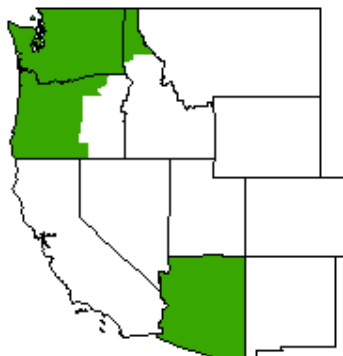


Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas



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James R. Daugherty
 Market Administrator

October 2010

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR SEPTEMBER 2010

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

Pacific Northwest

Producers delivered a total of 657.3 million pounds of milk to the market during September. Daily deliveries averaged 21.9 million pounds, down 0.5 percent from August. An estimated 626 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 34,999 pounds, down 0.6 percent from August.

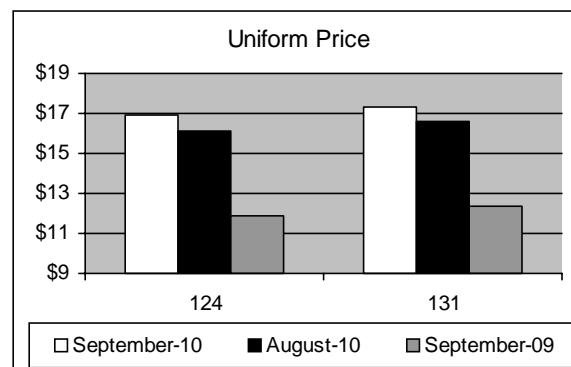
Class I producer milk during September totaled 190.0 million pounds, 28.9 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.3 million pounds, up 10.1 percent from August.

Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 321.8 million pounds of milk to the market during August. Daily deliveries averaged 10.7 million pounds, up 3.5 percent

from August. An estimated 97 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 110,582 pounds, up 3.5 percent from August.

Class I producer milk during September totaled 119.1 million pounds, 37.0 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 4.0 million pounds, up 5.4 percent from August. ♦



Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: September 2010

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	16.94	17.33	Butterfat	3.707	3.444
Butterfat 2/	2.4044	2.3306	Protein	3.152	N/A
Protein 2/	2.3057	N/A	Other Solids	5.709	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.1673	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.861	N/A
PPD 1/*	0.68	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	9.51			

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

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SEPTEMBER 2010 CLASS PRICES

September 2010 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from September 4, 11, 18, and 25, 2010. Component prices for the month are \$2.3057 per pound of protein, \$2.4044 per pound of butterfat, \$0.1673 per pound of other solids, and \$0.9608 per pound of nonfat solids.

September 2010 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are \$16.26 and \$16.76 per hundredweight, respectively. The September Class III price compared to August is up \$1.08. The Class III price is \$4.15 higher than in September 2009.

Class II butterfat was announced at \$2.4114 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for September 2010 were announced on August 20, 2010. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is \$17.60 for September 2010.

FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$1.6031	\$1.7016	\$0.0985
Butter	\$1.8508	\$2.1570	\$0.3062
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.1557	\$1.1383	-\$0.0174
Whey	\$0.3590	\$0.3615	\$0.0025

* 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 for 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed an increase of 9.17 cents between the September 11 and the October 16 surveys, to \$1.7600 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (**adjusted to 38% moisture**) showed an increase of 7.40 cents to \$1.7649 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a net increase of 4.98 cents between the weeks ending September 11 and October 16 from \$2.1317 per pound to \$2.1815 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed an increase of 6.40 cents since mid-September to \$1.1838 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net increase of 0.25 cents since mid-September to \$0.3627 per pound. ♦

NOVEMBER'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT

On October 22, the November 2010 Class I price was announced at \$19.14 for the Pacific Northwest Order and \$19.59 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of October 9 and 16.

The November Class III and IV advance skim prices are \$8.68 and \$8.98 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 9.01 cents from \$2.3594 to \$2.4495 per pound.

The November 2010 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on October 22. The skim price is \$9.68 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is \$1.0756 pound for all Federal orders. ♦

ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$1.6747	\$1.7695	\$0.0948
Butter	\$2.1198	\$2.1942	\$0.0744
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.1351	\$1.1755	\$0.0404
Whey	\$0.3607	\$0.3634	\$0.0027

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

Continued from page 8

The one at-large position may be either a fluid milk processor or a member from the general public. The geographic regions are: Region 2 (New Jersey and New York); Region 5 (Florida); Region 8 (Illinois and Indiana); Region 11 (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma); and Region 14 (Northern California). No fluid milk processor shall be represented on the board by more than three members.

