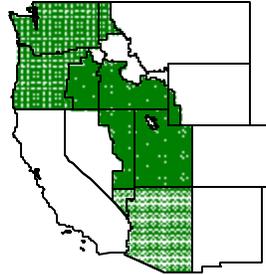


Pacific Northwest, Arizona-Las Vegas, & Western Marketing Areas



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James R. Daugherty
Market Administrator

DECEMBER 2000

MARKET SUMMARIES FOR NOVEMBER

Pacific Northwest

Producers delivered a total of 525.9 million pounds of milk to the market during November. Comparisons to the previous month are biased due to eligible milk not pooled in November 2000. Fewer than three handlers did not pool milk; the amount of eligible milk not pooled is restricted. Daily deliveries averaged 17.5 million pounds, down 10.1 percent from October. An estimated 1,132 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 15,487 pounds, down 0.6 percent from October.

Class I producer milk during November totaled 184.4 million pounds, 35.1 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 6.1 million pounds, up 4.2 percent from October.

Producers will receive \$0.9149 per pound of protein, \$1.5745 per pound of butterfat, and \$0.0565 per pound of other solids. Producers will also receive the market's producer price differential of \$3.23 per hundredweight, subject to applicable location adjustments. The market average component tests for the month were: 3.73% butterfat, 3.12% protein, 5.70% other solids, and 8.82% nonfat solids.

Statistical Uniform Price (@ 3.5% BF) November 2000

Federal Order	Per Cwt.
Pacific Northwest	\$11.80
Western	\$10.68
Arizona-Las Vegas	\$11.84

Arizona-Las Vegas

Producers delivered a total of 230.4 million pounds of milk to the market during November. Daily deliveries averaged 7.7 million pounds, down 0.1 percent from October. An estimated 117 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 65,629 pounds, down 0.1 percent from October.

Class I producer milk during November totaled 84.9 million pounds, 36.8 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 2.8 million pounds, up 0.3 percent from October.

Producers will receive \$1.5135 per pound of butterfat and \$6.78 per hundredweight of skim, subject to applicable location adjustments. The market average butterfat test for the month was 3.82%.

Western

Producers delivered a total of 306.1 million pounds of milk to the market during November. Comparisons to the previous month are biased due to eligible milk not pooled in October and November 2000.

(Continued On Page 2)

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(Continued From Page 1)

Fewer than three handlers did not pool milk; the amount of eligible milk not pooled is restricted. Daily deliveries averaged 10.2 million pounds, up 7.2 percent from October. An estimated 751 producers delivered milk to the market during the month. Daily deliveries per producer averaged 13,587 pounds, up 7.2 percent from October.

Class I producer milk during November totaled 87.9 million pounds, 28.7 percent of total producer receipts. Daily usage averaged 2.9 million pounds, up 4.0 percent from October.

Producers will receive \$0.9149 per pound of protein, \$1.5745 per pound of butterfat, and \$0.0565 per pound of other solids. Producers will also receive the market's producer price differential of \$2.11 per hundredweight, subject to applicable location adjustments. The market average component tests for the month were: 3.74% butterfat, 3.17% protein, 5.74% other solids, and 8.91% nonfat solids. ♦

NOVEMBER'S CLASS PRICES

November's non-advanced Class Prices were calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from November 4, 11, 18, and 25. Component prices for the month are \$0.9149 per pound of protein, \$1.5745 per pound of butterfat, \$0.0565 per pound of other solids, and \$0.8585 per pound of nonfat solids.

November's Class III and IV prices at 3.5% butterfat are \$8.57 and \$13.00 per hundredweight, respectively. Class II butterfat was also announced at \$1.5815 per pound. Class I skim and butterfat and Class II skim prices for November were announced on October 20, 2000. The Class II price at 3.5% butterfat is \$13.68 for November.

The November Class III price compared to October is down \$1.45. The Class III price is \$1.22 lower than November 1999 and \$1.23 below the support price.

