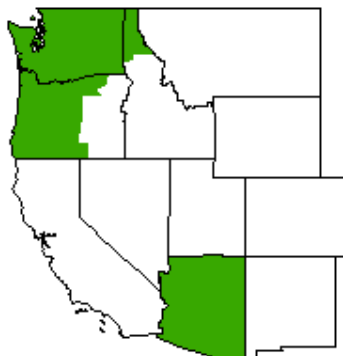


Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas



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William A. Wise
 Market Administrator

October 2011

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR SEPTEMBER 2011

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

Pacific Northwest

Producers delivered a total of 691.3 million pounds of milk to the market during September. Daily deliveries averaged 23.0 million pounds, up 7.5 percent from August. An estimated 628 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Comparisons to August 2011 are biased due to historically eligible milk not pooled. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 36,695 pounds, up 6.0 percent from August.

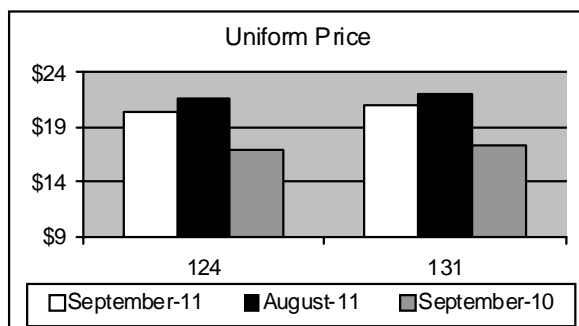
Class I producer milk during September totaled 188.7 million pounds, 27.3 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.3 million pounds, up 5.8 percent from August.

Arizona

Producers delivered a total of

342.0 million pounds of milk to the market during September. Daily deliveries averaged 11.4 million pounds, up 0.6 percent from August. An estimated 101 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 112,870 pounds, up 0.6 percent from August.

Class I producer milk during September totaled 122.7 million pounds, 33.0 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 3.8 million pounds, down 4.6 percent from August.



Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: September 2011

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	20.40	20.95	Butterfat	3.686	3.458
Butterfat 2/	2.2005	2.2273	Protein	3.150	N/A
Protein 2/	3.0282	N/A	Other Solids	5.735	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.4053	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.885	N/A
PPD 1/*	1.33	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	13.63			

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

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SEPTEMBER 2011 CLASS PRICES

September 2011 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from September 3, 10, 17 and 24, 2011. Component prices for the month are \$3.0282 per pound of protein, \$2.2005 per pound of butterfat, \$0.4053 per pound of other solids, and \$1.3623 per pound of nonfat solids.

September 2011 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are \$19.07 and \$19.53 per hundredweight, respectively. The September Class III price compared to August is down \$2.60. The Class III price is \$2.81 higher than in September 2010.

Class II butterfat was announced at \$2.2075 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for September 2011 were announced on August 19, 2011. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is \$20.55 for September 2011.

FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES

	August	September	Change
Cheese*	\$2.1402	\$1.8592	-\$0.2810
Butter	\$2.0695	\$1.9886	-\$0.0809
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.5739	\$1.5439	-\$0.0300
Whey	\$0.5691	\$0.5926	\$0.0235

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

Current Commodity Prices -- The NASS survey of cheddar cheese prices showed a decrease in price received for 40-pound blocks and a net decrease for 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed a decrease of 7.86 cents between the September 17 and the October 15 surveys, to \$1.7373 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (**adjusted to 38% moisture**) showed a net decrease of 5.87 cents to \$1.7227 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a decrease of 18.65 cents between the weeks ending September 17 and October 15 from \$1.9393 per pound to \$1.7528 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net decrease of 1.34 cents since mid-September to \$1.5231 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed an increase of 2.85 cents since mid-September to \$0.6193 per pound. ♦

NOVEMBER'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT

On October 21, the November 2011 Class I price was announced at \$20.35 for the Pacific Northwest Order and \$20.80 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of October 8 and 15.

The November Class III and IV advance skim prices are \$11.67 and \$12.16 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover decreased 28.35 cents from \$2.2014 to \$1.9179 per pound.

The November 2011 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on October 21. The skim price is \$12.86 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is \$1.4289 pound for all Federal orders. ♦

ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS

	October	November	Change
Cheese*	\$1.8347	\$1.7437	-\$0.0910
Butter	\$1.9893	\$1.7552	-\$0.2341
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.5461	\$1.5328	-\$0.0133
Whey	\$0.5900	\$0.6121	\$0.0221

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

MIDEAST HEARING TRANSCRIPTS AND EXHIBITS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING



Transcripts and exhibits pertaining to a public hearing to amend the Mideast Milk Order are now available on the USDA Dairy Programs' website at www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/PoolProvisions2011.

