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a cooperative association handler described in §1000.9(a) or (c), a supporting statement in a form that may be retained by the recipient which shall show:

(1) The name, address, Grade A identifier assigned by a duly constituted regulatory agency, and payroll number of the producer;

(2) The daily and total pounds, and the month and dates such milk was received from that producer;

(3) The total pounds of butterfat, protein, and other solids contained in the producer's milk;

(4) The somatic cell count of the producer's milk;

(5) The minimum rate or rates at which payment to the producer is required pursuant to the order in this part;

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

(7) The amount, or rate per hundred-weight, or rate per pound of component, and the nature of each deduction claimed by the handler; and

(8) The net amount of payment to the producer or cooperative association.

[64 FR 47991, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82839, Dec. 28, 2000]

§ 1033.74 [Reserved]

§ 1033.75 Plant location adjustments for producer milk and nonpool milk.

For purposes of making payments for producer milk and nonpool milk, a plant location adjustment shall be determined by subtracting the Class I price specified in §1033.51 from the Class I price at the plant's location. The difference, plus or minus as the case may be, shall be used to adjust the payments required pursuant to §§ 1033.73 and 1000.76.

§ 1033.76 Payments by a handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.

See § 1000.76.

§ 1033.77 Adjustment of accounts.

See § 1000.77.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

§ 1033.85 Assessment for order administration.

See § 1000.85.

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PART 1124—MILK IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST MARKETING AREA

Subpart—Order Regulating Handling

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

- 1124.85 Assessment for order administration.
- 1124.86 Deduction for marketing services.

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Subpart—Order Regulating Handling

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1124.1 General provisions.

The terms, definitions, and provisions in part 1000 of this chapter apply to this part 1124. In this part 1124, all references to sections in part 1000 refer to part 1000 of this chapter.

DEFINITIONS

§ 1124.2 Pacific Northwest marketing area.

The marketing area means all territory within the bounds of the following states and political subdivisions, including all piers, docks, and wharves connected therewith and all craft

moored thereat, and all territory occupied by government (municipal, State, or Federal) reservations, installations, institutions, or other similar establishments if any part thereof is within any of the listed states or political subdivisions:

IDAHO COUNTIES

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Latah, and Shoshone.

OREGON COUNTIES

Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill.

WASHINGTON

All of the State of Washington.

§ 1124.3 Route disposition.

See § 1000.3.

§ 1124.4 Plant.

See § 1000.4.

§ 1124.5 Distributing plant.

See § 1000.5.

§ 1124.6 Supply plant.

See § 1000.6.

§ 1124.7 Pool plant.

Pool plant means a plant, unit of plants, or a system of plants as specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, but excluding a plant specified in paragraph (h) of this section. The pooling standards described in paragraph (c) of this section are subject to modification pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section:

(a) A distributing plant, other than a plant qualified as a pool plant pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section or § _____ .7(b) of any other Federal milk order, from which during the month 25 percent or more of the total quantity of fluid milk products physically received at the plant (excluding concentrated milk received from another plant by agreement for other than Class I use) are disposed of as route disposition or are transferred in the form of packaged fluid milk products to other distributing plants. At least 25

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percent of such route disposition and transfers must be to outlets in the marketing area.

(b) Any distributing plant located in the marketing area which during the month processed at least 25 percent of the total quantity of fluid milk products physically received at the plant (excluding concentrated milk received from another plant by agreement for other than Class I use) into ultra-pasteurized or aseptically-processed fluid milk products.

(c) A supply plant from which during any month not less than 20 percent of the total quantity of milk that is physically received at such plant from dairy farmers eligible to be producers pursuant to §1124.12 (excluding milk received at such plant as diverted milk from another plant, which milk is classified other than Class I under the order in this part and is subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of this or another order issued pursuant to the Act) or diverted as producer milk to another plant pursuant to §1124.13, is shipped in the form of a fluid milk product (excluding concentrated milk transferred by agreement for other than Class I use) to a pool distributing plant or is a route disposition in the marketing area of fluid milk products processed and packaged at such plant;

(1) A supply plant that has qualified as a pool plant during each of the immediately preceding months of September through February shall continue to so qualify in each of the following months of March through August, unless the plant operator files a written request with the market administrator that such plant not be a pool plant, such nonpool status to be effective the first month following such request and thereafter until the plant qualifies as a pool plant on the basis of milk shipments;

(2) No plant may qualify as a pool plant due to a reduction in the shipping percentage pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section unless it has been a pool supply plant during each of the immediately preceding 3 months.

