California
Dairy Review
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2008 Mid-Year Review Enclosed

California Department of Food and Agriculture
A.G. Kawamura, *Secretary*

TB Confirmed in Fresno County Dairy Herds

Also See Bovine TB Update from CDFA Animal Health Branch on Page 5

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have confirmed the detection of bovine tuberculosis in two more dairy herds in Fresno County. A single cow in each of these two additional herds was confirmed positive, bringing the current total number of herds affected to three. USDA is beginning the process to officially downgrade California's bovine tuberculosis status from "Accredited Free" to "Modified Accredited Advanced."

CDFA and USDA personnel continue to spearhead the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from California's cattle. CDFA and USDA veterinarians and animal health professionals from across the State and nation are helping with the effort. Since bovine tuberculosis was first detected in January 2008, more than 105 herds and over 150,000 cattle have been tested as part of the investigation.

The drop in status is required by the USDA's Code of Federal Regulations following the detection of two affected herds within 48 months. It will impose additional testing requirements on California's cattle industry when shipping animals out of state. CDFA animal disease control experts are working with USDA to evaluate dividing California so that part of the state could return to a "TB Free" status while intensive disease eradication efforts continue in the affected area of California.

California regained its Bovine Tuberculosis Accredited-Free status on April 15, 2005 two years after losing its status due to an outbreak in Kings and Tulare counties. Following the detection of bovine tuberculosis in 2003, over 876,000 cattle from 688 herds were tested in California to make sure the disease had not spread beyond the three detected dairy herds. New rules were also put in place requiring that dairy breeding cattle entering California be tested to help prevent reintroduction of the disease - this rule remains in effect.

Continued on Page 3

Production, Prices, Quota Transfers, Alfalfa

June Milk Production

Milk production in California for June 2008 totaled 3.41 billion pounds, up 2.3 percent from June 2007. USDA's estimate for U.S. milk production for June 2008 in the 23 major dairy states is 14.7 billion pounds, up 3.4 percent from June 2007. Production per cow in the 23 major states averaged 1,737 pounds for June, 25 pounds above June 2007.

Minimum Class Prices

Statewide average hundredweight prices

Class	June	July	August
1	$20.37	$22.63	$19.93
2	$15.56	$15.56	N/A
3	$15.40	$15.40	N/A
4a	$15.61	N/A	N/A
4b	$19.12	N/A	N/A

Federal Order and California Minimum Class 1 Prices

Average Hundredweight Prices

Regions	June	July	August
Phoenix, Arizona	$20.53	$23.13	$20.82
Southern California	$20.50	$22.77	$20.07
Portland, Oregon	$20.08	$22.68	$20.37
Northern California	$20.23	$22.49	$19.79
Boston (Northeast)	$21.43	$24.03	$21.72

Quota Transfer Summary

For June 2008, four dairy producers transferred 7,331 pounds of SNF quota. June quota sales averaged $540 per pound of SNF (without cows), average ratio of 2.45. For July 2008, four dairy producers transferred 6,670 pounds of SNF quota. July quota sales averaged $539 per pound of SNF (without cows), average ratio of 2.43.

Alfalfa Update: July

Northern California: Premium and Supreme alfalfa were steady to firm with good demand and light supplies. Fair and Good alfalfa was steady with moderate demand as dairies resisting current offers and moderate to heavy supplies. Retail and Stable hay was steady with good demand and moderate supplies. Some producers putting hay away in the barn.

Southern California: Supreme and Premium alfalfa was not tested, good demand, but no production or supplies available. Fair and good alfalfa was steady to firm with good demand mostly from exporters - moderate to heavy supplies. Retail and stable hay was steady to firm with good demand and light to moderate supplies.

Supreme Hay Prices

Statewide average prices per ton

Area	7/3	7/11	7/18	7/25
Petaluma	$255-275	$270-280	N/A	N/A
North Valley[1]	$263-295	$260-275	$265-295	$260-270
South Valley[2]	$260-285	$265-285	$280-295	$265-285
Chino Valley	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1]North Valley is Escalon, Modesto and Turlock areas.
[2] South Valley is Tulare, Visalia and Hanford areas.

