The Market Administrator's Report

Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas

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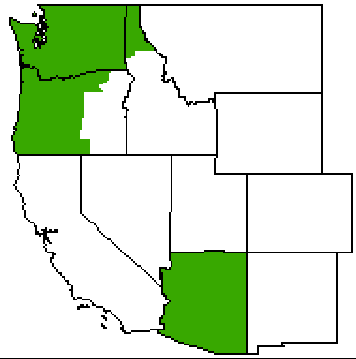

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April 2010

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR MARCH 2010

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

Pacific Northwest

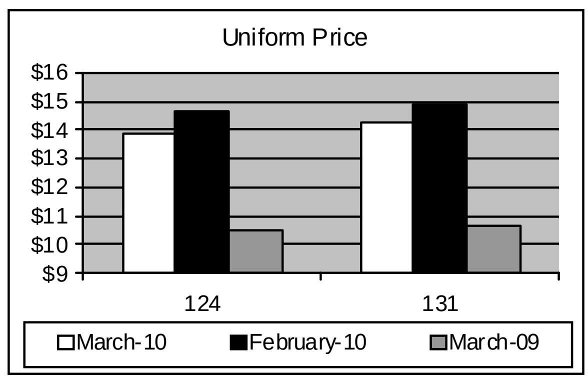
Producers delivered a total of 706.4 million pounds of milk to the market during March. Daily deliveries averaged 22.8 million pounds, up 0.8 percent from February. An estimated 629 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 36,230 pounds, up 0.9 percent from February.

Class I producer milk during March totaled 192.7 million pounds, 27.3 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.2 million pounds, up 0.6 percent from February.

Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 380.8 million pounds of milk to the market during March. Daily deliveries averaged 12.3 million pounds, up 2.3 percent from February. An estimated 93 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 132,067 pounds, up 2.3 percent from February.

Class I producer milk during March totaled 123.5 million pounds, 32.4 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 4.0 million pounds, up 1.3 percent from February. ♦



Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: March 2010

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	13.86	14.29	Butterfat	3.718	3.506
Butterfat 2/	1.5347	1.5263	Protein	3.137	N/A
Protein 2/	2.1311	N/A	Other Solids	5.694	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.1823	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.831	N/A
PPD 1/*	1.08	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	9.27			

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

MARCH 2010 CLASS PRICES

March 2010 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from March 6, 13, 20 and 27, 2010. Component prices for the month are $2.1311 per pound of protein, $1.5347 per pound of butterfat, $0.1823 per pound of other solids, and $0.8688 per pound of nonfat solids.

March 2010 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are $12.78 and $12.92 per hundredweight, respectively. The March Class III price compared to February is down $1.50. The Class III price is $2.34 higher than in March 2009.

Class II butterfat was announced at $1.5417 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for March 2010 were announced on February 22, 2010. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is $14.46 for March 2010.

FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES

	February	March	Change
Cheese*	$1.5110	$1.3632	-$0.1478
Butter	$1.3609	$1.4388	$0.0779
Nonfat Dry Milk	$1.0812	$1.0454	-$0.0358
Whey	$0.3925	$0.3761	-$0.0164

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

Current Commodity Prices - - The NASS survey of cheddar cheese prices showed a net increase in price received for 40-pound blocks and 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed a net increase of 0.17 cents between the March 13 and the April 17 surveys, to $1.3917 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (**adjusted to 38% moisture**) showed a net increase of 9.60 cents to $1.4330 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a net increase of 5.91 cents between the weeks ending March 13 and April 17 from $1.4367 per pound to $1.4958 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed an increase of 10.11 cents since mid-March to $1.1428 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net decrease of 1.53 cents since mid-March to $0.3648 per pound. ♦

MAY'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT

On April 23, the May 2010 Class I price was announced at $15.70 for the Pacific Northwest Order and $16.15 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of April 10 and 17.

The May Class III and IV advance skim prices are $7.69 and $8.53 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 7.41 cents from $1.5179 to $1.5920 per pound.