NASS COMMODITY PRICES			
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$1.1602	\$1.0245	-\$0.1357
Butter	\$1.1344	\$1.4051	\$0.2707
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.0127	\$1.0159	\$0.0032
Whey	\$0.1826	\$0.1917	\$0.0091

* 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 prices received for 40-pound blocks and 500-pound barrels. The survey of 40-pound blocks showed a net increase of 6.84 cents between the November 11 and the December 16 surveys, to \$1.0906 per pound. The survey of 500-pound barrels (adjusted to 39% moisture) showed a net increase of 7.34 cents to \$1.0609 per pound.

The NASS butter price showed a net increase of 18.18 cents between the weeks ending November 11 and December 16 from \$1.2958 per pound to \$1.4776 per pound.

The NASS nonfat dry milk showed a net increase of 0.10 cents since mid-November to \$1.0188 per pound. The average price for NASS whey showed an increase of 3.26 cents since mid-November to \$0.2224 per pound. ♦

JANUARY'S CLASS I PRICE ANNOUNCEMENT: NEW FORMULAS!

On December 22, using the Tentative Final Decision price formulas (See articles on page 3 and 4.), the January 2001 Class I price was announced at \$15.89 for the Pacific Northwest and Western Orders, and \$16.34 for the Arizona-Las Vegas Order. The Class I price was calculated using NASS commodity price surveys from the weeks of December 9 and 16.

The January advance Class III and IV prices are \$9.51 and \$13.99 per hundredweight, respectively. The Class IV price has set the Class I milk price for all the months since January 2000. The butterfat portion of the Class I mover increased 49.61 cents from \$1.3283 to \$1.8244 per pound.

The January 2001 Class II skim and nonfat solids were also announced on December 22. The skim price is \$8.58 per hundredweight, and the nonfat solids price is \$0.9533 per pound for all Federal Orders. ♦

NASS COMMODITY PRICES FOR CLASS I PRICE CALCULATIONS			
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cheese*	\$1.0259	\$1.0930	\$0.0671
Butter	\$1.2032	\$1.6110	\$0.4078
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.0157	\$1.0159	\$0.0002
Whey	\$0.1881	\$0.2194	\$0.0313

* The weighted average of barrels plus 3 cents and blocks. Beginning January 2001, barrel cheese prices changed from 39% to 38% moisture cheese. (See articles on page 3 and 4.)

PRODUCERS APPROVE AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL MILK ORDERS

Producers supplying milk for each of the 11 Federal milk markets have approved amending the current Class III and Class IV pricing formulas under Federal milk orders. USDA determined producer approval by polling the producer cooperative associations in eight of the markets, and by conducting referenda in the Northeast, Mideast, and Upper Midwest markets.

The interim amended orders will become effective for milk marketed on or after January 1, 2001.

This interim final rule responds to a Congressional mandate to reconsider the Class III and Class IV pricing formulas included in the final rule for the consolidation and reform of Federal milk orders. . USDA held a hearing May 8 to 12, 2000, in Alexandria, VA., to consider proposals submitted by the industry to change the formulas. A tentative final decision on these amendments was announced on December 7. Comments are due on or before February 5, 2001.

The milk marketing order program ensures the fair marketing and pricing of milk. Milk marketing orders classify milk by use, set minimum prices that handlers must pay for each class of milk, and provide for paying average prices to all dairy farmers who supply a marketing order.

For copies of this rule and additional information contact any market administrator office. The interim final rule and additional background information can be accessed on the web at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/dairy>. ♦

USDA ANNOUNCES TENTATIVE FINAL DECISION ON CLASS III AND IV PRICE FORMULAS FOR ALL FEDERAL MILK ORDERS

The United States Department of Agriculture announced a tentative final decision to amend the current Class III and Class IV pricing formulas under Federal milk orders. This decision is based on testimony and data presented at a public hearing held May 8-12, 2000, in Alexandria, VA, to consider proposals submitted by the industry to change the formulas.

The decision provides for separate butterfat prices for milk used in Class III (cheese) and Class IV (butter and dry milk products) based on the value of butterfat in cheese and butter. The manufacturing

(make) allowance for cheese is proposed to be reduced slightly, from 17.02 cents per pound of cheese to 16.5 cents. The make allowance for dry whey, also a factor in calculating Class III value, would be increased from \$0.137 to \$0.140 per pound of dry whey.

