

**MILK HAULING CHARGES IN THE
UPPER MIDWEST MARKETING AREA
MAY 2013**



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MILK HAULING CHARGES IN THE UPPER MIDWEST MARKETING AREA MAY 2013

Corey Freije¹

Introduction

This study breaks down and categorizes hauling charges based on state, county, and producer size groups for May 2013. The payroll data for producers who were associated with the Upper Midwest Marketing Order were examined. For 2013, 13,915 dairy producers were associated with the market².

Table 1

Average Hauling Charge for the Marketing Area for May

Statistic	2013	2012
Producer Deliveries (pounds)	3,532,126,488	3,514,126,358
Total Hauling Charges (\$)	\$6,155,607.07	\$6,093,446.58
Weighted average charges (\$/cwt.)	\$0.1743	\$0.1734

The hauling charges data received by the Federal Order 30 office often times represents a flat fee charged by the handler. This flat fee structure leads to a decreasing average hauling charge when viewed on a per hundredweight basis. The possibility also exists that the hauling charge relationship for large producers may differ on a handler by handler basis. This relationship may mean the producer pays all charges external to the handler's payroll or may haul his own milk. Previous analysis has indicated that hauling charges are a function of producer pounds, the farm's distance to plants, the farm's distance to population

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² Changes were made in the methodology of this paper in 2011. The method used prior to 2011 would have resulted in an average hauling charge for 2013 of \$0.3183 per cwt., compared to \$0.3328 for 2012. These values are possible to calculate using data from Table 3. Data from 2011 to present are aggregated at the farm level and restricted to States within Federal Order 30 resulting in lower farm counts compared to earlier analysis. The hauling charges in Table 1 are weighted by producer and state.

centers, competition among handlers, and the concentration of dairy farms in the local market.

Analysis by Size Group

Table 2 presents the simple average hauling charge, total hauling charges, production, number of farms, producer average monthly delivery and weighted average hauling charges for each of ten size groups. Skewness dominates the results in Table 2, with 54% of the milk produced by 8% of the farmers. In addition these largest categories of farmers pay 40% of the total hauling charges. Chart 2, on page 6, shows the inverse relationship between average pounds of production and average hauling charges for each size category.

Table 2

Average Producer Delivery for the Marketing Area for May 2013

Size	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Total Hauling Charges	Production	Number of Farms	Producer Average Monthly Delivery	Weighted Average Hauling Charges
	(\$/cwt.)	(\$)	(pounds)		(pounds)	(\$/cwt.)
Up to 49,999	\$0.5754	\$429,781.65	90,956,605	2,892	31,451	\$0.4725
50,000 to 99,999	\$0.3020	\$877,174.77	297,664,289	4,044	73,606	\$0.2947
100,000 to 249,999	\$0.2238	\$1,441,603.92	658,799,667	4,339	151,832	\$0.2188
250,000 to 399,999	\$0.1843	\$570,288.46	312,736,681	999	313,050	\$0.1824
400,000 to 599,999	\$0.1424	\$371,211.20	261,807,155	535	489,359	\$0.1418
600,000 to 999,999	\$0.1295	\$462,829.52	357,963,234	463	773,139	\$0.1293
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	\$0.1305	\$396,137.02	301,851,120	249	1,212,253	\$0.1312
1,500,000 to 2,499,999	\$0.1171	\$454,259.76	390,022,364	208	1,875,108	\$0.1165
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	\$0.1301	\$566,885.72	441,288,432	133	3,317,958	\$0.1285
5,000,000 or more	\$0.1599	\$585,435.05	419,036,941	53	7,906,357	\$0.1397
Total	\$0.3061	\$6,155,607.07	3,532,126,488	13,915	253,836	\$0.1743

Analysis by State

Table 3 presents the simple average hauling charge, total hauling charges, production, number of farms, producer average monthly delivery, and weighted average hauling charges for each state comprising the order. Analyzing hauling charges by state has

previously led Federal Order 30 staff to hypothesize that non-scale factors such as distance to plants, and population centers, and competition among handlers along with the predominance of dairying in a market affect hauling charges. These factors have been tested and their relevance supported in earlier papers.

Table 3

Average Producer Delivery, by State and for the Marketing Area for May 2013

State	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Total Hauling Charges	Production	Number of Farms	Producer Average Monthly Delivery	Weighted Average Hauling Charges
	(\$/cwt.)	(\$)	(pounds)		(pounds)	(\$/cwt.)
Illinois	\$0.2936	\$83,307.43	53,802,658	282	190,790	\$0.1548
Iowa	\$0.4629	\$1,071,008.85	307,581,222	957	321,401	\$0.3482
Michigan UP	\$0.3431	\$14,191.12	8,090,079	34	237,944	\$0.1754
Minnesota	\$0.3856	\$1,598,170.67	715,067,234	3,095	231,039	\$0.2235
North Dakota	\$1.2630	\$115,526.83	22,419,078	68	329,692	\$0.5153
South Dakota	\$0.5797	\$485,036.65	150,674,288	179	841,756	\$0.3219
Wisconsin	\$0.2515	\$2,788,365.52	2,274,491,929	9,300	244,569	\$0.1226
Total	\$0.3061	\$6,155,607.07	3,532,126,488	13,915	253,836	\$0.1743

As Table 3 indicates, North Dakota has the highest average hauling charge with a low number of farms, the longest distance from high demand areas, and less handler competition. Wisconsin in contrast has the lowest average hauling charge with a high number of farms and close proximity to high demand areas. A topic of interest is how the average pounds in this table don't correlate as well as Table 2 with average hauling charge implying additional factors determine a farmer's hauling charge.

