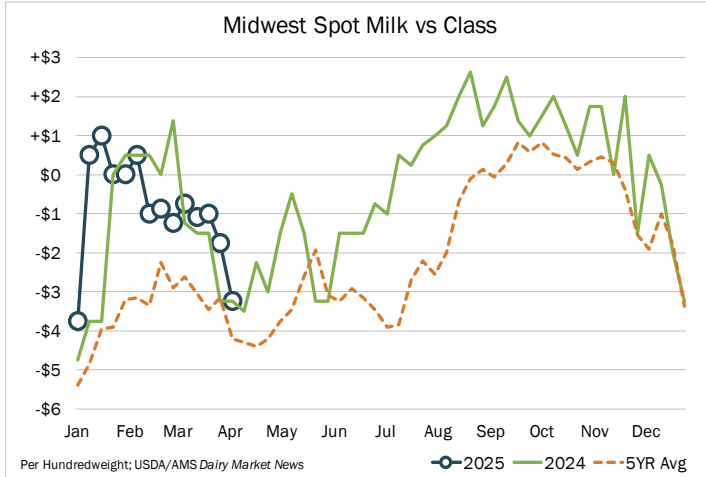
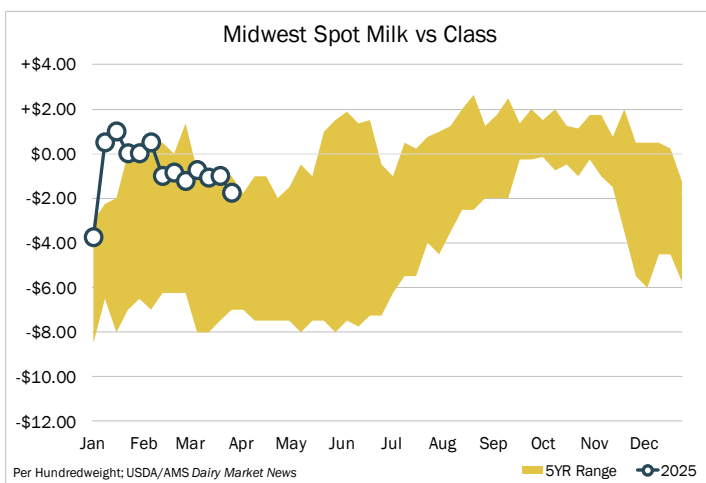
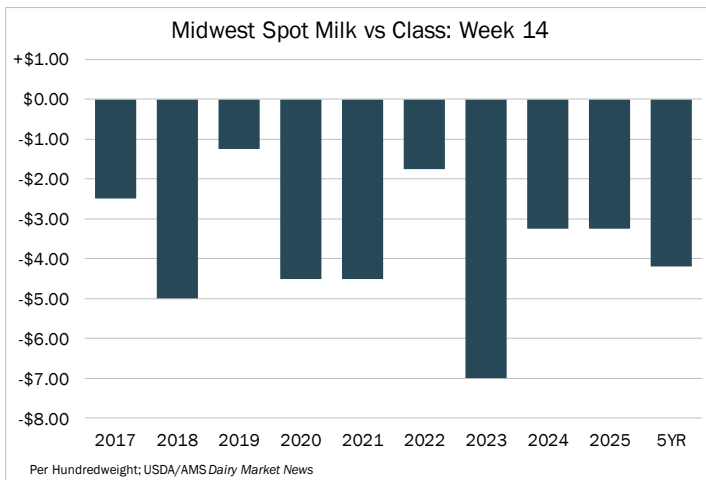


MILK PREMIUMS

April 3, 2025



Midwest Spot			
	Low	High	Midpoint
This Week	-\$4.50	-\$2.00	-\$3.25
Last Week	-\$4.00	+\$0.50	-\$1.75
Last Year	-\$5.00	-\$1.50	-\$3.25
5-Year Avg	-\$11.00	+\$0.50	-\$4.20



Here is what USDA/AMS had to say:

MIDWEST: Last year during week 14, early news of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Flu (HPAI) was being reported throughout the industry and throughout the country. HPAI in the Central region was and continues to be handily contained by farmers, veterinarians, and agricultural authorities. Milk output is on the rise, but not at a booming flush-like pace of yesteryear. Weather situations are typical to early spring and widely variant in the region. Class I pulls have been noticeably quieter in recent weeks. Since spring break, school district orders have been less consistent throughout the region. Cheesemakers are reporting stronger pulls into Class III production, though. With early flush levels of milk, and lighter Class I usage, cheesemakers are receiving more offers of spot milk and prices have dropped in the last week. Expectations are that milk markets will be similar next week, as both unexpected and scheduled plant downtime is commonplace in the Central region.



EAST: Milk production in the East is climbing toward the apex of the year. While the distance to the milk summit varies between north and south, many dairy contacts in the region do not think the spring flush is far off. Northeast and mid-Atlantic dairy contacts say milk intakes are heavy. Dairy processors have plenty of milk available to them. Demand from Class I is steady to higher as educational institutions return from spring breaks, and school milk bottling picks up. Some contacts say Class III and Class IV demand is steady, largely due to operating at an active pace already. Current milk production in the southeast and Florida is fairly well balanced, as the gap between milk output and milk needs has narrowed. That said, a few contacts suggest they may need some available milk loads from the northern part of the region as bottlers look to refill school milk pipelines.

WEST: Milk production in California is seasonally stronger. Handlers note steady or increasing week-to-week milk production for week 14 compared to week 13. Manufacturers convey milk intakes are comfortably meeting volumes needed for planned production runs. A few stakeholders indicate finding homes for extra milk is somewhat challenging, mostly due to many manufacturers not having unused production capacity. Class I demand is lighter with educational institutions cycling through spring breaks. Class II demand is stronger. Class III and IV demands are steady. According to the California Department of Water Resources, as of April 1, 2025, total precipitation is up 0.78 inch from the historical mean for the current water year. According to the California Department of Water Resources, as of April 2, 2025, snowpack levels for water year 2024-25 are 100 percent of normal to date compared to historical averages. For Arizona, milk production is stronger. Class I demand is somewhat lighter as recesses from educational institutions are not far off. Class II, III, and IV demands are steady. For New Mexico, farm level milk output is stronger. Demands for all Classes are steady. Milk production in the Pacific Northwest is generally strengthening as seasonally expected. In some cases, manufacturers convey milk intakes are notably up from anticipated volumes and recently milder spring weather has been a contributing factor to receiving higher than anticipated milk volumes. Class I demand is lighter as some spring breaks with educational institutions are fast approaching. All other Class demands are steady. Farm level milk output in the mountain states of Idaho, Utah, and Colorado is strengthening as well. Plenty of milk is generally available to meet production schedules. A few manufacturers noted having to turn down spot milk load offers due to reduced processing capacities from planned downtime at their processing facilities. Class I demand is stronger with many educational facilities cycling through spring recess periods. All other Class demands are steady.

