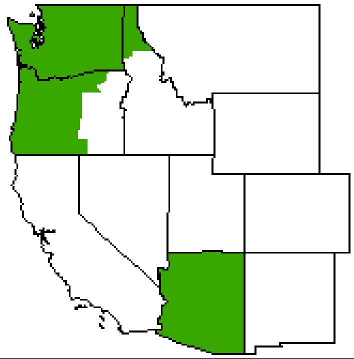
The Market Administrator's Report

Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas



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May 2008

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR APRIL 2008

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

Pacific Northwest

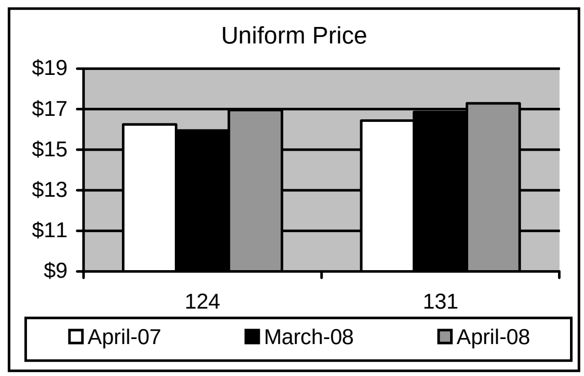
Producers delivered a total of 645.8 million pounds of milk to the market during April. Daily deliveries averaged 21.5 million pounds, up 32.0 percent from March. An estimated 683 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Comparisons to March 2008 are biased due to eligible milk not pooled. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 31,516 pounds, up 2.0 percent from March.

Class I producer milk during April totaled 190.9 million pounds, 29.6 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.4 million pounds, up 3.6 percent from March.

Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 372.7 million pounds of milk to the market during April. Daily deliveries averaged 12.4 million pounds, up 1.1 percent from March. An estimated 96 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 129,412 pounds, up 1.1 percent from March.

Class I producer milk during April totaled 117.6 million pounds, 31.6 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 3.9 million pounds, up 2.1 percent from March. ♦



Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: April 2008

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	16.95	17.28	Butterfat	3.700	3.504
Butterfat 2/	1.4748	1.4580	Protein	3.105	N/A
Protein 2/	3.7579	N/A	Other Solids	5.706	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.0622	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.811	N/A
PPD 1/*	$0.19	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	12.62			

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

APRIL 2008 CLASS PRICES

April 2008 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from April 5,12,19, and 26, 2008. Component prices for the month are $3.7579 per pound of protein, $1.4748 per pound of butterfat, $0.0622 per pound of other solids, and $1.0827 per pound of nonfat solids.

April 2008 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are $16.76 and $14.56 per hundredweight, respectively. The April Class III price compared to March is down $1.24. The Class III price is $0.67 higher than in April 2007. The Class III price at 3.67% butterfat is $7.09 above the support price of $9.90 at 3.67% butterfat.

Class II butterfat was announced at $1.4818 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for April 2008 were announced on March 21, 2008. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is $15.29 for April 2008.

FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES

	March	April	Change
Cheese*	$1.9575	$1.8164	-$0.1411
Butter	$1.2539	$1.3492	$0.0953
Nonfat Dry Milk	$1.2512	$1.2506	-$0.0006
Whey	$0.2435	$0.2560	$0.0125

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

Current Commodity Prices - - The NASS survey of cheddar cheese prices showed an increase in price received for 40-pound blocks and a net increase for 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed an increase of 16.04 cents between the April 12 and the May 17 surveys, to $1.9567 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (adjusted to 38% moisture) showed a net increase of 18.76 cents to $1.9665 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed an increase of 8.90 cents between the weeks ending April 12 and May 17 from $1.3452 per pound to $1.4341 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net increase of 5.2 cents since mid-April to $1.2944 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net increase of 2.35 cents since mid-April to $0.2733 per pound. ♦

JUNE'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT

On May 23, the June 2008 Class I price was announced at $20.08 for the Pacific Northwest Order and $20.53 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of May 10 and 17.