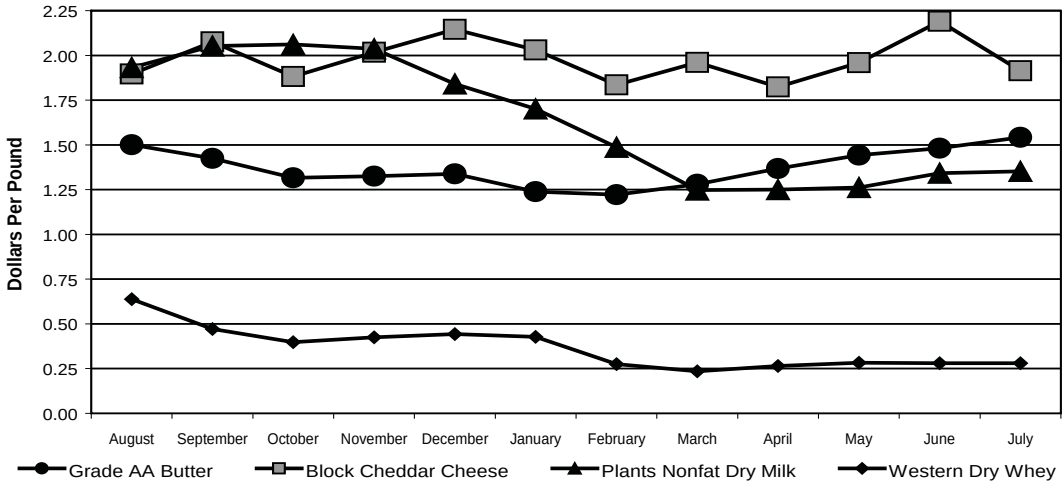
Alfalfa Hay Sales/Delivery

	June	July
Tons Sold[1]	342,384	405,276
Tons Delivered[2]	154,557	136,862

[1] For current or future delivery.
[2]Contracted or current sales.

Alfalfa hay sales, deliveries and Supreme quality prices per ton, delivered to dairies, as reported by the USDA Market News Service, Moses Lake, WA, (509) 765-3611, http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm

Grade AA Butter, Block Cheddar Cheese, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Western Dry Whey Mostly Prices Used in the Calculation of California Class 1 Milk Prices



TB Outbreak - *Continued from Page 1*

Bovine tuberculosis does not threaten the quality and safety of milk and meat products produced in California. Almost all milk sold in California is pasteurized, which destroys organisms that could be harmful to humans, including tuberculosis organisms. The state's two raw milk dairies are regularly tested for tuberculosis. All cattle processed for meat are inspected for signs of tuberculosis infection and rejected for consumption if they show signs of the disease.

The best way for cattle producers to prevent bovine tuberculosis is to maintain a closed herd or isolate and test purchased additions and cattle re-entering the herd, maintain accurate records of animal identification and movements, prevent contact with cattle of unknown tuberculosis status, arrange professional diagnostic workup of sick animals, and establish a tuberculosis testing policy for employees.

BSE Case Detected in Canada

Excerpt from National Milk Producers Federation

In late June, Canada confirmed its thirteenth case of BSE in a five-year old Holstein cow from British Columbia. All of Canada's BSE cases have occurred in Western Canada. This cow was born after the introduction of the 1997 Canadian ban on feeding mammalian tissues to ruminant animals, and also after USDA's determined effective date of March 1, 1999 for the Canadian feed ban. Given the geographic clustering of the cases, combined with the number of animals which have been born after the Canadian feed ban, National Milk Producers Federation remains concerned about the effectiveness of Canada's BSE prevention measures.

Canada is classified as a Controlled Risk country for BSE by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), but the detection of this animal does not affect Canada's status. In part, this OIE classification was considered for reopening the border to imports of Canadian cattle, including replacement dairy animals, to the U.S. The border was reopened to cattle imports last November. So far this year (through June 21, 2008), 34,330 breeding age dairy animals have been imported into the U.S. from Canada.

National Dairy Situation and Outlook – USDA Estimates

Milk Production and Cow Numbers
Monthly: Compared to 2007, USDA estimates that overall milk production across the U.S. was up 3.0% in June, led by Texas' 16.3% growth in milk production (on 29,000 more cows and 130 more pounds per cow). USDA reports that California milk production was up 2.3% on 37,000 more cows and five more pounds per cow compared to June 2007. Among the western states, Arizona was up 1.4%; New Mexico up 10.2%; and Washington was up 4.3%. None of the top 10 states reported a production decrease.

