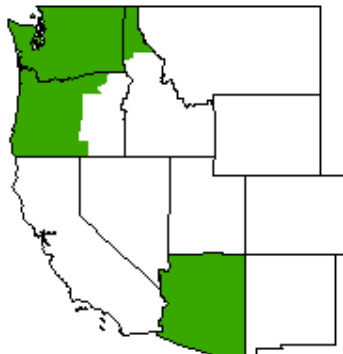


## Pacific Northwest & Arizona Marketing Areas



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**James R. Daugherty**  
 Market Administrator

**August 2010**

### MARKET SUMMARIES FOR JULY 2010

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

#### Pacific Northwest

Producers delivered a total of 686.0 million pounds of milk to the market during July. Daily deliveries averaged 22.1 million pounds, up 0.8 percent from June. An estimated 629 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 35,181 pounds, up 0.8 percent from June.

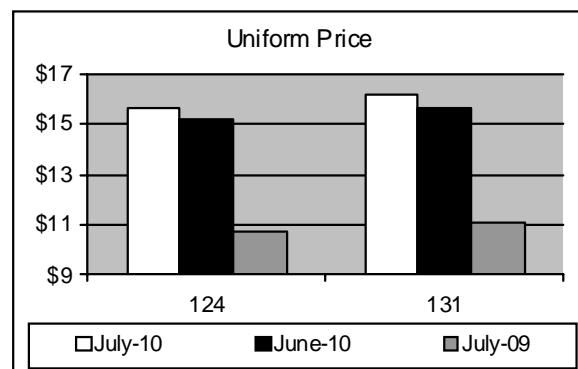
Class I producer milk during July totaled 179.9 million pounds, 26.2 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 5.8 million pounds, down 1.5 percent from June.

#### Arizona

Producers delivered a total of 337.8 million pounds of milk to the market during July. Daily deliveries averaged 10.9 million pounds, down 8.8 percent from June. An estimated 96 producers delivered milk to the market during the

month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 113,523 pounds, down 8.8 percent from June.

Class I producer milk during July totaled 112.0 million pounds, 33.1 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 3.6 million pounds, up 3.2 percent from June. ♦



### Federal Order Producer Prices and Component Levels: July 2010

Producer Prices	FO124	FO131	Component Levels (%)	FO124	FO131
Uniform Price 1/*	15.67	16.14	Butterfat	3.600	3.412
Butterfat 2/	1.8964	1.8629	Protein	3.064	N/A
Protein 2/	2.0515	N/A	Other Solids	5.732	N/A
Other Solids 2/	0.1700	N/A	Nonfat Solids	8.796	N/A
PPD 1/*	1.93	N/A			
Skim 1/	N/A	9.97			

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

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**JULY 2010 CLASS PRICES**

July 2010 non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from July 3, 10, 17, and 24, 2010. Component prices for the month are \$2.0515 per pound of protein, \$1.8964 per pound of butterfat, \$0.1700 per pound of other solids, and \$1.0493 per pound of nonfat solids.

July 2010 Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are \$13.74 and \$15.75 per hundredweight, respectively. The July Class III price compared to June is up \$0.12. The Class III price is \$3.77 higher than in July 2009.

Class II butterfat was announced at \$1.9034 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for July 2010 were announced on June 18, 2010. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is \$17.10 for July 2010.

**FINAL: NASS COMMODITY PRICES**

	June	July	Change
Cheese*	\$1.4475	\$1.4567	\$0.0092
Butter	\$1.5946	\$1.7375	\$0.1429
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.2631	\$1.2277	-\$0.0354
Whey	\$0.3688	\$0.3641	-\$0.0047

\* 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 16.05 cents between the July 17 and the August 14 surveys, to \$1.5974 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (**adjusted to 38% moisture**) showed an increase of 11.47 cents to \$1.5913 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed an increase of 10.70 cents between the weeks ending July 17 and August 14 from \$1.7438 per pound to \$1.8508 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net decrease of 9.81 cents since mid-July to \$1.1354 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed a net decrease of 0.32 cents since mid-July to \$0.3583 per pound. ♦

**SEPTEMBER'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT**

On August 20, the September 2010 Class I price was announced at \$17.40 for the Pacific Northwest Order and \$17.85 for the Arizona Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of August 7 and 14.

