MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(Nev	v Draft of H.P.	1099, L.D. 1450)	
	FIRST REGULA	R SESSION		
ONE I	HUNDRED AND ELEV	ENTH LEGISLATUR	E	
Legislative Document			No. 175	
H.P. 1323	Но	use of Representatives	, June 13, 198	
under Joint Rule 2 Original bill p by Senator Bustin	he Minority from the Co. bresented by Representa of Kennebec, Represen Gowan of Pittsfield.	tive Hall of Sangerville	e. Cosponsored	
		EDWIN H	I. PERT, Cler	
	STATE OF	MAINE		
NII	IN THE YEAR O NETEEN HUNDRED A			
AN A	ACT Creating a M	aine Milk Pool.		
Be it enacted follows:	d by the People	of the State of	Maine as	
replaced by I	7 MRSA §2954, PL 1975, c. 517, acted in its pla	§3, is repealed	pealed and d and the	
ances; adjust establish a s	dule of maximustments. The conclude of maximus he charge	ommission may mum transportat	annually ion allow-	
hauling milk dairy plant.	may be charge from a producer The commissio	's farm to the n shall base it	<u>dealer's</u> s schedule	
to section	mendations of th 3157 and shall that schedule.	conduct hearing	s prior to	
the commissi	ion at any time	to approve a pr	oposed ad-	

justment in that schedule of transportation charges for that dealer. The burden shall be on the dealer to substantiate the need and reasonableness of such a proposed adjustment, and in the absence of evidence, the proposed adjustments shall be denied.

Sec. 2. 7 MRSA §2954, sub-§9 is enacted to read:

- 9. Minimum wholesale prices to producers. Not-withstanding any other provisions of this chapter, minimum wholesale prices to producers shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 611.
- Sec. 3. 7 MRSA §2956, 3rd ¶ from the end, as amended by PL 1981, c. 481, §1, is further amended to read:

Each licensed dealer shall pay to the commission annual license fee of \$1 and the sum of 5¢ 6 1/2¢ per hundredweight as monthly payments, based on quantity of milk purchased or produced in any market area, or purchased or produced in an uncontrolled area and sold in any market area. Two and one-half cents per hundredweight may be deducted by dealers from amounts paid by them to producers of such milk, except that the milk farm-processed into cream for the manufacture of butter shall not be subject such sums of 50 6 1/2¢ per hundredweight. amount paid by each dealer, 1 1/2¢ per hundredweight shall be paid by the commission to the Maine Dairy and Nutrition Council for the purposes authorized Title 36, section 4521.

Sec. 4. 7 MRSA c. 611 is enacted to read:

30 CHAPTER 611

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31 MILK POOLING

32 §3151. Legislative Findings and Intent

The Legislature finds that among Maine's dairy farmers, prices received for milk differ substantially, and that these differences arise in part from a dual marketing system whereby approximately 1/2 the milk produced in Maine is marketed in Maine subject to the price control authority of the Maine Milk Com-

mission, Maine market, while the other 1/2 is marketed to handlers selling in southern New England, commonly known as the Boston market, subject to the price regulations of the New England Milk Marketing Order, Federal Milk Order No. 1.

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The Legislature finds that under this dual system, producers selling on the Maine market receive a significantly higher price for their milk than do their Boston market counterparts; that, in terms of net income after operating costs, producers on the Maine market receive, on the average, 50% more than their Boston market counterparts of equal size; that the lower net returns received by producers selling on the Boston market seriously limits their ability to withstand cost fluctuations caused unpredictable increases in costs of fuel, credit, feed and other input costs or price fluctuations resulting from changing milk price support policies, all of which are largely controlled by national and international policies and other events beyond their control; that this relative vulnerability engenders an instability in the present marketing system resulting in a destructive competition for higher priced markets; that this instability has recently been aggravated by the introduction of store-brand milk in Maine markets; that the result is a serious threat not only to the viability of these Boston market farms but also to the Maine dairy industry as a whole; and that the loss of these dairy farms would seriously erode Maine's agricultural base.