The June Class III and IV advance skim prices are $13.17 and $10.19 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 9.62 cents from $1.4663 to $1.5625 per pound.

The June 2008 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on May 23. The skim price is $10.89 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is $1.2100 per pound for all Federal orders. ♦

ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS

	May	June	Change
Cheese*	$1.8038	$1.9527	$0.1489
Butter	$1.3421	$1.4223	$0.0802
Nonfat Dry Milk	$1.2456	$1.3006	$0.0550
Whey	$0.2528	$0.2686	$0.0158

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

USDA SEEKS NOMINEES FOR NATIONAL DAIRY BOARD

On May 14, 2008, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it is asking dairy producer and farm organizations to nominate candidates to serve on the National Dairy Promotion and Research Board. Nominations must be submitted by June 9.

The Secretary of Agriculture will appoint 13 individuals from those nominated to succeed members whose terms expire October 31, 2008. Twelve new members will serve 3-year terms beginning November 1, 2008, and ending October 31, 2011. Due to a board reapportionment recommendation to the USDA, one new member will serve a shortened term, also beginning November 1, 2008.

USDA will accept nominations from the following regions: Region 2 (California); Region 3 (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming); Region 4 (Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas); Region 5 (Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota);

Region 6 (Wisconsin); Region 7 (Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska), Region 8 (Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee); Region 9 (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia); and Region 13 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Due to the board reapportionment recommendation, two members will be appointed to terms for Regions 2, 3, and 4. The board will determine which region will receive the shortened term. Members will be appointed to 3-year terms for each of the remaining regions.

The National Dairy Promotion and Research Board was established under the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1983 to develop and administer a coordinated program of promotion, research, and nutrition education. The 36-member board is authorized to design programs to strengthen the dairy industry's position in domestic and foreign markets. The national program is financed by a mandatory 15-cent per hundredweight assessment on all milk marketed commercially by dairy producers.

USDA welcomes membership on industry boards that reflects the diversity of the individuals served by the programs. USDA encourages all eligible women, minorities, and persons with disabilities to seek nomination for a seat on the board.

For nominating forms and information, contact Whitney A. Rick, Chief, Promotion and Research Branch, Dairy Programs, AMS, USDA, Room 2958-S, Stop 0233, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-0233; telephone (202) 720-6909; fax (202) 720-0285; or E-mail at whitney.rick@usda.gov or http://www.ams.usda.gov/dairy/dairyrp.htm ♦

2007 ANNUAL DAIRY PRODUCTS

Total cheese production, excluding cottage cheeses, was 9.70 billion pounds, 1.8 percent above 2006 production. Wisconsin was the leading State with 25.3 percent of the production.

Italian varieties, with 4.13 billion pounds, were 4.1 percent above 2006 production and accounted for 42.6 percent of total cheese in 2007. Mozzarella accounted for 79.9 percent of the Italian production followed by Provolone with 7.9 percent and Ricotta with 5.9 percent. California was the leading State in Italian cheese production with 30.7 percent of the production.

American type cheese production was 3.88 billion pounds, 0.9 percent below 2006 and accounted for 40.0 percent of total cheese in 2007. California was the leading State in American type cheese production with 20.6 percent of the production.

Butter production in the United States during 2007 totaled 1.53 billion pounds, 5.8 percent above 2006. California accounted for 32.5 percent of the production, followed by Wisconsin with 24.3 percent.

Nonfat dry milk for human food totaled 1.30 billion pounds, up 4.4 percent from 2006. Skim milk powders totaled 202 million pounds in 2007, down 25.1 percent.

Dry whey's 2007 total was 1.13 billion pounds, up 2.2 percent. Lactose, for both human and animal food, was 756 million pounds, up 2.3 percent compared to 2006. Whey protein concentrate totaled 394 million pounds and was down 8.0 percent from a year ago.

Ice cream, Regular, totaled 951 million gallons and was down 3.2 percent compared to year ago levels. Lowfat ice cream increased in 2007 by 1.6 percent, totaling 383 million gallons, Sherbet totaled 62.7 million gallons, up 6.1 percent from 2006. Frozen Yogurt production was down in 2007, totaling 60.7 million gallons, or a decrease of 8.0 percent.

