The Market Administrator's Report

Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas

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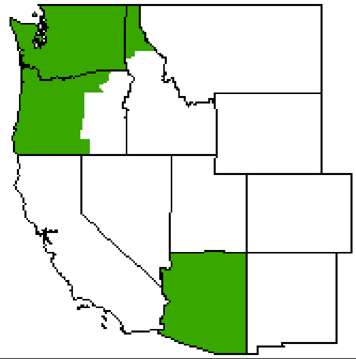

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October 2009

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR SEPTEMBER 2009

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

Pacific Northwest

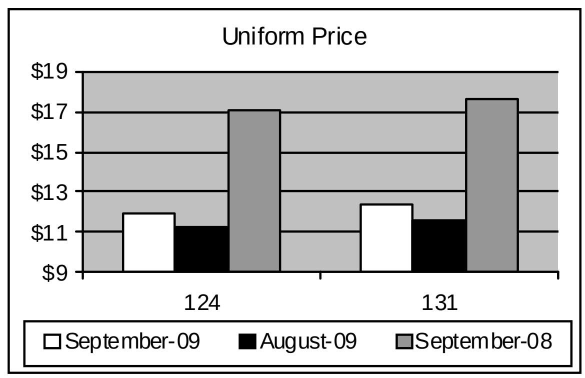
Producers delivered a total of 394.8 million pounds of milk to the market during September. Daily deliveries averaged 13.2 million pounds, down 34.9 percent from August. An estimated 472 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 27,883 pounds, down 12.4 percent from August.

Class I producer milk during September totaled 194.0 million pounds, 49.1 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.5 million pounds, up 10.3 percent from August.

Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 284.2 million pounds of milk to the market during September. Daily deliveries averaged 9.5 million pounds, down 3.7 percent from August. An estimated 95 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 99,718 pounds, down 3.7 percent from August.

Class I producer milk during September totaled 120.4 million pounds, 42.4 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 4.0 million pounds, up 3.3 percent from August. ♦



Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: September 2009

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	11.89	12.37	Butterfat	3.660	3.456
Butterfat 2/	1.2226	1.2400	Protein	3.092	N/A
Protein 2/	2.4243	N/A	Other Solids	5.690	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.1018	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.783	N/A
PPD 1/*	(0.22)	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	8.32			

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

SEPTEMBER 2009 CLASS PRICES

September 2009 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from September 5, 12, 19, and 26, 2009. Component prices for the month are $2.4243 per pound of protein, $1.2226 per pound of butterfat, $0.1018 per pound of other solids, and $0.7906 per pound of nonfat solids.

September 2009 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are $12.11 and $11.15 per hundredweight, respectively. The September Class III price compared to August is up $0.91. The Class III price is $4.17 lower than in September 2008.

Class II butterfat was announced at $1.2296 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for September 2009 were announced on August 21, 2009. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is $11.01 for September 2009.

FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES

	August	September	Change
Cheese*	$1.2605	$1.3522	$0.0917
Butter	$1.2030	$1.1811	-$0.0219
Nonfat Dry Milk	$0.8666	$0.9664	$0.0998
Whey	$0.2925	$0.2979	$0.0054

* 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 4.83 cents between the September 12 and the October 17 surveys, to $1.4201 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (**adjusted to 38% moisture**) showed a net increase of 8.95 cents to $1.4290 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a net increase of 5.02 cents between the weeks ending September 12 and October 17 from $1.1707 per pound to $1.2209 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net increase of 7.42 cents since mid-September to $1.0460 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net increase of 2.42 cents since mid-September to $0.3202 per pound. ♦

NOVEMBER'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT

On October 23, the November 2009 Class I price was announced at $14.76 for the Pacific Northwest Order and $15.21 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of October 10 and 17.

The November Class III and IV advance skim prices are $8.70 and $7.68 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 7.11 cents from $1.2041 to $1.2752 per pound.