The hearing was held October 4-5, 2011, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to consider amendments to the pooling standards for pool distributing plants in the Mideast Marketing Area.

The deadline for filing corrections to the transcript is Monday, October 31, 2011. Post-hearing briefs must be filed by Wednesday, November 30, 2011. ♦

**USDA SEEKS NOMINEES FOR
NATIONAL FLUID MILK PROCESSOR
PROMOTION BOARD**

On October 7, 2011, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced that it 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 five individual board members from the list of nominees to succeed the members whose terms expire June 30, 2012. Appointed members will serve 3-year terms from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2015. Additionally, the Secretary will appoint one member to fill a vacancy in Region 4, with a term expiring June 30, 2013; and one member to fill a vacancy in Region 8, with a term expiring June 30, 2014.

USDA will accept nominations for board representation in seven geographic regions and two at-large positions. Nominees for the seven regional positions must be active owners or employees of a fluid milk processor. At least one at-large position must be a member from the general public. The other at-large position may be either a fluid milk processor or a member from the general public. The geographic regions are: Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia); Region 4 (Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina); Region 6 (Ohio and West Virginia); Region 8 (Illinois and Indiana); Region 9 (Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee); Region 12 (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah); and Region 15 (Southern California).

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, 2011, to: Whitney Rick, Director, Promotion, Research and Planning Division, Dairy Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Stop 0233, Room 2958-S, Washington, DC 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 <http://www.ams.usda.gov/Dairy>. ♦

**NATIONAL ORGANIC STANDARDS BOARD
INVITES PUBLIC COMMENTS**

On October 18, 2011, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that proposed recommendations of the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) are now open for public comment in advance of its fall meeting in Savannah, Georgia, November 29-December 2 at www.ams.usda.gov/nosbsavannah.

The meeting of the board, which occurs twice a year, provides a public forum for the organic community to weigh-in on issues concerning organic production and processing. During the upcoming meeting, the board will review substances on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances that are scheduled to "sunset" in 2013. As part of the sunset review process, the board reviews all substances on the National List every five years to recommend renewing, removing or changing each listing. The board will also present recommendations and updates on animal welfare, sulfur dioxide, and arachidonic acid (ARA) single-cell oil and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) algal oil. Other recommendations will address material review organizations, unannounced inspections, and inspector qualifications. The full agenda of topics and currently proposed recommendations is available at www.ams.usda.gov/nosbsavannah.

Written comments on the proposed recommendations can be submitted up to Sunday, November 13, 2011, at www.regulations.gov. Additionally, while the meeting is open to the public, the National Organic Program invites those interested in sharing comments orally at the meeting to register in advance. Pre-registration to share comments must also be completed by midnight Eastern Time on November 13, 2011. More information about commenting requirements is available in the Federal Register notice published at www.regulations.gov (search keyword or ID AMS-NOP-11-0081-0001).

Interested persons may visit www.ams.usda.gov/nosbsavannah to view NOSB recommendations and the meeting agenda and submit and/or view public comments. To receive further information about the meeting or to request copies of available materials, please contact Ms. Lorraine Coke, National Organic Standards Board, USDA-AMS-NOP, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Room 2646-So., Mail Stop 0268, Washington, DC 20250-0268; Phone: (202) 720-3252; nosb@ams.usda.gov. ♦

**COOPERATIVES:
A VITAL SOURCE OF RURAL JOBS**

The following article was written by Dallas Tonsager, Under Secretary, USDA Rural Development, to celebrate National Co-op Month. Information about Rural Development's Cooperatives Program is available at www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/coops/csdir.htm.

It's hard to live in rural America without being touched almost daily in some way by cooperatives. Farmers and ranchers across the nation use co-ops to process and market their crops and livestock and to provide them with essential production supplies and services. Electric and telecommunications utility cooperatives supply rural America with a reliable, affordable source of energy and communications technology, including phone and Internet services.

While these are the two cooperative sectors we work with most often at USDA Rural Development, there are many other types of producer-, user- and worker-owned co-ops across the nation that are helping to meet the myriad needs of rural and urban people and businesses. These range from co-op food stores and daycare centers to credit unions, insurance companies and hardware and building supply co-ops, among many others.

As we observe Cooperative Month throughout October, it is fitting that we focus special attention this year on cooperatives as a key source of jobs. Co-ops are playing a role as our nation strives to reduce high levels of unemployment by providing good jobs for tens of thousands of people in the farm sector alone.