The May 2010 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on April 23. The skim price is $9.23 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is $1.0256 pound for all Federal orders. ♦

ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS

	April	May	Change
Cheese*	$1.4049	$1.3900	-$0.0149
Butter	$1.4249	$1.4861	$0.0612
Nonfat Dry Milk	$1.0459	$1.1250	$0.0791
Whey	$0.3821	$0.3636	-$0.0185

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

DAIRY INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

The 17-member Dairy Industry Advisory Committee appointed by Secretary Tom Vilsack has completed its first meeting, held in Washington, D.C. on April 13 – 15, 2010.

Secretary Vilsack charged the members with working together quickly to create recommendations to address critical dairy industry issues, including price volatility and dairy farmer profitability and their impact on the entire dairy industry.

"The bandwidth between the good times and bad times used to be relatively stable," said Vilsack. "Over the past several years it has become increasingly more dramatic. Range between the highs and the lows is increasing and there is not enough time for a dairy farmer to recover."

Committee members were selected from all sectors of the dairy industry, including producers and producer organizations, processors and processor organizations, handlers, consumers, academia, retailers, and state agencies involved in organic and non-organic dairy at the local, regional, national and international levels.

Secretary Vilsack, Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan and Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services Jim Miller spent time with the committee over the course of the three-day meeting.

Committee members examined current USDA programs for the dairy industry and received briefings from USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Risk Management Agency, Office of the Chief Economist, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agriculture Service and Economic Research Service. Members also explored current proposals from processors and producers on how to address dairy industry concerns. Public oral comments were received during the meeting and public input provided prior to the meeting was also reviewed.

At the close of the three-day session, committee members expressed their appreciation for the importance Secretary Vilsack had placed on the issue and the support they had received from the Department.

The committee is scheduled to meet again in Washington, D.C., on June 3 – 4, 2010.

For more information or to submit a comment to the committee, please visit www.fsa.usda.gov/diac. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). ♦

USDA SEEKS NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL ORGANIC STANDARDS BOARD

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is seeking nominations to fill five upcoming vacancies on the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB). The Secretary of Agriculture will appoint individuals to serve a 5-year term of office that commences upon appointment.

The NOSB is a 15-member board responsible for developing and recommending to the Secretary a proposed National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances used in organic production and processing. The Board also advises the Secretary on other aspects of the National Organic Program.

USDA seeks nominations to fill five upcoming vacancies: organic producer (two positions), consumer/public interest (two positions) and a certifying agent. Individuals seeking appointment to the NOSB must own or operate an organic production operation, represent public or consumer interest groups, or be a USDA-accredited organic certifying agent as identified under Section 2116 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act. USDA will follow equal opportunity practices in all appointments to the NOSB.

Written nominations, with cover letters and resumes, must be postmarked on or before July 17, 2010. Send nominations to Katherine E. Benham, National Organic Program, USDA–AMS–TM–NOP, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Room 4004–S, Ag Stop 0268, Washington, D.C. 20250. For more information, contact Katherine Benham at (202) 205–7806; e-mail: Katherine.benham@usda.gov; or fax: (202) 205–7808.

To learn more about the NOSB or the National Organic Program visit: www.ams.usda.gov/NOP. ♦

WORLD AGRICULTURE SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATES

The following is an excerpt from the most recent available data issued by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

"The milk production forecast is raised for 2010 as the pace of herd reduction is reduced from last month. Dairy exports on a skim-solids basis are lowered due to weaker-than-expected sales early in the year. Both fat and skim-solids basis imports are reduced from last month due to weaker-than-expected imports of cheese. Fat and skim stocks are forecast higher for 2010 as cheese stocks have not declined as expected. Product price forecasts are generally lowered from last month as milk production is forecast higher and demand is weaker than expected. The cheese price is reduced as stocks remain high. The butter price forecast is about unchanged from last month as stronger prices in the first half of the year may largely be offset by lower second-half prices as butter production increases. The nonfat dry milk (NDM) price is forecast lower as export demand lags. The whey price is lowered slightly. The Class III price is reduced due to lower cheese and whey prices while the lower price forecast for NDM results in a reduced Class IV price. The all milk price for 2010 is forecast at $15.45 to $15.95 per cwt."