Source: "Dairy Products, 2007 Summary" Da 2-1(08), National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Also available in Dairy Market News, April 28-May 2, 2008, Volume 75, Report 18.♦

2007 MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME

Milk production increased 2.1 percent in 2007 to 186 billion pounds. The rate per cow, at 20,267 pounds, was 316 pounds above 2006. The annual average number of milk cows on farms was 9.16 million head, up 46,000 head from 2006. A table summarizing other information can be found on page 8.

Cash receipts from marketings of milk during 2007 totaled $35.4 billion, 51.4 percent higher than 2006. Producer returns averaged $19.21 per hundredweight, 48.2 percent above 2006. Marketings totaled 184 billion pounds, 2.1 percent above 2006. Marketings include whole milk sold to plants and dealers and milk sold directly to consumers.

An estimated 1.17 billion pounds of milk were used on farms where produced, 1.0 percent more than 2006. Calves were fed 87 percent of this milk, with the remainder consumed in producer households.

(Continued on Page 8)

SUMMARY OF DIETARY ASSESSMENT OF MAJOR TRENDS IN U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION, 1970-2005

The following article is a summary of an ERS Report. Find the full report at:
www.ers.usda.gov/publications/eib33

The U.S. obesity rate among adults has more than doubled since 1970. The extent of obesity in this country has focused attention on what Americans have been eating. Americans are eating more from all of the major food groups—even fruits and vegetables. However, many are not meeting the Federal dietary recommendations. For Americans to meet these recommendations, they would need to substantially lower their intake of added fats, refined grains, and added sugars and sweeteners and increase their consumption of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat milk and milk products.

What Is the Issue?

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, about two-thirds of U.S. adults in 2003-04 are either overweight or obese, compared with 47 percent in 1976-80. During the same period, the obesity rate among adult Americans has more than doubled, from 15 percent to 32 percent. This raises questions about what and how much Americans are consuming each year.

What Did the Study Find?

ERS's food availability data suggest that the food available for consumption increased since 1970 for all major food groups. Although availability continued to rise in the last three decades, many Americans still fall short of Federal dietary recommendations for certain food groups. According to ERS's loss-adjusted food availability data, Americans are consuming too many foods and beverages high in fats and carbohydrates and too few nutrient-dense foods and beverages, such as lower fat milk and milk products, fruits, and vegetables.

Grains. Total grain availability (wheat flour, rice, corn products, oat products, and barley products) increased 41 percent, from 137 pounds per person in 1970 to 192 pounds per person in 2005. For Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet, the 2005 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommend consumption of 6 ounce-equivalents (oz-eq) of grains per day with whole grains accounting for at least half of this amount. Using ERS's loss-adjusted food availability data, the researchers estimated that Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per day diet consumed 8.1 oz-eq of grains per person per day in 2005 of which 7.2 oz-eq were refined grains and 0.9 oz-eq were whole grains. This suggests that Americans, on average, over-consume refined grains yet fall short on whole-grain intake.

Fruits and Vegetables. In 2005, the amount of fruits and vegetables available per person for consumption reached 687 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), 19 percent above the 1970 level. The *Dietary Guidelines* recommend that Americans eat 2 cups of fruits and 2.5 cups of vegetables per person per day as part of a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. The loss-adjusted food availability data suggest that Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet consumed 0.9 cup of fruits and 1.7 cups of vegetables per person per day in 2005. Thus, Americans, on average, are eating less than the recommended amounts.

Milk and Milk Products. The availability of all milk and milk products increased 6 percent, from 564 pounds per person (milk equivalent) in 1970 to about 601 pounds per person in 2005. The 2005 *Dietary Guidelines* recommend that Americans consume 3 cups of milk and milk products per person per day as part of a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. Using the loss-adjusted food availability data, the researchers estimated that Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet consumed 1.8 cups of milk and milk products per person per day in 2005, suggesting that Americans, on average, are consuming too little.

