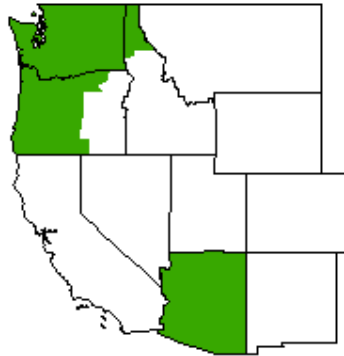


## Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas



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**James R. Daugherty**  
 Market Administrator

**April 2008**

### MARKET SUMMARIES FOR MARCH 2008

Comparisons to a year ago can be found in the tables on pages 6 and 7.

#### Pacific Northwest

Producers delivered a total of 505.7 million pounds of milk to the market during March. Daily deliveries averaged 16.3 million pounds, down 22.1 percent from February. An estimated 525 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Comparisons to February 2008 are biased due to eligible milk not pooled. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 31,071 pounds, up 0.7 percent from February.

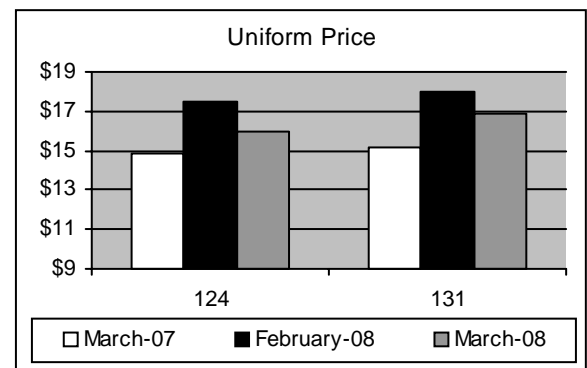
Class I producer milk during March totaled 190.5 million pounds, 37.7 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.1 million pounds, down 1.9 percent from February.

#### Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 381.0 million pounds of milk to the market during March. Daily deliveries averaged 12.3 million pounds, up 5.6 percent from

February. An estimated 96 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 128,016 pounds, up 5.6 percent from February.

Class I producer milk during March totaled 119.0 million pounds, 31.2 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 3.8 million pounds, down 2.3 percent from February. ♦



### Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: March 2008

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	15.94	16.86	Butterfat	3.706	3.545
Butterfat 2/	1.3604	1.3575	Protein	3.110	N/A
Protein 2/	4.3331	N/A	Other Solids	5.668	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.0493	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.778	N/A
PPD 1/*	-\$2.06	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	12.55			

N/A = not applicable. \* Subject to applicable location adjustments. 1/ \$ per cwt. 2/ \$ per pound.

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**MARCH 2008 CLASS PRICES**

March 2008 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from March 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29, 2008. Component prices for the month are \$4.3331 per pound of protein, \$1.3604 per pound of butterfat, \$0.0493 per pound of other solids, and \$1.0833 per pound of nonfat solids.

March 2008 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are \$18.00 and \$14.17 per hundredweight, respectively. The March Class III price compared to February is up \$0.97. The Class III price is \$2.91 higher than in March 2007. The Class III price at 3.67% butterfat is \$8.31 above the support price of \$9.90 at 3.67% butterfat.

Class II butterfat was announced at \$1.3674 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for March 2008 were announced on February 22, 2008. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is \$15.63 for March 2008.

**FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES**

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$1.8403	\$1.9575	\$0.1172
Butter	\$1.2044	\$1.2539	\$0.0495
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.3331	\$1.2512	-\$0.0819
Whey	\$0.2736	\$0.2435	-\$0.0301

\* The weighted average of barrels plus 3 cents and blocks.

Current Commodity Prices -- The NASS survey of cheddar cheese prices showed a net decrease in price received for 40-pound blocks and a decrease for 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed a net decrease of 20.12 cents between the March 15 and the April 12 surveys, to \$1.7963 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (adjusted to 38% moisture) showed a decrease of 19.56 cents to \$1.7789 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a net increase of 6.67 cents between the weeks ending March 15 and April 12 from \$1.2785 per pound to \$1.3452 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net increase of 0.39 cents since mid-March to \$1.2418 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net increase of 0.74 cents since mid-March to \$0.2498 per pound. ♦

**MAY'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT**

On April 18, the May 2008 Class I price was announced at \$18.52 for the Pacific Northwest Order and \$18.97 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of April 5 and 12.

The May Class III and IV advance skim prices are \$11.90 and \$9.70 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 11.80 cents from \$1.3483 to \$1.4663 per pound.

