

PART 1032_MILK IN THE CENTRAL MARKETING AREA

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Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601-674, and 7253.

Subpart_Order Regulating Handling

General Provisions

§ 1032.1 General Provisions.

The terms, definitions, and provisions in part 1000 of this chapter apply to this part 1032. In this part 1032, all references to sections in part 1000 refer to part 1000 of this chapter.

Definitions

§ 1032.2 Central 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:

Colorado Counties

Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Elbert, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Summit, Teller, Washington, Weld, and Yuma.

Illinois Counties

Adams, Alexander, Bond, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Kankakee, Knox, La Salle, Lawrence, Livingston, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Massac, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, St. Clair, Stark, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Williamson, and Woodford.

Iowa Counties

All Iowa counties except Howard, Kossuth, Mitchell, Winnebago, Winneshiek, and Worth.

Kansas

All of the State of Kansas.

Minnesota Counties

Lincoln, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock.

Missouri Counties and Cities

The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Bates, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Franklin, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Pettis, Platte, Putnam, Ray, Saline, Schuyler, St. Charles, St. Clair, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Sullivan, Warren, and Worth; and the city of St. Louis.

Nebraska Counties

Adams, Antelope, Boone, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Gosper, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, Knox, Lancaster, Lincoln, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and York.

Oklahoma

All of the State of Oklahoma.

South Dakota Counties

Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Deuel, Douglas, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

Wisconsin Counties

Crawford and Grant.

§ 1032.3 Route disposition.

See § 1000.3.

§ 1032.4 Plant.

See § 1000.4.

§ 1032.5 Distributing Plant.

See § 1000.5.

§ 1032.6 Supply Plant.

See § 1000.6.

§ 1032.7 Pool plant.

Pool plant means a plant, unit of plants, or system of plants as specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, or a plant specified in paragraph (i) of this section, but excluding a plant specified in paragraph (h) of this section. The pooling standards described in paragraphs (c) and (d) and (f) 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 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 the quantity of bulk fluid milk products shipped to (and physically unloaded into) plants described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section is not less than 25 percent during the months of August through February and 20 percent in all other months of the Grade A milk received from dairy farmers (except dairy farmers described in § 1032.12(b)) and

from handlers described in § 1000.9(c), including milk diverted pursuant to § 1032.13, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Qualifying shipments may be made to plants described in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section;
 - (2) The operator of a pool plant located in the marketing area may include as qualifying shipments milk delivered directly from producer's farms pursuant to § 1000.9(c) or § 1032.13(c). Handlers may not use shipments pursuant to § 1000.9(c) or § 1032.13(c) to qualify plants located outside the marketing area;
 - (3) Concentrated milk transferred from the supply plant to a distributing plant for an agreed-upon use other than Class I shall be excluded from the supply plant's shipments in computing the supply plant's shipping percentage;
 - (4) 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.
 - (5) Shipments used in determining qualifying percentages shall be milk transferred or diverted to and physically received by pool distributing plants, less any transfers or diversions of bulk fluid milk products from such pool distributing plants.
- (d) A plant located in the marketing area and operated by a cooperative association if, during the month or the immediately preceding 12-month period, 35 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 and from plants of the cooperative association 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.
- (e) Two or more plants operated by the same handler and located in the marketing area may qualify for pool status as a unit by meeting the total and in-area route disposition requirements of a pool distributing plant specified in paragraph (a) of this section subject to the following additional requirements:
- (1) At least one of the plants in the unit must qualify as a pool plant pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section;
 - (2) Other plants in the unit must process Class I or Class II products, using 50 percent or more of the total Grade A fluid milk products received in bulk form at such plant or diverted there from by the plant operator in Class I or Class II products, and must be located in a pricing zone providing the same or a lower Class I price than the price applicable at the distributing plant included in the unit pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and
 - (3) The operator of the unit has filed a written request with the market administrator prior to the first day of the month for which such status is desired to be effective. The unit shall continue from month to month thereafter without further notification. The handler shall notify the market administrator in writing prior to the first day of any month for which termination or any change of the unit is desired.
- (f) A system of supply plants may qualify for pooling if 2 or more plants operated by one or more handlers meet the applicable percentage requirements of paragraph (c) of this section in the same manner as a single plant, subject to the following additional requirements:
- (1) Each plant in the system is located within the marketing area;
 - (2) The handler(s) establishing the system submits a written request to the market administrator on or before September 1 requesting that such plants qualify as a system for the period of September through August of the following year. Such request will contain a list of the plants participating in the system;
 - (3) Each plant included within a pool supply plant system shall continue each month as a plant in the system through the following August unless the handler(s) establishing the system submits a written request 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 for the remaining months through August. No plant may be added in any subsequent month through the following August to a system that qualifies in September; and
 - (4) If a system fails to qualify under the requirements of this paragraph, the handler responsible for qualifying the system shall notify the market administrator 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 continuing up the list as necessary until the deliveries are sufficient to qualify the remaining plants in the system.
- (g) The applicable shipping percentages of paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of this section may be increased or decreased, for all or part of the marketing area, 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 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. On the basis of a written application made by the plant operator at least 15 days prior to the date for which a determination of the market administrator is to be effective, the market administrator may determine that the route disposition in the respective marketing areas to be used for purposes of this paragraph shall exclude (for a specified period of time) route disposition made under limited term contracts to governmental bases and institutions;
 - (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;