The Legislature finds that the higher prices paid to Maine milk producers selling on the Maine market result from the state and federal regulatory framework of the milk industry, as well as from actual cost differences which would exist independent of any regulatory framework. Specifically, higher prices on the Maine market are found to derive from cost savings realized by the Maine market producers in transporting milk to local markets, and from a comparatively higher fluid milk, Class I, utilization rate. Whereas, this favorable utilization rate is made possible by the presence of 2 independently regulated markets which allow the sale of excess Maine production on the Boston market, with the result that such excess is excluded from the calcula-

tion of utilization rates on the Maine market, the Legislature finds that the resulting price difference is in the nature of an economic benefit which has arbitrarily accrued to Maine market producers over Boston market producers.

The Legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the Maine dairy industry and the well-being of the State as a whole to adjust prices paid to Maine milk producers to redistribute this benefit among Maine milk producers in both markets. In so doing, it is the intention of the Legislature to eliminate those differences attributable to the higher utilization rates which are a product of the 2 regulated markets.

§3152. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following words have the following meanings.

- 1. Blend price. "Blend price" means the price of milk per hundredweight computed as the sum of the Class I price multiplied by the percentage of milk sold as Class I milk and the Class II price multiplied by the percentage sold as Class II milk.
- 2. Boston market dealer. "Boston market dealer" means any dealer as defined in subsection 4 who purchases milk from producers subject to the price regulations of the New England Milk Marketing Order.
- 3. Boston market producer. "Boston market producer" means any Maine milk producer selling to a dealer marketing milk subject to the New England Milk Marketing Order, or any agricultural cooperative that buys milk from or handles milk for such a producer and sells it to such a dealer.
- 4. Dealer. "Dealer" means any person or entity who purchases or receives milk from a producer within the State for processing and sale within or outside of the State. A producer-dealer shall be deemed a dealer only with respect to milk purchased from other producers.

5. Maine market dealer. "Maine market dealer" means any dealer as defined in subsection 4 who sells milk subject to the price control authority of the Maine Milk Commission.

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- 6. Maine market producer. "Maine market producer" means any Maine milk producer, excepting those located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A T.W.P. selling to a dealer marketing milk on the Maine market, or any agricultural cooperative that buys milk or handles milk for such a producer and sells it to such a dealer.
- 7. Maine Milk Pool. "Maine Milk Pool" means the sum of collections as prescribed in section 3153, from Maine market producers, excepting those located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A T.W.P.
- 8. Northern Maine market producer. "Northern Maine market producer" means any Maine milk producer located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A T.W.P. selling to a dealer marketing milk on the Maine market, or any agricultural cooperative that buys milk or handles milk for such a producer and sells it to such a dealer.
- 9. Northern Maine Milk Pool. "Northern Maine Milk Pool" means the sum of collections as prescribed by section 3154 from Maine market producers located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A T.W.P.
- 10. Plant price. "Plant price" means the F.O.B. price paid for milk at a milk processing plant, unless milk received at that plant is first collected at a federal order bulk reload station as defined by Part 1001 Federal Milk Order No. 1 in which case the plant price shall mean the price paid for milk at the

- reload station after deductions for subsequent transportation.
 - 11. Producer-dealer. "Producer-dealer" means a dealer who himself produces a part or all of his milk or a person who produces milk and sells to a grocery store or dairy products store or similar commercial establishment, and shall include an agricultural cooperative comprised solely of dairy farmers that wholly owns and operates its processing facilities, and whose individual members hold a share of that ownership which is in direct proportion to that individual's share of all milk produced by cooperative members for the cooperative.
- 12. Utilization rate. "Utilization rate" means the percentage of milk produced which is utilized as Class I or fluid milk.

§3153. Maine Milk Pool

- 1. Establishment. Within 180 days after the effective date of this chapter, the commissioner shall promulgate rules establishing a fund to be known as the "Maine Milk Pool," to which all moneys collected from Maine dealers pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 shall be credited. These funds shall be redistributed to eligible Maine market producers and eligible Boston market producers according to procedures established under subsection 4.
- 2. Collections from dealers. Collections from dealers shall be made as follows.
 - A. Effective June 1, 1984, each Maine market dealer shall, on a monthly basis, calculate for its Maine market producers the amount of payment that would be payable to its Maine market producers at that dealer's utilization rate, and the amount of payment that would be due its Maine market producers at the applicable utilization rate for the New England Milk Marketing Order. Each Maine market dealer shall make an initial payment to its Maine market producers according to the blend price calculated using the Federal Milk Order utilization rate, but shall comply in all other respects with chapter 603. Any addi-

tional payment that would be due its Maine market producers pursuant to that dealer's applicable utilization rate shall be made to the Maine Milk Pool. The commissioner shall adopt by rule such procedures as are necessary to implement this section.