Quarterly: For the second quarter of 2008 compared to the first quarter of 2008, U.S. milk cow numbers increased to 9.280 million, production per cow increased 105 pounds per cow; the net effect was increased milk production to 48.7 billion pounds. USDA projects that for the third quarter of 2008 compared to the second quarter of 2008, U.S. milk cow numbers will decrease to 9.260 million cows, production per cow will be down 200 pounds per cow; the net effect would be decreased milk production to 46.7 billion pounds.

Milk Prices
Comparing the second quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2008, U.S. average milk prices were down to $18.60/cwt. USDA projects that for the third quarter of 2008, U.S. average all-milk prices will be $18.90-19.30/cwt.; Class 4b prices will be $18.05-18.45/cwt; and Class 4a prices will be $16.02-16.52/cwt.

Utility Cow Prices
Comparing the second quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2008, average U.S. utility cow prices were up $3.42/cwt. to a national average of $57.30/cwt. USDA projects that utility cow prices will average $56-58 in the third quarter of 2008.

Information from the USDA-NASS publication "Milk Production" and the USDA-ERS publication: "Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook."

NASS Crop Report

Released June 30, 2008, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Comparing June 2008 to June 2007:
Corn Stocks Up 14 Percent from June 2007
Soybean Stocks Down 38 Percent
All Wheat Stocks Down 33 Percent

Corn stocks in all positions on June 1, 2008 totaled 4.03 billion bushels, up 14 percent from June 1, 2007. Of the total stocks, 1.97 billion bushels are stored on farms, up eight percent from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks, at 2.06 billion bushels, are up 21 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2008 indicated disappearance is 2.83 billion bushels, compared with 2.53 billion bushels during the same period last year.

Soybeans stored in all positions on June 1, 2008 totaled 676 million bushels, down 38 percent from June 1, 2007. On-farm stocks totaled 227 million bushels, down 55 percent from a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 449 million bushels, are down 24 percent from the previous year. Indicated disappearance for the March - May 2008 quarter totaled 758 million bushels, up nine percent from the same period a year earlier.

All wheat stored in all positions on June 1, 2008 totaled 306 million bushels, down 33 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 25.6 million bushels, down 65 percent from last year. Off-farm stocks, at 280 million bushels, are down 27 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2008 indicated disappearance is 404 million bushels, up one percent from the same period a year earlier.

California Dairies Successfully Meet Deadline

On July 1, 2008, 1,343 California dairies covered by the Waste Discharge Requirement successfully filed their annual reports, meeting the deadline. Reports for these dairies are now being reviewed. The July 1, 2008 deadline was part of the new regulations adopted by the Central Valley Regional Water Control Board in May 2007.

Milk-Feed Ratio Continues Decline

In June, the milk-feed price ratio fell to 1.78 — a 0.05-point loss from May and 1.1 points less than a year ago.

According to the USDA, the all-milk price used to calculate the June ratio rose $1 to $19.40 per hundredweight. However, that price is 80 cents less than a year ago.

The corn price increased to $6.12 for June - $2.59 per busher higher than last June when it was $3.53 per bushel. The price of soybeans rose $1.40 to $13.50 per bushel - $5.99 higher than a year ago.

Despite gains in corn and beans, baled alfalfa hay fell $5 to $172 per ton. However, it is still $35 higher than a year ago.

A ratio of 1.78 means that a dairy producer can buy 1.78 pounds of feed for every pound of milk sold. Whenever the ratio meets or exceeds 3.0, it is considered profitable to buy feed and produce milk.

New State Ag Board Member

Arlan Van Leeuwen, 63, of Oakdale has been appointed to the state Board of Food and Agriculture by Gov. Schwarzenegger. Since 2006, he has owned and been partner of New Hope Dairy and from 1974 to 2006, Van Leeuwen owned Fairview Farms. The state position does not require Senate confirmation and there is no salary.

Secretary Appoints Member to Producer Review Board

Secretary Kawamura has appointed Rodney Kamper of Riverdale to serve on the Producer Review Board. Mr. Kamper's term of office is June 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. The Board is comprised of producers and advises the Secretary in the administration of the Pooling Plan for Market Milk.