The May 2008 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on April 18. The skim price is \$10.40 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is \$1.1556 per pound for all Federal orders. ♦

**ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS**

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$2.0190	\$1.8038	-\$0.2152
Butter	\$1.2438	\$1.3421	\$0.0983
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.2537	\$1.2456	-\$0.0081
Whey	\$0.2454	\$0.2528	\$0.0074

\* The weighted average of barrels plus 3 cents and blocks.

*Continued from page 8.*

Most Americans receive health insurance coverage through employer-sponsored programs. Farmers are generally self-employed, raising the possibility that farm households might be less likely to have health insurance. However, USDA's 2006 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) data clearly show that individuals in farm operator households are, in fact, somewhat more likely to have health insurance coverage than the general U.S. population. The Bureau of the Census reports that 84.2 percent of the U.S. population had some form of health insurance for any part of 2006, compared with 86.2 percent of the members of farm operator households.

Although farmers are largely self-employed, the operator and/or spouse also are employed off the farm in two-thirds of farm households. As with the general population, the most common source of health insurance for members of farm households is employment-based. In fact, farm household members are almost as likely as the general U.S.

population to receive health insurance through an outside employer.

Farm households without the operator or spouse working at a nonfarm job are the least likely to have health insurance. However, these farm operator households are more likely to be elderly and, consequently, are often eligible to receive health insurance from a government program—virtually all U.S. citizens age 65 or older have some coverage through Medicare. Some households in which neither the operator nor the spouse works off the farm have employment-based health insurance coverage from previous nonfarm employers or as employees of their own farm businesses.

Farm households with large operations (with sales of \$250,000 or more), because they are more fully employed on the farm, are less likely to have an operator or spouse working off the farm than other farm households. Large-farm households are more likely to purchase health insurance directly from an insurance provider.

The indicators of health insurance coverage provide more evidence of the strong links between farm household well-being and the nonfarm economy. The average farm household receives 85 percent of its income from off-farm sources, and off-farm work has become the major source of health insurance coverage. These new indicators show that the farm population generally has found the means to acquire health insurance. ♦

Source: April 2008 Amber Waves, Volume 6, Issue 2, Economic Research Service, USDA.

### INTERNATIONAL UPDATE

European Union agriculture ministers recently approved the European Commission's proposal for a 2% increase in milk quotas beginning April 1, 2008. Implementation of the increased quota is voluntary for each of the 27 member countries. Milk production in Europe is gaining momentum seasonally, especially in France where reports have early season output running as much as 10% ahead of last year. Many milk handlers are very optimistic about how the season is developing and are hopeful that the positive trend will continue.

In Oceania, the lack of moisture continues to impact the milk flow as the production season winds down. Although some rainfall has been reported in New Zealand, the drought since the first of the year continues to negatively impact production. Producers and handlers feel that they

will not be able to recover what was lost at that time and now are trying to make the best of an unsettling situation. In both Australia and New Zealand, farmers are stating that there is nothing they can do about the lack of rainfall and the 2007 - 2008 production season, thus they are now focusing their attention on preparing and maintaining good herd health and conditioning as they prepare for the winter season. ♦

Source: Dairy Market News, Volume 75, Report 13, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

### SHIPMAN NAMED ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR OF USDA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

On April 9, 2008, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) announced the selection of David R. Shipman as the new Associate Administrator of the agency.

"I am pleased to announce the appointment of David Shipman for the Associate Administrator post," said AMS Administrator Lloyd Day. "His vast experience and proven abilities in a variety of leadership positions throughout USDA make him an ideal choice for this important position."

Shipman has worked for USDA since 1976. Prior to this appointment, since 1994, Shipman served as the Deputy Administrator for USDA's Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. Shipman also has served as Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for USDA's Marketing and Regulatory Programs and Acting Administrator for the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. He was an alternate U.S. delegate to Codex Alimentarius, the major international mechanism for establishing technical standards for international trade in foods. Shipman is also a member of various trade and technology policy groups at USDA.

The Associate Administrator is responsible for a wide range of programs that facilitate the domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. The Programs under the Associate Administrator's direction include a variety of fee-for-service, agricultural and food product certification activities; daily commodity price reporting for U.S. and foreign markets; oversight of industry-funded research and promotion programs; regulatory programs that ensure fair trade practices in agricultural markets and procurement of commodities, which include fruits and vegetables,

meat, poultry, fish and egg products, for the national school lunch and other federal food and nutrition programs.