- B. For any month in which the amount of money payable to producers at a dealer's utilization rate would be less than the amount of money payable to that dealer's producers based upon the Boston market utilization rate, the dealer may deduct the difference from his next month's initial payment to producers. Upon the termination of their business relationship, producers shall be liable to dealers for all sums advanced under this paragraph which have not been recouped by way of deduction.
- 3. Additional collections for promotion. Effective June 1, 1984, each producer-dealer shall on a monthly basis pay to the Maine Milk Pool a promotion fee equal to 6 of 1% for a period of one year ending May 31, 1985, and .8 of 1% thereafter of the average Class I price per hundredweight for milk of 3.5% butterfat content, as established by the Maine Milk Commission during the preceding calendar year, rounded to the nearest 1/10 of 1¢ applied to all milk produced by the producer-dealer. This promotion fee shall be credited to the Maine Dairy Promotion Board, except that 1.5¢ per hundredweight for the first year and 2¢ per hundredweight thereafter shall be paid by the board to the Maine Dairy and Nutrition Council. This promotion fee shall also be paid to the Maine Milk Pool by Maine market dealers on all milk imported for sale within the State and such sums shall be credited in the same manner.
 - 4. Redistribution of pool. The commissioner shall, by rule, adopt such procedures as are necessary to redistribute the Maine Milk Pool on an equal basis to all Maine market and Boston market producers, excepting:
 - A. Boston market producers located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor

- 1 civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A
 2 T.W.P., shall not be considered in the calcula3 tions for redistributing of the pool, and shall
 4 not receive payments from the pool; and
 - B. If any Boston market producer receives a plant price, excluding deductions or additions imposed by the so-called Louisville Plan as defined by Part 1001 Federal Milk Order No. 1 Section 1001.61, Subsections c and d, or any amendment thereto, or imposed by any other seasonal balancing plan subsequently adopted by Federal Order No. 1, which is an amount greater than the amount initially payable to Maine market producers under subsection 2, the commissioner shall credit that additional amount against the redistribution from the Maine Milk Pool to which that producer would otherwise be entitled in order to avoid potential inequities arising from equal redistribution.
 - Should the commissioner determine that payments from the pool will be made to dairies, cooperatives or some other entity as a representative of producers, then the dairy, cooperative or other representative shall pay to the producer the amount owed to that producer within such time period as shall be determined by the procedures established by rule under this section.

§3154. Northern Maine Milk Pool

- 1. Establishment. Within 180 days after the effective date of this chapter, the commissioner shall promulgate rules establishing a fund to be known as the Northern Maine Milk Pool to which all moneys collected from Maine dealers pursuant to sub-section 2 shall be credited. The funds shall be redistributed to eligible northern Maine market pro-ducers and eligible Boston market producers according to procedures defined by subsection 3.
 - 2. Collections from dealers. Collections from dealers shall be made as follows.
 - A. Effective June 1, 1984, each Maine market dealer shall, on a monthly basis, calculate for

its northern Maine market producers the amount of payment that would be payable to its northern Maine market producers at that dealer's utilization rate, and the amount of payment that would be due its northern Maine market producers at the applicable utilization rate for the New England Milk Marketing Order. Each Maine market dealer shall make an initial payment to its northern Maine market producers according to the blend price calculated using the Federal Milk Order utilization rate but shall comply in all other respects with chapter 603. Any additional payment that would be due its northern Maine market producers pursuant to that dealer's applicable utilization rate shall be made to the Northern Maine Milk Pool. The commissioner shall adopt by rule such procedures as are necessary to implement this section.

- B. For any month in which the amount of money payable to producers at a dealer's utilization rate would be less than the amount of money payable to that dealer's producers based upon the Boston market utilization rate, the dealer may deduct the difference from his next month's initial payment to producers. Upon the termination of their business relationship, producers shall be liable to dealers for all sums advanced under this paragraph which have not been recouped by way of deduction.
- 3. Redistribution of pool. The commissioner shall, by rule, adopt such procedures as are necessary to redistribute the Northern Maine Milk Pool on an equal basis to all eligible producers, located in Aroostook County and Washington County, and that portion of Penobscot County north of and including the minor civil divisions of Medway, T.A.R. 7 and Long A T.W.P.