According to USDA's just-released economic survey of farmer cooperatives for 2010, U.S. agricultural and fishery cooperatives created 7,000 new jobs in 2010, boosting the number of fulltime jobs to 129,000 at the nearly 2,400 agricultural co-ops surveyed. This survey also shows that agricultural co-ops had their second best year on record for sales at \$170 billion. Pre-tax net income of \$4.3 billion was also the second best year ever for agricultural and fishery co-ops.

Because co-ops are locally or regionally owned by their members, a larger percent of these dollars "stay local," circulating in the rural counties and towns where their members live and work. These dollars also support other local businesses and generate tax revenues that in turn support schools, police and fire services and other local government services.

While 7,000 new jobs, or even 129,000 jobs, may not sound huge, remember that in rural areas especially, every job can be a crucially needed job. A grain and farm supply co-op, for example, with 30 or 40 employees will often be the leading employer in a rural community.

When one such co-op adds just three new jobs, it can be big news in a town of 800 or 900 people. It may translate into three more houses having "sold" placards placed on the real estate sign in the front yard and commission checks for a real estate agent to deposit in the local bank. It could mean eight or nine new students in a rural school – maybe enough to justify hiring a new teacher, resulting in another house sold. It can mean a dozen or more new consumers to help support a rural grocery store and a surge in new business for the local barber or hair stylist, and so on.

Rural utility co-ops are also major employers in many rural communities. This co-op sector provides an additional 162,000 fulltime jobs nationally, according to a 2009 survey conducted by the University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives, with support from USDA. This survey looked at 17 co-op subsectors of the economy, finding that the co-op economy as a whole accounts for 853,000 jobs and \$500 billion in annual revenue.

Focusing again on the agricultural sector, the job growth among co-ops is due in no small part to the continued strong prices for a number of key commodities, most notably in the dairy and livestock sectors. Indeed, 2010 marked the fourth consecutive year of strong sales performance by farmer co-ops, which is helping to fuel the upward employment trend.

The bottom line here is no great mystery: when American agriculture, utilities and industry are strong and thriving, it translates into more jobs and more economic vitality for the nation. Cooperatives – as a business model that puts the needs of member-owners and community first, and which help to keep more sales dollars and profits working close to home – are a key cog in the nation's economic recovery efforts.

I believe that the potential of cooperative businesses to help more Americans improve the quality of their lives is almost unlimited. We at USDA will continue to foster co-op development and will strive to help improve co-op operations because – as the theme of this year's Co-op Month

celebration says – Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World.

To learn more about cooperatives, visit the Co-op Month website at: www.go.coop, or www.usda.gov. ♦

**LIVESTOCK GROSS MARGIN INSURANCE
AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTIES IN IDAHO,
OREGON AND WASHINGTON**

On October 6, 2011, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency (RMA) announced the availability of sales for the Livestock Gross Margin insurance plan for Dairy Cattle (LGM-Dairy) and Swine (LGM-Swine) in all counties in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The first sales date for the 2012 crop year will be Friday, October 28, 2011. Sales will continue on the last Friday of each month until June 30, 2012 (or until the maximum underwriting capacity is reached).

LGM-Dairy provides protection against loss of gross margin (market value of milk minus feed costs) on milk produced from dairy cows. LGM-Swine provides protection against the loss of gross margin (market value of livestock minus feed costs) on swine. Both policies use futures prices to determine the expected gross margin and the actual gross margin.

Dairy and pork producers are encouraged to contact a livestock agent for further details. Additional information can also be obtained at the RMA Web site: <http://www.rma.usda.gov>. Federal crop and livestock insurance policies are sold and delivered solely through private crop and livestock insurance companies. A list of livestock insurance agents is available at all USDA Service Centers throughout the U.S. or at the RMA Web site: <http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/>.

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**ANALYSIS OF COMPONENT LEVELS IN
INDIVIDUAL HERD MILK AT THE FARM LEVEL**

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/componentanalysis10.pdf>. 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 2010 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. For 2010, a monthly average total of 729 producers were pooled on the Pacific Northwest and Arizona Orders. During 2010, these producers delivered 12.2 billion pounds to the two markets. The milk shed of the two Federal orders includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas and Washington.