The make allowances used in calculating Class IV value are proposed to increase slightly, from 11.4 to 11.5 cents per pound of butter and from 13.7 cents to 14 cents per pound of nonfat dry milk.

The proposed changes are expected to have limited impact on returns to dairy farmers.

Interested persons have until Feb. 5, 2001, to file comments in response to the tentative decision. A tentative final decision is being issued because the Congressional deadlines of Dec. 1, 2000, for publication of a final decision and Jan. 1, 2001, for effectuating order amendments do not allow enough time to issue a recommended decision and receive and consider comments before issuance of a final decision.

USDA will determine whether dairy farmers approve the amended orders.

The market administrator can provide additional information about the decision. ♦

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ORDER: PROPOSED REVISIONS IN DIVERSION LIMITS

Written comments are invited on a proposal to decrease the percentage of producer milk that an operator of a pool plant or a cooperative association may divert to a nonpool plant under the terms of the Pacific Northwest Marketing Order.

The proposed action was requested by the Northwest Milk Marketing Federation (NMMF), a bargaining organization that markets the milk of 98 percent of the dairy farmers historically associated with the Pacific Northwest Order area.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments with respect to the action being considered, should send them to the Market Administrator, 1930 - 220th Street SE, Suite 102, Bothell, Washington 98021-8471, to be received not later than December 20, 2000.

The proposal could result in a revision of the diversion limits set forth in §1124.13(e).

Section 1124.13(e)(5) of the Pacific Northwest milk order allows the Market Administrator to

(Continued on Page 5)

SELECTED SUMMARY OF TENTATIVE FINAL DECISION CLASS III AND CLASS IV PRICE FORMULAS

CME vs. NASS: As recommended in the proposed rule and adopted in the final rule on Federal order reform (published on September 1, 1999 (64 FR 47898)), commodity prices determined by surveys conducted by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) are currently being used in the component price formulas that replaced the BFP. This decision makes no changes in the source of product price data.

Cheese Moisture Content: The coefficients originally used for determining the Class III protein price and the Class III butterfat price, and used in the formulas in this decision, were derived from using the Van Slyke cheese yield formula at 38 percent moisture. Therefore, it is appropriate to use cheese prices that reflect cheese containing 38 percent moisture. The current practice of using the 40-pound block cheese price unadjusted for moisture and the 500-lb barrel price adjusted for moisture should be continued, but with the barrel price adjusted to 38 percent moisture instead of 39.

Class III & IV Butterfat Price: The pricing concept of reflecting the value of a manufactured product in the prices for the milk components that are instrumental in the yield of that product require that the Class III protein and butterfat prices be tied more directly to their value in the cheese that is produced using those components. Therefore, it is necessary to separate the value of butterfat used in the manufacture of cheese from the value of that component in butter.

Class III Butterfat Price: $(\text{NASS weighted average cheese price} - .165) \times 1.582$.

Class IV Butterfat Price: $(\text{NASS weighted average AA butter price} - .115) / .82$

Advanced Class I Butterfat Price: Because of changes in the Class III and Class IV pricing formulas made in this decision, especially the adoption of different butterfat prices for the two classes, a conforming change should be made to the procedure for calculating the Class I butterfat and hundredweight prices. The advanced butterfat price used for pricing Class I butterfat would be the butterfat price used in calculating the higher of the advanced Class III or Class IV prices on a 3.5 percent butterfat basis.

Protein Price: The protein price formula will be modified by removing the butterfat portion of the formula. Removal of the butterfat pricing factor from the protein price formula eliminates the contentious issue of the 1.28 butterfat-to-protein ratio.

Protein Price: $(\text{NASS weighted average cheese price} - .165) \times 1.405$

Other Nonfat Solids Price: The manufacturing allowance for dry whey is increased from 13.7 cents to 14 cents per pound of dry whey to reflect the increase in the NFDMM make allowance. The decision would snub the other nonfat solids price at zero rather than allowing it to become a negative factor in determining payments to producers.