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 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.

The national fluid milk program is financed by a mandatory 20-cent per hundredweight assessment on fluid milk processors who process and market commercially in consumer-type packages more than 3 million pounds of fluid milk products per month in the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia, excluding those fluid milk products delivered directly to consumer residences.

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 National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board.

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, 2010, to: Whitney Rick, Chief, Promotion and Research Branch, Dairy Programs, AMS, 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. Blank forms and additional information are available on the Dairy Promotion and Research Branch's website at www.ams.usda.gov/Dairy. ♦

**SECRETARY VILSACK COMMENDS DAIRY
INDUSTRY FOR EFFORTS TO REDUCE
CARBON FOOTPRINT**

On September 23, 2010, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack commended U.S. dairy farmers and processors for their commitment to economic and environmental sustainability following the unveiling of a landmark carbon footprint study of the U.S. fluid milk sector.

"American agriculture can play an important role in reducing carbon emissions and improving the environment, and the dairy industry in particular has been a leader on these issues," Vilsack said. "This carbon footprint study will be very helpful to all stakeholders in the dairy industry and I look forward to working with dairy producers, processors and the entire value chain on efforts that benefit the environment and improve the economic viability of the industry."

The fluid milk carbon footprint study, the first of its kind for a U.S. agricultural product, was presented on September 22 at the International

Food Life Cycle Assessment Conference. The study is the dairy industry's initial step in a comprehensive, science-based approach to measure and improve its carbon footprint. It will provide a scientific basis to identify research needs and enable the industry to identify and measure management practices and technologies that are most effective in increasing productivity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Together with data from additional studies, the carbon footprint study indicates that total U.S. dairy greenhouse gas emissions are approximately 2 percent of total U.S. emissions.

The Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy commissioned the University of Arkansas' Applied Sustainability Center to conduct the fluid milk carbon footprint study. It is a life cycle assessment (LCA) that measured the greenhouse gas emissions created from the production of milk -- from when crops are grown to feed cows all the way to the disposal of the milk carton by the consumer. One of its key findings is that the increased adoption of best management practices along the entire fluid milk supply chain can increase profitability while improving environmental sustainability.

Last December, USDA and the Innovation Center for US Dairy signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to work together on sustainability issues and to reduce the industry's carbon footprint. The U.S. dairy industry has a long history of environmental stewardship. According to Cornell University, the carbon footprint of milk production dropped by 63% between 1944 - 2007 as a result of production efficiencies, nutrition management and other on-farm improvements. More information about the U.S. fluid milk carbon footprint study is available at www.usdairy.com/sustainability. ♦

**USDA INVITES PUBLIC COMMENT ON DRAFT
GUIDANCE FOR NATIONAL ORGANIC
STANDARDS**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is inviting public comment on draft guidance issued by the National Organic Program (NOP).

"The organic community has had to navigate some complex issues," said Miles McEvoy, deputy administrator of the NOP. "Our goal is to provide clear guidance to ensure consistent implementation of the organic standards."

Topics addressed include: compost and vermicompost in organic crop production; wild crop harvesting; outdoor access for organic poultry; commingling and contamination prevention in organic production and handling; and use of chlorine materials in organic production and handling.

The guidance documents, available on the NOP website at:

www.ams.usda.gov/NOPDraftGuidance in draft form, are intended to assist those who own, manage, or certify organic operations in carrying out their responsibilities by providing a uniform method for complying with the national organic standards and conducting audits and inspections. The topics covered in these documents also address recommendations issued by the USDA Office of Inspector General in a March 2010 audit report of the NOP.

The NOP will consider all comments submitted by December 13, 2010, before issuing final guidance for inclusion in the Program Handbook. The public can view the documents and provide comments through the preferred method at <http://www.regulations.gov> (document number AMS-NOP-10-0048) or by mail to Toni Strother, Agricultural Marketing Specialist, National Organic Program, USDA-AMS-NOP, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Room 2646 So., Ag Stop 0268, Washington, DC 20250-0268.

Once finalized, the guidance documents will be incorporated into the Program Handbook: Guidance and Instructions for Accredited Certifying Agents and Certified Operations, which serves as a central reference for clarification about NOP standards and best program practices. The current edition of the Program Handbook is available online at: www.ams.usda.gov/NOPProgramHandbook or in print upon request.