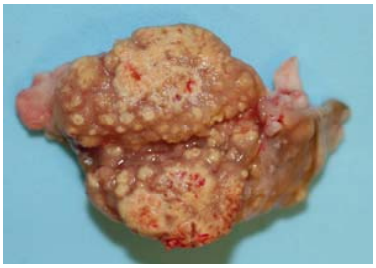
Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) Update

Since January 2008, bovine TB has been confirmed in three California dairy herds in Fresno County. This outbreak was first identified in a single animal through routine testing that occurs in all slaughter facilities. The subsequent investigation revealed two more herds, each containing a single infected animal. The three herds are under quarantine and disease control plans have been implemented which include removal, euthanasia and necropsy of test-positive cattle.

TB Testing To Date		
	# Herd tests	# Cattle tests
Affected Herds	3	~20,000
Tested Herds	~105	~150,000

It is anticipated that within a few weeks the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will officially downgrade California's bovine TB status from "Accredited Free" to "Modified Accredited Advanced" (MAA) through notice in the Federal Register. The downgrade in status is required by USDA's Code of Federal Regulations following the detection of at least two tuberculosis-affected herds within 48-months.

Once a herd is classified as affected it remains under quarantine, if not depopulated, until it has completed at least eight negative whole herd tests over a minimum of four years. Two additional negative annual herd tests are required after the quarantine is released.



Bovine lymph node showing gross lesions compatible with *Mycobacterium bovis*

Federal regulations require that for a state to regain its "TB Free" status, a waiting period of two years must occur, with no more positive TB tests, after depopulating the last affected herd. If not all affected herds are depopulated, a two-year waiting period must occur after the quarantine is released on the last affected herd. Depopulation of cattle from one of the affected herds has begun.

Source of Infection

The source of TB has not yet been identified. The genotype of the isolate from the first affected herd is most similar to recent isolates from feedlot cattle in the Southwest, many of which originated from Mexico. Preliminary results indicate the infection in the first and second herd are not related. Direct movement of an infected animal from the first herd carried the infection to the third herd.

Impact on California

With California's downgrade from TB-Free to MAA, veterinarians or producers must check the TB testing requirements of receiving states when moving cattle out of California; state requirements may be more restrictive than federal rules. Current federal rules require intact cattle over six months of age that originate in an MAA state or zone, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to TB, to be officially identified and accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal tested negative to an official TB test conducted within 60 days prior to interstate movement. There are some exceptions, including:

- Cattle from an accredited herd, with a whole herd test within 12 months of the movement.
- Cattle moving directly from an approved market to a federally inspected slaughter facility.
- Breeding beef herds moving for grazing may be permitted to test within 12 months, and the test to be good for three years, if they have a commuter herd agreement with the two states.

California Bovine Tuberculosis Control Plans

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), USDA, and the cattle industry are working together to control and eradicate bovine TB. Current plans to enhance the California TB program include:

- Continued testing of all herds identified as epidemiologically linked with the affected herds.
- Ensuring slaughter surveillance on all cattle and annual testing of all raw milk dairies.
- Continued use of official individual animal radio-frequency identification (RFID) in tested herds.
- Exploring regionalization plans to focus testing in the affected area.

Testing and Identification in Associated Herds

All herds associated with the affected herds are being caudal fold tested by government veterinarians. Herd owners are being provided, free of charge, official individual animal RFID tags for test eligible cattle. Using RFID tags enhances accurate and efficient TB testing and traceability.

Caudal fold tuberculin test responder

Regionalization Plans

To reduce the burden of interstate testing requirements on industry, CDFA animal disease control experts are working with industry to evaluate a "Split State" designation. This would entail regionalizing part of California so that the remainder of the state could return to a "TB Free" status while intensive disease eradication efforts continue in the affected area. As part of the application, CDFA must develop a management zone and a plan to prevent disease spreading out of that zone. This will include requiring TB testing of cattle that move from the zone into the rest of California. It will take several months to develop this plan, which then must be approved by USDA officials.

On Farm TB Prevention

The best ways for cattle producers to prevent bovine TB are to:

- Maintain a closed herd.
- Obtain TB-free herd accreditation.
- Isolate and test cattle entering the herd.
- Prevent contact between breeding cattle and Mexican feeder cattle, including in the sick pen.
- Prevent contact with cattle of unknown TB status.
- Arrange professional diagnostic workups of suspicious sick or dead animals.
- Establish a TB screening policy for employees.
- Enhance disease tracing by recording individual animal identification and maintaining accurate records.