(d) A manufacturing plant located within the marketing area and operated by a cooperative association, or its wholly owned subsidiary, if, during the month, or the immediately pre-

ceding 12-month period ending with the current month, 20 percent or more of the producer milk of members of the association (and any producer milk of nonmembers and members of another cooperative association which may be marketed by the cooperative association) is physically received in the form of bulk fluid milk products (excluding concentrated milk transferred to a distributing plant for an agreed-upon use other than Class I) at plants specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section either directly from farms or by transfer from supply plants operated by the cooperative association, or its wholly owned subsidiary, and from plants of the cooperative association, or its wholly owned subsidiary, for which pool plant status has been requested under this paragraph subject to the following conditions:

(1) The plant does not qualify as a pool plant under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section or under comparable provisions of another Federal order; and

(2) The plant is approved by a duly constituted regulatory agency for the handling of milk approved for fluid consumption in the marketing area.

(3) A request is filed in writing with the market administrator before the first day of the month for which it is to be effective. The request will remain in effect until a cancellation request is filed in writing with the market administrator before the first day of the month for which the cancellation is to be effective.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) A system of two or more plants identified in §1124.7(d) operated by one or more cooperative handlers may qualify for pooling by meeting the above shipping requirements subject to the following additional requirements:

(1) The cooperative handler(s) establishing the system submits a written request to the market administrator on or before the first day of the month for which the system is to be effective requesting that such plants qualify as a system. Such request will contain a list of the plants participating in the system in the order, beginning with the last plant, in which the plants will be dropped from the system if the system

fails to qualify. Each plant that qualifies as a pool plant within a system shall continue each month as a plant in the system until the handler(s) establishing the system submits a written request before the first day of the month to the market administrator that the plant be deleted from the system or that the system be discontinued. Any plant that has been so deleted from a system, or that has failed to qualify in any month, will not be part of any system. In the event of an ownership change or the business failure of a handler that is a participant in the system, the system may be reorganized to reflect such a change if a written request to file a new marketing agreement is submitted to the market administrator; and

(2) If a system fails to qualify under the requirement of this paragraph, the handler responsible for qualifying the system shall notify the market administrator of which plant or plants will be deleted from the system so that the remaining plants may be pooled as a system. If the handler fails to do so, the market administrator shall exclude one or more plants, beginning at the bottom of the list of plants in the system and continue up the list as necessary until the deliveries are sufficient to qualify the remaining plants in the system.

(g) The applicable shipping percentage of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section may be increased or decreased by the market administrator if the market administrator finds that such adjustment is necessary to encourage needed shipments or to prevent uneconomic shipments. Before making such a finding, the market administrator shall investigate the need for adjustment either on the market administrator's own initiative or at the request of interested parties if the request is made in writing at least 15 days prior to the month for which the requested revision is desired to be effective. If the investigation shows that an adjustment of the shipping percentages might be appropriate, the market administrator shall issue a notice stating that an adjustment is being considered and invite data, views and arguments. Any decision to revise an applicable shipping percentage must be issued in

writing at least one day before the effective date.

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

(1) A producer-handler as defined under any Federal order;

(2) An exempt plant as defined in §1000.8(e);

(3) A plant located within the marketing area and qualified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section which meets the pooling requirements of another Federal order, and from which more than 50 percent of its route disposition has been in the other Federal order marketing area for 3 consecutive months;

(4) A plant located outside any Federal order marketing area and qualified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section that meets the pooling requirements of another Federal order and has had greater route disposition in such other Federal order's marketing area for 3 consecutive months;

(5) A plant located in another Federal order marketing area and qualified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section that meets the pooling requirements of such other Federal order and does not have a majority of its route distribution in this marketing area for 3 consecutive months or if the plant is required to be regulated under such other Federal order without regard to its route disposition in any other Federal order marketing area; and

(6) A plant qualified pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section which also meets the pooling requirements of another Federal order and from which greater qualifying shipments are made to plants regulated under the other Federal order than are made to plants regulated under the order in this part, or the plant has automatic pooling status under the other Federal order.

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 69669, Nov. 19, 2002]

§ 1124.8 Nonpool plant.

See §1000.8.

§ 1124.9 Handler.

See §1000.9.

§ 1124.10 Producer-handler.

Producer-handler means a person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant from which there is route disposition within the marketing area during the month and who the market administrator has designated a producer-handler after determining that all of the requirements of this section have been met.