The November 2009 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on October 23. The skim price is $8.38 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is $0.9311 pound for all Federal orders. ♦

ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS

	October	November	Change
Cheese*	$1.3802	$1.4155	$0.0353
Butter	$1.1658	$1.2245	$0.0587
Nonfat Dry Milk	$0.9541	$1.0299	$0.0758
Whey	$0.2942	$0.3186	$0.0244

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

ANALYSIS OF COMPONENT LEVELS IN INDIVIDUAL HERD MILK AT THE FARM LEVEL: FO 124 AND 131 FOR 2008

The Market Administrator's Office recently released a study of component levels of milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Arizona Orders. A copy of the full study can be found on the Market Administrator's web site at: http://www.fmmaseattle.com/statistics/componentanalysis08.pdf. If you would like a copy mailed to you please contact Lori Espe at fmmaseattle@fmmaseattle.com noting your name and the address to which you'd like the study mailed. A summary of the major findings can be found below.

Abstract

Component levels in producer milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest (FO 124) and Arizona (FO 131) Federal Milk Marketing Orders were analyzed for 2008 to determine average levels, regional and seasonal variation, and, when possible, the statistical relationship between components.

Handlers regulated under the Pacific Northwest Order report butterfat, protein, and other solids. Handlers regulated under the Arizona Order report butterfat only. Producer milk pooled was also valued using Federal order minimum producer prices for the respective orders. For 2008, a monthly average total of 709 producers were pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Arizona Orders. During 2008, these producers delivered 11.0 billion pounds to the two markets. The milk shed of the two Federal orders includes Arizona, California, Texas, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Major findings of this study include:

1. The 2008 average component levels for the Pacific Northwest Order were 3.67% butterfat, 3.09% true protein, and 5.70% other solids. The 2008 average butterfat level for the Arizona Order was 3.56%.
2. In both orders, butterfat levels decrease during the summer months and increase in the late fall and winter. In the Pacific Northwest Order protein showed the same seasonality as butterfat.
3. Although the volume of producer milk, number of producers, and average milk production per producer varies greatly between regions, there are relatively small differences in aggregate component levels between geographic regions within the milk sheds of the two orders.
4. The Pacific Northwest Order's linear regression in 2008 for protein is PRO% = 1.488 + 0.430 * BF%, with an R-squared of 0.66.
5. The Pacific Northwest Order's regressions for estimating other solids using butterfat have a very poor correlation (R-squared of less than 0.1). The monthly regressions show a negative relationship; other solids levels appear to be independent of butterfat levels. ♦

USDA SEEKS NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL FLUID MILK BOARD

On September 28, 2009, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a notice asking fluid milk processors and other interested parties to nominate candidates for the National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board. The Secretary of Agriculture will appoint seven individuals from those nominated to succeed members whose terms expire June 30, 2010. Appointed members will serve 3-year terms from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2013.

The National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board was established by the Fluid Milk Promotion Act of 1990, as amended, to develop and administer a coordinated program of advertising and education to promote fluid milk products. Of the board's 20 members, 15 represent geographic regions and five are at-large members. The at-large members must include at least three fluid milk processors and at least one member from the general public. Currently, there are four at-large processor members and one member from the general public serving on the board.

USDA will accept nominations for board representation in five geographic regions and two at-large positions. Nominees for the five regional positions and at least one of the at-large positions must be active owners or employees of a fluid milk processor. One at-large position may be either a fluid milk processor or a member from the general public. The geographic regions are: Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont); Region 4 (Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina); Region 7 (Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin); Region 10 (Texas); and Region 13 (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming). No fluid milk processor shall be represented on the board by more than three members.

Fluid milk processors and interested parties may submit nominations for regions in which they are located or market fluid milk and for at-large members.