The NOP will announce a notice of availability of final guidance when available. For further information, contact the NOP at (202) 720-3252 or NOP.guidance@ams.usda.gov, or visit their website at www.ams.usda.gov/nop. ♦



NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF U.S. FLUID MILK BOTTLING PLANTS

The USDA's *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* newsletter for September 2010 included a table that showed the number and average size of U.S. fluid milk bottling plants operated by commercial processors for each year from 1950 through 2009.

According to the Economic Research Service's data, in 2009, there were 326 fluid milk bottling plants in the U.S. with an average annual volume processed of 192.5 million pounds. The general trend over the past 59 years has been a decline in number of plants with an increase in volume processed. However, in 2009, the number of fluid milk bottling plants showed an increase of seven plants compared to 2008. Also, instead of increasing volume, the average volume processed decreased 0.98 percent, from 194.4 to 192.5 million pounds. See table below for highlights from each decade. ♦

Year	Number	Average Volume
		Processed <i>million lbs</i>
1950	8,195	4.3
1960	5,328	8.8
1970	2,216	23.6
1980	1,066	50.1
1990	605	93.9
2000	405	143.2
2009	326	192.5

Source: *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, September 2010, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW DATABASE SET SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL GEOGRAPHIC FOOD PRICE VARIATION - LOWFAT MILK HIGHLIGHTED -

The role of food prices in influencing consumer food choices and, in turn, dietary quality is an important research topic at ERS [USDA's Economic Research Service] and in the food economics research field in general. Food prices vary across the United States, but until now, a data set that provides a consistent and statistically detailed measure of food prices across geographic markets did not exist. Without such data, researchers could not determine if differences in food choices and health outcomes in specific locations were due to differences in retail food prices, other factors, or both.

New Price Database Provides Geographic Detail

An expert panel convened by the National Academies' Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) reviewed the data needs of USDA to support research and decision-making for USDA's food and nutrition policies and programs. The panel recommended that USDA continue to explore the use of data on food purchases, prices, and consumption from proprietary sources (retail scanner systems, household scanner panels, and household consumption surveys) and to develop ways to increase access to these data for research purposes.

In response, ERS developed the Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database (QFAHPD) to fill the gap in available food price data. The QFAHPD contains quarterly geographically specific prices for 52 food-at-home food groups between 1999 and 2006. The data set includes such food groups as fresh and frozen dark-green vegetables, low-fat milk, packaged whole-grain products, and carbonated nonalcoholic beverages.

The QFAHPD was constructed using Nielsen Homescan data, which contain detailed information about household food-at-home purchases from all retail outlets, including grocery stores, supercenters, club stores, convenience stores, and other stores. QFAHPD prices, calculated as dollars per 100 grams of food purchased by consumers, are the average household prices paid for each food group within a geographic market group.

A geographic market group consists of either a single metropolitan area (such as Philadelphia, Boston, or Los Angeles), grouped metro areas (such as metro Ohio, which includes Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus), or other groups of counties. A total of 35 geographic market groups cover the contiguous United States between 2002 and 2006, and 30 market groups cover 1999-2001.

Geographic Variation Is Greater Than Annual Inflation

Using the 2006 QFAHPD data, ERS examined the spread between the highest and lowest market price within selected food groups across geographic market groups. Eggs have one of the largest price spreads across geographic market groups. For example, in the first quarter of 2006, in the geographic market group with the highest price, eggs cost 75 percent more than in the market group where eggs were least expensive. Low-fat milk and fresh and frozen fruit also had large geographic price spreads. On the other hand, geographic price variation for carbonated

nonalcoholic beverages was on the lower end, with an average price spread of 39 percent in the first quarter of 2006.

These geographic price spreads are much larger than year-to-year changes in food prices, which averaged 2.3 percent in 1999-2006, according to the Consumer Price Index. Most analyses of the effects of price on food choices look at price changes over time at the national level. The new ERS database reveals that analyses using national time series statistics ignore much of the geographic price variation that consumers actually face.

Relative Prices Also Vary Geographically

A comparison of lowfat milk versus carbonated nonalcoholic beverages

In addition to revealing geographic price differences, the QFAHPD shows that relative prices between food groups differ geographically. For instance, ERS compared the prices of two beverages often consumed by children—low-fat milk and carbonated nonalcoholic beverages (soda). In each quarter of 2006, low-fat milk was less expensive than soda throughout most of the West (with price ratios of low-fat milk to soda less than 1) but more expensive in much of the South and Northeast (with price ratios above 1).

Price differences varied also by season. For example, in parts of the Northeast, the price differential between low-fat milk and soda was greater in the spring and summer than in the fall and winter. Future research will help illuminate whether such variations in relative prices are important in determining differences in food choices across the country.