In related news, USDA is introducing two new formats for the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (*WASDE*) report. USDA will post XML and Microsoft Excel file versions of the report by 12:00 noon following the regular 8:30 a.m. EST release of the report in TXT and PDF file formats. The new file versions will be posted at: www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/newformat.htm. There will be no change in layout or page numbers. Beginning on July 9, 2010, the *WASDE* report will be released in four formats (TXT, PDF, XML, and Microsoft Excel) at 8:30 a.m. EST on the OCE Website. On October 8, 2010, USDA will discontinue issuing the TXT file version. For further information, please contact Hunter Colby at 202-690-2477 (hcolby@oce.usda.gov). ♦

Source: *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, WASDE-481, Published April 9, 2010, by the USDA.

MEASURES OF GROWTH IN FEDERAL MILK ORDER MARKETS

A recent edition of Dairy Market News included a table that highlighted several measures of growth in Federal milk order markets for selected years. The selected years began with data for 1947, then the table displayed data in five-year increments for 1950 through 1990, then yearly from 1990 to 2009. For general comparison purposes, this article will reference selective data using the years of 1947, 1960, 1980, 2000 and 2009. To view the complete set of data, see source reference at the end of the article.

Number of Markets, Handlers and Producers

In 1947, there were 29 Federal orders, comprised of 991 handlers and almost 136,000 producers. Over time, the number of Federal orders has fluctuated, ranging from a high of 83 markets in 1962 to the present-day level of 10 orders. There was an initial surge in handlers from the 1947 count to 1960; however, the handler count has steadily dropped since, hovering in the 300-400 range since 2000. Likewise, the number of producers has decreased over time. Once reaching almost 190,000 in 1960, the numbers dropped almost 40 percent by 1980 to 117,000. Twenty years later, the producer count in 2000 was 69,590 and latest figures show an additional 33 percent decline to 46,677 producers.

Receipts of Producer Milk

The volume of producer milk pooled on the orders has increased significantly over the past sixty years. In 2009, there were 123.4 billion pounds of milk pooled on Federal orders, slightly below the peak of 125.5 billion in 2002. In comparison, in 1947 there were just under 15 billion pounds of producer milk, resulting in an increase of 724 percent over the 62-year period. In 1960, when handler and producer counts were reaching their peak, total producer milk was just 44.8 billion pounds.

Producer Milk Used in Class I

Producer milk used in Class I can be described as moderately increasing in volume, while steadily decreasing as a percent of total producer milk. Class I producer milk showed a significant increase over the 1947-1965 time period, beginning at under 10 billion pounds and rising to almost 35 billion. In 1970, pounds of producer milk used in Class I totaled 40.1 billion and has remained in the 40-50 billion range each subsequent year, reaching a high of 46.7 billion in 2009. On the other hand, the percentage of producer milk used in Class I has decreased, ranging from a high of 65.5 percent in 1947 to present-day levels of 36.7 percent (in 2009 & 2002). Over the past 10 years, the volume of producer milk used in Class I has remained relatively constant, increasing slightly from 46.0 billion in 2000 to 46.7 billion in 2009.

Daily Deliveries of Milk per Producer

Perhaps the most dramatic change since 1947 has been the volume of daily deliveries per producer. In 1947, the average daily delivery was 302 pounds per producer. By 1960 this figure more than doubled to 648 pounds and had reached nearly 2,000 pounds just 20 years later. Significant gains continued and at the time of Federal Order Reform, in 2000, the average daily delivery per producer hovered around 4,500 pounds. Data indicates that in 2009, this figure continued its dramatic increase with daily deliveries per producer averaging 7,245 pounds; an increase of 57.8 percent from 2000 levels and 2,299 percent increase from the 302 pounds per producer back in 1947. ♦

Source: *Dairy Market News*, Volume 77, Report 12, March 22-26, 2010. Dairy Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ENERGY USE IN THE U.S. FOOD SYSTEM

The following is an excerpt from Economic Research Report No. (ERR-94). The full report is available at www.ers.usda.gov.

