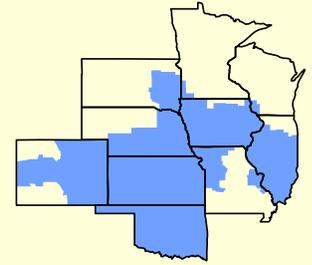


# Bulletin



Facilitating the efficient marketing of milk and dairy products.



**CENTRAL MARKETING AREA**



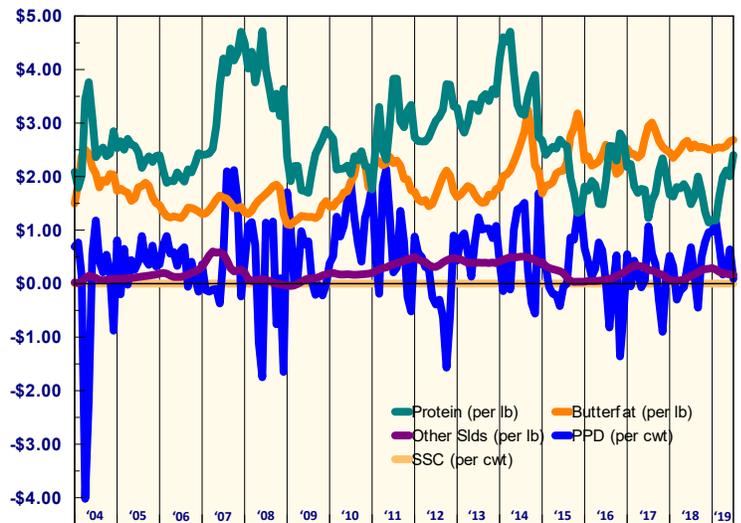
## Calculating a “Pay Price”

A long time ago, in a Federal Milk Order system far different from today, the calculation of each dairy farmer's monthly “pay price” was a relatively straightforward task. In the era prior to the advent of multiple component pricing, each Federal Milk Order (FMO) announced a single producer pay price known as the Uniform Price. This price, also known as the “Blend” Price, was applicable to all producer milk with only one adjustment - the Butterfat Differential. This adjustment was applicable to each producer’s per hundredweight price based upon the butterfat content of milk marketed. In this bygone era, each producer could readily make revenue comparisons by simply examining monthly Uniform Prices (adjusted for variances in butterfat content).

Congressionally-mandated FMO reforms were implemented on January 1, 2000. Consolidation and reduction of FMOs from 31 to 11 was one major feature of this reform\*. The elimination of Uniform Prices adjusted by the Butterfat Differential was another significant change attributable to FMO reform\*\*. Four of the post-reform FMOs continued pricing two components - skim and butterfat -

How Do I Know my “Pay Price” When Component Prices Look Like This ?