This article was drawn from a page of the *ERS Briefing Room on Food CPI and Expenditure and Technical Bulletin No. 1926* published by ERS. This article, as well as the supporting papers are available to view online. The *Amber Waves* article is available at

www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/September2010/D ataFeature/, follow links at the end of the article to access the supporting papers.

The *Amber Waves* article also includes a color-coded map that illustrates that lowfat milk was less expensive than carbonated nonalcoholic beverages in most of the West and Great Lakes area but more expensive in most of the South and parts of the Northeast in 2006.

Source: *Amber Waves*, September 2010; Volume 8, Issue 3, pg 52-53; Todd J. and Leibtag, E., Economic Research Service, USDA.

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA			
	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>
Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)								
Class I Milk (\$/cwt.)	\$17.40	\$17.67	\$12.83	\$11.94	\$17.85	\$18.12	\$13.28	\$12.39
Class II Milk (\$/cwt.)	17.60	16.98	11.01	10.86	17.60	16.98	11.01	10.86
Class III Milk (\$/cwt.)	16.26	15.18	12.11	11.20	16.26	15.18	12.11	11.20
Class IV Milk (\$/cwt.)	16.76	15.61	11.15	10.38	16.76	15.61	11.15	10.38
Producer Prices								
Producer Price Differential (\$/cwt.)	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.98	\$(0.22)	\$ 0.05	+	+	+	+
Butterfat (\$/pound)	2.4044	2.0336	1.2226	1.2491	+	+	+	+
Protein (\$/pound)	2.3057	2.3788	2.4243	2.1009	+	+	+	+
Other Solids (\$/pound)	0.1673	0.1647	0.1018	0.0962	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price (\$/cwt.)	+	+	+	+	9.51	9.90	8.32	7.44
Uniform Butterfat Price (\$/pound)	+	+	+	+	2.3306	2.0127	1.2400	1.2489
Statistical Uniform Price (\$/cwt.)	\$16.94	\$16.16	\$11.89	\$11.25	\$17.33	\$16.60	\$12.37	\$11.55
Producer Data								
Number of Producers	626 *	625	466	635	97 *	97	94	95
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.)	34,999 *	35,224	28,242	31,826	110,582 *	106,859	100,779	103,566
Producer Milk Ratios								
Class I	28.91%	26.13%	49.14%	29.00%	37.01%	36.35%	42.38%	39.51%
Class II	6.65%	7.37%	10.07%	6.81%	6.73%	9.04%	11.68%	10.19%
Class III	39.93%	40.93%	9.35%	39.43%	41.02%	41.47%	36.77%	35.19%
Class IV	24.51%	25.57%	31.44%	24.76%	15.24%	13.14%	9.17%	15.11%