Added Fats and Oils. The Dietary Guidelines recommend that Americans keep total fat consumption between 20 and 35 percent of daily energy intake. In 2005, total added fats and oils available for consumption reached 86 pounds per person compared with 53 pounds per person in 1970. This 2005 estimate translates into 71.6 grams of added fats and oils per person per day after adjusting for plate waste and other losses. This estimate does not include dietary fats that occur naturally in foods, such as in dairy products and meats. Added fats and oils account for about 32 percent of total calories for a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. In short, the findings suggest that Americans, on average, need to cut back on added fats and oils because, while the 32-percent figure is within the *Guidelines'* range, it excludes only added fats and oils and excludes fats and oils naturally present in some foods.

Meat, Eggs, and Nuts. The total amount of meat, eggs, and nuts available for consumption grew from 225 pounds per person in 1970 to about 242 pounds per person in 2005. The Dietary Guidelines recommend 5.5 oz-eq from the meat and beans group per person per day as part of a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. According to the loss-adjusted food availability data, Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet consumed an estimated 6.5 oz-eq of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and nuts per person per day in 2005. This suggests that Americans, on average, eat more than the recommended amount from this food group.

Added Sugars and Sweeteners. In 2005, added sugars and sweeteners available for consumption totaled 142 pounds per person, up 19 percent since 1970. The *Dietary Guidelines* do not provide quantitative recommendations for added sugars but rather advise Americans to choose and prepare foods and beverages with little added sugars or caloric sweeteners. The *Guidelines* do, however, suggest that Americans on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet, who divide their discretionary calorie allowance equally between solid fats and added sugars, limit consumption of added sugars and sweeteners to 8 teaspoons per day. According to the loss-adjusted food availability data, Americans consumed 30 teaspoons per person per day of added sugars and sweeteners in 2005. This finding suggests that Americans, on average, need to scale back on added sugars and sweeteners.

How Was the Study Conducted?

The analysis used the three data series that comprise ERS's Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System to analyze the amount of food available for consumption and the dietary status of Americans. The first series, the core Food Availability data, is the only source of time series data on the food available for human consumption in the United States. This series measures supplies moving through production and trade channels for domestic consumption. It is not a direct measure of actual consumption but is useful to understand trends over time. The analysis used this series to examine the amount of food available for consumption per capita.

The second series, the Loss-Adjusted Food Availability data, adjusts the Food Availability data for spoilage and other losses and converts the data to daily per capita amounts for comparison with Federal dietary recommendations. This series is useful in approximating the amount of food Americans, on average, consume on a daily basis and in estimating whether Americans are meeting the Federal dietary recommendations for each food group and for oils.

The third series, the Nutrient Availability data, calculated by USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, uses the Food Availability data to calculate the amounts per capita per day of food energy (calories) and 27 nutrients and dietary components (i.e., protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals) in the Nation's food supply. The analysis used the nutrient availability data to estimate the percent of calories contributed by fat and saturated fat in the average American's diet.

Source: Wells, H. and Buzby, J., ERS Report Summary, March 2008, Economic Research Service, USDA. ♦

FEED OUTLOOK

The following is an excerpt from the most recent Feed Outlook, as published on May 13, 2008. Note: projections are based on USDA surveys, economic analysis, judgment, and the assumption of normal weather.

Forecasted feed grain area planted in 2008, based on the March 31 *Prospective Plantings*, is down 7 percent from 2007. Acres to be planted in corn are expected to be down 8 percent. Total feed grain supplies for 2008/09 are forecast down 6 percent. However, strong domestic use of feed grains, boosted by a 33-percent rise in corn used to make ethanol, is expected to keep ending stocks very low, down 40 percent from 2007/08. With plentiful supplies of distillers' grains from ethanol production in 2008/09, feed and residual use is expected to total 143 million tons for the four feed grains, down from 164 million in 2007/08. Record prices are expected for all four feed grains.