To nominate an individual, please submit a copy of the nomination form and a signed background form for each nominee by October 31, 2009, to: Whitney Rick, Chief, Promotion and Research Branch, Dairy Programs, AMS, MRP, USDA, 1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Stop 0233, Room 2958-S, Washington, D.C. 20250-0233 or via email at whitney.rick@ams.usda.gov. To obtain forms or additional information, call (202) 720-6909. Blank forms are available on the Dairy Promotion and Research Branch's website at www.ams.usda.gov/Dairy. ♦

USDA REPORTS THAT DAIRY COOPERATIVES MAINTAIN STEADY MARKET POSITION

Each October, cooperatives across the nation celebrate "Co-op Month" to promote the contributions of cooperatives. In honor of Co-op Month, the Market Administrator's Report features this excerpt from a recent report released by USDA's Rural Development program:

Dairy cooperative members in the United States marketed more than 150 billion pounds of milk in 2007, maintaining a steady market share for co-ops during the five-year period between 2002 and 2007. This and other findings are the results of a survey of all dairy cooperatives conducted by the Cooperative Programs of USDA Rural Development. The survey is done every five years, with the most recent questionnaire collecting information on the milk-marketing operations of dairy cooperatives for fiscal 2007.

The 152.5 billion pounds of milk that dairy co-op member-producers marketed in 2007 was 9.6 percent more than in 2002. This volume represented 82.6 percent of the total milk marketed by farmers nationally, a slight increase in market share from 82.4 percent recorded five years earlier.

The number of dairy cooperatives during this period decreased from 194 to 155. There were 45 cooperatives that processed or manufactured dairy products, the same number as in 2002. Twelve cooperatives only operated receiving stations, while 98 co-ops had no milk-handling facilities. Most of the latter 98 performed bargaining functions; a few others were "check-off" co-ops that provided milk testing and other services.

Fewer farms, more milk

The 2007 survey shows that there has been no slowing of the trend toward fewer farmers producing more milk, nor in the westward drift of the dairy industry.

In 2007, there were 49,675 co-op member producers who marketed milk in the United States, 19 percent (11,715) fewer than five years earlier. The greatest declines were in the East North Central and West North Central regions, each of which had 4,000 fewer member-producers.

The two North Central regions and the North Atlantic region together accounted for 85 percent of all member producers, but had only 51 percent of cooperative milk volume. The South Atlantic region had the fewest cooperative producers, being home to 2,118 members.

With the exception of the South Atlantic, milk volume marketed by cooperative members in all regions was greater than five years earlier. The largest increase, up 9 billion pounds, was in the Western region, which remained the top source of cooperative milk volume. Cooperatives in this region marketed 58.1 billion pounds of member milk (38 percent of total cooperative milk).

The East North Central region accounted for 25 percent of total cooperative milk, the same share as in 2002. The North Atlantic and West North Central regions each supplied 13 percent of the milk marketed by cooperative members.

Milk deliveries per member-producer were up in all regions during the five-year period. Nationally, the [annual] average per-producer delivery increased 35 percent, from 2.3 million pounds to 3.1 million pounds. Per-member delivery was highest in the Western region, at 21.2 million pounds, a 56- percent increase from 13.6 million pounds in 2002. This was more than 12 times that of the North Atlantic region in 2007.

Steady share of milk

As in 2002, there were four cooperatives that each handled more than 6 billion pounds of member milk in 2007. These four co-ops accounted for 49.2 percent of cooperative milk volume in 2007, the same share as reported for 2002.

The number of cooperatives in the next size group (3 billion to 6 billion pounds of milk) increased by one, to eight co-ops in 2007. The milk volume of this group accounted for 22.9 percent of all cooperative milk, an increase of two points from 2002. The 2-billion- to 3-billion-pounds group declined by one cooperative since 2002, and the group's share of cooperative milk decreased by 2.3 points, to 8.2 percent in 2007.

Together, the 17 cooperatives in the above three size groups had a very slight, 0.3 point decrease in their share of cooperative milk. Their share declined from 80.6 percent in 2002 to 80.3 percent in 2007.

The number of cooperatives in the 1 billion- to 2 billion-pounds group more than doubled (from 5 to 11), as did the group's milk volume (from 7.1 billion pounds to 15.4 billion pounds), during the five-year period from 2002 to 2007. This group showed the most significant increase in the share of total cooperative milk volume, climbing from 5.1 percent in 2002 to 10.1 percent. This increased share came mostly at the expense of the groups of cooperatives with smaller milk volumes.