- (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; and
 - (7) That portion of a regulated plant designated as a nonpool plant that is physically separate and operated separately from the pool portion of such plant. The designation of a portion of a plant must be requested in advance and in writing by the handler and must be approved by the market administrator. Such nonpool status shall be effective on the first day of the month following approval of the request by the market administrator and thereafter for the longer of twelve (12) consecutive months or until notification of the desire to requalify as a pool plant, in writing, is received by the market administrator. Requalification will require deliveries to a pool distributing plant(s) as provided for in § 1032.7(c). For requalification, handlers may not use milk delivered directly from producer's farms pursuant to § 1000.9(c) or § 1032.13(c) for the first month.
- (i) Any distributing plant, located within the marketing area as described on May 1, 2006, in § 1032.2;
- (1) From which there is route disposition and/or transfers of packaged fluid milk products in any non-federally regulated marketing area(s) located within one or more States that require handlers to pay minimum prices for raw milk provided that 25 percent or more of the total quantity of fluid milk products physically received at such plant (excluding concentrated milk received from another plant by agreement for other than Class I use) is disposed of as route disposition and/or is transferred in the form of

packaged fluid milk products to other plants. At least 25 percent of such route disposition and/or transfers, in aggregate, are in any non-federally regulated marketing area(s) located within one or more States that require handlers to pay minimum prices for raw milk. Subject to the following exclusions:

- (i) The plant is described in § 1032.7(a), (b), or (e);
- (ii) The plant is subject to the pricing provisions of a State operated milk pricing plan which provides for the payment of minimum class prices for raw milk;
- (iii) The plant is described in § 1000.8(a) or (e); or
- (iv) A producer-handler described in § 1032.10 with less than three million pounds during the month of route disposition and/or transfers of packaged fluid milk products to other plants.

(2) [Reserved]

§ 1032.8 Nonpool plant.

See § 1000.8.

§ 1032.9 Handler.

See § 1000.9.

§ 1032.10 Producer-handler.

