44 (a)(7) and (a)(11) and the corresponding steps of § 1036.44(b), except such other source milk that is excluded from the computations pursuant to § 1036.60 (d) and (e); and

(b) Each handler in his capacity as the operator of a partially regulated distributing plant with respect to his route disposition in the marketing area in excess of the skim milk and butterfat subtracted pursuant to § 1036.76(b)(2).

[43 FR 38798, Aug. 31, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 36357, May 30, 1980; 58 FR 27828, May 11, 1993; 58 FR 43513, Aug. 17, 1993]

**§ 1036.86 Deductions for marketing services.**

(a) Except as set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, each handler or the market administrator in making payments to producers pursuant to § 1036.73(a) and (c) shall deduct 7 cents per hundredweight, or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe, with respect to milk of such

producer (except a handler's own-farm production) and shall pay such deductions to the market administrator not later than the 17th day after the end of the month. Such money shall be used by the market administrator to verify or establish weights, samples, and tests of producer milk and to provide producers with market information. The services shall be performed by the market administrator or an agent engaged by and responsible to him.

(b) In the case of producers for whom a cooperative association is actually performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and for whom the cooperative is not authorized to collect payment for milk, each handler shall make in lieu of the deductions specified in paragraph (a) of this section, such deductions as are authorized by such producers, and, on or before the 18th day after the end of each month, pay over such deductions to the association rendering such services.

(c) In the case of producers for whom a cooperative association is not performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) but for whom the cooperative association is collecting payment for milk pursuant to §1036.73(b) the market administrator shall make the deduction and perform the services specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[45 FR 36357, May 30, 1980, as amended at 58 FR 43513, Aug. 17, 1993]

**PART 1040—MILK IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN MARKETING AREA**

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

SOURCE: 38 FR 4649, Feb. 20, 1973, unless otherwise noted.