Should the commissioner determine that payments from the pool will be made to dairies, cooperatives or some other entity as a representative of producers, then the diary, cooperative or other representative shall pay to the producer the amount owed to that producer within such time period as shall be determined by the procedures established by rule under this section.

§3155. Administration

- 1. Authority of commissioner. The commissioner may enter into agreement with the Maine Milk Commission or other state agency for administering the provisions of this chapter, and may employ such staff and services as may be necessary.
- 2. Deductions. Prior to the redistribution of the pools as provided in section 3153 and section 3154, the commissioner shall deduct the following:
 - A. Amounts sufficient to cover the costs of administering this chapter. Those amounts shall be determined annually and shall be adopted by rule by the commissioner;
 - B. Amounts paid to the Maine Dairy Promotion Board for the purposes authorized by Title 36, section 4501, equal to .6 of 1% for one year beginning June 1, 1984, and ending May 31, 1985, and .8 of 1% thereafter of the average Class I price per hundredweight for milk of 3.5% butterfat content, as established by the Maine Milk Commission during the preceding calendar year, rounded to the nearest 1/10 of 1¢, applied to all milk produced, purchased or imported for sale within the State, excluding milk consumed on the farm where produced. Of the amount credited to the Maine Dairy Promotion Board, 1.5¢ per hundredweight for the first year after the establishment of the pools and 2¢ per hundredweight thereafter shall be paid by the board to the Maine Dairy and Nutrition Council; and
- 3. Records and information. The commissioner may receive and utilize such reports and other information from any dealer as furnished to the Maine Milk Commission pursuant to section 2956 for the purpose of administering this chapter. The commissioner may also require any dealer purchasing milk from pro-

- ducers who may be eligible for participation in the milk pools to furnish directly such reports and other information as may be necessary to determine the eligibility of those producers and the extent of their participation.
 - In the event that information requestered is not adequately provided by any dealer, the commissioner may require producers who may be eligible for participation in the milk pools to furnish such reports and other information as may be necessary to determine their eligibility and the extent of their participation.
 - The cost of obtaining information required to determine eligibility and extent of participation shall be shared by all producers as provided in subsection 2, except that added costs incurred in obtaining information directly from a producer whose dealer does not furnish that information shall be assessed to that producer.
- The commissioner shall prescribe by rule the form, content and time for filing of any reports which may be required under this section. All reports shall be subject to audit.
- 24 §3156. Penalties

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- Any person who fails to furnish reports required by the commissioner pursuant to section 3155 in a timely fashion shall be subject to the following civil penalties, to be collected by the commissioner in a civil action:
- 30 1. First violation. For the first violation, a 31 civil penalty not to exceed \$100; and
- 32 2. Subsequent violation. For each subsequent 33 violation within one year of the first violation, a 34 civil penalty not to exceed \$500.
 - Persons who violate any other rules promulgated under this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 to be collected by the commissioner in a civil action. All penalties collected by the commissioner shall be paid to the Treasurer of State for deposit to the General Fund.

§3157. Transportation allowances

The commissioner shall annually conduct a study investigating the costs of transporting milk from producers' farms to dairy processing plants and shall examine existing and practicably achievable cost efficiencies by market areas as defined by the Maine Milk Commission pursuant to section 2951, subsection 5. Based upon that study, the commissioner shall annually recommend a schedule of maximum allowable transportation charges to the Maine Milk Commission.

Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §4503, as repealed and replaced by PL 1979, c. 452, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§4503. Maine Dairy Promotion Board

There is established the Maine Dairy Promotion Board, consisting of the following 5 members: The Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources or his designee, who shall serve ex officio, and 4 producers.

The producer members shall be appointed by the commissioner on recommendation of the various producer associations, individuals or unorganized groups of producers in the State. The 4 producer members shall include 2 producers selling milk on the Maine market and 2 producers selling milk on the Boston market, Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 1. Producer members selling in the same market shall not belong to the same agricultural cooperative or sell their milk to the same dealer.