**Central Order Values**  
January 2004 - July 2019

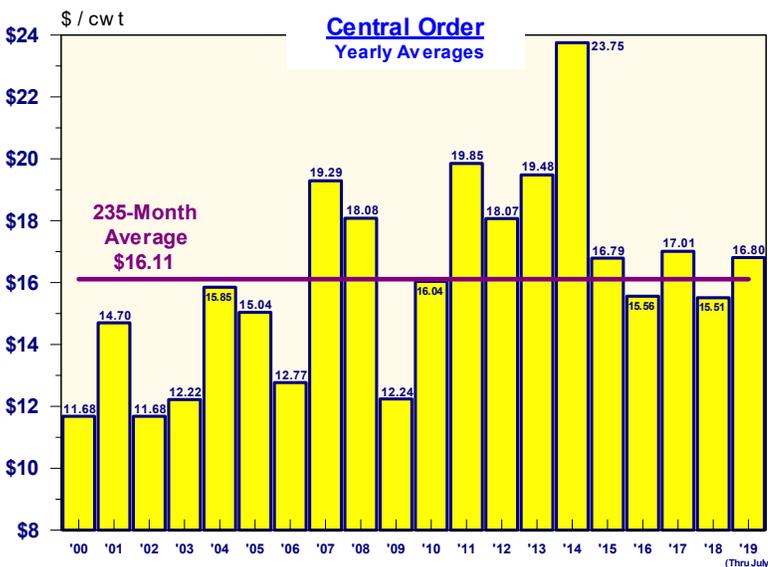


and these orders continued to announce a Uniform Price. However, this price was based on a *per hundredweight* Uniform Skim Price and a *per pound* Uniform Butterfat Price, rather than a per hundredweight price adjusted by the Butterfat Differential. The remaining seven orders implemented a multiple component pricing system based on per pound prices for butterfat, protein, and other solids. These seven FMOs also included a Producer Price Differential (PPD) applied on a per hundredweight basis. Four of these orders also incorporated a per hundredweight adjustment based on the somatic cell count of producer milk.

The Central FMO is one of the four post-reform orders that implemented multiple component pricing with a somatic cell adjustment factor. Revenue calculations for Central Order producers must include all priced components to accurately reflect total revenue generated. Failure to include all components

### Effective Value of Producer Milk

@ 3.67% BF; 3.10% Protein; 5.70% OS; 330,000 SCC



# Central Order Comparisons

## Producer Revenue\* versus the Producer Price Differential

can result in erroneous revenue estimations since prices for the various components often run counter to one another, as illustrated by the top graph on page 1. The bottom graph on page 1 depicts effective annual pay prices for a "typical" Central Order producer\*\*\* using all the component prices depicted in the top graph on page 1.

**What about the PPD ???** The PPD represents, on a per hundredweight basis, total dollars accumulated by the marketwide pool minus the amount paid to producers for priced components. The value of milk used in Class I is usually the largest contributor to the PPD. Although the PPD tends to receive the most attention, it is only one part of a producer's total revenue equation. Over the past 235 months (January 2000 - July 2019), the PPD's proportion of a "typical" Central Order producer's total revenue was slightly more than 3%, as indicated by the bottom graph on this page.

The graphics and table in this bulletin illustrate how the PPD relates to dairy producers' FMO pay price. Examining only one particular milk check component may yield inaccurate impressions. Often when the PPD declines, total revenue increases due to changes in the other priced components. For example, the largest monthly decrease in the PPD was \$4.16 between March and April 2004. The corresponding change in total revenue for our "typical" producer, however, was an increase of over \$2,300. Moreover, total revenue in May 2004 reached its highest level up to that point in time, with an effective price of \$19.24. This occurred even though the PPD was -\$2.18, the second lowest level ever. Circumstances such as these make it necessary to understand how each component in a milk check is priced and how these prices relate to one another. Relationships among the FMO priced components are illustrated by the graphics and tables in this bulletin.

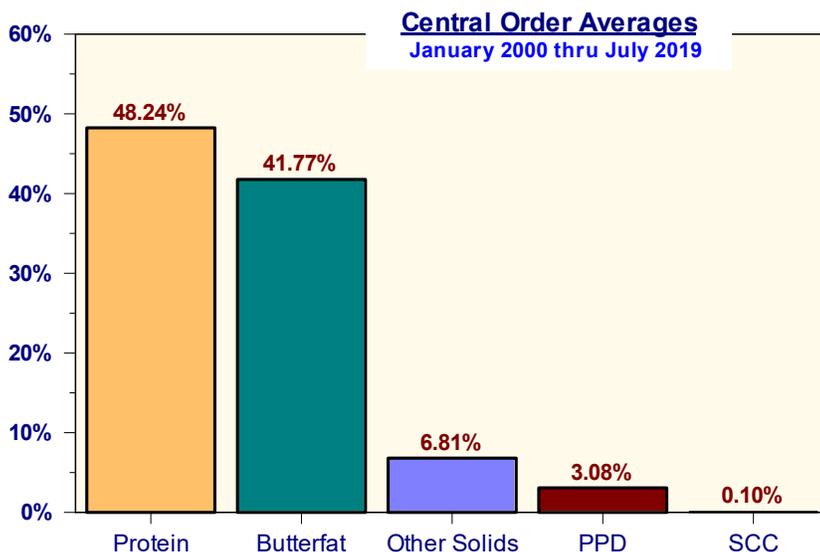
**Central FMO Component Prices:** The top graph on this page details movements in the PPD versus total revenue for our "typical" producer from January 2004 through July 2019. A sample format used in calculating total producer revenue is provided below the graph on page 3. As previously noted, changes in the PPD and total revenue are not highly correlated