Producer-handler means a person who:

- (a) Operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant from which there is route disposition in the marketing area, and from which total route disposition and packaged sales of fluid milk products to other plants during the month does not exceed 3 million pounds;
- (b) Receives fluid milk from own farm production or milk that is fully subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of the order in this part or any other Federal order;
- (c) Receives at its plant or acquires for route disposition no more than 150,000 pounds of fluid milk products from handlers fully regulated under any Federal order. This limitation shall not apply if the producer-handler's own farm production is less than 150,000 pounds during the month;

- (d) Disposes of no other source milk as Class I milk except by increasing the nonfat milk solids content of the fluid milk products; and
- (e) Provides proof satisfactory to the market administrator that the care and management of the dairy animals and other resources necessary to produce all Class I milk handled (excluding receipts from handlers fully regulated under any Federal order) and the processing and packaging operations are the producer-handler's own enterprise and at its own risk.
- (f) Any producer-handler with Class I route dispositions and/or transfers of packaged fluid milk products in the marketing area described in § 1131.2 of this chapter shall be subject to payments into the Order 1131 producer settlement fund on such dispositions pursuant to § 1000.76(a) and payments into the Order 1131 administrative fund provided such dispositions are less than three million pounds in the current month and such producer-handler had total Class I route dispositions and/or transfers of packaged fluid milk products from own farm production of three million pounds or more the previous month. If the producer-handler has Class I route dispositions and/or transfers of packaged fluid milk products into the marketing area described in § 1131.2 of this chapter of three million pounds or more during the current month, such producer-handler shall be subject to the provisions described in § 1131.7 of this chapter or 1000.76(a).

§ 1032.11 [Reserved]

§ 1032.12 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 § 1032.13; 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 § 1032.13(d);
- (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; and
- (4) A dairy farmer whose milk is reported as diverted to a plant fully regulated under another Federal order with respect to that portion of the milk so diverted that is assigned to Class I under the provisions of such other order.

§ 1032.13 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 handler described in § 1000.9(c) in excess of the quantity delivered to pool plants;
- (c) 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
- (d) Diverted by the operator of a pool plant or a cooperative association described in § 1000.9(c) to a nonpool plant, subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) Milk of a dairy farmer shall not be eligible for diversion until milk of such dairy farmer has been physically received as producer milk at a pool plant and the dairy farmer has continuously retained producer status since that time. If a dairy farmer loses producer status under the order in this part (except as a result of a temporary loss of Grade A approval), the dairy farmer's milk shall not be eligible for

- (1) A producer-handler as defined in any Federal order;
 - (1) A producer-handler as defined in any Federal order;
 - (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 § 1032.13(d);
 - (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; and
 - (4) A dairy farmer whose milk is reported as diverted to a plant fully regulated under another Federal order with respect to that portion of the milk so diverted that is assigned to Class I under the provisions of such other order.
- (2) The equivalent of at least one day's milk production is caused by the handler to be physically received at a pool plant in each of the months of January and February, and August through November;
- (3) The equivalent of at least one day's milk production is caused by the handler to be physically received at a pool plant in each of the months of March through July and December if the requirement of paragraph (d)(2) of this section (§ 1032.13) in each of the prior months of August through November and January through February are not met, except in the case of a dairy farmer who marketed no Grade A milk during each of the prior months of August through November or January through February.
- (4) 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 75 percent during the months of August through February, and not more than 80 percent during the months of March through July, provided that not less than 25 percent of such receipts in the months of August through February and 20 percent of the remaining months' receipts are delivered to plants described in § 1032.7(a), (b), or (i).;
- (5) Receipts used in determining qualifying percentages shall be milk transferred to or diverted to or physically received by a plant described in § 1032.7(a), (b) or (i) less any transfer or diversion of bulk fluid milk products from such plants;
- (6) Diverted milk shall be priced at the location of the plant to which diverted;
- (7) Any milk diverted in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (d)(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; and
- (8) The applicable diversion limits in paragraph (d)(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 orderly marketing and efficient handling of milk in the marketing area. Before making such a 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 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 an applicable percentage must be issued in writing at least one day before the effective date.
- (e) Producer milk shall not include milk of a producer that is subject to inclusion and participation in a marketwide equalization pool under a milk classification and pricing program imposed under the authority of a State government maintaining marketwide pooling of returns.
- (f) The quantity of milk reported by a handler pursuant to § 1032.30(a)(1) and/or § 1032.30(c)(1) for the current month may not exceed 125 percent of the producer milk receipts pooled by the handler during the prior month. Milk diverted to nonpool plants reported in excess of this limit shall be removed from the pool. Milk received at pool plants in excess of the 125 percent limit, other than pool distributing plants, shall be classified pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(3)(v). The handler must designate, by producer pick-up, which milk is to be removed from the pool. If the handler fails to provide this information the provisions of paragraph (d)(5) of this section shall apply. The following provisions apply:
- (1) Milk shipped to and physically received at pool distributing plants shall not be subject to the 125 percent limitation;
 - (2) Producer milk qualified pursuant to § ----.13 of any other Federal Order in the previous month shall not be included in the computation of the 125 percent limitation; provided that the producers comprising the milk supply have been continuously pooled on any Federal Order for the entirety of the most recent three consecutive months.
 - (3) The market administrator may waive the 125 percent limitation:
 - (i) For a new handler on the order, subject to the provisions of paragraph (f)(3) of this section, or
 - (ii) For an existing handler with significantly changed milk supply conditions due to unusual circumstances;
 - (4) A bloc of milk may be considered ineligible for pooling if the market administrator determines that handlers altered the reporting of such milk for the purpose of evading the provisions of this paragraph.
- § 1032.14 Other Source Milk.**
- See § 1000.14.
- § 1032.15 Fluid Milk Product.**
- See § 1000.15.
- § 1032.16 Fluid Cream Product.**
- See § 1000.16.
- § 1032.17 [Reserved]**
- § 1032.18 Cooperative Association.**
- See § 1000.18.
- § 1032.19 Commercial Food Processing Establishment.**
- See § 1000.19.