Significance of Bovine TB

While the risk of humans contracting bovine TB is extremely low due to the safeguards of milk pasteurization and routine meat inspection, people can contract TB through respiratory exposure to live infected cattle or their carcasses, and through consuming illegal soft cheese products. Conversely, humans infected with bovine TB can transmit disease to cattle.

National TB Report

Between 2000 and 2008, 71 newly affected herds were detected in the U.S.; 28 were detected between 2005 and now. In April 2008, the U.S. Department of Agriculture made $16.8 million in emergency funds available to continue bovine TB eradication efforts in California, Michigan and Minnesota.

Arizona: One affected herd detected in 2005 was depopulated.

Colorado: One affected herd was detected in 2007 after an infected rodeo bull was found during routine slaughter surveillance in Texas. This herd was depopulated.

Michigan: Since 1998, 44 cattle herds and two cervid herds have been detected. Since 1995, 593 infected whitetail deer have been detected from over 161,897 examined. Infection has also been found in elk, coyotes, raccoons, black bears, bobcats, red foxes, and opossums. Michigan has three TB zones: Free, MAA and Modified Accredited (MA).

Minnesota: Eleven affected beef herds have been detected: Three in 2005, two in 2006, two in 2007, and four in 2008. Minnesota's status was downgraded to MA when four affected herds were found in a 12-month period. All affected herds have been depopulated. Seventeen cases of bovine TB have been confirmed in whitetail deer. Minnesota is planning to request split-state status.

New Mexico: One large affected dairy (two herds) was detected and depopulated in 2007. One affected dairy herd detected in 2003 remains under a test-and-removal plan, another was depopulated. New Mexico has split-state status (Free and MAA).

Oklahoma: One beef herd detected by slaughter surveillance was depopulated in 2007.

Texas: The last known infected herd was depopulated in September 2004 and Texas was declared TB free in September 2006.

CDFA Animal Health Branch Offices

Sacramento (HQ)	916-654-1447
Modesto	209-491-9350
Ontario	909-947-4462
Redding	530-225-2140
Tulare	559-685-3500
USDA/APHIS/VS	916-854-3950 or 877-741-3690

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov or http://www.aphis.usda.gov

NMPF Releases Animal Handling Guidelines

Transport and Culling Guidelines To Help Standardize Dairy Farm Practices

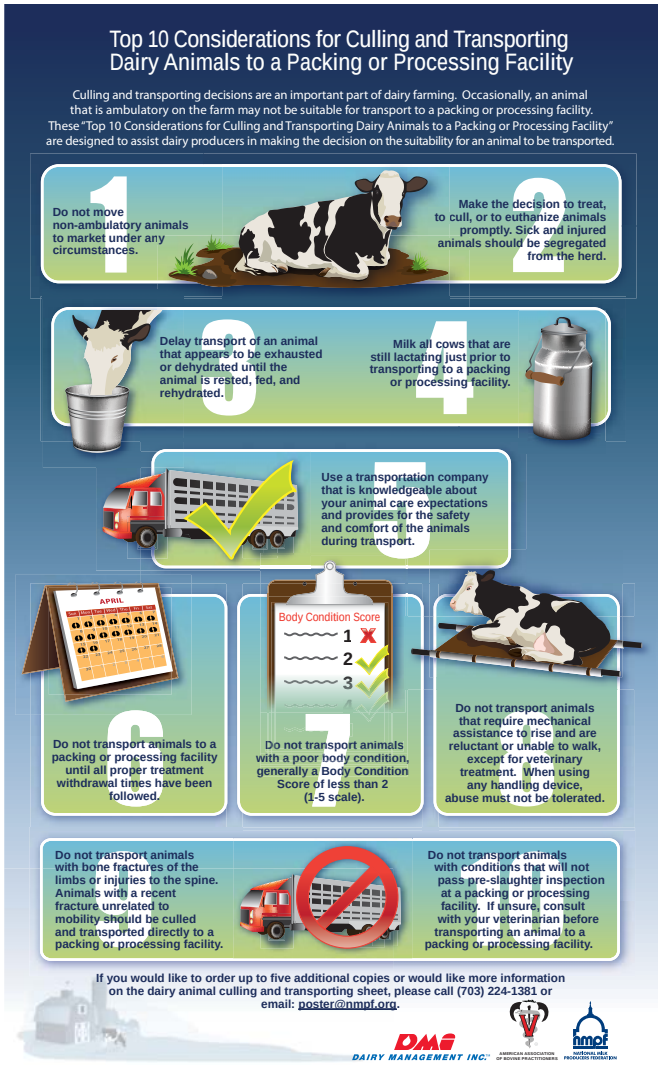
NMPF Reports: In an effort to reinforce the importance of caring for dairy cattle at all stages of their lives, the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), along with Dairy Management Inc. (DMI) and the American Association of Bovine Practitioners (AABP), today unveiled a basic educational poster that will be distributed to all dairy producers across America. The poster is printed on a barn-safe plastic sheet in both English and Spanish.