Energy is used throughout the U.S. food supply chain, from the manufacture and application of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers and irrigation, through crop and livestock production, processing, and packaging; distribution services, such as shipping and cold storage; the running of refrigeration, preparation, and disposal equipment in food retailing and foodservice establishments; and in home kitchens. Dependence on energy throughout the food chain raises concerns about the impact of high or volatile energy prices on the price of food, as well as about domestic food security and the Nation's reliance on imported energy. Use of energy in the food chain could also have environmental impacts, such as through carbon dioxide emissions.

What Is the Issue? A number of Government and academic studies over the past four decades have examined food related energy use in the United States. Taken together, these studies indicate that food-related energy use has remained a substantial share of the total national energy budget, that food-related energy use of households has been the largest among supply chain stages, and that food-related energy flows may have increased significantly over the past decade.

A report published by USDA's Economic Research Service compares estimates of energy use in 1997 and 2002 by using data exclusively from two Federal agencies and employing the same energy-flow model over each year of analysis.

What Did the Study Find? During 1997-2002, per capita energy use in the United States declined 1.8 percent, while per capita food-related energy use in the United States increased by 16.4 percent. The population of the United States grew by more than 14 million over the period, pushing total energy use up by 3.3 percent and effecting an increase in total food-related energy use of 22.4 percent. As a share of the national energy budget, food-related energy use grew from 12.2 percent in 1997 to 14.4 percent in 2002.

Several economic factors can influence the use of energy throughout the U.S. food system, such as labor and energy costs, the ability to substitute between these inputs as their costs change, the time availability of households for food-related activities, and household affluence.

Energy use and growth varied across all stages of the U.S. food supply chain (agriculture, processing, packaging, transportation, wholesale/retail, foodservice, and household). Household operations accounted for the highest food-related energy use in 1997 and 2002. Food processing, however, showed the largest growth in energy use over this period, as both households and foodservice establishments increasingly outsourced manual food preparation and cleanup activities to the manufacturing sector, which relied on energy-using technologies to carry out these processes. In agriculture, the largest percentage increases in energy use were attributed to producers of vegetables and poultry products. The freight services industry accounted for a small share of the increase in overall food-related energy use but a substantial share of the increase attributed to some food commodities - particularly fresh fruit and poultry products. ♦

Source: *Energy Use in the U.S. Food System/ERR-94*, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Per Capita Energy Flows by Production Stage and Expenditure Category for Selected Products, 2002

Production Stage	Fresh Dairy		Dairy Products		Fresh Vegetables		Beef		Poultry		Snacks 3/		Beverages	
	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/	1,000 BTU 1/	% Change 2/
Farm & Agribusiness	284	-0.9	473	-1.7	672	17.2	562	0.2	694	10.4	679	13.1	135	2.3
Food Processing	251	10.7	438	7	25	11.7	360	8.8	585	7.9	1422	9.6	765	6.5
Packaging	46	1.3	85	0.3	29	2.5	37	-4.9	87	6.2	370	4.3	600	6.7
Freight Services	44	11.1	79	8.8	166	5.1	90	5.8	103	10.8	205	2.4	125	1.2
Wholesale/Retail	162	-2.2	327	-4.4	428	5.9	315	-1.1	368	-2.9	1040	-1.2	857	-0.7

1/ Thousand Btu. In 2002. 2/ Average yearly percent change from 1997. 3/ Includes Snack, frozen, canned and other foods, spices and condiments.