The September Class III and IV advance skim prices are \$8.41 and \$8.79 per hundredweight, respectively. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 11.48 cents from \$1.8899 to \$2.0047 per pound.

The September 2010 Class II skim and nonfat solids prices were also announced on August 20. The skim price is \$9.49 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is \$1.0544 pound for all Federal orders. ♦

**ADVANCED: NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS**

	August	September	Change
Cheese*	\$1.4497	\$1.6008	\$0.1511
Butter	\$1.7321	\$1.8269	\$0.0948
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.2333	\$1.1542	-\$0.0791
Whey	\$0.3618	\$0.3586	-\$0.0032

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

**STRUCTURE AND FINANCES OF U.S. FARMS: FAMILY FARM REPORT, 2010 EDITION**

Broad descriptions of farms based on U.S. averages can mask variation among different sizes and types of farms. Small family farms dominate the farm count and hold most farm assets, including farmland. But large-scale family farms and nonfamily farms account for the bulk of farm production. Averages such as sales per farm, therefore, can be misleading. Information on the different kinds of farms-and the farmers who operate them-is important for understanding the economic well-being of farm households and the impact of farm policy.

**What Is the Issue?**

Agricultural policymakers require information on how U.S. farming is organized. USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) produces a periodic report with that information. *The Family Farm Report, 2010 Edition*, is the most recent in the series, providing agricultural policymakers with an accurate, detailed, and unbiased source of

information on the structure and finances of U.S. farms, including the relationship of farm size and type to agricultural production, financial performance, sources of farm household income, and the extent of operators' off-farm work. The report provides a sense of the financial position of family farms in general and for different types of family farms. The full report is available on ERS' website at: [www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB66/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB66/).

### What Are the Major Findings?

Small family farms—annual sales less than \$250,000—made up 88 percent of U.S. farms in 2007. They also held about 64 percent of all farm assets, including 63 percent of the land owned by farms. As custodians of the bulk of farm assets—including land—small farms have a large role in natural resource and environmental policy. Small farms accounted for 76 percent of the land enrolled by farmers in USDA land-retirement programs, largely in the Conservation Reserve Program.

Nevertheless, very large family farms and nonfamily farms produce the largest share of agricultural output. Large-scale family farms (annual sales of \$250,000 or more), plus nonfamily farms, made up only 12 percent of U.S. farms in 2007 but accounted for 84 percent of the value of U.S. production. Although small family farms produced only 16 percent of agricultural output, they made more significant contributions to the production of specific commodities: hay, tobacco, cash grains and soybeans, and beef cattle.

For the most part, large-scale farms are more viable businesses than small family farms. The average operating profit margin and rates of return on assets and equity for large farms (annual sales of \$250,000 to \$499,999) and very large farms (annual sales of \$500,000 or more) were all positive in 2007, and most of these farms had a positive operating profit margin. Small farms were less viable as businesses. Average operating profit margin and rates of return on assets and equity were negative for most small-farm types. Nevertheless, some farms within each small-farm type (see full report for table for farm types) had relatively high operating margins of at least 20 percent.

Small-farm households rely on off-farm income. Given small farms' poor financial performance, why do so many continue to exist? Small-farm households typically receive substantial off-farm income and do not rely primarily on their farms for their livelihood. Most of their off-farm income is from wage-and-salary jobs or self-employment. Households operating retirement farms, however,

receive most of their off-farm income from such sources as Social Security, pensions, dividends, interest, and rent.

Farm operator households, generally speaking, cannot be considered low-income, but limited-resource farms persist. Median household income for only two types of farm households—those operating retirement farms or low-sales farms (annual sales less than \$100,000)—was below the U.S. median in 2007. Limited-resource farms, however, make up between 3 and 12 percent of all farms, depending on how "limited-resource" is defined. (The definitions are based on different-but low-levels of farm sales, operator household income, and farm assets or operator household net worth.)

Different types of Government payments go to different types of farms. The distribution of commodity-related program payments is roughly proportional to the production of program commodities. Medium-sales (annual sales of \$100,000 to \$249,999) and large-scale farms received 76 percent of commodity-related Government payments in 2007. Likewise, large-scale farms received 60 percent of the payments from working-land programs, which target production indirectly by focusing on land in production. In contrast, land-retirement programs target environmentally sensitive land rather than production. The bulk of land-retirement payments (73 percent) went to retirement, residential/lifestyle, and low-sales small farms. However, most farms (61 percent) received no Government payments at all and were not directly affected by farm program payments.