+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2009</u>
Number of Handlers								
Pool Handlers	26	26	27	28	7	7	7	7
<i>Distributing Plants</i>	14	14	15	15	5	5	5	5
<i>Supply Plants 1/</i>	7	7	7	8	1	1	1	1
<i>Cooperatives</i>	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
Producer-Handlers	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Other Plants w/ Class I Use	24	24	24	24	22	22	26	25
Class I Route Disposition In Area								
By Pool Plants	163,913,736	161,936,494	166,038,340	165,453,021	94,386,845	89,046,193	97,740,376	92,874,106
By Producer-Handlers	8,602,552	8,150,604	6,778,376	6,771,878	0	0	0	0
By Other Plants	7,733,955 *	7,075,907	7,630,776	7,386,872	5,969,669 *	5,247,377	4,930,341	4,125,281
Total	180,250,243	177,163,005	180,447,492	179,611,771	100,356,514	94,293,570	102,670,717	96,999,387
Producer-Handler Data								
% Class I Use	61.47%	55.08%	87.33%	78.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% of Total In-Area Route Dispositions	4.77%	4.60%	3.76%	3.77%	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				
	Sep 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2009	Aug 2009	
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	657,290,146	682,463,546	394,817,936	626,497,402	321,792,922	321,324,601	284,196,451	305,001,846	
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	16,177,765	15,420,527	20,971,444	21,989,638	5,989,259	5,356,593	4,996,655	4,850,182	
OPENING INVENTORY	34,279,746	33,960,895	28,890,595	26,028,425	18,475,693	21,903,693	18,478,096	17,542,760	
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	707,747,657	731,844,968	444,679,975	674,515,465	346,257,874	348,584,887	307,671,202	327,394,788	
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS									
Whole milk	31,867,732	33,045,368	33,188,500	33,627,017	23,080,847	23,998,101	24,140,370	25,048,819	
Flavored milk & milk drinks	13,708,927	8,598,361	13,969,342	8,651,985	6,416,630	6,235,713	6,692,557	6,309,951	
2% milk	68,526,623	67,919,799	69,930,563	69,118,159	33,394,259	34,619,277	36,489,303	37,758,785	
1% milk	27,918,390	25,134,468	27,449,085	25,066,909	16,395,539	16,498,396	15,309,521	15,320,282	
Skim milk	28,096,688	27,779,947	28,456,758	28,123,313	12,332,273	12,670,271	12,656,741	12,911,902	
Buttermilk	1,353,619	1,435,793	1,344,334	1,450,957	383,990	365,087	381,647	390,637	
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA.	171,471,979	163,913,736	174,338,582	166,038,340	92,003,538	94,386,845	95,670,139	97,740,376	
Class I dispositions out of area	15,079,361	16,182,654	16,551,510	16,001,406	23,045,462	23,910,171	22,152,984	23,501,632	
Other Class I usage	18,900,063	13,960,782	18,859,243	16,176,425	15,096,378	10,919,651	14,327,453	11,659,394	
TOTAL CLASS I USE.	205,451,403	194,057,172	209,749,335	198,216,171	130,145,378	129,216,667	132,150,576	132,901,402	
TOTAL CLASS II USE	52,270,462	59,290,449	50,710,273	48,572,222	22,349,501	29,688,876	33,948,280	31,884,586	
TOTAL CLASS III USE	264,887,020	280,301,260	37,014,075	247,019,974	135,270,282	136,426,525	106,590,392	109,204,615	
TOTAL CLASS IV USE	185,138,772	198,196,087	147,206,292	180,707,098	58,492,713	53,252,819	34,981,954	53,404,185	
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR.	707,747,657	731,844,968	444,679,975	674,515,465	346,257,874	348,584,887	307,671,202	327,394,788	
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS									
Producer milk:	Class I	190,032,816	178,308,971	194,032,340	181,702,998	119,099,855	116,800,471	120,439,254	120,497,893
	Class II	43,710,370	50,275,905	39,764,102	42,654,884	21,657,065	29,039,675	33,183,744	31,087,713
	Class III	262,454,056	279,347,913	36,930,932	247,019,974	131,983,791	133,237,424	104,491,916	107,331,696
	Class IV	161,092,904	174,530,757	124,090,562	155,119,546	49,052,211	42,247,031	26,081,537	46,084,544
Other receipts:	Class I	15,418,587	15,748,201	15,716,995	16,513,173	11,045,523	12,416,196	11,711,322	12,403,509
	Class II	8,560,092	9,014,544	10,946,171	5,917,338	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Class III	2,432,964	953,347	83,143	0	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Class IV	24,045,868	23,665,330	23,115,730	25,587,552	13,419,429	14,844,090	11,763,429	9,989,433
Avg. daily producer receipts		21,909,672	22,014,953	13,160,598	20,209,594	10,726,431	10,365,310	9,473,215	9,838,769
Change From Previous Year		66.48%	8.93%	-37.06%	-4.92%	13.23%	5.35%	-8.45%	-4.27%
Avg. daily Class I use		6,848,380	6,259,909	6,991,645	6,394,070	4,338,179	4,168,280	4,405,019	4,287,142
Change From Previous Year		-2.05%	-2.10%	3.72%	-1.51%	-1.52%	-2.77%	2.63%	3.72%

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

HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:

- Market Summaries for September 2010
- September 2010 Class Prices
- Class I Price for November 2010
- Secretary Vilsack Commends Dairy Industry for Efforts to Reduce Carbon Footprint
- USDA Invites Public Comment on Draft Guidance for National Organic Standards
- Number and Average Size of U.S. Fluid Milk Bottling Plants
- New Database Set Shows Substantial Geographic Food Price Variation
- USDA Seeks Nominees for National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board

USDA SEEKS NOMINEES FOR NATIONAL FLUID MILK PROCESSOR PROMOTION BOARD

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is 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 six individuals from those nominated to succeed members whose terms expire June 30, 2011. Appointed members will serve 3-year terms from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014.

"Appointees to the board fill important roles as representatives of the fluid milk industry and will have a large impact on the future promotion of fluid milk products," said Administrator Rayne Pegg of AMS.

USDA will accept nominations for board representation in five geographic regions and one at-large position. Nominees for the five regional positions must be active owners or employees of a fluid milk processor.

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