In terms of milk volume, the relative position of dairy cooperatives to the rest of the industry has been remarkably stable. The largest four dairy cooperatives had only a slightly higher share of the nation's total milk supply, moving up from 40.5 percent in 2002 to 40.7 percent in 2007. Broadening the focus to the largest eight and the largest 20 dairy cooperatives, both groups also saw little or no change in their shares of milk.

Co-op share of dairy products

Volume of butter and nonfat and skim milk powders made by cooperatives increased from 2002 to 2007. Cooperatives' share of butter, at

1.087 billion pounds, remained at 71 percent of U.S. production, and their share of nonfat and skim milk powders, at 1.444 billion pounds, was an overwhelming 96 percent.

However, cheese made by cooperatives dropped substantially, decreasing by 15 percent from 5 years earlier, to 2.513 billion pounds. This accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. production, compared to 34 percent in 2002. Cooperatives' share of dry whey products also declined, from 52 percent to 42 percent.

Sales of packaged fluid milk products by cooperatives increased both in volume and in market share. The 4.035 billion pounds marketed was 7.4 percent of the nation's production, up from 7 percent in 2002. The co-op share of ice cream increased from 3 percent to 4 percent, while their share of ice cream mix increased from 6 percent to 13 percent.

In 2007, cooperatives marketed 11 percent of the nation's yogurt, 14 percent of the sour cream and 20 percent of the condensed buttermilk.

Plant operations and employees

Dairy cooperatives owned and operated 193 plants in 2007, more than half of which were in the two North Central regions.

A plant may perform more than one marketing function. Among the 123 plants that reported receiving and shipping milk as a part of their plant operations, 17 were receiving stations that had no other marketing activities. The other 106 plants also manufactured one or more dairy products, in addition to receiving and shipping milk.

Dairy cooperatives engaged in the production of various dairy products. Most notable were: American cheeses were manufactured in 34 plants, Italian cheeses were made in 17 plants and fluid milk products were packaged in 49 plants. Twenty-four plants churned butter, while 39 plants made dry milk products (other than whey products). Whey products were dried in 24 plants. ♦

Source: USDA Rural Development, September 2009. This article is based on RR 218, *Marketing Operations of Dairy Cooperatives, 2007*. To order a free copy, email: coopinfo@wdc.usda.gov, or download it from the Internet at: www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/pub/research.htm.

USDA ISSUES RECOMMENDED DECISION TO AMEND PRODUCER-HANDLER DEFINITION

On October 21, 2009, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a recommended decision to adopt amendments to the producer-handler definition in all Federal milk marketing orders. This decision is based on testimony and evidence given at a public hearing held May 4-19, 2009, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The decision recommends that the producer-handler definitions of all Federal milk marketing orders be amended to limit exemption from pooling and pricing provisions of the orders to those producer-handlers with total route disposition of fluid milk products of 3 million pounds or less per month.

Interested persons have 60 days to file comments in response to the recommended decision. You may send your comments by using the Federal eRulemaking portal at http://www.regulations.gov.

The recommended decision was published in the October 21 Federal Register.

For additional information about the decision contact the Pacific Northwest and Arizona Orders' market administrator:

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THE WHITE HOUSE, GPO AND NATIONAL ARCHIVES ACHIEVE OPEN GOVERNMENT MILESTONE

On October 5, 2009, the White House, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Archives' Office of the Federal Register (OFR) achieved a breakthrough in making Government information available and usable by the public. GPO converted the text of the *Federal Register* for the years 2000-2009 into XML (extensible markup language) and placed it online via numerous Federal Government Portals.