On the following page, Table 4 shows the May diesel fuel price in relation to the May average hauling charge. Additionally the table shows the percentage change from the previous year for both the price of fuel and the average hauling charge. Both levels are above historical averages with the hauling charge showing less fluctuation and a dampened overall increase to the more volatile fuel price. That volatility is evident in the large positive and negative percentage change values in fuel. In contrast the percentage change in the average hauling charge is much smaller. Given the handlers' tendency to subsidize hauling

charges, this smaller volatility indicates a strong tendency to resist passing through the increased hauling costs.

Table 4

Midwest Fuel Retail Price and Average Hauling Charge

Year	May Fuel Price	% Change from Previous Year	May Average Hauling Charge	% Change from Previous Year
	(\$/gallon)	(%)	(\$/cwt)	(%)
2008	4.382	58.60%	\$0.2774	10.96%
2009	2.170	-50.48%	\$0.2984	7.57%
2010	3.038	40.00%	\$0.3029	1.51%
2011	4.001	31.70%	\$0.3007	-0.73%
2012	3.877	-3.10%	\$0.3328	10.68%
2013	3.907	0.77%	\$0.3183	-4.36%

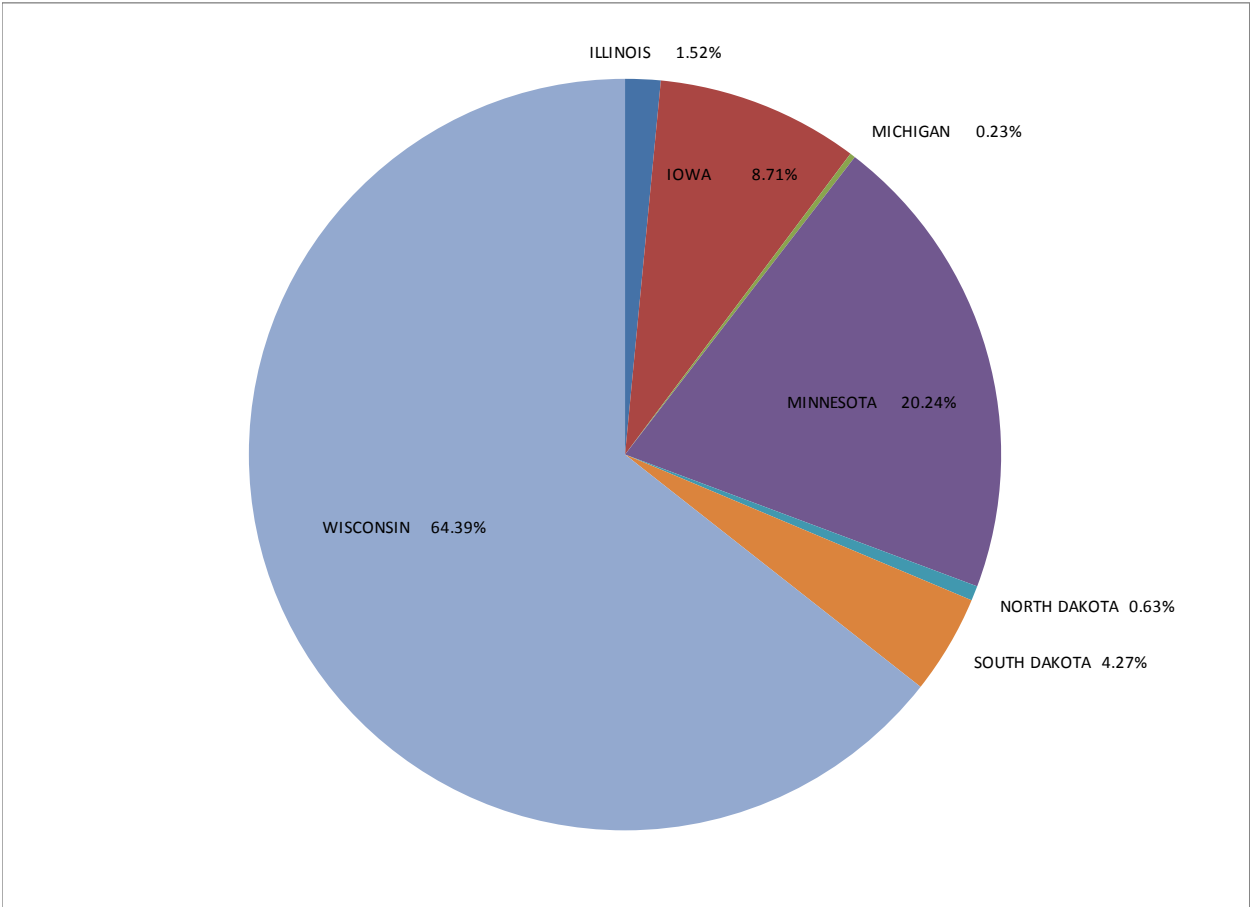
Chart 1 shows that over 80% of the milk delivered on Federal Order 30 was from Wisconsin and Minnesota, the other states on the order each had less than 10% of the delivered milk. This predominance for Wisconsin and Minnesota indicates that their weighted averages will pull the overall average for the order down relative to North and South Dakota and the Michigan UP. Wisconsin and Minnesota have not only most of the milk production but also have close proximity to the majority of the population centers and processing plants. Chart 2 shows the milk production percentage for each size class and also the percentage of total hauling charges paid by each size class. For the first four size classes the percentage of hauling charges is greater than their percentage of total production. For the latter six classes their percentage of hauling charges is smaller than their percentage of production. The commonly accepted explanation for this distribution of charges is that hauling costs are higher for the smaller farm given the increased number of stops in order to fill out a load. Chart 3, on page 8, builds on Chart 2's distribution to show that the average hauling charge and the average milk production are inversely related.