Major findings of this study include:

1. The 2010 average component levels for the Pacific Northwest Order were 3.73% butterfat, 3.15% true protein, and 5.71% other solids. The 2010 average butterfat level for the Arizona Order was 3.50%.
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 geographic 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 2010 for protein is $PRO\% = 1.546 + 0.419 * BF\%$, with an R-squared of 0.68.
5. The Pacific Northwest Order's regressions for estimating other solids using butterfat have a very poor correlation, having an R-squared of less than 0.16. The monthly regressions show a negative relationship; other solids levels appear to be independent of butterfat levels. ♦

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA			
	<u>Sep 2011</u>	<u>Aug 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2011</u>	<u>Aug 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>
Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)								
Class I Milk (\$/cwt.)	\$23.68	\$23.33	\$17.40	\$17.67	\$24.13	\$23.78	\$17.85	\$18.12
Class II Milk (\$/cwt.)	20.55	21.55	17.60	16.98	20.55	21.55	17.60	16.98
Class III Milk (\$/cwt.)	19.07	21.67	16.26	15.18	19.07	21.67	16.26	15.18
Class IV Milk (\$/cwt.)	19.53	20.14	16.76	15.61	19.53	20.14	16.76	15.61
Producer Prices								
Producer Price Differential (\$/cwt.)	\$ 1.33	\$(0.01)	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.98	+	+	+	+
Butterfat (\$/pound)	2.2005	2.2985	2.4044	2.0336	+	+	+	+
Protein (\$/pound)	3.0282	3.8305	2.3057	2.3788	+	+	+	+
Other Solids (\$/pound)	0.4053	0.3811	0.1673	0.1647	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price (\$/cwt.)	+	+	+	+	13.63	14.55	9.51	9.90
Uniform Butterfat Price (\$/pound)	+	+	+	+	2.2273	2.2961	2.3306	2.0127
Statistical Uniform Price (\$/cwt.)	\$20.40	\$21.66	\$16.94	\$16.16	\$20.95	\$22.08	\$17.33	\$16.60
Producer Data								
Number of Producers	628 *	619	631	626	101 *	101	97	97
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.)	36,695 *	34,626	34,722	35,168	112,870 *	112,172	110,582	106,859
Producer Milk Ratios								
Class I	27.30%	27.75%	28.91%	26.13%	32.96%	34.75%	37.01%	36.35%
Class II	6.27%	7.34%	6.65%	7.37%	9.84%	9.91%	6.73%	9.04%
Class III	41.44%	35.38%	39.93%	40.93%	32.01%	31.28%	41.02%	41.47%
Class IV	24.99%	29.53%	24.51%	25.57%	25.19%	24.06%	15.24%	13.14%