This change facilitates a more open and transparent government by allowing the text to be reformatted in virtually limitless ways with digital applications. For more details, see the OFR webpage, www.federalregister.gov. ♦

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)	PACIFIC NORTHWEST Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	ARIZONA Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2008	Aug 2008
Class I Milk ($/cwt.)	$12.83	$11.94	$19.55	$20.37	$13.28	$12.39	$20.00	$20.82
Class II Milk ($/cwt.)	11.01	10.86	17.58	17.45	11.01	10.86	17.58	17.45
Class III Milk ($/cwt.)	12.11	11.20	16.28	17.32	12.11	11.20	16.28	17.32
Class IV Milk ($/cwt.)	11.15	10.38	15.45	16.64	11.15	10.38	15.45	16.64
Producer Prices								
Producer Price Differential ($/cwt.)	$(0.22)	$ 0.05	$ 0.79	$ 0.71	+	+	+	+
Butterfat ($/pound)	1.2226	1.2491	1.8196	1.7413	+	+	+	+
Protein ($/pound)	2.4243	2.1009	3.2689	3.6497	+	+	+	+
Other Solids ($/pound)	0.1018	0.0962	0.0234	0.0529	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price ($/cwt.) . . .	+	+	+	+	8.32	7.44	11.74	12.88
Uniform Butterfat Price ($/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.2400	1.2489	1.8092	1.7352
Statistical Uniform Price ($/cwt.) . .	$11.89	$11.25	$17.07	$18.03	$12.37	$11.55	$17.66	$18.50
Producer Data								
Number of Producers	472 *	635	664	669	95 *	95	101	101
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.) . . .	27,883 *	31,826	31,490	31,770	99,718 *	103,566	102,455	101,755
Producer Milk Ratios								
Class I	49.14%	29.00%	30.10%	28.05%	42.38%	39.51%	38.07%	36.70%
Class II	10.07%	6.81%	6.88%	7.13%	11.68%	10.19%	6.27%	6.57%
Class III	9.35%	39.43%	31.43%	31.63%	36.77%	35.19%	33.06%	31.91%
Class IV	31.44%	24.76%	31.59%	33.19%	9.17%	15.11%	22.60%	24.82%

+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

Number of Handlers	Aug 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2008	Jul 2008
Pool Handlers	27	28	27	27	7	7	7	7
Distributing Plants	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
Supply Plants 2/	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Cooperatives	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Producer-Handlers	5	5	6	6	0	0	1	1
Other Plants w/ Class I Use . . .	24	24	23	23	25	24	24	25
Class I Route Disposition In Area								
By Pool Plants	166,038,340	165,453,021	166,523,196	159,380,190	97,740,376	92,874,106	94,770,197	83,786,563
By Producer-Handlers	6,778,376	6,771,878	6,766,842	6,732,554	0	0	1/	1/
By Other Plants	7,630,776 *	7,386,872	7,317,658	5,506,913	4,930,341 *	4,125,281	5,825,297	4,794,107
Total	180,447,492	179,611,771	180,607,696	171,619,657	102,670,717	96,999,387	100,595,494	88,580,670
Producer-Handler Data								
% Class I Use	87.33%	78.61%	80.86%	73.38%	0.00%	0.00%	R	R
% of Total In-Area Route Dispositions	3.76%	3.77%	3.75%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	R	R

* Preliminary. R = Restricted. Not included. 1/ Restricted. Included with other plants. 2/ Includes Cooperative Pool Manufacturing Plants

MONTHLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(Product pounds based upon reports of handlers)