Percentage of Milk Deliveries by State

In May 2013, dairy producers from three states delivered the majority of the milk associated with the Upper Midwest Order. The State of Wisconsin producers delivered the most milk of any of the states, by supplying 64.39 percent of the total milk volume associated with the market. Producers from the States of Minnesota and Iowa were second and third in milk volume supplied to the order, respectively.

Chart 1

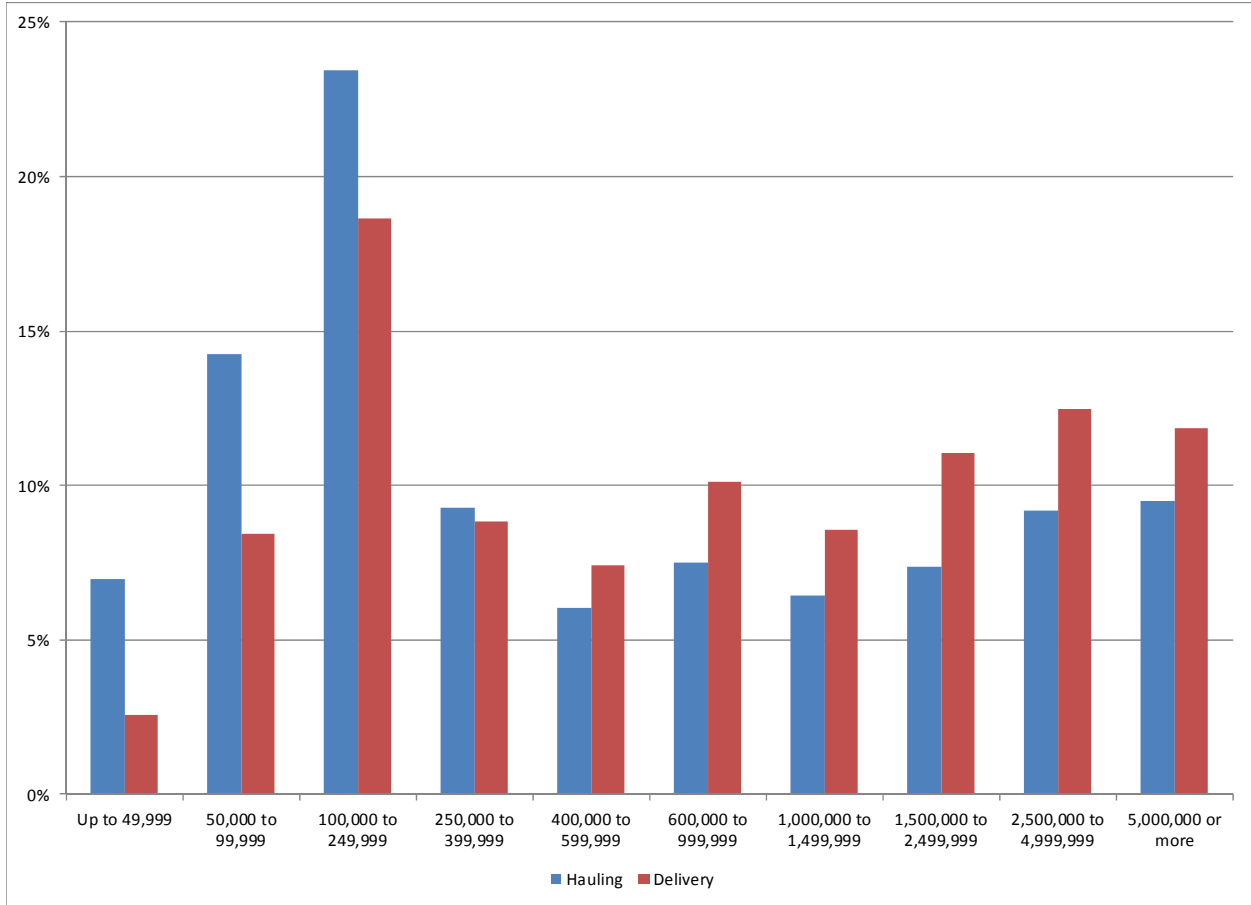
Percent of Delivery Volume by State for May 2013