and often move in opposite directions. The lower graph on this page provides data regarding the proportion of total value represented by each priced component from January 2000 through July 2019. As indicated, protein (48.24%) and butterfat (41.77%) have accounted for approximately 90% of our "typical" Central order producer's total revenue since FMO reform.



### Values as a % of 100 lbs. Producer Milk

@ 3.67% BF; 3.10% Protein; 5.70% OS; 330,000 SCC



\*\* The number of FMO was further reduced to 10 in April 2004 with the termination of the Western Order. With the addition of the California Order in November 2018, there are now 11 FMOs.

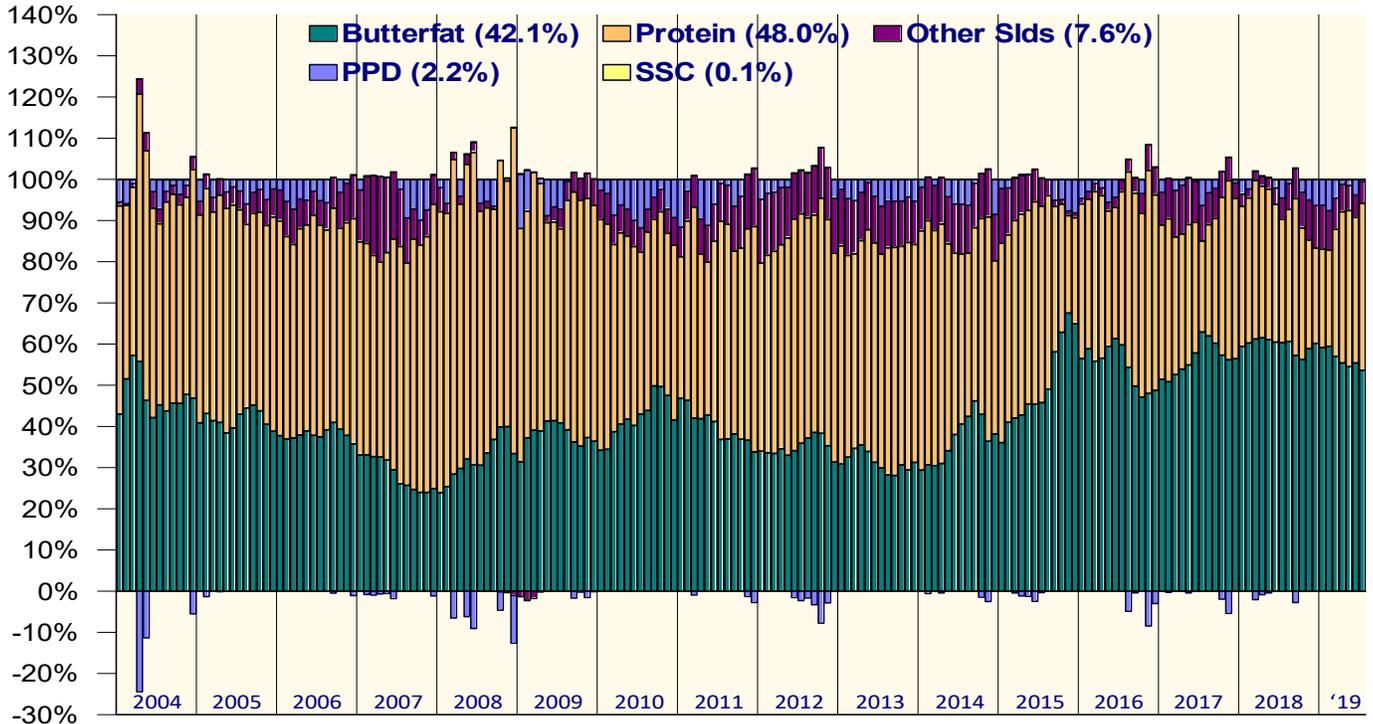
\*\* Several FMOs discontinued using Uniform Prices adjusted by the Butterfat Differential prior to FMO reform.