Other Solids Price: $(\text{NASS weighted average whey price} - .14) / .968$

Nonfat Solids Price: This decision maintains the use of the NASS survey price reported for nonfat dry milk and increases the make allowance for nonfat dry milk from 13.7 cents to 14 cents per pound of nonfat dry milk. In addition, the 1.02 divisor used in the current nonfat solids price formula to reflect the incorporation of dry buttermilk (with a lower product price and higher make allowance) in the nonfat solids price formula is changed to 1; or, in other words, eliminated.

Nonfat Solids Price: $(\text{NASS weighted average nonfat dry milk price} - .14)$

Classification: As a conforming change to the development of different prices for butterfat used in Class III and Class IV products, the classification of anhydrous milkfat, butteroil, and plastic cream should be changed from Class III to Class IV. The record contains a plethora of testimony about the use of these products as substitutes for butterfat, and therefore for butter, in manufactured products. ♦

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(Continued Form Page 3)

increase or decrease the amount of milk that operators of a pool plant or cooperative association may make to nonpool plants and still have the milk retain its status as producer milk under the order. The determination is based on whether "the Market Administrator finds that such revision is necessary to assure orderly marketing and efficient handling of milk in the marketing area."

NMMF is a bargaining organization organized under the Capper-Volstead Act that represents cooperatives and non-cooperative shippers in the Pacific Northwest Order. NMMF has requested that the percentage of producer milk that operators of a pool plant or cooperative association may divert to nonpool plants and retain producer status under the order, be decreased. Diversions that exceed that limit are not eligible to be producer milk under the order. The treatment for excess milk, and for failure to designate dairy farmer deliveries, is addressed in §1124.13(e)(4).

NMMF has reported that significant volumes of milk normally associated with the Western Order have been pooled on the Pacific Northwest Order. NMMF maintains that the current activity moves pooled Class I dollars out of the Pacific Northwest, and that this shift is particularly difficult for producers west of the Cascade Mountains to accept. NMMF contends that these producers face seemingly endless costs of meeting environmental standards in an area of high rainfall and increased urbanization. NMMF stated that these producers have chosen to dairy on the west side of the Cascade Mountains where there is a consumer demand for their product as fluid milk, and that they accept the fact that their choice may entail higher costs of operations. NMMF contends that these producers also have every right to expect their share of the Class I dollar in order to retain economic viability and serve the needs of the Class I market. Therefore, they have requested the adjustment to the order under the terms of §1124.13(e)(5).

It is, therefore, determined that it may be appropriate to revise the diversion percentages set forth in §1124.13(e). Accordingly, the following is the proposed change for diversion limits:

September through February not more than 70 percent from not more than 80 percent.

March through August not more than 75 percent from not more than 99 percent.

Notification of the determination of appropriate action on this proposal is expected to be made on or before December 31, 2000. ♦

**ARIZONA-LAS VEGAS ORDER:
REVISIONS IN POOL MANUFACTURING PLANT
SHIPPING STANDARDS**

For the months of January through December 2001, this action reduces the percentage of a cooperative association's producer milk that must be delivered to pool distributing plants in order to qualify its manufacturing plant for pool status. The order states a specified percentage of producer milk to be delivered to pool distributing plants during either the current month or, on average, the immediately preceding 12-month period ending with the current month.

The purpose of this standard is to assure an adequate supply of milk for fluid consumption without the need for making uneconomic movements of milk. To accomplish this goal, the order must reflect the needs and nature of the market. United Dairymen of Arizona (UDA), a cooperative association supplying milk to the Arizona-Las Vegas market, has requested a reduction of the pool standard in section 1131.7(d) of the order. Based on analysis of marketing data, the percentage of producer milk that a cooperative association must ship to pool distributing plants in order to qualify its manufacturing plant for pool status under the Arizona-Las Vegas federal milk order will be reduced for calendar year 2001.