(a) *Requirements for designation.* Designation of any person as a producer-handler by the market administrator shall be contingent upon meeting the conditions set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. Following the cancellation of a previous producer-handler designation, a person seeking to have his/her producer-handler designation reinstated must demonstrate that these conditions have been met for the preceding month.

(1) The care and management of the dairy animals and other resources and facilities designated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section necessary to produce all Class I milk handled (excluding receipts from handlers fully regulated under any Federal order) are under the complete and exclusive control and management of the producer-handler and are operated as the producer-handler's own enterprise and at its own risk.

(2) The plant operation designated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section at which the producer-handler processes and packages, and from which it distributes, its own milk production is under the complete and exclusive control and management of the producer-handler and is operated as the producer-handler's own enterprise and at its sole risk.

(3) The producer-handler neither receives at its designated milk production resources and facilities nor receives, handles, processes, or distributes at or through any of its designated milk handling, processing, or distributing resources and facilities other source milk products for reconstitution into fluid milk products or fluid milk products derived from any source other than:

(i) Its designated milk production resources and facilities (own farm production);

(ii) Pool handlers and plants regulated under any Federal order within the limitation specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; or

(iii) Nonfat milk solids which are used to fortify fluid milk products.

(4) The producer-handler is neither directly nor indirectly associated with the business control or management of, nor has a financial interest in, another handler's operation; nor is any other handler so associated with the producer-handler's operation.

(b) *Designation of resources and facilities.* Designation of a person as a producer-handler shall include the determination of what shall constitute the person's milk production, handling, processing, and distribution resources and facilities, all of which shall be considered an integrated operation.

(1) Milk production resources and facilities shall include all resources and facilities (milking herd(s), buildings housing such herd(s), and the land on which such buildings are located) used for the production of milk which are directly or indirectly, solely or partially, owned, operated, or controlled by the producer-handler, in which the producer-handler in any way has an interest, including any contractual arrangement, or which are directly, indirectly, or partially owned, operated, or controlled by any partner or stockholder of the producer-handler. However, for purposes of this paragraph, any such milk production resources and facilities which do not constitute an actual or potential source of milk supply for the producer-handler's operation shall not be considered a part of the producer-handler's milk production resources and facilities.

(2) Milk handling, processing, and distribution resources and facilities shall include all resources and facilities (including store outlets) used for handling, processing, and distributing fluid milk products which are solely or partially owned by, and directly or indirectly operated or controlled by, the producer-handler or in which the producer-handler in any way has an interest, including any contractual arrangement, or over which the producer-handler directly or indirectly exercises any degree of management or control.

(3) All designations shall remain in effect until canceled pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Cancellation.* The designation as a producer-handler shall be canceled upon determination by the market administrator that any of the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section are not continuing to be met, or under any of the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section. Cancellation of a producer-handler's status pursuant to this paragraph shall be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the requirements were not met or the conditions for cancellation occurred.

(1) Milk from the milk production resources and facilities of the producer-handler, designated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, is delivered in the name of another person as producer milk to another handler.

(2) The producer-handler handles fluid milk products derived from sources other than the milk production facilities and resources designated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, except that it may receive at its plant, or acquire for route disposition, fluid milk products from fully regulated plants and handlers under any Federal order if such receipts do not exceed 150,000 pounds monthly. This limitation shall not apply if the producer-handler's own farm production is less than 150,000 pounds during the month.

(d) *Public announcement.* The market administrator shall publicly announce:

(1) The name, plant location(s), and farm location(s) of persons designated as producer-handlers;

(2) The names of those persons whose designations have been canceled; and

(3) The effective dates of producer-handler status or loss of producer-handler status for each. Such announcements shall be controlling with respect to the accounting at plants of other handlers for fluid milk products received from any producer-handler.

(e) *Burden of establishing and maintaining producer-handler status.* The burden rests upon the handler who is designated as a producer-handler to establish through records required pursuant to §1000.27 that the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section

have been and are continuing to be met, and that the conditions set forth in paragraph (c) of this section for cancellation of designation do not exist.

§1124.11 Cooperative reserve supply unit.

Cooperative reserve supply unit means any cooperative association or its agent that is a handler pursuant to §1000.9(c) that does not own or operate a plant, if such cooperative has been qualified to receive payments pursuant to §1124.73 and has been a handler of producer milk under the order in this part or its predecessor order during each of the 12 previous months, and if a majority of the cooperative's member producers are located within 125 miles of a plant described in §1124.7(a). A cooperative reserve supply unit shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The cooperative shall file a request with the market administrator for cooperative reserve supply unit status at least 15 days prior to the first day of the month in which such status is desired to be effective. Once qualified as a cooperative reserve supply unit pursuant to this paragraph, such status shall continue to be effective unless the cooperative requests termination prior to the first day of the month that change of status is requested, or the cooperative fails to meet all of the conditions of this section.