Handler Reports

§ 1032.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.

Each handler shall report monthly so that the market administrator's office receives the report on or before the 7th 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 § 1032.7 shall report for each of its operations the following information:
 - (1) Product pounds, pounds of butterfat, pounds of protein, pounds of solids-not-fat other than protein (other solids), and the value of the somatic cell adjustment pursuant to § 1000.50(p), 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;
 - (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, other nonfat solids, and somatic cell information, 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, pounds of solids-not-fat other than protein (other solids), and the value of the somatic cell adjustment pursuant to § 1000.50(p), 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.

§ 1032.31 Payroll reports.

- (a) On or before the 20th day after the end of each month, each handler that operates a pool plant pursuant to § 1032.7 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 § 1032.73(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.

§ 1032.32 Other reports.

In addition to the reports required pursuant to § § 1032.30 and 1032.31, 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

§ 1032.40 Classes of utilization.

See § 1000.40.

§ 1032.41 [Reserved]

§ 1032.42 Classification of transfers and diversions.

See § 1000.42.

§ 1032.43 General classification rules.

See § 1000.43.

§ 1032.44 Classification of producer milk.

See § 1000.44.

§ 1032.45 Market administrator's reports and announcements concerning classification.

See § 1000.45.

Class Prices

§ 1032.50 Class prices, component prices, and advanced pricing factors.

See § 1000.50.

§ 1032.51 Class I differential and price.

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

§ 1032.52 Adjusted Class I differentials.

See § 1000.52.

§ 1032.53 Announcement of class prices, component prices, and advanced pricing factors.

See § 1000.53.

§ 1032.54 Equivalent price.

See § 1000.54.

Producer Price Differential

§ 1032.60 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 (i) of this section and subtracting from that total amount the value computed in paragraph (j) 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 pounds 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 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 butterfat price.
- (e) Compute an adjustment for the somatic cell content of producer milk by multiplying the

- values reported pursuant to § 1032.30(a)(1) and (c)(1) by the percentage of total producer milk allocated to Class II, Class III, and Class IV pursuant to § 1000.44(c);
- (f) Multiply the pounds of skim milk and butterfat overage assigned to each class pursuant to § 1000.44(a)(11) and the corresponding step of § 1000.44(b) by the skim milk prices and butterfat prices applicable to each class.
- (g) 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);
- (h) 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 a plant regulated under other Federal orders and bulk concentrated fluid milk products from pool plants, plants regulated under other Federal orders, and unregulated supply plants.
- (i) Multiply the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the nearest unregulated supply plants from which an equivalent volume was received and the Class III price 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 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.
- (j) 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).