The first 4 members appointed to the board as reconstituted in this section shall serve one-year, 2-year, 3-year and 4-year terms respectively. The members appointed thereafter shall serve 4-year terms. No person may be appointed to consecutive 4-year terms. In case of a vacancy caused by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by the commissioner for the unexpired period of the term.

The appointed members shall be allowed actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in

the performance of their duties and each member shall receive a per diem compensation for the time actually spent in the performance of his duties. This compensation shall be determined by the Governor.

The members of the board shall elect a chairman. The commissioner may employ a director and such clerks and assistants as he may deem necessary and may prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, subject to the Personnel Law.

- Sec. 6. 36 MRSA §4503-A is enacted to read:
- 11 §4503-A. Powers and duties
- 12 The board may:

- 13 1. Contracts. Make contracts or enter into con-14 tracts with any local, state, federal or private 15 agency, department, firm, corporation or association 16 for the purposes defined in this chapter;
 - 2. Cooperation with other agencies. Cooperate with other state or regional agencies with like purposes, including transferring to those agencies any portion of its receipts that it deems appropriate and in the best interests of the dairy industry in Maine. In determining those amounts, the board shall consider the relative benefits accruing to all Maine producers from increased fluid milk consumption within the Maine market and the New England market, Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 1; the relative effectiveness of the various programs intended to increase fluid milk consumption for which funding is being considered; appropriate research needs; and other considerations pertinent to the distribution of its funds to other agencies for cooperative efforts;
 - 3. Books and records. Keep books, records and accounts of all its activities, which shall be open to inspection and audit by the State at all times;
 - 4. Annual report. Prepare an annual report which shall include a summary of all receipts and expenditures, including expenditures for specific promotional or research programs; a description of the various promotional or research programs oper-

- 1 ated, contracted or sponsored by the board; and a
 2 directory of current board members, including their
 3 affiliation and term of office; and
- 4 <u>5. Outside funding. Accept grants, donations</u>
 5 <u>and gifts of funds for purposes defined in this chap-</u>
 6 ter.
- 7 Sec. 7. 36 MRSA §4505, as repealed and replaced 8 by PL 1979, c. 452, §3, is repealed.
- 9 Sec. 8. 36 MRSA §4506, as repealed and replaced by PL 1979, c. 452, §4, is repealed.
- 11 Sec. 9. 36 MRSA §4507, as amended by PL 1979, c. 12 452, §5, is repealed.
- 13 Sec. 10. 36 MRSA §4509, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 698, §185, is repealed.
- 15 Sec. 11. 36 MRSA §4510, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 364, §52, is repealed.
- 17 Sec. 12. 36 MRSA §4512, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 364, §53, is repealed.
- Sec. 13. 36 MRSA §4523, as amended by PL 1977, c. 564, §133, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 22 §4523. Organization
- 23 The Maine Dairy and Nutrition Council, as established within the Department of Agriculture, Food and 24 25 Rural Resources, shall consist of the following 5 members: Four producers and one dealer to be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food 26 27 28 and Rural Resources on recommendation of the various 29 producer and dealer associations, individuals or 30 unorganized groups of producers and dealers in this 31 State.
- The 4 producer members shall include 2 members selling milk on the Maine market and 2 members selling milk on the Boston market, Federal Milk Market Order No. 1. Producer members selling in the same market shall not belong to the same agricultural cooperative or sell their milk to the same dealer.