(b) The cooperative reserve supply unit supplies fluid milk products to pool distributing plants located within 125 miles of a majority of the cooperative's member producers in compliance with any announcement by the market administrator requesting a minimum level of shipments as follows:

(1) The market administrator may require such supplies of bulk fluid milk from cooperative reserve supply units whenever the market administrator finds that milk supplies for Class I use are needed for plants defined in §1124.7(a) or (b). Before making such a finding, the market administrator shall investigate the need for such shipments either on the market administrator's own initiative or at the request of interested persons if the request is made in writing at least 15 days prior to the month for which the

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requested revision is desired effective. If the market administrator's investigation shows that such shipments might be appropriate, the market administrator shall issue a notice stating that a shipping announcement is being considered and inviting data, views and arguments with respect to the proposed shipping announcement. Any decision on the required shipment of bulk fluid milk from cooperative reserve supply units must be made in writing at least one day before the effective date.

(2) Failure of a cooperative reserve supply unit to comply with any announced shipping requirements, including making any significant change in the unit's marketing operation that the market administrator determines has the impact of evading or forcing such an announcement, shall result in immediate loss of cooperative reserve supply unit status until such time as the unit has been a handler pursuant to §1000.9(c) for at least 12 consecutive months.

§ 1124.12 Producer.

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

(1) Received at a pool plant directly from the producer or diverted by the plant operator in accordance with §1124.13; or

(2) Received by a handler described in §1000.9(c).

(b) Producer shall not include:

(1) A producer-handler as defined in any Federal order;

(2) A dairy farmer whose milk is received at an exempt plant, excluding producer milk diverted to the exempt plant pursuant to §1124.13(e);

(3) A dairy farmer whose milk is received by diversion at a pool plant from a handler regulated under another Federal order if the other Federal order designates the dairy farmer as a producer under that order and that milk is allocated by request to a utilization other than Class I;

(4) A dairy farmer whose milk is reported as diverted to a plant fully regulated under another Federal order with

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respect to that portion of the milk so diverted that is assigned to Class I under the provisions of such other order; and

(5) A dairy farmer whose milk was received at a nonpool plant during the month from the same farm as other than producer milk under the order in this part or any other Federal order. Such a dairy farmer shall be known as a *dairy farmer for other markets*.

§ 1124.13 Producer milk.

Producer milk means the skim milk (or the skim equivalent of components of skim milk), including nonfat components, and butterfat in milk of a producer that is:

(a) Received by the operator of a pool plant directly from a producer or a handler described in §1000.9(c). All milk received pursuant to this paragraph shall be priced at the location of the plant where it is first physically received;

(b) Received by a cooperative reserve supply unit described in §1124.11. All milk received pursuant to this paragraph shall be priced at the location of the plant where it is first physically received and shall not be subject to the conditions specified in paragraph (e) of this section;

(c) Received by a handler described in §1000.9(c) in excess of the quantity delivered to pool plants;

(d) Diverted by a pool plant operator to another pool plant. Milk so diverted shall be priced at the location of the plant to which diverted; or

(e) Diverted by the operator of a pool plant or a cooperative association described in §1000.9(c), excluding a cooperative reserve supply unit described in §1124.11, to a nonpool plant, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Milk of a dairy farmer shall not be eligible for diversion unless at least 3 days' production of such dairy farmer's production is physically received at a pool plant during the month.

(2) Of the quantity of producer milk received during the month (including diversions, but excluding the quantity of producer milk received from a handler described in §1000.9(c)) the handler diverts to nonpool plants not more than 80 percent.

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(3) Two or more handlers described in § 1000.9(c) may have their allowable diversions computed on the basis of their combined deliveries of producer milk which they caused to be delivered to pool plants or diverted during the month if each has filed a request in writing with the market administrator before the first day of the month the agreement is to be effective. The request shall specify the basis for assigning overdiverted milk to the producer deliveries of each according to a method approved by the market administrator.

(4) Diverted milk shall be priced at the location of the plant to which diverted;

(5) Any milk diverted in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall not be producer milk. If the diverting handler or cooperative association fails to designate the dairy farmers' deliveries that are not to be producer milk, no milk diverted by the handler or cooperative association during the month to a nonpool plant shall be producer milk. In the event some of the milk of any producer is determined not to be producer milk pursuant to this paragraph, other milk delivered by such producer as producer milk during the month will not be subject to § 1124.12(b)(5).