Shipman is a graduate of the University of Connecticut. His selection comes at the retirement of Dr. Kenneth C. Clayton, who served in the Associate Administrator position for over 19 years and served at USDA for over 30 years. ♦

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

### INTERIM ORDER TO TEMPORARILY ADJUST THE APPALACHIAN, FLORIDA, AND SOUTHEAST MILK ORDERS

On March 14, 2008, the USDA issued an interim order that temporarily adjusts the Class I pricing surface of the Appalachian, Southeast and Florida marketing orders. The interim order is based on testimony and evidence given at a public hearing held at Tampa, FL, May 21-23, 2007.

In addition, this order amends certain features of the touch-base, diversion limit standards and transportation credit provisions for the Appalachian and Southeast Federal milk marketing orders. Other proposals concerning administrative assessments, seeking to increase the maximum administrative assessment from the current 5 cents per hundredweight (cwt) to a maximum of 8 cents per cwt for the Appalachian, Florida and Southeast marketing orders were addressed in a separate recommended decision.

The interim order was published in the March 17 Federal Register. The amendments to the Class I pricing adjustments will become effective on May 1, 2008. All other amendments were effective March 18, 2008.

Public comments and exceptions to the tentative final decision, which was published February 25, 2008, are due on or before April 29. USDA will consider the comments and exceptions and issue a final decision.

For additional information about the decision contact:

**Appalachian:** Harold H. Friedly, Jr.  
USDA/AMS/Dairy Programs  
P.O. Box 18030, Louisville, KY 40261-0030  
Tel. (502) 499-0040;  
e-mail: friedly@malouisville.com

**Florida and Southeast:** Sue L. Mosley  
USDA/AMS/Dairy Programs  
P.O. Box 491778, Lawrenceville, GA 30049  
Tel. (770) 682-2501;  
e-mail: smosley@fmmatlanta.com ♦

### DAIRY OUTLOOK: SOARING FEED COSTS BEGINNING TO CURTAIL EXPANSION OF MILK PRODUCTION IN 2008

Milk production is forecast to rise 2.7 percent in 2008 over 2007, reaching 190.7 billion pounds. The increase comes as cow numbers are forecast to rise about 1 percent in 2008. Feed prices continue to rise above year earlier levels, and are expected to do so for the remainder of 2008. However, those producers who have expansion plans underway will continue to implement them. According to the *Livestock Slaughter* report, January dairy cow slaughter was very near last year's level. Many farmers in the upper Midwest produce much of their feed on farm and are somewhat insulated from rising feed prices. The impetus for expansion continues in the West because of the lengthy process of obtaining permits. Once current expansion is complete, the process may slow because permits are becoming difficult to obtain, especially in California. Milk production per cow is projected to rise by less than 1 percent on a daily basis, well below the trend of the previous 2 years. Reduced feeding intensity is the short-term response to higher feed prices. Milk-feed ratios are expected to be weaker during 2008. Lower returns in mid-2008 may point toward contraction in the herd by late 2008.

Commercial use of dairy products is expected to increase by better than 3 percent in 2008 compared with 2007, well above the trend of recent years. However, higher production coupled with concerns about the overall economy will likely pressure product prices during the year. Cheese prices have likely crested for 2008 and are expected to decline slightly through the second half of 2008 to average \$1.745 to \$1.805 per pound. Although butter use may be helped by exports, larger supplies and potential weakness in the restaurant sector may exert pressure on prices. Butter prices are expected to average \$1.225 to \$1.315 per pound in 2008.

Although pressured by early-year supplies, nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices should climb in the

second half of 2008 as tighter supplies encounter robust export demand and stable domestic demand. NDM prices are forecast to average \$1.350 to \$1.400 a pound in 2008. In 2008, whey prices are not expected to recover much. Lower prices may prompt some demand but supplies are sufficient. Prices will likely average 26.5 to 29.5 cents a pound this year.

Lower product prices will result in lower milk prices in 2008. The Class IV price is forecast at \$14.95 to \$15.65 per cwt, substantially below 2007's average of \$18.36 per cwt. The Class III price is expected to decline to \$16.15 to \$16.75 per cwt, down from 2007's \$18.04 per cwt average. The all milk price is forecast to average \$17.30 to \$17.90 per cwt, a drop from \$19.13 in 2007. ♦

Source: "Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook", LDP-M-165, March 19, 2008, Economic Research Service, USDA. For more information, contact Roger Hoskin, (202) 694-5148.