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Chart 2

Percent of Hauling Charges and Producer Deliveries for May 2013



Average Milk Hauling Charge by Size Range of Producer Delivery

The data shown in Table 5 indicates that there are several other factors that contribute to fluctuating hauling charges. The aforementioned relationship between farm location and distances to competing dairy plant manufacturing operations does not explain all of the variation in average hauling charges. This study found that even though a specific dairy producer may be located a very long distance from the Upper Midwest market's largest fluid milk disposition area, it does not necessarily mean that this producer will pay the market's highest rate per hundredweight for hauling. This study recognizes that other factors exist;

including the fact that a dairy producer's herd size or milk volume influences the producer's cost of hauling.

The data in Table 5 breaks down the market's dairy producers into ten producer milk volume categories or size ranges. The data presented in Table 5 show a strong indication that as the producer's milk volume increases, the average hauling charge per hundredweight decreases.

Table 5
Average Hauling Charge, by Size Range of Monthly Producer Deliveries, by State, for May 2013 (\$ per cwt.)

Size	Illinois	Iowa	Michigan	Minnesota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Wisconsin	Average
Up to 49,999	\$0.5355	\$0.6369	R	\$0.5562	\$1.8752	\$0.8904	\$0.4122	\$0.4725
50,000 to 99,999	\$0.3272	\$0.4767	\$0.4487	\$0.3791	\$1.5408	\$0.7398	\$0.2355	\$0.2947
100,000 to 249,999	\$0.1758	\$0.3767	\$0.3222	\$0.2948	\$0.8647	\$0.6250	\$0.1650	\$0.2188
250,000 to 399,999	\$0.1634	\$0.3040	\$0.1268	\$0.2157	\$1.1195	\$0.5977	\$0.1301	\$0.1824
400,000 to 599,999	\$0.0609	\$0.2875	R	\$0.1770	R	\$0.5910	\$0.0995	\$0.1418
600,000 to 999,999	\$0.0293	\$0.3184		\$0.1550	R	\$0.3256	\$0.0977	\$0.1293
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	R	\$0.3010		\$0.1817	R	\$0.3881	\$0.0972	\$0.1312
1,500,000 to 2,499,999	\$0.1137	\$0.2667		\$0.1360	\$0.2714	\$0.2489	\$0.0732	\$0.1165
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	R	\$0.4350	R	\$0.1594	R	\$0.2209	\$0.0699	\$0.1285
5,000,000 or more		\$0.3306		\$0.1388		\$0.3184	\$0.0427	\$0.1397
Average	\$0.1548	\$0.3482	\$0.1754	\$0.2235	\$0.5153	\$0.3219	\$0.1226	\$0.1743

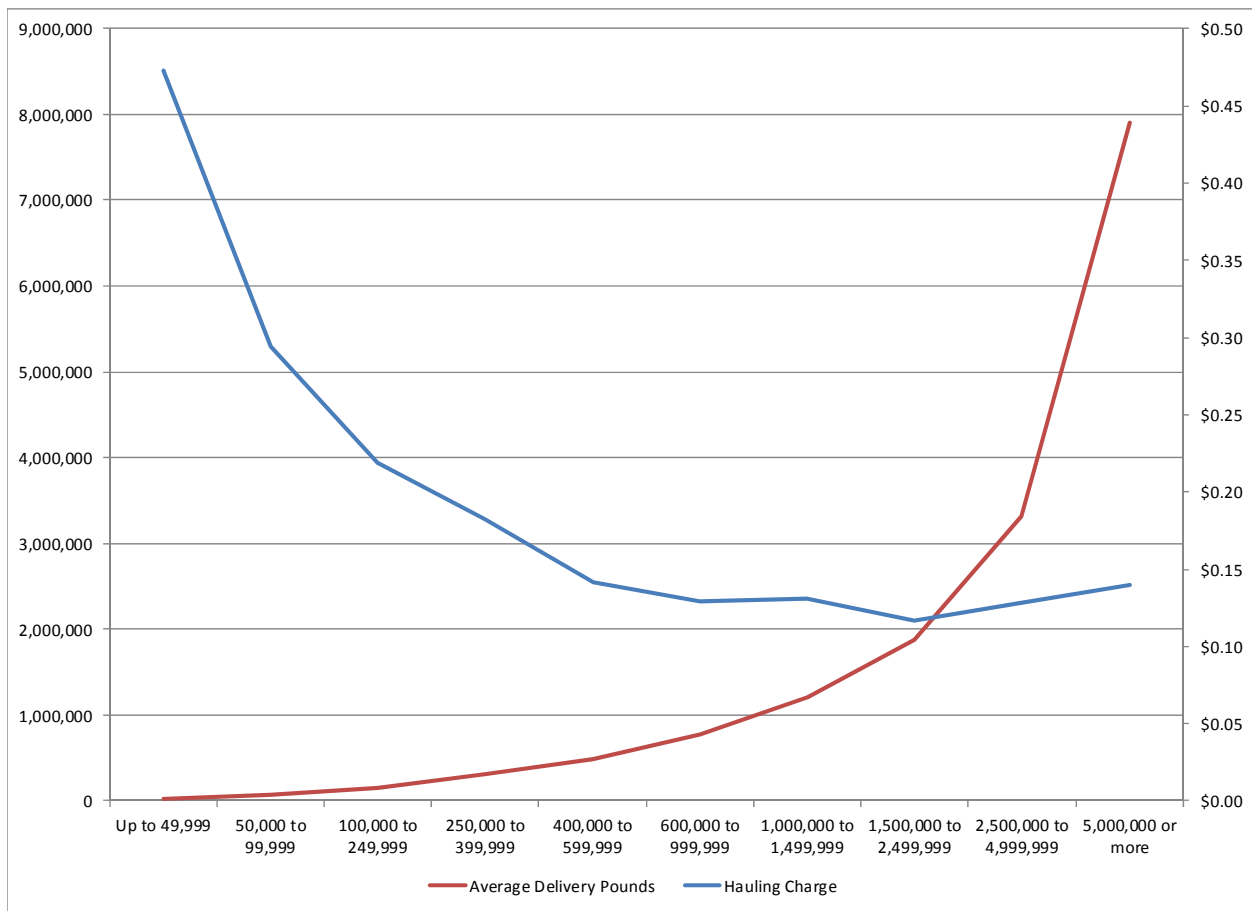
R = Restricted, fewer than three producers.