(6) The delivery day requirement in paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the diversion percentage in paragraph (e)(2) of this section may be increased or decreased by the market administrator if the market administrator finds that such revision is necessary to assure the orderly marketing and efficient handling of milk in the marketing area. Before making such finding, the market administrator shall investigate the need for the revision either on the market administrator's own initiative or at the request of interested persons if the request is made in writing at least 15 days prior to the month for which the requested revision is desired to be effective. If the investigation shows that a revision might be appropriate, the market administrator shall issue a notice stating that the revision is being considered and inviting written data, views, and arguments. Any decision to revise the delivery day requirement or the diversion percent-

age must be issued in writing at least one day before the effective date.

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 69669, Nov. 19, 2002]

§ 1124.14 Other source milk.

See § 1000.14.

§ 1124.15 Fluid milk product.

See § 1000.15.

§ 1124.16 Fluid cream product.

See § 1000.16.

§ 1124.17 [Reserved]

§ 1124.18 Cooperative association.

See § 1000.18.

§ 1124.19 Commercial food processing establishment.

See § 1000.19.

HANDLER REPORTS

§ 1124.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.

Each handler shall report monthly so that the market administrator's office receives the report on or before the 9th day after the end of the month, in the detail and on the prescribed forms, as follows:

(a) Each handler that operates a pool plant pursuant to § 1124.7 shall report for each of its operations the following information:

(1) Product pounds, pounds of butterfat, pounds of protein, and pounds of solids-not-fat other than protein (other solids) contained in or represented by:

(i) Receipts of producer milk, including producer milk diverted by the reporting handler, from sources other than handlers described in § 1000.9(c); and

(ii) Receipts of milk from handlers described in § 1000.9(c);

(2) Product pounds and pounds of butterfat contained in:

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

(ii) Receipts of other source milk; and

(iii) Inventories at the beginning and end of the month of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products;

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(3) The utilization or disposition of all milk and milk products required to be reported pursuant to this paragraph; and

(4) Such other information with respect to the receipts and utilization of skim milk, butterfat, milk protein, and other nonfat solids, as the market administrator may prescribe.

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

(c) Each handler described in §1000.9(c) shall report:

(1) The product pounds, pounds of butterfat, pounds of protein, and the pounds of solids-not-fat other than protein (other solids) contained in receipts of milk from producers; and

(2) The utilization or disposition of such receipts.

(d) Each handler not specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section shall report with respect to its receipts and utilization of milk and milk products in such manner as the market administrator may prescribe.

§ 1124.31 Payroll reports.

(a) On or before the 20th day after the end of each month, each handler that operates a pool plant pursuant to §1124.7 and each handler described in §1000.9(c) shall report to the market administrator its producer payroll for the month, in the detail prescribed by the market administrator, showing for each producer the information described in §1124.73(f).

(b) Each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant who elects to make payment pursuant to §1000.76(b) shall report for each dairy farmer who would have been a producer if the plant had been fully regulated in the same manner as prescribed for reports required by paragraph (a) of this section.

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§ 1124.32 Other reports.

In addition to the reports required pursuant to §§1124.30 and 1124.31, each handler shall report any information the market administrator deems necessary to verify or establish each handler's obligation under the order.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILK

§ 1124.40 Classes of utilization.

See §1000.40.

§ 1124.41 [Reserved]

§ 1124.42 Classification of transfers and diversions.

See §1000.42.

§ 1124.43 General classification rules.

See §1000.43.

§ 1124.44 Classification of producer milk.

In addition to the provisions provided in §1000.44, for purposes of this part 1124, §1000.44(a)(3)(iv) applies to fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products received or acquired for distribution from a producer-handler.

§ 1124.45 Market administrator's reports and announcements concerning classification.

See §1000.45.

CLASS PRICES

§ 1124.50 Class prices, component prices, and advanced pricing factors.

See §1000.50.

§ 1124.51 Class I differential and price.

The Class I differential shall be the differential established for King County, Washington, which is reported in §1000.52. The Class I price shall be the price computed pursuant to §1000.50(a) for King County, Washington.

§ 1124.52 Adjusted Class I differentials.

See §1000.52.

§ 1124.53 Announcement of class prices, component prices, and advanced pricing factors.

See §1000.53.

§ 1124.54 Equivalent price.

See § 1000.54.