RECEIPTS, UTILIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILK		PACIFIC NORTHWEST Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	ARIZONA Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2008	Aug 2008
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK		394,817,936	626,497,402	627,276,528	658,885,806	284,196,451	305,001,846	310,438,226	318,594,178
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES		20,971,444	21,989,638	36,792,429	38,358,351	4,996,655	4,850,182	3,758,891	13,731,449
OPENING INVENTORY		28,890,595	26,028,425	30,798,927	31,450,171	18,478,096	17,542,760	22,343,268	19,856,829
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR		444,679,975	674,515,465	694,867,884	728,694,328	307,671,202	327,394,788	336,540,385	352,182,456
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS									
Whole milk		33,188,500	33,627,017	31,517,386	32,744,003	24,140,370	25,048,819	24,067,800	24,747,654
Flavored milk & milk drinks		13,969,342	8,651,985	13,977,467	9,369,128	6,692,557	6,309,951	6,555,571	5,865,679
2% milk		69,930,563	69,118,159	67,407,151	69,620,144	36,489,303	37,758,785	36,659,303	37,163,078
1% milk		27,449,085	25,066,909	26,584,127	25,280,892	15,309,521	15,320,282	13,766,722	14,780,809
Skim milk		28,456,758	28,123,313	27,623,213	28,095,094	12,656,741	12,911,902	12,785,146	11,776,689
Buttermilk		1,344,334	1,450,957	1,415,043	1,413,935	381,647	390,637	450,533	436,288
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA . .		174,338,582	166,038,340	168,524,387	166,523,196	95,670,139	97,740,376	94,285,075	94,770,197
Class I dispositions out of area . . .		16,551,510	16,001,406	16,588,554	19,850,682	22,152,984	23,501,632	22,696,838	22,657,293
Other Class I usage		18,859,243	16,176,425	17,117,463	14,880,226	14,327,453	11,659,394	11,782,355	10,710,667
TOTAL CLASS I USE		209,749,335	198,216,171	202,230,404	201,254,104	132,150,576	132,901,402	128,764,268	128,138,157
TOTAL CLASS II USE		50,710,273	48,572,222	49,515,027	51,878,749	33,948,280	31,884,586	20,217,727	21,559,681
TOTAL CLASS III USE		37,014,075	247,019,974	207,194,295	216,334,590	106,590,392	109,204,615	102,617,135	101,664,824
TOTAL CLASS IV USE		147,206,292	180,707,098	235,928,158	259,226,885	34,981,954	53,404,185	84,941,255	100,819,794
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR		444,679,975	674,515,465	694,867,884	728,694,328	307,671,202	327,394,788	336,540,385	352,182,456
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS									
Producer milk:	Class I . .	194,032,340	181,702,998	188,861,125	184,880,117	120,439,254	120,497,893	118,211,225	116,911,730
	Class II .	39,764,102	42,654,884	43,138,001	46,947,387	33,183,744	31,087,713	19,463,806	20,943,708
	Class III .	36,930,932	247,019,974	197,141,142	208,385,531	104,491,916	107,331,696	102,617,135	101,664,824
	Class IV .	124,090,562	155,119,546	198,136,260	218,672,771	26,081,537	46,084,544	70,146,060	79,073,916
Other receipts:	Class I .	15,716,995	16,513,173	13,369,279	16,373,987	11,711,322	12,403,509	26,102,159	33,588,278
	Class II .	10,946,171	5,917,338	6,377,026	4,931,362	2/	2/	1/	1/
	Class III .	83,143	0	10,053,153	7,949,059	2/	2/	1/	1/
	Class IV .	23,115,730	25,587,552	37,791,898	40,554,114	11,763,429	9,989,433	1/	1/
Avg. daily producer receipts		13,160,598	20,209,594	20,909,218	21,254,381	9,473,215	9,838,769	10,347,941	10,277,232
Change From Previous Year . .		-37.06%	-4.92%	10.51%	10.39%	-8.45%	-4.27%	9.86%	9.92%
Avg. daily Class I use		6,991,645	6,394,070	6,741,013	6,492,068	4,405,019	4,287,142	4,292,142	4,133,489
Change From Previous Year . .		3.72%	-1.51%	2.92%	-2.06%	2.63%	3.72%	5.33%	-1.66%

1/ Restricted - Included with Class I.
2/ Restricted - Included with Class IV.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:

UPCOMING CHANGES TO THE FMMASEATTLE WEBSITE

There will soon be two new improvements to the Market Administrator's website, www.fmmaseattle.com.

The first change is in the formatting of the "Current Prices" page. The new format will have direct links to the most current prices for the Advance, Final and Uniform Price Announcements. Previous months' announcements will be available in an "Archives" section, and will retain the current indexing format.

The second change will be a new section labeled "Comments." This feature will allow the www.fmmaseattle.com users to give feedback to the Market Administrator's office, address questions about the website content, or alert the staff of any technical difficulties with the website.

The new improvements should be in place by the first week in November 2009. ♦