The study acknowledges that there are several major factors causing differences in hauling charges between individual producer sizes. The most obvious factor responsible for influencing the producer's hauling rate per hundredweight, by herd size range, is that many Upper Midwest handlers charge a fixed hauling dollar value to dairy producers, regardless of volume of milk the particular producer is marketing. Therefore, as one of these producer's production increases, his or her hauling charge per hundredweight will automatically decrease. This increase/decrease relationship is apparent when examining most of the data shown in Table 5. Further, this study finds that 84.6 percent of the

producer milk is procured from the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The study also finds that these two states have more small dairy producers. Many of these producers are generally located within the vicinity of multiple milk processors. Therefore, these producers will apparently pay for shorter hauling distances, and therefore their hauling charges on a per hundredweight basis are going to be less than similar size producers located in other parts of the market's procurement area. The detail in Chart 3 shows the average hauling charge, by size range, for all producer milk associated with the market, for May 2013.

Chart 3

Producer Delivery versus Average Hauling Charges for May 2013



As mentioned above, one factor that contributes to varying hauling rate charges is the dairy producer's location to the market, or those areas possessing strong procurement competition among fluid dairy processors and/or cheese manufacturing plants. This factor

is quite noticeable in the milkshed areas found in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The study finds that lower hauling charges in these areas reflect strong procurement competition accompanied by shorter hauling distances between dairy farm operations and dairy manufacturing plants.

Average Milk Hauling Charge by State and County

In the Appendix, the counties with the highest average hauling charges were mainly located in northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The study acknowledges that many of these counties lack multiple dairy plant operators and/or ample local competition for milk procurement. The dairy producers and plant operations found in these semi-remote areas are geographically more spread-out compared to many dairy producers and plant operations in other counties within the marketing area. The added distance between these farms and plants raises the actual transportation cost for moving their milk to market. As mentioned above, the vast majority of handlers on this market charge producers a flat hauling value regardless of the size or volume of milk being marketed. Therefore, the lower the producer's milk production, the higher his or her average hauling charge on a per hundredweight basis. This study finds that many of these semi-remote counties do in fact lack a couple of these "large dairy farm" operations that would otherwise have decreased the county's average hauling rate considerably. Many of these smaller farms were located in these semi-remote counties possessing lower populations.

Many of the counties that had the lowest average hauling charges are geographically located in close proximity to large Class I fluid markets. Most of the counties with the lowest average hauling charges were found in areas with large numbers of dairy farm operations and/or within close proximity to multiple competing dairy manufacturers. Most of the counties with the lowest average hauling charges had several large dairy farm operations that helped to reduce the county's average hauling rate considerably.

Analysis of Zero Milk Hauling Charge Producers

A small percentage of producers on Federal Order 30 have a zero hauling charge listed in handler's payroll records. Reasons for this lack of deduction include use of waiving the hauling charge as a milk procurement tool, hauling for the producer may be self-funded

separate from the handler, or the handler may pay for the hauling via a third party hauler that isn't reflected in the payroll records.