+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

	<u>Aug 2011</u>	<u>Jul 2011</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2011</u>	<u>Jul 2011</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2010</u>
Number of Handlers								
Pool Handlers	25	26	26	26	7	7	7	7
<i>Distributing Plants</i>	14	14	14	14	5	5	5	5
<i>Supply Plants 1/</i>	6	7	7	7	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	19	19	24	24	22	22	22	22
Class I Route Disposition In Area								
By Pool Plants	163,850,298	159,430,875	163,913,736	161,936,494	95,542,328	87,589,383	94,386,845	89,046,193
By Producer-Handlers	7,221,545	6,877,632	8,602,552	8,150,604	0	0	0	0
By Other Plants	7,544,844 *	7,816,026	7,733,955	7,075,907	5,402,359 *	5,392,425	5,969,669	5,247,377
Total	178,616,687	174,124,533	180,250,243	177,163,005	100,944,687	92,981,808	100,356,514	94,293,570
Producer-Handler Data								
% Class I Use	60.36%	58.57%	61.47%	55.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% of Total In-Area Route Dispositions	4.04%	3.95%	4.77%	4.60%	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 2011	Aug 2011	Sep 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2011	Aug 2011	Sep 2010	Aug 2010
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	691,326,061	664,432,043	657,290,146	682,463,546	341,996,832	351,209,084	321,792,922	321,324,601
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	16,074,711	15,926,918	16,177,765	15,420,527	3,649,391	8,571,614	5,989,259	5,356,593
OPENING INVENTORY	33,371,339	38,444,483	34,279,746	33,960,895	23,242,025	22,058,811	18,475,693	21,903,693
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	740,772,111	718,803,444	707,747,657	731,844,968	368,888,248	381,839,509	346,257,874	348,584,887
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS								
Whole milk	32,866,760	33,748,996	31,867,732	33,045,368	23,258,077	24,776,523	23,080,847	23,998,101
Flavored milk & milk drinks	13,210,418	7,852,660	13,708,927	8,598,361	5,911,052	5,523,979	6,416,630	6,235,713
2% milk	68,607,026	68,958,569	68,526,623	67,919,799	32,966,423	34,865,043	33,394,259	34,619,277
1% milk	27,385,455	25,276,693	27,918,390	25,134,468	16,500,309	17,237,247	16,395,539	16,498,396
Skim milk	26,273,447	26,508,348	28,096,688	27,779,947	12,117,040	12,752,694	12,332,273	12,670,271
Buttermilk	1,371,105	1,505,032	1,353,619	1,435,793	374,002	386,842	383,990	365,087
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA.	169,714,211	163,850,298	171,471,979	163,913,736	91,126,903	95,542,328	92,003,538	94,386,845
Class I dispositions out of area	15,631,121	16,610,874	15,079,361	16,182,654	24,055,384	25,855,488	23,045,462	23,910,171
Other Class I usage	19,329,312	17,396,929	18,900,063	13,960,782	9,997,666	12,403,427	15,096,378	10,919,651
TOTAL CLASS I USE.	204,674,644	197,858,101	205,451,403	194,057,172	125,179,953	133,801,243	130,145,378	129,216,667
TOTAL CLASS II USE	50,726,153	58,912,237	52,270,462	59,290,449	34,652,291	36,639,657	22,349,501	29,688,876
TOTAL CLASS III USE	288,679,150	235,158,552	264,887,020	280,301,260	110,966,432	111,345,206	135,270,282	136,426,525
TOTAL CLASS IV USE	196,692,164	226,874,554	185,138,772	198,196,087	98,089,572	100,053,403	58,492,713	53,252,819
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR.	740,772,111	718,803,444	707,747,657	731,844,968	368,888,248	381,839,509	346,257,874	348,584,887
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS								
Producer milk: Class I	188,716,746	184,383,391	190,032,816	178,308,971	112,735,602	122,060,834	119,099,855	116,800,471
Class II	43,377,718	48,763,420	43,710,370	50,275,905	33,640,434	34,815,018	21,657,065	29,039,675
Class III	286,451,552	235,062,598	262,454,056	279,347,913	109,484,164	109,856,422	131,983,791	133,237,424
Class IV	172,780,045	196,222,634	161,092,904	174,530,757	86,136,632	84,476,810	49,052,211	42,247,031
Other receipts: Class I	15,957,898	13,474,710	15,418,587	15,748,201	12,444,351	11,740,409	11,045,523	12,416,196
Class II	7,348,435	10,148,817	8,560,092	9,014,544	1/	1/	1/	1/
Class III	2,227,598	95,954	2,432,964	953,347	1/	1/	1/	1/
Class IV	23,912,119	30,651,920	24,045,868	23,665,330	14,447,065	18,890,016	13,419,429	14,844,090
Avg. daily producer receipts	23,044,202	21,433,292	21,909,672	22,014,953	11,399,894	11,329,325	10,726,431	10,365,310
Change From Previous Year	5.18%	-2.64%	66.48%	8.93%	6.28%	9.30%	13.23%	5.35%
Avg. daily Class I use	6,822,488	6,382,519	6,848,380	6,259,909	4,172,665	4,316,169	4,338,179	4,168,280
Change From Previous Year	-0.38%	1.96%	-2.05%	-2.10%	-3.82%	3.55%	-1.52%	-2.77%

1/ Restricted - Included with Class IV.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:

- Market Summaries for September 2011
- September 2011 Class Prices
- Class I Price for November 2011
- Mideast Hearing Transcripts and Exhibits Available for Viewing
- USDA Seeks Nominees for National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board
- National Organic Standards Board Invites Public Comments
- Cooperatives: A Vital Source of Rural Jobs
- Livestock Gross Margin Insurance Available for All Counties in Idaho, Oregon and Washington
- Analysis of Component Levels in Individual Herd Milk at the Farm Level
- Fuel Up to Play 60

FUEL UP TO PLAY 60***What is Fuel Up to Play 60?***

Created in partnership by National Dairy Council (NDC) and the National Football League (NFL), the Fuel Up to Play 60 program empowers youth to take actions to improve nutrition and physical activity at their school and for their own health.

The ultimate goal is to ensure changes made at school are sustainable, making it possible for children to have more opportunities to be physically active and to eat tastier options of nutrient-rich foods like low-fat and fat-free milk, fruit, whole grains and vegetables throughout the school campus. By making changes in the school environment, students are more likely to meet the government recommendations for daily physical activity of 60 minutes and eat the appropriate number of servings from the food groups youth need most.

Find out more about the program at www.fueluptoplay60.com. ♦



Source: www.fueluptoplay60mediaresources.com