The following are the minimum shipping percentages applicable for January - December 2001:

Period	Shipping Percentage 1131.7(d)
January - March	20 percent
April - June	15 percent
July - December	20 percent

For further information, contact William A. Wise, Arizona-Las Vegas Marketing Area, 11225 N. 28th Drive, Suite D-120, Phoenix, Arizona 85029-5630, telephone (602)547-2909. Or see the complete announcement of this revision on the Seattle Market Administrator's homepage at <http://www.fmmaseattle.com>. ♦

MONTHLY SELECTED STATISTICS

NASS Commodity Prices (\$/pound)	Nov-2000	Oct-2000
Butter	\$1.4051	\$1.1344
Cheese, Weighted Average Blocks & Barrels	1.0245	1.1602
Nonfat Dry Milk	1.0159	1.0127
Whey	0.1917	0.1826

Minimum Class Prices (3.5% B.F.)	PACIFIC NORTHWEST		WESTERN		ARIZONA-LAS VEGAS	
	Nov-2000	Oct-2000	Nov-2000	Oct-2000	Nov-2000	Oct-2000
Class I Milk (\$/cwt.)	\$13.72	\$13.79	\$13.72	\$13.79	\$14.17	\$14.24
Class II Milk (\$/cwt.)	13.68	12.54	13.68	12.54	13.68	12.54
Class III Milk (\$/cwt.)	8.57	10.02	8.57	10.02	8.57	10.02
Class IV Milk (\$/cwt.)	13.00	11.81	13.00	11.81	13.00	11.81
Producer Prices						
Producer Price Differential (\$/cwt.)	\$ 3.23	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.47	+	+
Butterfat (\$/pound)	1.5745	1.2444	1.5745	1.2444	+	+
Protein (\$/pound)	0.9149	1.8028	0.9149	1.8028	+	+
Other Solids (\$/pound)	0.0565	0.0471	0.0565	0.0471	+	+
Uniform Skim Price (\$/cwt.)	+	+	+	+	6.78	7.88
Uniform Butterfat Price (\$/pound)	+	+	+	+	1.5135	1.2522
Statistical Uniform Price (\$/cwt.)	\$11.80	\$11.79	10.68	11.49	11.84	11.99
Producer Data						
Number of Producers	1,132 *	1,252	751 *	751	117 *	117
Avg. Daily Production (lbs.)	15,487 *	15,584	13,587 *	12,674	65,629 *	65,711
Number of Handlers						
Pool Handlers	26	26	17	17	6	6
Producer-Handlers	11	11	7	7	1	1
Other Plants w/ Class I Use	5	5	10	10	3	3
Producer Milk Ratios						
Class I	35.06%	30.23%	28.71%	29.59%	36.87%	36.72%
Class II	6.10%	5.72%	8.63%	11.40%	4.54%	5.24%
Class III	37.40%	34.89%	61.64%	57.62%	41.16%	44.01%
Class IV	21.44%	29.16%	1.02%	1.39%	17.43%	14.03%

+ Not Applicable. * Preliminary.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

Producer-Handler Data (Thousand lbs.)	Oct 2000	Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Sep 2000
Production	23,561,256	23,555,561	2,492,009	2,449,857	R	R
Class I Use	19,790,400	19,490,619	1,827,174	1,733,672	R	R
% Class I Use	84.00%	82.74%	73.32%	70.77%	R	R
Class I Route Disposition In Area (Thousand lbs.)						
By Pool Plants	168,226,878	165,608,516	72,938,013	73,545,637	79,195,062	76,476,856
By Producer-Handlers	19,847,372	19,392,081	1,789,505	1,769,347	R	R
By Other Plants	<u>762,766 *</u>	<u>732,253</u>	<u>1,149,001 *</u>	<u>1,194,382</u>	<u>15,242,557 *</u>	<u>15,437,104</u>
Total **	188,837,016	185,732,850	75,876,519	76,509,366	R	R

* Preliminary.

** May not add due to rounding.

R = Restricted.

MONTHLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(Product pounds based upon reports of handlers)

RECEIPTS, UTILIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILK	PACIFIC NORTHWEST		WESTERN		ARIZONA-LAS VEGAS		
	Nov 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Oct 2000	
TOTAL PRODUCER MILK	525,949,881	604,838,646	306,125,265	295,054,762	230,358,186	238,332,513	
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES	10,444,427	10,414,715	3,947,727	3,974,869	1,386,344	2,573,003	
OPENING INVENTORY	<u>24,670,003</u>	<u>21,788,846</u>	<u>11,926,326</u>	<u>10,665,705</u>	<u>10,619,247</u>	<u>10,634,466</u>	
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	<u>561,064,311</u>	<u>637,042,207</u>	<u>321,999,318</u>	<u>309,695,336</u>	<u>242,363,777</u>	<u>251,539,982</u>	
UTILIZATION OF RECEIPTS							
Whole milk.	27,991,758	27,494,924	11,729,672	11,471,287	19,534,869	19,965,537	
Flavored milk & milk drinks	15,091,887	12,328,367	7,024,698	6,452,978	5,899,258	4,861,056	
2% milk	73,292,937	73,434,593	29,974,017	30,623,846	32,044,275	32,388,524	
1% milk	25,016,617	25,341,311	13,571,975	14,927,855	9,390,401	9,835,321	
Skim milk	27,950,102	28,077,587	9,250,320	8,878,654	11,091,701	11,620,921	
Buttermilk	<u>1,591,433</u>	<u>1,550,096</u>	<u>600,468</u>	<u>583,393</u>	<u>520,439</u>	<u>523,703</u>	
CLASS I ROUTE DISP. IN AREA.	170,934,734	168,226,878	72,151,150	72,938,013	78,480,943	79,195,062	
Class I dispositions out of area	10,474,983	10,014,101	11,841,321	11,590,386	4,691,727	4,940,423	
Other Class I usage	<u>20,029,535</u>	<u>20,603,653</u>	<u>12,313,504</u>	<u>10,296,017</u>	<u>8,699,174</u>	<u>9,269,055</u>	
TOTAL CLASS I USE.	201,439,252	198,844,632	96,305,975	94,824,416	91,871,844	93,404,540	
TOTAL CLASS II USE	38,379,577	40,099,619	28,925,100	36,828,201	11,063,092	13,105,661	
TOTAL CLASS III USE	197,405,798	211,531,490	189,190,269	170,101,226	94,816,620	105,076,063	
TOTAL CLASS IV USE	<u>123,839,684</u>	<u>186,566,466</u>	<u>7,577,974</u>	<u>7,941,493</u>	<u>44,612,221</u>	<u>39,953,718</u>	
TOTAL ACCOUNTED FOR	<u>561,064,311</u>	<u>637,042,207</u>	<u>321,999,318</u>	<u>309,695,336</u>	<u>242,363,777</u>	<u>251,539,982</u>	
CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS							
Producer milk:	Class I	184,403,899	182,823,243	87,889,291	87,322,942	84,940,251	87,488,283
	Class II	32,081,355	34,597,156	26,418,870	33,630,261	10,455,672	12,496,294
	Class III	196,691,458	211,067,092	188,692,688	170,005,882	94,816,620	104,900,634
	Class IV	112,773,169	176,351,155	3,124,416	4,095,677	40,145,643	33,447,302
Other receipts:	Class I	17,035,353	16,021,389	8,416,684	7,501,474	12,005,591	13,207,469
	Class II	6,298,222	5,502,463	2,506,230	3,197,940	1/	1/
	Class III	714,340	464,398	497,581	95,344	1/	1/
	Class IV	11,066,515	10,215,311	4,453,558	3,845,816	1/	1/
Avg. daily producer receipts	17,531,663	19,510,924	10,204,176	9,517,896	7,678,606	7,688,146	
Avg. daily Class I use	6,714,642	6,414,343	3,210,199	3,058,852	3,069,599	3,013,050	

1/ Restricted - Included with Class I.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS ISSUE:

- Market Summaries for November 2000
- November 2000 Class Prices and Commodity Prices
- Class I Prices for January 2001: New Formulas!
- Producers Approve Amendments to Federal Milk Orders
- USDA Announces Tentative Final Decision on Class III and IV Price Formulas
- Pacific Northwest Order: Proposed Revisions in Diversion Limits
- Summary of Tentative Final Decision Class III and Class IV Price Formulas
- Arizona-Las Vegas Order: Revision in Pool Manufacturing Plant Shipping Standards