Table 6

Producers with Zero Hauling Charges by Size Distribution and Production for May 2013

Size	Production	Number of Farms	Producer Average Monthly Delivery
	(pounds)		(pounds)
Up to 49,999	4,241,767	133	31,893
50,000 to 99,999	8,800,471	122	72,135
100,000 to 249,999	15,643,157	97	161,270
250,000 to 399,999	6,884,911	21	327,853
400,000 to 599,999	9,841,972	20	492,099
600,000 to 999,999	39,942,346	49	815,150
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	61,567,281	51	1,207,202
1,500,000 to 2,499,999	104,803,561	55	1,905,519
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	157,664,730	47	3,354,569
5,000,000 or more	192,098,577	24	8,004,107
Total	601,488,773	619	971,710

Table 7

Producers with Zero Hauling Charges by State and Production for May 2013

State	Production	Number of Farms	Producer Average Monthly Delivery
	(pounds)		(pounds)
Illinois	10,160,835	11	923,712
Iowa	26,010,938	7	3,715,848
Minnesota	15,477,163	83	186,472
North Dakota & Wisconsin	549,839,837	518	1,061,467
Total	601,488,773	619	971,710

Tables 6 and 7 indicate that the producers with zero hauling charges are spread among all the size categories with more producers not paying hauling in the more plentiful small size categories. The tables also indicate that more farms are charged no hauling in states with more dairy farms such as in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The overall average producer delivery for zero hauling charge producers greatly exceeds that of the larger dataset as shown in Table 3.

Summary

The average hauling distance to the point of delivery is normally highest in perimeter, remote and/or isolated counties. In many instances, the added cost required for hauling milk in these areas combined with a lack of competition among milk procuring handlers, results in an increase in the average hauling charges. On the other hand, counties with the lowest average hauling charges tend to be located in areas with relatively high concentrations of dairy farm operations combined with an adequate supply of milk procuring handlers.

This study revealed that a majority of handlers participating in the Upper Midwest Marketing Area charge their producers a flat hauling value regardless of the producer's size or volume of milk being marketed. In each of these cases, where the handler charges a flat rate, the hauling charge per hundredweight declines as the producer's milk volume increases. A specific county's average hauling cost can be greatly influenced by the county's composition of farm sizes.

Weighted average hauling charges are lowest for larger producers in states with a high concentration of processors and population centers. Hauling charges are highest for small producers at increased distances to processors and the effect is amplified if the concentration of farms is lower. These effects lead to larger charges for farmers in the Dakotas and the U.P. of Michigan and distant counties in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Lastly the weighted average hauling charge for Federal Order 30 shows handlers pass on little of the recent changes in fuel costs to farmers.

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge ----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
Illinois	Adams	R	R
	Boone	\$0.26	\$0.11
	Brown	R	R
	Carroll	\$0.29	\$0.33
	De Kalb	\$0.25	\$0.14
	Douglas	R	R
	Grundy	R	R
	Iroquois	R	R
	Jo Daviess	\$0.24	\$0.13
	Kane	\$0.22	\$0.13
	Kankakee	R	R
	Lake	R	R
	Lee	R	R
	McHenry	\$0.21	\$0.11
	Ogle	\$0.41	\$0.15
	Pike	R	R
	Rock Island	\$0.12	\$0.06
	Stephenson	\$0.17	\$0.08
	Washington	R	R
	Whiteside	\$0.74	\$0.48
Will	\$1.01	\$0.77	
Winnebago	\$0.21	\$0.16	
Iowa	Allamakee	\$0.44	\$0.23
	Appanoose	R	R
	Benton	\$0.48	\$0.33
	Boone	R	R
	Bremer	\$0.66	\$0.78
	Buchanan	\$0.70	\$0.46
	Butler	\$0.61	\$0.31
	Carroll	R	R
	Cedar	\$0.47	\$0.16
	Cerro Gordo	R	R
	Cherokee	\$0.70	\$0.64
	Chickasaw	\$0.35	\$0.26
	Clay	R	R
	Clayton	\$0.44	\$0.28
	Clinton	\$0.65	\$0.39
	Crawford	R	R
	Davis	\$0.51	\$0.54
	Decatur	R	R

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge ----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
Iowa (continued)	Delaware	\$0.49	\$0.47
	Des Moines	R	R
	Dickinson	R	R
	Dubuque	\$0.34	\$0.26
	Emmet	R	R
	Fayette	\$0.33	\$0.25
	Floyd	\$0.26	\$0.21
	Franklin	R	R
	Grundy	R	R
	Hancock	R	R
	Hardin	R	R
	Henry	\$1.04	\$1.12
	Howard	\$0.31	\$0.10
	Humboldt	R	R
	Ida	R	R
	Iowa	R	R
	Jackson	\$0.35	\$0.19
	Jasper	R	R
	Jefferson	\$0.52	\$0.51
	Johnson	\$0.46	\$0.51
	Jones	\$0.38	\$0.16
	Keokuk	R	R
	Kossuth	\$0.91	\$0.71
	Lee	R	R
	Linn	\$0.38	\$0.15
	Louisa	R	R
	Lucas	R	R
	Lyon	\$0.39	\$0.27
	Mahaska	\$1.21	\$1.36
	Marion	R	R
	Marshall	R	R
	Mitchell	\$0.33	\$0.25
	Monroe	R	R
	Muscatine	\$1.24	\$1.16
O'Brien	\$0.56	\$0.06	
Osceola	\$0.61	\$0.81	
Palo Alto	\$0.84	\$0.83	
Plymouth	R	R	
Pocahontas	\$0.93	\$0.89	
Polk	R	R	
Poweshiek	\$1.14	\$0.75	
Sac	\$0.81	\$0.77	