### How Was the Study Conducted?

The 2007 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) is the main source of data in the *Family Farm Report, 2010 Edition*. ARMS is an annual survey designed and conducted by ERS and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), another USDA agency. In addition to ARMS, various censuses of agriculture and ERS farm sector income estimates are used in this report, particularly in the analysis of long-term trends. The report uses the farm classification system developed by ERS to examine farm structure in the United States. ♦

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Source: Economic Information Bulletin No. (EIB-66) 72 pp, July 2010; Hoppe, R. and Banker, D., Economic Research Service, USDA.

### LONG-TERM GROWTH IN CHEESE CONSUMPTION MAY SLOW

Cheese production and markets have emerged as important elements of the dairy industry over the past three decades. Supply-and-use analysis shows an upward trend in total cheese consumption over the past three decades. Nielsen 2005 retail Homescan data were used to analyze cheese consumption by location as well as by income, age, and racial/ethnic groups. Own-price and expenditure demand elasticities were also calculated using the Nielsen data. To the extent that increases in consumers' food expenditure translate into more cheese purchases, it is expected that total cheese consumption will continue to rise. However, changes in the demographic profile of the U.S. population may somewhat slow future growth.

A full, 19-page report is available online via the Economic Research Service's website at: [www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP/2010/07Jul/LDPM19301/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP/2010/07Jul/LDPM19301/) ♦

Source: Outlook Report No. (LDPM-193-01) 19 pp, August 2010; Davis, C., Blayney, D., Dong, D., Stefanova, S. and Johnson, A.; Economic Research Service, USDA.

### DAIRY OUTLOOK

The following are excerpts from the most recent Economic Research Service (ERS) Dairy Outlook. Full details and archived reports are available on ERS' website: [www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP).

The most recent USDA forecasts indicate that feed prices will likely be higher next year than in the current year. The feed price outlook will keep the milk-feed price ratio for both the balance of this year and into next year below a level that usually signals expansion.

The most recent *Milk Production* report showed that although producers added cows during the first half of the year, the number of U.S. milk cows remains below 2009 on a year-over-year basis as milk per cow continues to increase.

Milk equivalent imports on both a fats and skims-solids basis are projected to decline this year, totaling 4.2 billion pounds on a fats basis and 4.6 billion pounds on a skims-solids basis. For next year, imports are expected to remain very near 2010 levels. In 2010, exports are expected to reach 6.3 billion pounds on a fats basis and 28.8 billion pounds on a skims-solids basis. Growth in both domestic commercial use and exports will result in tighter ending stocks this year and next on a fats basis.

Butter stocks have been below 2009 in the first half of 2010 and are below 5-year trend on a seasonally adjusted basis. Lower production and rising domestic commercial use have tightened stocks and sharply increased butter prices. Next year's butter prices, expected to moderate because of greater expected milk production, are forecast at \$1.435 to \$1.565 per pound. Cheese prices are expected to remain relatively high for the balance of 2010 on the basis of stronger exports and competition for milk from higher butter prices.

Nonfat dry milk prices are sharply higher this year compared with 2009, mostly on stronger export projections. Whey prices have been part of the overall recovery in dairy product prices this year and are projected to average 36.0 to 38.0 cents per pound; however whey prices are not expected to change much next year, averaging 35.5 to 38.5 cents per pound in 2011.

The tightness in the butter market has precipitated the unusual situation of the Class IV price climbing above the Class III price. The Class III price is expected to rise above the Class IV price next year, restoring the more typical price relationship. ♦

### ANALYSIS OF HAULING CHARGES AND PRODUCER MILK BY LOCATION AND SIZE RANGE OF PRODUCTION

The Market Administrator's Office recently released a study of hauling charges of milk pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order. Hauling charges were examined for 606 producers in May 2009.

Major findings of this study include:

1. In May 2009, the weighted average for hauling charges on the Pacific Northwest Order was 53.40 cents per hundredweight, down 8.84 cents from May 2008.
2. By state, Idaho had the lowest weighted average hauling charge, followed by Oregon, Washington, and California.
3. In general, hauling charges in the Northwest appear to be determined by the density of farms in a region; the size of the dairy farms and their proximity to metropolitan areas or areas of intense milk processing.