The legal-sized poster, entitled "Top 10 Considerations for Culling and Transporting Dairy Animals to a Packing or Processing Facility," will serve as common industry guidelines for dairy producers to follow when they need to handle, transport, or cull their dairy animals. The document was developed by NMPF's Animal Health and Welfare Committee, and will be distributed during the month of July through dairy cooperatives to their members. Producers who are not part of a cooperative can order a copy by calling 703-224-1381 or sending an email request to poster@nmpf.org. A copy of the poster can also be viewed at www.nmpf.org.

"Dairy farmers recognize their responsibility to provide appropriate care for their animals, which they do an excellent job of providing on a routine basis," said Jerry Kozak, President and CEO of NMPF. "However, sometimes we all need reminders of the best practices to follow. This poster will be a lasting and prominent reminder of those practices."

"Veterinarians work with dairy farmers every day to make critical decisions about keeping their herds healthy. Some of those decisions involve when to remove animals from the herd, and this poster will help in that regard," said Dr. Gatz Riddell, DVM, Executive Vice President of AABP.

The poster is part of a series of programs and measures supported by the dairy industry to highlight the importance of conscientious care of cattle. Other programs include the Dairy Quality Assurance Center's "Caring for Dairy Animals" guide, which NMPF has also distributed to cooperatives and producers. This poster is derived in part from the science-based recommendations of the DQA program.



"Consumer interest in animal welfare will continue to grow, and all livestock producers will face increased scrutiny from the marketplace in years to come," said Thomas Gallagher, CEO of DMI, which manages the national checkoff program on behalf of America's dairy producers. "This poster demonstrates to farmers and consumers alike their shared interest in animal care and well-being."

Special Note:
Dairy producers should contact their veterinarian before transporting animals to make sure they comply with the latest rules and regulations affecting transporting animals within or out of the state.

CWT Tentatively Accepts Herd Retirement Bids

Cooperatives Working Together (CWT) tentatively accepted 209 bids in its herd retirement program, representing 25,474 cows and 440 million pounds of milk. Starting next week, CWT field auditors will begin visiting the 209 farms whose bids were accepted, checking their milk production records, inspecting their herds, and tagging each cow for processing. All farmers will be notified no later than August 12th as to whether their bid was among those accepted in this fifth herd retirement round. Once CWT field auditors inspect and accept the herds offered as part of the bidding process, farmers have 15 days in which to send their animals to a processing plant. Bids were also accepted for 358 bred heifers.

Farmers in 41 states submitted a total of 609 herd retirement bids last month to CWT, reflecting "the continued financial stress that farmers in all parts of the country are facing as the cost of production has soared during the past two years," said Jerry Kozak, President and CEO of NMPF, which administers CWT. Kozak noted that the cost of dairy feed has risen 37% between the spring of 2006 and the spring of 2008, while the cost of diesel fuel has risen 61% during the same timeframe.

Jim Tillison, the Chief Operating Officer of CWT, noted that the average herd size and average milk output per cow were slightly under the national average for both measures. He said that further bid information, including the average price of accepted bids, won't be released until all the on-farm visits have been completed. The total number of bids initially accepted by this round includes:

Tentatively Accepted Bids As Reported by National Milk Producers Federation:

Region	Million Lbs. of milk	Farms	Cows	Bred Heifers
Northeast	56	30	2,855	17
Southeast	68	38	4,228	172
Midwest	70	76	4,124	32
Southwest	84	36	5,189	36
West	162	29	9,078	101
Total	**440.4**	**209**	**25,474**	**358**

Newly Designed Milk Jug Makes the News . . .

The newly designed gallon size milk jug, recently adopted by Wal-Mart and Costco, are less expensive to produce, handle and ship, and are claimed to be better for the environment. However, the jugs have no real spout, and their shape can make it challenging to pour a glass of milk without spilling.