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
		----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	
Iowa (continued)	Scott	\$0.80	\$0.69
	Sioux	\$0.40	\$0.25
	Story	R	R
	Tama	\$1.49	\$1.13
	Van Buren	\$0.49	\$0.28
	Wapello	R	R
	Warren	R	R
	Washington	\$0.43	\$0.34
	Wayne	\$0.47	\$0.40
	Webster	R	R
	Winnebago	R	R
	Winneshiek	\$0.30	\$0.25
	Woodbury	R	R
	Worth	\$1.31	\$1.32
Michigan	Delta	\$0.33	\$0.28
	Dickinson	R	R
	Menominee	\$0.35	\$0.17
Minnesota	Aitkin	\$0.76	\$0.72
	Anoka	R	R
	Becker	\$0.57	\$0.19
	Beltrami	\$0.75	\$0.30
	Benton	\$0.36	\$0.22
	Big Stone	R	R
	Blue Earth	\$0.83	\$0.47
	Brown	\$0.38	\$0.25
	Carlton	\$0.49	\$0.39
	Carver	\$0.40	\$0.30
	Cass	\$0.50	\$0.35
	Chippewa	\$0.25	\$0.19
	Chisago	\$0.34	\$0.21
	Clay	\$0.38	\$0.22
	Clearwater	\$0.61	\$0.58
	Cottonwood	\$0.53	\$0.45
	Crow Wing	\$0.33	\$0.23
	Dakota	\$0.60	\$0.23
	Dodge	\$0.36	\$0.15
	Douglas	\$0.41	\$0.34
	Faribault	\$0.32	\$0.16
	Fillmore	\$0.41	\$0.25
	Freeborn	\$0.33	\$0.21

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Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
		----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----
Minnesota (continued)			
	Goodhue	\$0.41	\$0.28
	Grant	\$0.30	\$0.10
	Hennepin	\$0.48	\$0.32
	Houston	\$0.39	\$0.30
	Hubbard	\$0.50	\$0.28
	Isanti	\$0.54	\$0.12
	Itasca	R	R
	Jackson	R	R
	Kanabec	\$0.51	\$0.23
	Kandiyohi	\$0.38	\$0.18
	Koochiching	\$0.46	\$0.37
	Lac Qui Parle	\$0.27	\$0.18
	Le Sueur	\$0.46	\$0.28
	Lincoln	\$0.47	\$0.39
	Lyon	\$0.56	\$0.56
	Mahnomen	\$0.29	\$0.11
	Marshall	\$0.70	\$0.56
	Martin	\$0.58	\$0.58
	McLeod	\$0.49	\$0.27
	Meeker	\$0.34	\$0.14
	Mille Lacs	\$0.42	\$0.31
	Morrison	\$0.34	\$0.17
	Mower	\$0.38	\$0.25
	Murray	\$0.44	\$0.26
	Nicollet	\$0.37	\$0.31
	Nobles	\$0.45	\$0.38
	Norman	\$1.01	\$0.15
	Olmsted	\$0.33	\$0.23
	Otter Tail	\$0.48	\$0.25
	Pennington	\$1.50	\$0.60
	Pine	\$0.31	\$0.19
	Pipestone	\$0.40	\$0.45
	Polk	\$1.06	\$0.42
	Pope	\$0.36	\$0.18
	Ramsey	R	R
	Red Lake	\$0.13	\$0.11
	Redwood	\$0.47	\$0.35
	Renville	\$0.35	\$0.13
	Rice	\$0.51	\$0.39
	Rock	\$0.46	\$0.20
	Roseau	\$0.68	\$0.44

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Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
		----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	
Minnesota (continued)			
	Scott	\$0.30	\$0.26
	Sherburne	\$0.57	\$0.20
	Sibley	\$0.41	\$0.24
	St. Louis	\$0.39	\$0.26
	Stearns	\$0.31	\$0.19
	Steele	\$0.38	\$0.28
	Stevens	\$0.23	\$0.12
	Swift	\$0.36	\$0.10
	Todd	\$0.43	\$0.24
	Traverse	R	R
	Wabasha	\$0.30	\$0.15
	Wadena	\$0.38	\$0.30
	Waseca	\$0.46	\$0.48
	Washington	\$0.35	\$0.30
	Watonwan	\$0.29	\$0.26
	Wilkin	R	R
	Winona	\$0.25	\$0.21
	Wright	\$0.46	\$0.21
	Yellow Medicine	\$0.44	\$0.40
North Dakota			
	Barnes	\$1.16	\$0.19
	Burleigh	R	R
	Cass	R	R
	Dickey	R	R
	Emmons	\$1.04	\$0.94
	Foster	R	R
	Grand Forks	R	R
	Grant	R	R
	Hettinger	R	R
	Kidder	R	R
	La Moure	R	R
	Logan	\$0.93	\$0.91
	McHenry	R	R
	McIntosh	\$1.09	\$0.44
	McLean	R	R
	Morton	\$1.47	\$1.14
	Nelson	R	R
	Pierce	R	R
	Ransom	R	R
	Richland	R	R

