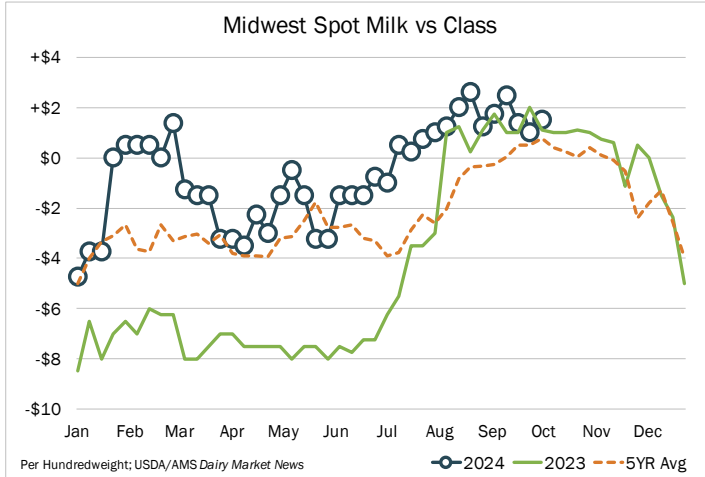
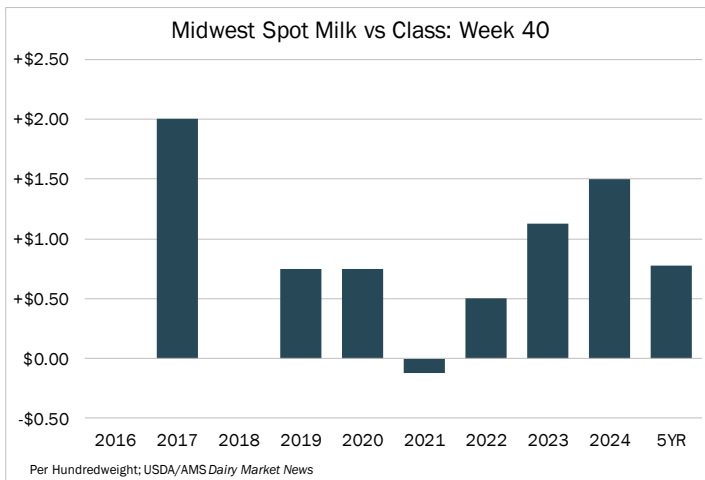


MILK PREMIUMS

October 3, 2024

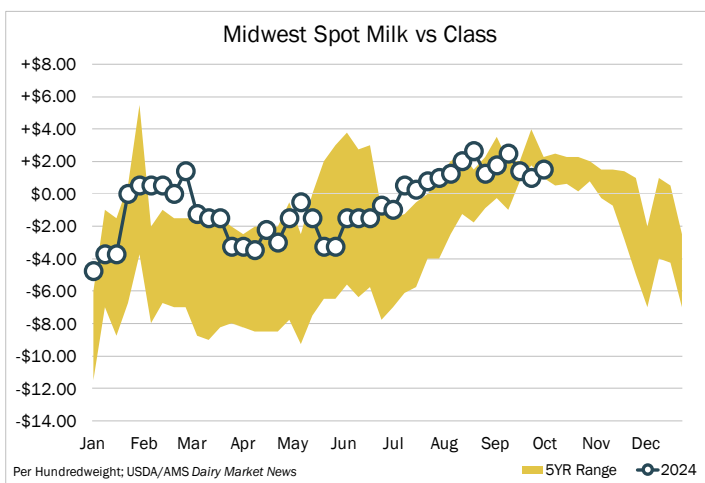


Midwest Spot			
	Low	High	Midpoint
This Week	+\$0.50	+\$2.50	+\$1.50
Last Week	-\$1.50	+\$3.50	+\$1.00
Last Year	+\$0.25	+\$2.00	+\$1.13
5-Year Avg	-\$1.25	+\$2.00	+\$0.78



Here is what USDA/AMS had to say:

MIDWEST: More industry contacts are saying both fat and protein component levels are somewhat strong. Cool and generally mild weather in the Upper Midwest have given contacts reason to believe milk output will see further growth. Additionally, feed quality and availability are noted as bullish for forthcoming milk output uptrends. Class I orders are steadying after their early schoolyear runup. As more processing plants come back online, despite current and upcoming downtime still being reported by some plant contacts, fluid milk availability is viewed as somewhat snug in the region. Prices were solely reported above Class, after last week had some spot milk prices marked below Class. This week's price range was \$.50- to \$2.50-over Class III. During week 40 of 2023, the price range was \$.25- to \$2-over Class. Some cheesemakers suggested they were not seeking out spot milk on quieted cheese demand. Others, though, suggest they are running busier than normal schedules and seeking out milk actively.





EAST: Milk production remains mixed throughout the East. Milk handlers in the Northeast share farm level milk outputs are seasonally steady. Spot loads of condensed skim are tighter than cream loads. Class I processing remains strong. Class II and III processing activity is steady. In the Mid-Atlantic states, contacts share farm level milk production is seasonally steady. Class I bottling demand is strong. Condensed skim, like in the Northeast, is generally less available than spot loads of cream. Hurricane Helene has greatly interrupted dairy operations in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Florida. Contacts have reported transportation issues and note plants remain without power. On October 1, the USDA announced an investment of \$1.7 billion, made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation, for purchase of locally and regionally produced foods and domestically produced foods for emergency food assistance. These funds respond to pre-existing needs that Hurricane Helene has exacerbated and provide an early foundation for future disaster assistance and long-term recovery efforts.

WEST: Handlers in California indicate milk production is weaker. Herd health challenges have contributed to decreases in milk output at the farm level. Some handlers convey preliminary records indicate September 2024 milk production was down from August 2024 milk production. Stakeholders note spot load purchases at flat Class prices. Manufacturers note processing capacity is generally available throughout the state. Class I, III, and IV demands are steady. Class II demand is lighter. Processors convey milk production in Arizona varies from steady to weaker. Some stakeholders convey spot availability is tight, and manufacturers are looking to secure loads. Some processors indicate strong Class I demand is limiting milk volumes for Class II, III, and IV manufacturers. Milk production in New Mexico varies from steady to weaker as well. Stakeholders indicate manufacturers are looking to obtain additional loads of milk. Class I demand is strong and contributing to tighter availability of milk volumes for other Class manufacturing. Pacific Northwest handlers convey farm level milk output is steady and meeting anticipated volumes. Demands for all Classes are unchanged. Farm level milk output in the mountain states of Idaho, Utah, and Colorado is steady. Although processors convey milk volumes have been tighter this year compared to last year, milk volumes are indicated to be in good balance with manufacturing capacities. Demands for all Classes are steady.