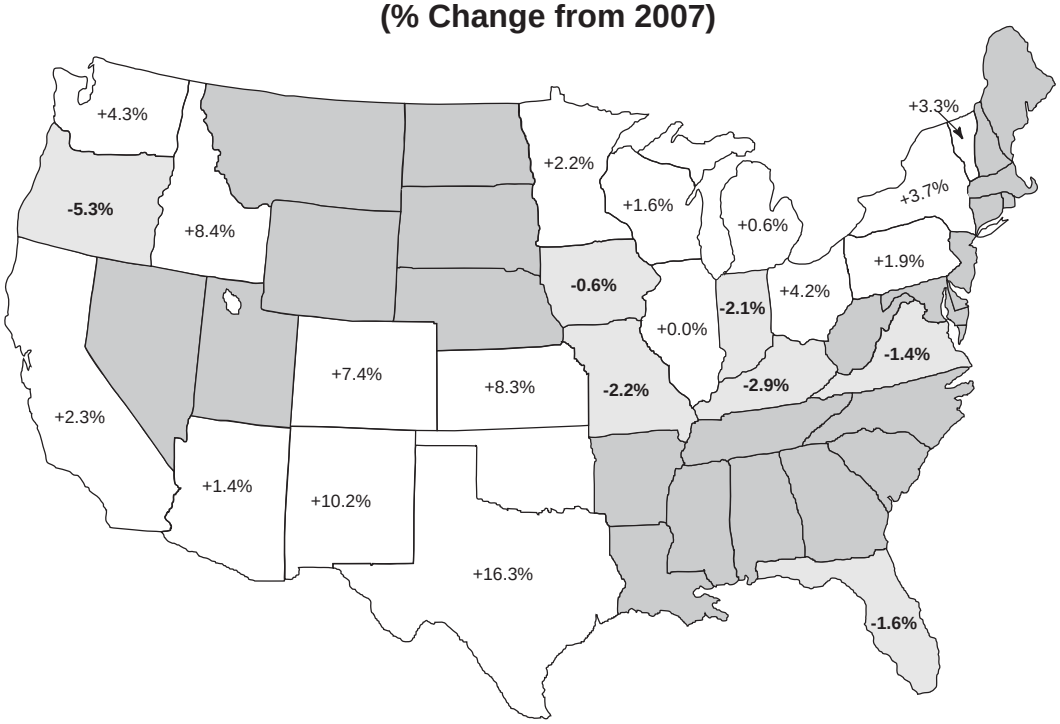
Retailers don't seem to be concerned about the "spillage" problem when pouring with the new jugs, and claim they have many more advantages than disadvantaages. According to Anne Johnson, the director of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, a project of the nonprofit group GreenBlue, the redesign of the gallon milk jug is key to moving forward. She claimed that we need to be asksing questions: "Re-examining, 'What are the materials we are using? How are we using them? And where do they go ultimately?"

Even though some consumers seem to be resisting the new milk jug, Wal-Mart Stores is moving forward with special instructions for consumers: just tilt it slowly and pour slowly. Demonstrations are but one of several ways Sam's Club is advocating the containers. Signs in the aisles laud their cost savings and "better fridge fit."

The shape of old-fashioned milk jugs prohibit stacking them atop one another: the crates take up a lot of room and they are unwieldy to move. But with the new jugs, the milk crates are gone. Instead, a machine stacks the jugs, with cardboard sheets between layers. Then the entire pallet, four layers high, is shrink-wrapped and moved with a forklift. It is estimated this kind of shipping can cut labor by half and water use by 60 to 70 percent. More gallons fit on a truck and in Sam's Club coolers, and no empty crates need to be picked up, reducing trips to each Sam's Club store to two a week, from five — a big fuel savings. Also, Sam's Club can now store 224 gallons of milk in its coolers, in the same space that used to hold 80.