PRODUCER PRICE DIFFERENTIAL

§ 1124.60 Handler's value of milk.

For the purpose of computing a handler's obligation for producer milk, the market administrator shall determine for each month the value of milk of each handler with respect to each of the handler's pool plants and of each handler described in § 1000.9(c) with respect to milk that was not received at a pool plant by adding the amounts computed in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section and subtracting from that total amount the value computed in paragraph (i) of this section. Unless otherwise specified, the skim milk, butterfat, and the combined pounds of skim milk and butterfat referred to in this section shall result from the steps set forth in § 1000.44 (a), (b), and (c), respectively, and the nonfat components of producer milk in each class shall be based upon the proportion of such components in producer skim milk. Receipts of nonfluid milk products that are distributed as labeled reconstituted milk for which payments are made to the producer-settlement fund of another Federal order under § 1000.76 (a)(4) or (d) shall be excluded from pricing under this section.

(a) Class I value.

(1) Multiply the hundredweight of skim milk in Class I by the Class I skim milk price; and

(2) Add an amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of butterfat in Class I by the Class I butterfat price.

(b) Class II value.

(1) Multiply the pounds of nonfat solids in Class II skim milk by the Class II nonfat solids price; and

(2) Add an amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of butterfat in Class II times the Class II butterfat price.

(c) Class III value.

(1) Multiply the pounds of protein in Class III skim milk by the protein price;

(2) Add an amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of other solids in Class III skim milk by the other solids price; and

(3) Add an amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of butterfat in Class III by the Class III butterfat price.

(d) Class IV value.

(1) Multiply the pounds of nonfat solids in Class IV skim milk by the nonfat solids price; and

(2) Add an amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of butterfat in Class IV by the Class IV butterfat price.

(e) Multiply the pounds of skim milk and butterfat overage assigned to each class pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(11) and the corresponding steps of § 1000.44(b) by the skim milk prices and butterfat prices applicable to each class.

(f) Multiply the difference between the current month's Class I, II, or III price, as the case may be, and the Class IV price for the preceding month by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I, II, or III, respectively, pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(7) and the corresponding step of § 1000.44(b);

(g) Multiply the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class IV price by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1000.43(d) and the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(3) (i) through (vi) and the corresponding step of § 1000.44(b), excluding receipts of bulk fluid cream products from plants regulated under other Federal orders and bulk concentrated fluid milk products from pool plants, plants regulated under other Federal orders, and unregulated supply plants.

(h) Multiply the Class I skim milk and Class I butterfat prices applicable at the location of the nearest unregulated supply plants from which an equivalent volume was received by the pounds of skim milk and butterfat in receipts of concentrated fluid milk products assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1000.43(d) and § 1000.44(a)(3)(i) and the corresponding step of § 1000.44(b) and the pounds of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(8) and the corresponding step of § 1000.44(b), excluding such skim milk and butterfat in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an

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equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order.

(i) For reconstituted milk made from receipts of nonfluid milk products, multiply \$1.00 (but not more than the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class IV price) by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of nonfluid milk products that are allocated to Class I use pursuant to § 1000.43(d).

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82839, Dec. 28, 2000]

§ 1124.61 Computation of producer butterfat price and producer price differential.

For each month, the market administrator shall compute a producer butterfat price per pound of butterfat and a producer price differential per hundredweight. The report of any handler who has not made payments required pursuant to § 1124.71 for the preceding month shall not be included in these computations, and such handler's report shall not be included in the computation for succeeding months until the handler has made full payment of outstanding monthly obligations. Subject to the aforementioned conditions, the market administrator shall compute the producer butterfat price and the producer price differential in the following manner:

(a) *Producer butterfat price.* The producer butterfat price per pound, rounded to the nearest one-hundredth cent, shall be computed by:

(1) Multiplying the pounds of butterfat in producer milk allocated to each class pursuant to § 1000.44(b) by the respective class butterfat prices;

(2) Adding the butterfat value calculated in § 1124.60(h) for other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to § 1000.43(d) and the steps of § 1000.44(b) that correspond to § 1000.44(a)(3)(i) and § 1000.44(a)(8) by the Class I price; and

(3) Dividing the sum of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section by the sum of the pounds of butterfat in producer milk and other source milk used

to calculate the values in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(b) *Producer price differential.* (1) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1124.60 for all handlers required to file reports prescribed in § 1124.30;

(2) Subtract the total of the values obtained:

(i) By multiplying the total pounds of protein, other solids, and butterfat contained in each handler's producer milk for which an obligation was computed pursuant to § 1124.60(a) through (g) and § 1124.60(i) by the protein price, other solids price, and producer butterfat price, respectively;