- The first 4 members appointed to the council as 1 reconstituted in this section shall serve one-year, 2 3 2-year, 3-year and 4-year terms respectively. All subsequent appointments to the council as reconsti-4 5 tuted in this section shall be for a 4-year term. 6 No person may be appointed to consecutive 4-year 7 terms. In case of a vacancy caused by death, 8 nation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by the commissioner for the unexpired period of the 9 10 term.
- The members of the council shall elect a chairman. The commissioner may employ such personnel for the council as he deems necessary, subject to the Personnel Law.
- Members of the council shall be allowed actual 15 16 traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in 17 the performance of their duties and each member shall receive a per diem compensation for the time actually 18 19 spent in the performance of his duties, that compen-20 sation to be determined by the Governor. The cost of 21 administration of the council, including expenses and 22 compensation of members, shall not exceed the moneys collected under this chapter. The council shall 23 24 furnished a suitable office in the State Capitol 25 together with all necessary equipment and supplies 26 therefor.
- 27 Sec. 14. 36 MRSA §4524 and 4525, as enacted by 28 PL 1975, c. 444, §6, are repealed.
- 29 Sec. 15. 36 MRSA §4526, as amended by PL 1977, 30 c. 694, §715, is repealed.
- 31 Sec. 16. 36 MRSA §4528, as amended by PL 1981, 32 c. 364, §54, is repealed.
- 33 Sec. 17. 36 MRSA §4529, as repealed and replaced 34 by PL 1981, c. 364, §55, is repealed.
- 35 Sec. 18. 36 MRSA §4530, as amended by PL 1979, 36 c. 541, Pt. A §226, is repealed.
- 37 Sec. 19. 36 MRSA §4531, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 364, §56, is repealed.

- Sec. 20. Transition clause. For a period of one year beginning June 1, 1984, and ending May 31, 1985, payments made into the Maine Milk Pool and the Northern Maine Milk Pool, as provided for in this Act, shall be calculated as follows:
- 1. The actual amounts paid to the Maine Milk Pool shall be 1/2 the amount provided for in Title 7, section 3153, and initial payments to Maine market producers provided for in that section shall be increased by the amount paid to the Maine Milk Pool under these transition provisions; and
- 2. The actual amounts paid to the Northern Maine Milk Pool shall be 1/2 the amounts provided in Title 7, section 3154, and initial payments to northern Maine market producers provided for in that section shall be increased by the amount paid to the Northern Maine Milk Pool under these transition provisions.
- 18 Sec. 21. Effective date. Sections 7 to 12 and 19 sections 14 to 19 shall become effective June 1, 1984.

21 STATEMENT OF FACT

 The present system for marketing Maine milk creates an artificial discrepancy in prices received by Maine milk producers, whereby those selling to dealers marketing within Maine subject to the price control authority of the Maine Milk Commission receive higher prices than those selling to dealers marketing milk outside the State and subject to the price regulations of the New England Federal Milk Marketing Order. This dual marketing system also has contributed to problems in the collection and use of milk promotion moneys.

The purpose of this new draft is to adjust prices paid to Maine milk producers to eliminate the portion of the higher price enjoyed by the Maine market due solely to the favorable utilization rate of the Maine market, a benefit made possible by the presence of the Boston market. At the same time, the new draft will retain such price differences as may be enjoyed by the Maine market producers due to their proximity

to market. The new draft also provides for a more equitable and efficient system to collect milk promotion funds and allocate them between the 2 markets.

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Section 1 of this new draft creates a Maine Milk and a Northern Maine Milk Pool as a means of redistributing the higher returns received by Maine market producers. The Northern Maine Milk Pool would cover Aroostook, Washington and Northern Penobscot The portion of the higher returns genercounties. ated by the Maine market's higher Class I milk utilization rate would be deposited in these pools and be shared with producers selling to out-of-state markets, according to rules adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources. Section 1 further provides that administrative costs be deducted from the pool, authorizes the commissioner to require by rule necessary records and and provides information from producers or dealers for civil penalties for violations of rules and procedures established pursuant to this new draft.

Section 1, together with sections 4 through 12, provides for an increase in milk promotion fees to be deducted from the Maine Milk Pool and administered by a redefined and redirected Maine Dairy Promotion Board. The new board is to be composed of 4 milk producers equally divided between Maine market and New England market producers, with no 2 members in the same market selling to the same agricultural cooperative or dealer. The bill also provides for similar changes in the membership of the Maine Dairy and Nutrition Council in section 13.

Section 1 also requires the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources to conduct an annual study of milk hauling charges and recommend a schedule of maximum allowable charges to the Maine Milk Commission. Section 2 requires the commission to establish annually a schedule of maximum transportation allowances based on these recommendations.

Section 20 provides for a 2-year transitional period for establishing this program. In the first year, payments into the pools and payments from the pools would amount to 50% of those payments in subsequent years. Increases in promotional fees are also phased in over a 2-year period.

Section 21 provides that those sections which repeal existing promotion tax statutes are effective simultaneously with the implementation of the milk pools.

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