\*\*\* A "typical" producer is defined as follows :  
 Monthly Marketings – 200,000 pounds;  
 Butterfat test – 3.67%;  
 Protein test – 3.10%;  
 Other Solids test – 5.70%;  
 Somatic Cell Count – 330,000.

# Values as a % of 100 Lbs. Producer Milk

@ 3.67% BF, 3.10% Protein, 5.70% OS, 330,000 SCC

## Central Order



**January 2004 - July 2019**

## Calculating Total Revenue and a Pay Price

**Assume a dairy producer with :**

200,000 pounds of marketings  
 3.67% Butterfat test  
 3.10% Protein test  
 5.70% Other Solids test  
 Producer Price Differential (PPD)  
 330,000 Somatic Cell Count

**July '19 Prices:**

**\$2.6858 / lb**  
**\$2.4032 / lb**  
**\$0.1689 / lb**  
**\$0.09 / cwt**  
**\$0.00091 / 100,000 cells / cwt**

<u>Component</u>	<u>Average Tests</u>	<u>Hundred-Weights</u>	<u>Component Pounds Marketed</u>	<u>July '19 Component Prices</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Butterfat	3.67	x 2,000	= 7,340	x \$2.6858	= \$19,713.77
Protein	3.10	x 2,000	= 6,200	x \$2.4032	= \$14,899.84
Other Solids	5.70	x 2,000	= 11,400	x \$0.1689	= \$ 1,925.46
PPD		2,000		x \$0.09	= \$ 180.00
Somatic Cell Count	330,000				
-----					
(Calculate Adjuster)					
(350-330=20)	20	x \$0.00091	= \$0.02	x 2,000	= \$40.00
-----					

**Total Federal Order Value of Milk Marketed : July 2019 ..... \$36,759.707**  
**Effective Price Per Hundredweight. .... \$18.38**

**Note:** The Central order July 2019 Statistical Uniform Price was announced at \$17.64. This price is published at 3.50% Butterfat, 2.99% Protein, and 5.69% Other Solids. Individual producers should be aware their price can vary from the announced Statistical Uniform Price. In the above example, the price is 74¢ above the published price.



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	Statistical Uniform Price		Producer Price Differential		Class I Utilization	
	<u>Jul '19</u>	<u>Jun '19</u>	<u>Jul '19</u>	<u>Jun '19</u>	<u>Jul '19</u>	<u>Jun '19</u>
Northeast	18.83	18.28	1.28	2.01	29.58	27.97
Appalachian	19.84	19.44	---	---	70.71	62.97
Florida	21.75	21.62	---	---	82.56	82.05
Southeast	20.25	19.58	---	---	67.72	57.17
Upper Midwest	17.71	16.52	0.16	0.25	7.46	6.08
<b>Central</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>21.60</b>
Mideast	18.02	17.40	0.47	1.13	30.33	29.41
California	17.82	17.23	0.27	0.96	21.90	16.26
Pacific Northwest	17.52	16.94	-0.03	0.67	17.68	16.65
Southwest	18.47	17.88	0.92	1.61	27.98	26.68
Arizona	17.88	17.32	---	---	25.65	22.07