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge ----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
North Dakota (continued)			
	Sargent	R	R
	Sheridan	R	R
	Stark	\$1.35	\$1.08
	Stutsman	\$1.03	\$0.75
	Walsh	R	R
South Dakota	Beadle	\$0.85	\$0.69
	Bon Homme	\$1.00	\$0.84
	Brookings	\$0.54	\$0.27
	Brown	\$0.81	\$0.85
	Campbell	R	R
	Charles Mix	R	R
	Clark	R	R
	Codington	\$0.47	\$0.30
	Davison	R	R
	Day	\$0.66	\$0.33
	Deuel	\$0.47	\$0.22
	Dewey	R	R
	Edmunds	\$0.75	\$0.54
	Faulk	\$0.71	\$0.78
	Grant	\$0.32	\$0.12
	Hamlin	\$0.48	\$0.22
	Hanson	R	R
	Hutchinson	\$0.89	\$0.88
	Kingsbury	\$0.46	\$0.41
	Lake	\$0.47	\$0.29
	Lincoln	\$0.50	\$0.52
	Marshall	R	R
	McCook	\$0.68	\$0.92
	McPherson	R	R
	Miner	R	R
	Minnehaha	\$0.51	\$0.55
	Moody	\$0.47	\$0.39
	Roberts	\$0.32	\$0.17
	Sanborn	R	R
	Spink	R	R
	Turner	\$0.82	0.66
	Union	\$0.70	\$0.61
	Yankton	R	R

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
		----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	
Wisconsin	Adams	\$0.46	\$0.02
	Ashland	\$0.39	\$0.06
	Barron	\$0.31	\$0.15
	Bayfield	\$0.47	\$0.21
	Brown	\$0.23	\$0.11
	Buffalo	\$0.24	\$0.09
	Burnett	\$0.22	\$0.11
	Calumet	\$0.33	\$0.12
	Chippewa	\$0.27	\$0.13
	Clark	\$0.17	\$0.11
	Columbia	\$0.31	\$0.17
	Crawford	\$0.46	\$0.25
	Dane	\$0.20	\$0.08
	Dodge	\$0.22	\$0.11
	Door	\$0.34	\$0.24
	Douglas	\$1.22	\$0.39
	Dunn	\$0.30	\$0.13
	Eau Claire	\$0.23	\$0.13
	Florence	\$0.18	\$0.02
	Fond du Lac	\$0.22	\$0.06
	Forest	\$0.50	\$0.43
	Grant	\$0.28	\$0.22
	Green	\$0.22	\$0.10
	Green Lake	\$0.21	\$0.10
	Iowa	\$0.21	\$0.13
	Iron	\$0.15	\$0.14
	Jackson	\$0.20	\$0.08
	Jefferson	\$0.29	\$0.14
	Juneau	\$0.25	\$0.26
	Kenosha	\$0.30	\$0.13
	Kewaunee	\$0.24	\$0.11
	La Crosse	\$0.27	\$0.19
Lafayette	\$0.23	\$0.23	
Langlade	\$0.18	\$0.06	
Lincoln	\$0.25	\$0.08	
Manitowoc	\$0.27	\$0.17	
Marathon	\$0.16	\$0.08	
Marinette	\$0.23	\$0.13	
Marquette	\$0.38	\$0.20	
Milwaukee	R	R	
Monroe	\$0.31	\$0.22	
Oconto	\$0.31	\$0.12	

Appendix

Upper Midwest Order Reported Payroll Average Hauling Charge, by State and County for May 2013

State	County	Simple Average Hauling Charge	Weighted Average Hauling Charge
		----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----	----- (Dollars Per Cwt.) -----
Wisconsin (continued)			
	Oneida	R	R
	Outagamie	\$0.22	\$0.09
	Ozaukee	\$0.18	\$0.08
	Pepin	\$0.28	\$0.08
	Pierce	\$0.30	\$0.22
	Polk	\$0.31	\$0.19
	Portage	\$0.21	\$0.12
	Price	\$0.56	\$0.07
	Racine	\$0.29	\$0.11
	Richland	\$0.36	\$0.16
	Rock	\$0.28	\$0.06
	Rusk	\$0.34	\$0.20
	Sauk	\$0.26	\$0.13
	Sawyer	\$0.32	\$0.08
	Shawano	\$0.23	\$0.15
	Sheboygan	\$0.16	\$0.08
	St. Croix	\$0.29	\$0.16
	Taylor	\$0.19	\$0.09
	Trempealeau	\$0.27	\$0.08
	Vernon	\$0.35	\$0.24
	Walworth	\$0.25	\$0.08
	Washburn	\$0.60	\$0.09
	Washington	\$0.19	\$0.09
	Waukesha	\$0.33	\$0.15
	Waupaca	\$0.22	\$0.12
	Waushara	\$0.31	\$0.11
	Winnebago	\$0.29	\$0.09
	Wood	\$0.17	\$0.09

R = Restricted data, counties with fewer than 3 producers delivering to the market.