Source: A Report from the Economic Research Service, FDS-08d, Economic Research Service, USDA. ♦

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)	PACIFIC NORTHWEST Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007	Mar 2007	ARIZONA 2/ Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007	Mar 2007
Class I Milk ($/cwt.)	$20.51	$18.60	$16.90	$16.15	$20.96	$19.05	$17.35	$16.60
Class II Milk ($/cwt.)	15.29	15.63	14.51	13.60	15.29	15.63	14.51	13.60
Class III Milk ($/cwt.)	16.76	18.00	16.09	15.09	16.76	18.00	16.09	15.09
Class IV Milk ($/cwt.)	14.56	14.17	16.12	13.71	14.56	14.17	16.12	13.71
Producer Prices								
Producer Price Differential ($/cwt.)	$ 0.19	$(2.06)	$ 0.15	$(0.25)	+	+	+	+
Butterfat ($/pound)	1.4748	1.3604	1.4657	1.3769	+	+	+	+
Protein ($/pound)	3.7579	4.3331	2.5212	2.4329	+	+	+	+
Other Solids ($/pound)	0.0622	0.0493	0.6008	0.5257	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price ($/cwt.) . . .	+	+	+	+	12.62	12.55	11.74	10.70
Uniform Butterfat Price ($/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.4580	1.3575	1.4570	1.3708
Statistical Uniform Price ($/cwt.) . .	$16.95	$15.94	$16.24	$14.84	$17.28	$16.86	$16.43	$15.12
Producer Data								
Number of Producers	683 *	528	715	726	96 *	96	92	92
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.) . . .	31,516 *	30,895	26,818	27,034	129,412 *	128,016	123,951	122,589
Number of Handlers								
Pool Handlers	27	26	28	28	7	7	7	7
Producer-Handlers	5 *	5	6	6	1 *	1	1	1
Other Plants w/ Class I Use . . .	26 *	26	23	24	22 *	22	20	22
Producer Milk Ratios								
Class I	29.56%	37.67%	32.06%	31.80%	31.56%	31.24%	33.55%	34.49%
Class II	6.14%	7.97%	8.59%	7.81%	6.16%	5.38%	9.32%	9.43%
Class III	30.61%	7.54%	29.00%	28.17%	26.00%	27.87%	29.44%	27.04%
Class IV	33.69%	46.82%	30.35%	32.22%	36.28%	35.51%	27.69%	29.04%

\+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

Producer-Handler Data	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2007	Feb 2007
Production	28,322,840	25,651,824	27,360,907	23,646,252	R	R	R	R
Class I Use	22,957,689	20,270,061	23,480,540	20,010,291	R	R	R	R
% Class I Use	81.06%	79.02%	85.82%	84.62%	R	R	R	R
Class I Route Disposition In Area								
By Pool Plants	171,613,772	161,277,838	171,612,589	153,963,311	95,601,280	94,485,391	100,840,122	92,272,291
By Producer-Handlers	6,084,195	5,386,170	8,052,626	7,702,731	1/	1/	1/	1/
By Other Plants	7,904,283 *	6,411,821	4,647,667	4,032,343	5,250,631 *	4,499,994	4,750,087	4,451,810
Total	185,602,250	173,075,829	184,312,882	165,698,385	100,851,911	98,985,385	105,590,209	96,724,101