(ii) By multiplying each handler's pounds of skim milk and butterfat for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1124.60(h) by the Class III skim milk price and the producer butterfat price, respectively;

(3) Add an amount equal to the minus location adjustments and subtract an amount equal to the plus location adjustments computed pursuant to § 1124.75;

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

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

(i) The total hundredweight of producer milk; and

(ii) The total hundredweight for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1124.60(h); and

(6) Subtract not less than 4 cents nor more than 5 cents from the price computed pursuant to paragraph (b)(5) of this section. The result shall be known as the *producer price differential* for the month.

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82839, Dec. 28, 2000]

§ 1124.62 Announcement of producer prices.

On or before the 14th day after the end of each month, the market administrator shall announce publicly the following prices and information:

- (a) The producer price differential;
- (b) The protein price;
- (c) The nonfat solids price;
- (d) The other solids price;
- (e) The producer butterfat price;

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(f) The average butterfat, protein, nonfat solids, and other solids content of producer milk; and

(g) The statistical uniform price computed by adding the following values:

(1) The Class III skim milk price computed in §1000.50(i) multiplied by .965;

(2) The producer butterfat price computed in §1124.61(a) multiplied by 3.5; and

(3) The producer price differential computed in §1124.61(b).

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82840, Dec. 28, 2000]

PAYMENTS FOR MILK

§ 1124.70 Producer-settlement fund.

See §1000.70.

§ 1124.71 Payments to the producer-settlement fund.

Each handler shall make payment to the producer-settlement fund in a manner that provides receipt of the funds by the market administrator no later than the 16th day after the end of the month (except as provided in §1000.90). Payment shall be the amount, if any, by which the amount specified in paragraph (a) of this section exceeds the amount specified in paragraph (b) of this section:

(a) The total value of milk to the handler for the month as determined pursuant to §1124.60.

(b) The sum of:

(1) An amount obtained by multiplying the total hundredweight of producer milk as determined pursuant to §1000.44(c) by the producer price differential as adjusted pursuant to §1124.75;

(2) An amount obtained by multiplying the total pounds of protein, other solids, and butterfat contained in producer milk by the protein, other solids, and producer butterfat prices respectively; and

(3) An amount obtained by multiplying the hundredweight, the pounds of skim milk, and the pounds of butterfat for which a value was computed pursuant to §1124.60(h) by the producer price differential, the Class III skim milk price, and the producer butterfat price, respectively, as adjusted pursu-

ant to §1124.75 applicable at the location of the plant from which received.

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82840, Dec. 28, 2000]

§ 1124.72 Payments from the producer-settlement fund.

No later than the 18th day after the end of each month (except as provided in §1000.90), the market administrator shall pay to each handler the amount, if any, by which the amount computed pursuant to §1124.71(b) exceeds the amount computed pursuant to §1124.71(a). If, at such time, the balance in the producer-settlement fund is insufficient to make all payments pursuant to this section, the market administrator shall reduce uniformly such payments and shall complete the payments as soon as the funds are available.

§ 1124.73 Payments to producers and to cooperative associations.

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

(1) *Partial payment.* For each producer who has not discontinued shipments as of the 18th day of the month, partial payment shall be made so that it is received by each producer on or before the last day of the month (except as provided in §1000.90) for milk received during the first 15 days of the month from the producer at not less than the lowest announced class price for the preceding month, less proper deductions authorized in writing by the producer.

(2) *Final payment.* For milk received during the month, payment shall be made so that it is received by each producer no later than the 19th day after the end of the month (except as provided in §1000.90) in an amount equal to not less than the sum of:

(i) The hundredweight of producer milk received times the producer price differential for the month as adjusted pursuant to §1124.75;

(ii) The pounds of butterfat received times the producer butterfat price for the month;

(iii) The pounds of protein received times the protein price for the month;

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(iv) The pounds of other solids received times the other solids price for the month;

(v) Less any payment made pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(vi) Less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer and plus or minus adjustments for errors in previous payments to such producer subject to approval by the market administrator; and

(vii) Less deductions for marketing services pursuant to §1000.86.