§ 1032.61 Computation of producer price differential.

For each month the market administrator shall compute a producer price differential per hundredweight. The report of any handler who has not made payments required pursuant to § 1032.71 for the preceding month shall not be included in the computation of the producer price differential, 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 conditions of this paragraph, the market administrator shall compute the producer price differential in the following manner:

- (a) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1032.60 for all handlers required to file reports prescribed in § 1032.30;
- (b) Subtract the total values obtained by multiplying each handler's total pounds of protein, other solids, and butterfat contained in the milk for which an obligation was computed pursuant to § 1032.60 by the protein price, the other solids price, and the butterfat price, respectively, and the total value of the somatic cell adjustment pursuant to § 1032.30(a)(1) and (c)(1);
- (c) Add an amount equal to the minus location adjustments and subtract an amount equal to the plus location adjustments computed pursuant to § 1032.75;
- (d) Add an amount equal to not less than one-half of 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 § 1032.60(i); and

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

§ 1032.62 Announcement of producer prices.

On or before the 11th 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 butterfat price;
- (f) The somatic cell adjustment rate;
- (g) The average butterfat, protein, nonfat solids, and other solids content of producer milk; and
- (h) The statistical uniform price for milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat, computed by combining the Class III price and the producer price differential.

Payments for Milk

§ 1032.70 Producer-settlement fund.

See § 1000.70.

§ 1032.71 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 14th 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 § 1032.60.
- (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 § 1032.75;
 - (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 butterfat prices respectively;

- (3) The total value of the somatic cell adjustment to producer milk; and
- (4) An amount obtained by multiplying the pounds of skim milk and butterfat for which a value was computed pursuant to § 1032.60(i) by the producer price differential as adjusted pursuant to § 1032.75 for the location of the plant from which received.

§ 1032.72 Payments from the producer-settlement fund.

No later than the 15th 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 § 1032.71(b) exceeds the amount computed pursuant to § 1032.71(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.

§ 1032.73 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 date of this partial payment, payment shall be made so that it is received by each producer on or before the 26th 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 17th 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 § 1032.75;
 - (ii) The pounds of butterfat received times the 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;
 - (v) The hundredweight of milk received times the somatic cell adjustment for the month;
 - (vi) Less any payment made pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;
 - (vii) Less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer and plus or minus adjustments for errors in previous payments to such producer; and
 - (viii) Less deductions for marketing services pursuant to § 1000.86.
- (b) Payments for milk received from cooperative association members. On or before the 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 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 prices 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 times the butterfat price;
 - (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;
 - (viii) The hundredweight of Class II, Class III, and Class IV milk

- times the somatic cell adjustment; and
- (ix) Add together the amounts computed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (viii) 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 § 1032.75;
 - (ii) The pounds of butterfat received times the 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;
 - (v) The hundredweight of milk received times the somatic cell adjustment for the month; and
 - (vi) Add together the amounts computed in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section and from that sum 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 § 1032.72 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 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 hundredweight, 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.

§ 1032.74 [Reserved]

§ 1032.75 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 § 1032.51 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 § 1032.73 and 1000.76.

§ 1032.76 Payments by a handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.

See § 1000.76.

§ 1032.77 Adjustment of accounts.

See § 1000.77.

§ 1032.78 Charges on overdue accounts.

See § 1000.78.

**Administrative Assessment and
Marketing Service Deduction**

§ 1032.85 Assessment for order administration.

See § 1000.85.

§ 1032.86 Deduction for marketing services.

See § 1000.86.