**ATTN: AMS & DAIRY PROGRAMS WEBSITE VISITORS**

On April 4, 2008, the look, feel, and organization of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) website and Dairy Programs website changed. The new site contains all of the information housed on the current site and more! PLEASE TAKE NOTE! If you have URLs from their sites bookmarked, they have changed and will need to be reset. If you have any questions about the changes, please contact the AMS webmaster at [amswebmaster@usda.gov](mailto:amswebmaster@usda.gov).

Due to these changes, some links from the [www.fmmaseattle.com](http://www.fmmaseattle.com) website may be temporarily out of service. We appreciate your patience while we update our links.

For your reference, here are a few of the new links (for Dairy Market News, market statistics, and hearing information, respectively):

- <http://www.ams.usda.gov/DairyMarketNews>
- <http://www.ams.usda.gov/DairyMarketStatistics>
- <http://www.ams.usda.gov/DairyRulemaking>

♦

**JANUARY FMMO OVER-ORDER CHARGES**

For January 2008, the all areas combined average over-order charge on producer milk used in Class I was \$1.52 per hundredweight, down \$0.18 from the December 2007 average. Ninety-two percent of the producer milk used in Class I carried an over-order charge. On an individual order basis, Class I over-order charges ranged from \$0.67 in the Pacific Northwest to \$2.65 in Florida. For producer milk used in the other three classes, the all areas combined average over-order charges and proportions of milk carrying a charge were: for Class II, \$1.17, 85%; for Class III, \$0.20, 25%; for Class IV, \$0.27, 51%.

The average over-order charge on producer milk used in all classes combined for all areas combined was \$0.78 and ranged from \$0.31 in the Pacific Northwest to \$2.31 in Florida. Fifty-seven percent of total producer milk carried an over-order charge. ♦

Over-Order Charges on Producer Milk, by Class of Utilization, by Federal Milk Order Marketing Area, January 2008 1/						
Federal Milk Order Marketing Area 2/. See 5/	Order No.	Over-Order Charge on Total Milk for Each Class				Avg. Over-Order Charge, All Classes Combined 4/
		I	II	III 3/	IV 3/	
		\$/cwt				
Appalachian	005	1.99	1.06	0.09	0.10	1.61
Southeast	007	1.84	2.21	0.64	0.72	1.58
Florida	006	2.65	1.24	0.60	0.00	2.31
Midwest	033	1.30	1.28	0.62	0.60	1.00
Upper Midwest	030	1.51	1.18	0.01	0.01	0.27
Central Pacific	032	1.22	0.93	0.59	0.47	0.83
Northwest	124	0.07	0.56	0.05	0.11	0.31
All Areas Combined 5/		1.52	1.17	0.20	0.27	0.78

1/ Figures are weighted averages of all the over-order charges applicable to any volume of milk used in the respective class spread over 100 percent of the producer milk used in that class. Includes some producer milk for which there was no over-order charge.

2/ Information is available for all Federal milk marketing areas except the Northeast and the Southwest. See 5/.

3/ In some marketing areas, a large portion of the milk used in either Class III or Class IV is processed in cooperative owned plants for which an over-order price is not charged.

4/ Figures are weighted averages of the individual Class over-order charges on total producer milk used in all classes combined.

5/ Figures are weighted averages of the individual marketing area data; includes information for the Arizona order which is administratively confidential.

Source: Dairy Market News, Volume 75, Report 13, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

# MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

6

	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA 2/			
	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007
<b>Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)</b>								
Class I Milk (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	\$18.60	\$21.58	\$16.15	\$15.29	\$19.05	\$22.03	\$16.60	\$15.74
Class II Milk (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	15.63	18.46	13.60	13.08	15.63	18.46	13.60	13.08
Class III Milk (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	18.00	17.03	15.09	14.18	18.00	17.03	15.09	14.18
Class IV Milk (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	14.17	14.67	13.71	12.71	14.17	14.67	13.71	12.71
<b>Producer Prices</b>								
Producer Price Differential (\$/cwt.)	\$(2.06)	\$ 0.44	\$(0.25)	\$(0.37)	+	+	+	+
Butterfat (\$/pound) . . . . .	1.3604	1.3010	1.3769	1.3112	+	+	+	+
Protein (\$/pound) . . . . .	4.3331	4.0180	2.4329	2.4125	+	+	+	+
Other Solids (\$/pound) . . . . .	0.0493	0.0803	0.5257	0.4170	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price (\$/cwt.) . . . .	+	+	+	+	12.55	13.87	10.70	9.97
Uniform Butterfat Price (\$/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.3575	1.3178	1.3708	1.3130
Statistical Uniform Price (\$/cwt.) . .	\$15.94	\$17.47	\$14.84	\$13.81	\$16.86	\$18.00	\$15.12	\$14.22
<b>Producer Data</b>								
Number of Producers . . . . .	525 *	678	726	747	96 *	96	92	92
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.) . . . .	31,070 *	30,866	27,034	27,864	128,016 *	121,280	122,589	116,728
<b>Number of Handlers</b>								
Pool Handlers . . . . .	26	28	28	28	7	7	7	7
Producer-Handlers . . . . .	5 *	5	6	6	1 *	1	1	1
Other Plants w/ Class I Use . . . .	24 *	23	24	24	22 *	21	22	24
<b>Producer Milk Ratios</b>								
Class I . . . . .	37.67%	29.94%	31.80%	30.03%	31.24%	33.74%	34.49%	36.82%
Class II . . . . .	7.97%	6.35%	7.81%	6.31%	5.38%	5.97%	9.43%	8.18%
Class III . . . . .	7.54%	29.17%	28.17%	26.95%	27.87%	27.42%	27.04%	22.11%
Class IV . . . . .	46.82%	34.54%	32.22%	36.71%	35.51%	32.87%	29.04%	32.89%

+ Not Applicable. \* Preliminary.

## MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

	Feb 2008	Jan 2008	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	Feb 2008	Jan 2008	Feb 2007	Jan 2007
<b>Producer-Handler Data</b>								
Production . . . . .	25,651,824	27,104,732	23,646,252	25,182,158	R	R	R	R
Class I Use . . . . .	20,270,061	20,857,518	20,010,291	20,498,690	R	R	R	R
% Class I Use . . . . .	79.02%	76.95%	84.62%	81.40%	R	R	R	R
<b>Class I Route Disposition In Area</b>								
By Pool Plants . . . . .	161,277,838	175,786,782	153,963,311	176,315,517	94,485,391	99,735,481	92,272,291	104,823,486
By Producer-Handlers . . . . .	5,386,170	5,876,917	7,702,731	8,962,592	1/	1/	1/	1/
By Other Plants . . . . .	6,411,821 *	6,016,276	4,032,343	5,133,453	4,499,994 *	5,242,473	4,451,810	5,510,019
Total	173,075,829	187,679,975	165,698,385	190,411,562	98,985,385	104,977,954	96,724,101	110,333,505

\* Preliminary. R = Restricted. Not included. 1/ Restricted. Included with other plants. 2/ Due to the implementation of the Milk Regulatory Equity Act of 2005, the name of Federal Order 131 changed from the "Arizona-Las Vegas Order" to the "Arizona Order" and Clark County, Nevada, was removed from the marketing area effective May 1, 2006.

# MONTHLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(Product pounds based upon reports of handlers)

RECEIPTS, UTILIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILK	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA 2/				
	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	505,682,550	606,881,480	608,437,297	582,799,405	380,976,503	337,643,593	349,623,758	300,690,633	
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	32,674,438	31,681,582	40,266,668	37,395,157	20,601,719	10,353,745	13,467,075	11,609,112	
OPENING INVENTORY . . . . .	32,097,301	34,680,361	32,621,049	35,334,446	18,229,887	20,682,355	22,049,023	20,346,898	
<b>TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR</b>	<b>570,454,289</b>	<b>673,243,423</b>	<b>681,325,014</b>	<b>655,529,008</b>	<b>419,808,109</b>	<b>368,679,693</b>	<b>385,139,856</b>	<b>332,646,643</b>	
<b>UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS</b>									
Whole milk . . . . .	31,099,736	29,404,473	33,527,732	30,188,066	25,198,757	24,515,062	29,649,480	27,283,088	
Flavored milk & milk drinks . . . . .	13,006,513	12,290,729	12,607,718	11,459,741	5,638,396	6,444,707	6,341,151	6,414,235	
2% milk . . . . .	69,335,727	64,555,169	67,831,795	60,935,578	37,001,054	35,860,718	36,706,861	32,913,477	
1% milk . . . . .	27,879,483	26,745,956	27,733,894	24,755,502	13,628,564	13,591,209	13,654,273	12,548,954	
Skim milk . . . . .	28,702,919	26,960,301	28,449,469	25,327,086	13,607,591	13,601,073	13,960,753	12,624,075	
Buttermilk . . . . .	1,589,394	1,321,210	1,461,981	1,297,338	526,918	472,622	527,604	488,462	
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA. . . . .	171,613,772	161,277,838	171,612,589	153,963,311	95,601,280	94,485,391	100,840,122	92,272,291	
Class I dispositions out of area . . . . .	19,047,934	18,241,171	20,406,872	17,575,597	22,929,010	20,909,318	20,613,417	18,030,728	
Other Class I usage . . . . .	18,768,473	20,292,521	17,431,347	18,777,737	11,078,047	10,699,013	11,071,910	12,238,648	
TOTAL CLASS I USE. . . . .	209,430,179	199,811,530	209,450,808	190,316,645	129,608,337	126,093,722	132,525,449	122,541,667	
TOTAL CLASS II USE . . . . .	46,695,689	45,516,271	54,950,813	42,247,604	21,409,346	20,977,490	34,352,327	25,421,024	
TOTAL CLASS III USE . . . . .	38,139,887	182,779,267	190,043,919	171,268,834	106,433,263	92,571,021	95,473,484	66,486,432	
TOTAL CLASS IV USE . . . . .	276,188,534	245,136,355	226,879,474	251,695,925	162,357,163	129,037,460	122,788,596	118,197,520	
<b>TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR . . . . .</b>	<b>570,454,289</b>	<b>673,243,423</b>	<b>681,325,014</b>	<b>655,529,008</b>	<b>419,808,109</b>	<b>368,679,693</b>	<b>385,139,856</b>	<b>332,646,643</b>	
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS</b>									
Producer milk:	Class I . . . . .	190,456,153	181,665,646	193,467,508	175,027,667	119,021,409	113,960,978	120,599,895	110,723,487
	Class II . . . . .	40,323,140	38,557,903	47,527,552	36,796,624	20,486,965	20,142,442	32,966,230	24,590,277
	Class III . . . . .	38,139,887	177,043,146	171,409,662	157,038,633	106,173,983	92,571,021	94,531,681	66,480,599
	Class IV . . . . .	236,763,370	209,614,785	196,032,575	213,936,481	135,294,146	110,969,152	101,525,952	98,896,270
Other receipts:	Class I . . . . .	18,974,026	18,145,884	15,983,300	15,288,978	38,831,606	31,036,100	35,516,098	31,956,010
	Class II . . . . .	6,372,549	6,958,368	7,423,261	5,450,980	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Class III . . . . .	0	5,736,121	18,634,257	14,230,201	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Class IV . . . . .	39,425,164	35,521,570	30,846,899	37,759,444	1/	1/	1/	1/
Avg. daily producer receipts . . . . .		16,312,340	20,926,948	19,627,010	20,814,264	12,289,565	11,642,883	11,278,186	10,738,951
Change From Previous Year . . . . .		-16.89%	0.54%	-10.31%	-3.79%	8.97%	8.42%	21.21%	18.66%
Avg. daily Class I use . . . . .		6,755,812	6,890,053	6,756,478	6,797,023	4,180,914	4,348,059	4,275,014	4,376,488
Change From Previous Year . . . . .		-0.01%	1.37%	3.35%	4.98%	-2.20%	-0.65%	29.78%	36.61%

1/ Restricted - Included with Class I. 2/ Due to the implementation of the Milk Regulatory Equity Act of 2005, the name of Federal Order 131 changed from the "Arizona-Las Vegas Order" to the "Arizona Order" and Clark County, Nevada, was removed from the marketing area effective May 1, 2006.

**HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:**

- Market Summaries for March 2008
- March 2008 Class Prices
- Class I Price for April 2008
- International Update
- Shipman Names Associate Administrator of USDA Agricultural Marketing Service
- Interim Order to Temporarily Adjust the Appalachian, Florida, and Southeast Milk Orders
- Dairy Outlook
- FMMO Over-Order Charges, January 2008
- Health Insurance is New Indicator of Farm Households' Well-Being

**HEALTH INSURANCE IS NEW INDICATOR OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS' WELL-BEING**

As with all households, the basic indicators of farm household well-being—income and wealth—do not fully capture information about well-being. Because medical care is relatively expensive and can significantly affect morbidity and mortality, the incidence of health insurance coverage among populations is an important indicator of well-being. Since farming is a relatively dangerous occupation, health insurance coverage is critical. Health insurance provides individuals or groups with a contractual arrangement for personal medical expenses to be covered (usually, in part) in exchange for a fee paid to insurance companies.

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