(b) *Payments for milk received from cooperative association members.* On or before the 2nd day prior to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section (except as provided in §1000.90), each handler shall pay to a cooperative association for milk from producers who market their milk through the cooperative association and who have authorized the cooperative to collect such payments on their behalf an amount equal to the sum of the individual payments otherwise payable for such producer milk pursuant to paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(c) *Payment for milk received from cooperative association pool plants or from cooperatives as handlers pursuant to §1000.9(c).* On or before the 2nd day prior to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section (except as provided in §1000.90), each handler who receives fluid milk products at its plant from a cooperative association in its capacity as the operator of a pool plant or who receives milk from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler pursuant to §1000.9(c), including the milk of producers who are not members of such association and who the market administrator determines have authorized the cooperative association to collect payment for their milk, shall pay the cooperative for such milk as follows:

(1) For bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products received from a cooperative association in its capacity as the operator of a pool plant and for milk received from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler pursuant to §1000.9(c) during the first 15 days of the month, at not less than the lowest announced class

price per hundredweight for the preceding month.

(2) For the total quantity of bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products received from a cooperative association in its capacity as the operator of a pool plant, at not less than the total value of such products received from the association's pool plants, as determined by multiplying the respective quantities assigned to each class under §1000.44, as follows:

(i) The hundredweight of Class I skim milk times the Class I skim milk price for the month plus the pounds of Class I butterfat times the Class I butterfat price for the month. The Class I prices to be used shall be the prices effective at the location of the receiving plant;

(ii) The pounds of nonfat solids in Class II skim milk by the Class II nonfat solids price;

(iii) The pounds of butterfat in Class II times the Class II butterfat price;

(iv) The pounds of nonfat solids in Class IV times the nonfat solids price;

(v) The pounds of butterfat in Class III and Class IV milk by the respective butterfat prices for the month;

(vi) The pounds of protein in Class III milk times the protein price;

(vii) The pounds of other solids in Class III milk times the other solids price; and

(viii) Add together the amounts computed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section and from that sum deduct any payment made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section; and

(3) For the total quantity of milk received during the month from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler under §1000.9(c) as follows:

(i) The hundredweight of producer milk received times the producer price differential as adjusted pursuant to §1124.75;

(ii) The pounds of butterfat received times the producer butterfat price for the month;

(iii) The pounds of protein received times the protein price for the month;

(iv) The pounds of other solids received times the other solids price for the month; and

(v) Add together the amounts computed in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section and from that sum

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deduct any payment made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) If a handler has not received full payment from the market administrator pursuant to §1124.72 by the payment date specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this section, the handler may reduce pro rata its payments to producers or to the cooperative association (with respect to receipts described in paragraph (b) of this section, prorating the underpayment to the volume of milk received from the cooperative association in proportion to the total milk received from producers by the handler), but not by more than the amount of the underpayment. The payments shall be completed on the next scheduled payment date after receipt of the balance due from the market administrator.

(e) If a handler claims that a required payment to a producer cannot be made because the producer is deceased or cannot be located, or because the cooperative association or its lawful successor or assignee is no longer in existence, the payment shall be made to the producer-settlement fund, and in the event that the handler subsequently locates and pays the producer or a lawful claimant, or in the event that the handler no longer exists and a lawful claim is later established, the market administrator shall make the required payment from the producer-settlement fund to the handler or to the lawful claimant, as the case may be.

(f) In making payments to producers pursuant to this section, each handler shall furnish each producer, except a producer whose milk was received from a cooperative association handler described in §1000.9(a) or (c), a supporting statement in a form that may be retained by the recipient which shall show:

(1) The name, address, Grade A identifier assigned by a duly constituted regulatory agency, and payroll number of the producer;

(2) The daily and total pounds, and the month and dates such milk was received from that producer;

(3) The total pounds of butterfat, protein, and other solids contained in the producer's milk;

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

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

(6) The amount, or rate per hundred-weight, or rate per pound of component, and the nature of each deduction claimed by the handler; and

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

[64 FR 47998, Sept. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 82840, Dec. 28, 2000]

§ 1124.74 [Reserved]

§ 1124.75 Plant location adjustments for producer milk and nonpool milk.

For purposes of making payments for producer milk and nonpool milk, a plant location adjustment shall be determined by subtracting the Class I price specified in §1124.51 from the Class I price at the plant's location. The difference, plus or minus as the case may be, shall be used to adjust the payments required pursuant to §§1124.73 and 1000.76.

§ 1124.76 Payments by a handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.

See § 1000.76.

§ 1124.77 Adjustment of accounts.

See § 1000.77.

§ 1124.78 Charges on overdue accounts.

See § 1000.78.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND
MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

§ 1124.85 Assessment for order administration.

See § 1000.85.

§ 1124.86 Deduction for marketing services.

See § 1000.86.

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