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA			
Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)	Mar 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2009	Feb 2009
Class I Milk ($/cwt.)	$16.24	$16.74	$11.33	$12.62	$16.69	$17.19	$11.78	$13.07
Class II Milk ($/cwt.)	14.46	15.65	10.36	10.25	14.46	15.65	10.36	10.25
Class III Milk ($/cwt.)	12.78	14.28	10.44	9.31	12.78	14.28	10.44	9.31
Class IV Milk ($/cwt.)	12.92	12.90	9.64	9.45	12.92	12.90	9.64	9.45
Producer Prices								
Producer Price Differential ($/cwt.)	$ 1.08	$ 0.35	$ 0.04	$ 1.00	+	+	+	+
Butterfat ($/pound)	1.5347	1.4404	1.1594	1.0941	+	+	+	+
Protein ($/pound)	2.1311	2.7066	2.1973	1.9139	+	+	+	+
Other Solids ($/pound)	0.1823	0.1992	(0.0339)	(0.0437)	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price ($/cwt.) . . .	+	+	+	+	9.27	10.19	6.83	7.08
Uniform Butterfat Price ($/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.5263	1.4408	1.1532	1.1031
Statistical Uniform Price ($/cwt.) . .	$13.86	$14.63	$10.48	$10.31	$14.29	$14.88	$10.63	$10.69
Producer Data								
Number of Producers	629 *	630	651	666	93 *	93	100	100
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.) . . .	36,230 *	35,892	30,492	33,618	132,067 *	129,088	124,745	123,301
Producer Milk Ratios								
Class I	27.28%	27.32%	31.07%	28.55%	32.44%	32.75%	32.00%	33.22%
Class II	6.54%	6.65%	7.20%	6.03%	7.69%	7.31%	7.87%	7.41%
Class III	39.50%	38.84%	36.26%	41.02%	25.63%	25.46%	26.98%	26.98%
Class IV	26.68%	27.19%	25.47%	24.40%	34.24%	34.48%	33.15%	32.39%

\+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

Number of Handlers	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	Jan 2009	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	Jan 2009
Pool Handlers	28	28	28	28	7	7	7	7
Distributing Plants	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
Supply Plants 1/	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Cooperatives	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Producer-Handlers	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0
Other Plants w/ Class I Use . . .	23	23	21	21	25	25	25	25
Class I Route Disposition In Area								
By Pool Plants	157,695,934	175,594,630	160,011,583	177,713,773	89,090,125	98,031,580	92,432,022	97,438,011
By Producer-Handlers	6,427,816	6,721,445	6,234,484	7,058,887	0	0	0	0
By Other Plants	6,701,084 *	7,377,617	6,497,953	6,306,986	5,088,644 *	5,551,436	4,251,608	4,365,722
Total	170,824,834	189,693,692	172,744,020	191,079,646	94,178,769	103,583,016	96,683,630	101,803,733
Producer-Handler Data								
% Class I Use	82.07%	83.31%	78.80%	76.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% of Total In-Area Route Dispositions	3.76%	3.54%	3.61%	3.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* Preliminary. 1/ Includes Cooperative Pool Manufacturing Plants

MONTHLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(Product pounds based upon reports of handlers)