* 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/			
		Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007	Mar 2007
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK		645,769,597	505,682,550	575,246,077	608,437,297	372,706,693	380,976,503	342,105,524	349,623,758
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES		37,914,153	32,674,438	39,077,589	40,266,668	13,035,212	20,601,719	8,832,776	13,467,075
OPENING INVENTORY		34,135,988	32,097,301	34,036,534	32,621,049	24,691,459	18,229,887	21,246,198	22,049,023
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR		717,819,738	570,454,289	648,360,200	681,325,014	410,433,364	419,808,109	372,184,498	385,139,856
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS									
Whole milk		30,448,311	31,099,736	31,625,052	33,527,732	24,563,589	25,198,757	27,244,973	29,649,480
Flavored milk & milk drinks		12,942,230	13,006,513	11,979,088	12,607,718	7,080,047	5,638,396	6,934,262	6,341,151
2% milk		67,680,891	69,335,727	63,891,360	67,831,795	36,169,206	37,001,054	34,473,859	36,706,861
1% milk		27,176,383	27,879,483	26,797,358	27,733,894	13,671,077	13,628,564	12,912,062	13,654,273
Skim milk		28,042,223	28,702,919	26,924,918	28,449,469	13,434,263	13,607,591	13,430,217	13,960,753
Buttermilk		1,363,588	1,589,394	1,333,030	1,461,981	456,929	526,918	488,163	527,604
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA. .		167,653,626	171,613,772	162,550,806	171,612,589	95,375,111	95,601,280	95,483,536	100,840,122
Class I dispositions out of area . . .		20,041,559	19,047,934	16,457,482	20,406,872	22,449,222	22,929,010	20,478,639	20,613,417
Other Class I usage		18,022,885	18,768,473	20,422,869	17,431,347	11,141,211	11,078,047	10,232,190	11,071,910
TOTAL CLASS I USE.		205,718,070	209,430,179	199,431,157	209,450,808	128,965,544	129,608,337	126,194,365	132,525,449
TOTAL CLASS II USE		48,036,310	46,695,689	56,233,651	54,950,813	23,827,833	21,409,346	33,256,953	34,352,327
TOTAL CLASS III USE		206,871,831	38,139,887	185,683,949	190,043,919	96,927,901	106,433,263	101,410,251	95,473,484
TOTAL CLASS IV USE		257,193,527	276,188,534	207,011,443	226,879,474	160,712,086	162,357,163	111,322,929	122,788,596
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR		717,819,738	570,454,289	648,360,200	681,325,014	410,433,364	419,808,109	372,184,498	385,139,856
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS									
Producer milk:	Class I . .	190,930,025	190,456,153	184,455,211	193,467,508	117,637,357	119,021,409	114,765,680	120,599,895
	Class II .	39,625,222	40,323,140	49,398,445	47,527,552	22,949,522	20,486,965	31,894,485	32,966,230
	Class III .	197,674,687	38,139,887	166,804,253	171,409,662	96,920,402	106,173,983	100,705,092	94,531,681
	Class IV .	217,539,663	236,763,370	174,588,168	196,032,575	135,199,412	135,294,146	94,740,267	101,525,952
Other receipts:	Class I .	14,788,045	18,974,026	14,975,946	15,983,300	37,726,671	38,831,606	30,078,974	35,516,098
	Class II .	8,334,362	6,372,549	6,835,206	7,423,261	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Class III .	9,197,144	0	18,879,696	18,634,257	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Class IV .	39,730,590	39,425,164	32,423,275	30,846,899	1/	1/	1/	1/
Avg. daily producer receipts		21,525,653	16,312,340	19,174,869	19,627,010	12,423,556	12,289,565	11,403,517	11,278,186
Change From Previous Year . .		12.26%	-16.89%	-16.34%	-10.31%	8.94%	8.97%	13.26%	21.21%
Avg. daily Class I use		6,857,269	6,755,812	6,647,705	6,756,478	4,298,851	4,180,914	4,206,479	4,275,014
Change From Previous Year . .		3.15%	-0.01%	2.57%	3.35%	2.20%	-2.20%	17.07%	29.78%

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
- USDA Seeks Nominees for National Dairy Board
- 2007 Annual Dairy Products
- 2007 Milk Production, Disposition, and Income
- Summary of Dietary Assessment of Major Trends in U.S. Food Consumption, 1970-2005
- Feed Outlook

(Continued from Page 3)

Marketings, Income, and Value of Milk Production: United States, 2005 - 2007

Combined Marketings of Milk and Cream

Year	Milk Marketed	Average Returns 1/	Cash Receipts from Marketing
	Million Pounds	Dollars/cwt	1,000 Dollars
2005	175,788	15.19	26,697,584
2006	180,640	12.96	23,404,620
2007	184,435	19.21	35,425,015

Source: "Milk Production, Disposition and Income, 2007 Summary" Da 1-2(08), National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Also available in Dairy Market News, April 28-May 2, 2008, Volume 75, Report 18. ♦