A table with the 2009 data is on page 5 and a copy of the full study can be found on the Market Administrator's web site at:

<http://www.fmmaseattle.com/statistics/haulstudy09.pdf>. ♦

## Weighted Average Hauling Charges By State and County, Pacific Northwest Order

State & County	May 2008	May 2009	Change
<b>California</b>		Cents per Cwt.	
Siskiyou (& Glenn in 2008)	211.11	109.11	(102.00)
Weighted Average California	211.11	109.11	(102.00)
<b>Idaho</b>			
Bonner & Boundary	141.23	120.55	(20.68)
Idaho & Latah	200.86	165.85	(35.01)
Southern Idaho 1/	34.92	34.02	(0.90)
Weighted Average Idaho	37.29	36.53	(0.76)
<b>Oregon 2/</b>			
Benton	59.04	52.20	(6.84)
Clackamas	57.03	50.56	(6.47)
Clatsop	46.37	46.14	(0.23)
Coos	10.71	14.54	3.83
Josephine	78.82	71.36	(7.46)
Lane	90.54	65.45	(25.09)
Linn	74.31	60.17	(14.14)
Marion	55.40	49.31	(6.09)
Polk	53.38	53.95	0.57
Tillamook	23.98	24.07	0.09
Washington	70.46	61.74	(8.72)
Yamhill	51.39	R	R
Restricted - Eastern OR 3/	109.24	93.68	(15.56)
Restricted - Western OR 4/	77.33	43.02	(34.31)
Weighted Average Oregon	45.62	41.38	(4.24)
<b>Washington</b>			
Adams	103.19	84.59	(18.60)
Clallam & Jefferson	105.70	88.87	(16.83)
Clark & Cowlitz	44.09	37.21	(6.88)
Franklin	99.86	79.39	(20.47)
Grant & Kittitas	101.97	82.76	(19.21)
King	59.02	84.59	25.57
Klickitat & Benton	23.42	88.87	65.45
Lewis	65.07	37.21	(27.86)
Pacific & Grays Harbor	65.07	79.39	14.32
Pierce & Thurston	54.96	82.76	27.80
Skagit	61.67	52.96	(8.71)
Snohomish & Island	64.01	52.96	(11.05)
Spokane & Lincoln	103.70	83.05	(20.65)
Stevens	120.56	101.62	(18.94)
Wahkiakum	87.40	75.60	(11.80)
Whatcom	38.15	34.56	(3.59)
Yakima	72.40	58.45	(13.95)
Weighted Average Washington	69.13	57.65	(11.48)
<b>Pacific Northwest Order</b>	<b>62.24</b>	<b>53.40</b>	<b>(8.84)</b>

\* Data obtained from producer payrolls submitted by handlers. In 2008, eligible milk not pooled due to price relationships was included in the weighted average hauling charges shown in this table. In 2009, hauling charges were based on milk pooled.

R - County had fewer than three producers with hauling charges, so data is restricted. See footnotes 1-4.

1/ Southern Idaho counties include: Ada (2009), Canyon (2009), Gem (2009), Gooding (2008), Jerome (2008) and Owyhee (2009).

2/ For this study, restricted counties in Oregon were combined with other restricted counties by region. See footnotes 3 & 4 for a list of counties associated with each region.

3/ Restricted counties include: Crook, Deschutes, Klamath & Umatilla (in both 2008 & 2009 for all four counties).

4/ Restricted counties include: Curry (2008), Jackson (2008 & 2009), Multnomah (2008 & 2009) and Yamhill (2009).

# MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

	PACIFIC NORTHWEST				ARIZONA			
	Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009	Jun 2009
<b>Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)</b>								
Class I Milk (\$/cwt.)	\$17.56	\$17.18	\$12.16	\$11.98	\$18.01	\$17.63	\$12.61	\$12.43
Class II Milk (\$/cwt.)	17.10	16.01	10.87	10.79	17.10	16.01	10.87	10.79
Class III Milk (\$/cwt.)	13.74	13.62	9.97	9.97	13.74	13.62	9.97	9.97
Class IV Milk (\$/cwt.)	15.75	15.45	10.15	10.22	15.75	15.45	10.15	10.22
<b>Producer Prices</b>								
Producer Price Differential (\$/cwt.)	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.56	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.73	+	+	+	+
Butterfat (\$/pound)	1.8964	1.7234	1.2438	1.2544	+	+	+	+
Protein (\$/pound)	2.0515	2.2040	1.6970	1.7283	+	+	+	+
Other Solids (\$/pound)	0.1700	0.1748	0.0949	0.0723	+	+	+	+
Uniform Skim Price (\$/cwt.)	+	+	+	+	9.97	9.98	6.95	6.78
Uniform Butterfat Price (\$/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.8629	1.7281	1.2561	1.2601
Statistical Uniform Price (\$/cwt.)	\$15.67	\$15.18	\$10.74	\$10.70	\$16.14	\$15.68	\$11.10	\$10.95
<b>Producer Data</b>								
Number of Producers	629 *	629	644	656	96 *	96	94	97
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.)	35,181 *	34,914	34,299	34,074	113,523 *	124,511	104,344	115,226
<b>Producer Milk Ratios</b>								
Class I	26.23%	26.84%	27.39%	26.86%	33.14%	29.28%	38.47%	33.18%
Class II	6.81%	7.22%	6.57%	6.41%	8.21%	8.52%	9.14%	9.45%
Class III	39.93%	42.42%	43.23%	43.10%	30.75%	26.32%	28.87%	30.45%
Class IV	27.03%	23.52%	22.81%	23.63%	27.90%	35.88%	23.52%	26.92%

+ Not Applicable. \* Preliminary.

## MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

	Jun 2010		May 2010		Jun 2009		May 2009	
	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009	May 2009	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009	May 2009
<b>Number of Handlers</b>								
Pool Handlers	26	27	28	28	7	7	7	7
<i>Distributing Plants</i>	14	14	15	15	5	5	5	5
<i>Supply Plants 1/</i>	7	8	8	8	1	1	1	1
<i>Cooperatives</i>	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
Producer-Handlers	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
Other Plants w/ Class I Use	25	24	23	23	23	23	26	27
<b>Class I Route Disposition In Area</b>								
By Pool Plants	159,811,931	170,938,863	162,891,451	168,966,547	84,042,151	91,686,216	88,521,848	93,055,190
By Producer-Handlers	8,224,100	9,297,601	6,939,576	6,832,290	0	0	0	0
By Other Plants	8,014,513 *	6,513,159	7,693,982	7,066,392	5,107,112 *	5,256,315	4,546,358	4,719,720
Total	176,050,544	186,749,623	177,525,009	182,865,229	89,149,263	96,942,531	93,068,206	97,774,910
<b>Producer-Handler Data</b>								
% Class I Use	57.36%	73.42%	84.08%	79.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% of Total In-Area Route Dispositions	4.67%	4.98%	3.91%	3.74%	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				
	Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2009	Jun 2009	
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	685,984,587	658,832,836	684,740,839	670,568,357	337,845,449	358,591,020	304,057,165	335,307,590	
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	15,317,747	16,246,747	21,025,003	23,184,886	4,234,946	2,755,861	5,337,846	14,772,939	
OPENING INVENTORY . . . . .	35,251,383	36,000,583	31,839,415	35,627,978	21,596,233	24,889,572	20,041,380	20,610,292	
<b>TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR</b>	<b>736,553,717</b>	<b>711,080,166</b>	<b>737,605,257</b>	<b>729,381,221</b>	<b>363,676,628</b>	<b>386,236,453</b>	<b>329,436,391</b>	<b>370,690,821</b>	
<b>UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS</b>									
Whole milk . . . . .	31,862,901	30,457,814	34,141,234	31,784,777	24,504,589	23,150,598	25,806,866	24,672,649	
Flavored milk & milk drinks . . . . .	7,011,756	9,106,009	7,128,406	9,475,631	2,667,451	2,772,831	2,791,313	2,822,382	
2% milk . . . . .	68,322,623	66,506,717	69,350,616	66,913,686	34,654,049	32,607,431	37,962,156	36,303,302	
1% milk . . . . .	25,369,932	25,004,462	25,370,691	26,006,569	14,761,058	13,788,642	13,390,789	12,547,234	
Skim milk . . . . .	27,942,525	27,419,430	28,062,766	27,362,484	12,105,265	11,359,586	12,536,033	11,781,611	
Buttermilk . . . . .	1,426,757	1,317,499	1,399,308	1,348,304	353,781	363,063	386,949	394,670	
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA. . . . .	161,936,494	159,811,931	165,453,021	162,891,451	89,046,193	84,042,151	92,874,106	88,521,848	
Class I dispositions out of area . . . . .	18,788,596	16,004,407	18,285,440	16,483,397	23,438,405	22,844,213	22,817,881	22,161,198	
Other Class I usage . . . . .	16,266,453	17,522,280	17,596,045	14,017,970	12,435,674	12,505,491	12,592,847	11,552,340	
<b>TOTAL CLASS I USE. . . . .</b>	<b>196,991,543</b>	<b>193,338,618</b>	<b>201,334,506</b>	<b>193,392,818</b>	<b>124,920,272</b>	<b>119,391,855</b>	<b>128,284,834</b>	<b>122,235,386</b>	
TOTAL CLASS II USE . . . . .	57,368,580	57,842,887	54,378,789	53,120,198	28,644,710	31,277,578	28,630,643	32,494,187	
TOTAL CLASS III USE . . . . .	274,593,802	280,637,381	299,740,393	292,009,191	105,119,032	94,799,476	89,848,503	103,159,266	
TOTAL CLASS IV USE . . . . .	207,599,792	179,261,280	182,151,569	190,859,014	104,992,614	140,767,544	82,672,411	112,801,982	
<b>TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR. . . . .</b>	<b>736,553,717</b>	<b>711,080,166</b>	<b>737,605,257</b>	<b>729,381,221</b>	<b>363,676,628</b>	<b>386,236,453</b>	<b>329,436,391</b>	<b>370,690,821</b>	
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS</b>									
Producer milk:	Class I . . . . .	179,924,041	176,820,656	187,559,314	180,114,694	111,971,977	105,002,053	116,963,300	111,247,907
	Class II . . . . .	46,732,693	47,570,542	44,996,753	42,983,484	27,752,563	30,561,167	27,803,857	31,690,024
	Class III . . . . .	273,921,719	279,476,766	296,011,535	289,022,090	103,876,381	94,388,786	87,768,347	102,106,748
	Class IV . . . . .	185,406,134	154,964,872	156,173,237	158,448,089	94,244,528	128,639,014	71,521,661	90,262,911
Other receipts:	Class I . . . . .	17,067,502	16,517,962	13,775,192	13,278,124	12,948,295	14,389,802	11,321,534	10,987,479
	Class II . . . . .	10,635,887	10,272,345	9,382,036	10,136,714	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Class III . . . . .	672,083	1,160,615	3,728,858	2,987,101	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Class IV . . . . .	22,193,658	24,296,408	25,978,332	32,410,925	12,882,884	13,255,631	14,057,692	24,395,752
Avg. daily producer receipts . . . . .		22,128,535	21,961,095	22,088,414	22,352,279	10,898,240	11,953,034	9,808,296	11,176,920
Change From Previous Year . . . . .		0.18%	-1.75%	2.89%	32.45%	11.11%	6.94%	-7.40%	-5.08%
Avg. daily Class I use . . . . .		6,354,566	6,444,621	6,494,661	6,446,427	4,029,686	3,979,729	4,138,220	4,074,513
Change From Previous Year . . . . .		-2.16%	-0.03%	3.56%	1.59%	-2.62%	-2.33%	10.03%	3.55%

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

**HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:**

- Market Summaries for July 2010
- July 2010 Class Prices
- Class I Price for September 2010
- Structure and Finances of U.S. Farms
- Long Term Growth in Cheese Consumption May be Slow
- Dairy Outlook
- Analysis of Hauling Charges and Producer Milk by Location and Size-Range Production
- Requesting Feedback

**REQUESTING FEEDBACK**

Changes are on the horizon for *The Market Administrator's Report!* In order to better meet the needs and interests of our readers, we invite you to send us your feedback. Any feedback is helpful; here are some ideas:

- We would like to hear what features of *The Market Administrator's Report* are most useful to you.
- We are also interested in knowing which features need some improvement.
- If there are any topics that we aren't already covering, let us know! We welcome new ideas.

An email address has been set-up to receive feedback, [comments@fmmaseattle.com](mailto:comments@fmmaseattle.com), or feel free to give us a call at (425) 487-6009. Written comments may also be sent to our Bothell office:

Attn: Market Information Staff  
1930 220<sup>th</sup> ST SE, Ste. 102  
Bothell, WA 98021-8471

***We look forward to hearing from you! ♦***