RECEIPTS, UTILIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILK	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA			
	Mar 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2009	Feb 2009
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	706,443,808	633,137,800	615,364,582	626,914,856	380,750,552	336,145,325	386,710,929	345,243,673
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	13,444,417	9,605,928	38,004,028	25,668,979	2,159,082	1,734,125	5,992,382	3,027,335
OPENING INVENTORY	40,181,876	39,217,686	28,273,456	29,175,833	25,879,696	21,638,176	22,787,950	19,144,346
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	760,070,101	681,961,414	681,642,066	681,759,668	408,789,330	359,517,626	415,491,261	367,415,354
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS								
Whole milk	31,223,275	29,091,069	32,808,271	29,836,349	24,435,966	21,969,434	25,044,123	23,391,417
Flavored milk & milk drinks	13,738,886	12,255,306	13,240,473	12,917,632	6,350,070	6,272,847	6,271,912	6,360,501
2% milk	69,681,059	63,731,278	69,708,653	64,316,746	36,418,572	32,966,788	38,579,515	35,447,801
1% milk	27,530,553	25,145,997	26,853,001	25,294,295	16,342,768	14,825,698	14,606,833	13,617,680
Skim milk	28,706,767	26,211,105	28,346,946	26,420,322	13,832,890	12,661,526	14,248,186	13,163,383
Buttermilk	1,465,120	1,261,179	1,382,016	1,226,239	468,594	393,832	514,549	451,240
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA. .	172,345,660	157,695,934	172,339,360	160,011,583	97,848,860	89,090,125	99,265,118	92,432,022
Class I dispositions out of area . . .	17,387,764	15,697,386	18,860,625	16,588,708	25,365,263	22,106,666	23,945,058	21,032,144
Other Class I usage	17,114,639	15,102,451	16,938,999	17,028,221	10,859,930	10,525,726	10,365,180	9,667,435
TOTAL CLASS I USE.	206,848,063	188,495,771	208,138,984	193,628,512	134,074,053	121,722,517	133,575,356	123,131,601
TOTAL CLASS II USE	56,251,597	48,378,613	52,765,728	45,307,043	29,880,316	25,252,311	31,475,667	26,276,862
TOTAL CLASS III USE	281,600,294	245,974,936	235,151,354	264,227,584	98,109,589	85,591,688	104,331,344	93,957,394
TOTAL CLASS IV USE	215,370,147	199,112,094	185,586,000	178,596,529	146,725,372	126,951,110	146,108,894	124,049,497
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR	760,070,101	681,961,414	681,642,066	681,759,668	408,789,330	359,517,626	415,491,261	367,415,354
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS								
Producer milk: Class I . .	192,697,194	172,944,653	191,219,656	178,946,316	123,509,719	110,076,871	123,730,634	114,653,357
Class II .	46,204,112	42,114,435	44,330,171	37,817,702	29,261,112	24,574,570	30,418,140	25,596,843
Class III .	279,022,850	245,900,242	223,102,106	257,182,711	97,591,787	85,591,688	104,331,344	93,154,812
Class IV .	188,519,652	172,178,470	156,712,649	152,968,127	130,387,934	115,902,196	128,230,811	111,838,661
Other receipts: Class I .	14,150,869	15,551,118	16,919,328	14,682,196	10,564,334	11,645,646	28,780,332	22,171,681
Class II .	10,047,485	6,264,178	8,435,557	7,489,341	2/	2/	1/	1/
Class III .	2,577,444	74,694	12,049,248	7,044,873	2/	2/	1/	1/
Class IV .	26,850,495	26,933,624	28,873,351	25,628,402	17,474,444	11,726,655	1/	1/
Avg. daily producer receipts	22,788,510	22,612,064	19,850,470	22,389,816	12,282,276	12,005,190	12,474,546	12,330,131
Change From Previous Year . .	14.80%	0.99%	21.69%	6.99%	-1.54%	-2.64%	1.51%	5.90%
Avg. daily Class I use	6,672,518	6,731,992	6,714,161	6,915,304	4,324,969	4,347,233	4,308,882	4,397,557
Change From Previous Year . .	-0.62%	-2.65%	-0.62%	0.37%	0.37%	-1.14%	3.06%	1.14%

1/ Restricted - Included with Class I.

2/ Restricted - Included with Class IV.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:

- **Market Summaries for March 2010**
- **March 2010 Class Prices**
- **Class I Price for May 2010**
- **Dairy Industry Advisory Committee Holds First Meeting**
- **USDA Seeks Nominations for National Organic Standards Board**
- **World Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimates**
- **Measures of Growth in Federal Milk Order Markets**
- **Energy Use in the U.S. Food System**
- **USDA Issues Final Rule**

USDA ISSUES FINAL RULE AMENDING THE PRODUCER-HANDLER DEFINITION

On April 23, 2010, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a final rule amending the producer-handler definition in all Federal milk marketing orders. Producers in all Federal milk marketing orders approved the amendments in referenda held in March 2010.

This rule amends the producer handler definition to limit exemption from pooling and pricing provisions of the orders to those producer-handlers with total route disposition and sales of packaged fluid milk products to other plants of three million pounds or less per month.

These amendments were considered in a recommended decision published October 21, 2009, and adopted by a final decision published March 4, 2010. The final rule appears in the April 23 Federal Register. The amendments will be effective June 1, 2010.

For additional information about the decision, contact the Bothell Market Administrator's office at (425) 487-6009 or visit the Dairy Program's website at : www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/Dairy. ♦