June Milk Production in the Top 23 States

(% Change from 2007)



For the U.S. overall, comparing June 2008 to June 2007:

- U.S. Milk production during June was up 3.0%
- The number of cows on farms was 9,277 million head, up 133,000 head
- Production per cow averaged 1,718 pounds, 26 pounds more than June 2007
- Seven of the top twenty-three milk producing states showed a decrease in milk production

As reported by USDA
and CDFA (for California)

Milk Production Cost Comparison Summary for California *

By Quarter, 2007-2008

Quarter	North Coast		North Valley		South Valley		Southern California		Statewide Weighted Average	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Dollars per Hundredweight									
1st Quarter										
Total Costs	17.52	19.74	13.33	15.14	13.16	15.31	13.17	15.44	13.31	15.34
Total Costs & Allowances*	19.27	21.97	14.86	16.98	14.76	17.17	14.55	17.07	14.87	17.31
2nd Quarter										
Total Costs	16.23		13.41		13.51		13.00		13.49	
Total Costs & Allowances*	18.15		15.13		15.29		14.53		15.25	
3rd Quarter										
Total Costs	17.12		13.62		14.20		13.76		14.01	
Total Costs & Allowances*	19.24		15.51		16.24		15.52		15.98	
4th Quarter										
Total Costs	19.01		14.93		15.04		14.46		15.03	
Total Costs & Allowances*	21.21		16.84		17.05		16.23		14.97	

* Includes an allowance for management and a return on investment

Pool Prices

Month	Quota	Overbase
January '07	$13.70	$12.00
February	$14.45	$12.75
March	$15.28	$13.58
April	$16.33	$14.63
May	$18.29	$16.59
June	$20.70	$19.00
July	$21.60	$19.90
August	$21.74	$20.04
September	$21.69	$19.99
October	$21.16	$19.46
November	$21.93	$20.23
December	$20.79	$19.09
January '08	$19.14	$17.44
February	$18.42	$16.72
March	$17.71	$16.01
April	$17.56	$15.86
May	$18.47	$16.77
June	$19.12	$17.42

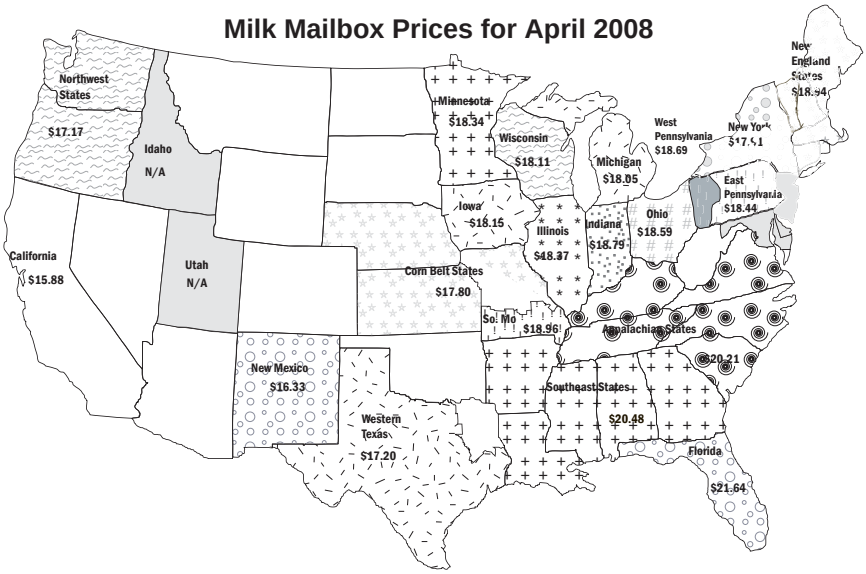
Milk Mailbox Prices

Milk Mailbox Prices in Dollars per Hundredweight

	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
California [1]	$19.94	$20.62	$19.71	$17.97	$17.05	$16.04	$15.88
USDA[2]	$21.39	$21.81	$21.04	$20.70	$19.03	$18.01	$18.19

[1] California mailbox price calculated by CDFA.
[2] All federal milk market order weighted average, as calculated by USDA.

Milk Mailbox Prices for April 2008



In April 2008, mailbox milk prices for selected reporting areas in Federal milk orders averaged $18.19 per cwt., up $0.18 from the previous month, and up $1.74 from April 2007. The component tests of producer milk in April 2008 were: butterfat, 3.68%; protein, 3.04%; and other solids, 5.71%. On an individual reporting area basis, mailbox prices increased in all Federal milk order reporting areas except in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and ranged from $21.64 in Florida to $16.33 in New Mexico.

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California Department of Food and Agriculture
A.G. Kawamura, Secretary

Dairy Marketing Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Milk Pricing Information:
Within California 1-800-503-3490
Outside California 1-916-442-MILK

Dairy Marketing Branch:
Phone (916) 341-5988; Fax (916) 341-6697
Website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy
Email: dairy@cdfa.ca.gov

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