

Marketing Service

BULLETIN

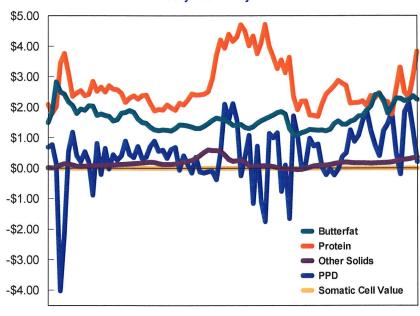
How Do I Know My "Pay Price" When Component Prices Look Like This?

2

A long time ago, in a Federal Milk Order system far different from today, the calculation of each dairy

farmer's monthly "pay price" was a relatively straightforward task. In the era prior to the advent of multiple component pricing, each Federal Milk Order (FMO) announced a single producer pay price known as the Uniform Price. This price, also known as the "Blend" Price, was applicable to all producer milk with only one adjustment - the Butterfat Differential. This adjustment was applicable to each producer's per hundredweight price based upon the butterfat content of milk marketed. In this bygone era each producer could readily make revenue comparisons by simply examining monthly Uniform Prices (adjusted for variances in butterfat content).

Central Order Component Values
January 2004 - July 2011



Congressionally-mandated FMO reforms were implemented on January 1, 2000. Consolidation and reduction of FMOs from 31 to 11 was one major feature of this reform¹. Another significant feature eliminated Uniform Prices, adjusted by the Butterfat Differential, in some orders². Four of the post-reform FMOs continued pricing two components - skim and butterfat - and these orders continued to announce a Uniform Price. However, this price was based on a *per hundredweight* Uniform Skim Price and a *per pound* Uniform Butterfat Price, rather than a per hundredweight price adjusted by the Butterfat Differential. The remaining seven orders implemented a multiple component pricing system based on per pound prices for butterfat, protein, and other solids. These seven FMOs also included a Producer Price

Effective Value of Producer Milk @ 3.67% BF; 3.10% Protein; 5.70% OS; 330,000 SCC

January 2004 - July 2011

Differential (PPD) applied on a per hundredweight basis.
Four of these orders also incorporated a per
hundredweight adjustment based on the somatic cell
count of producer milk.

The Central FMO is one of the four post-reform orders that implemented multiple component pricing with a somatic cell adjustment factor. Revenue calculations for Central Order producers must include all priced components to accurately reflect total revenue generated. Failure to include all components can result in erroneous revenue estimations since prices for the various components often run counter to one another, as

- 1 The number of FMOs was further reduced to 10 in April 2004 with the termination of the Western Order.
- 2 Several orders discontined using Uniform Prices, adjusted by the Butterfat Differential, prior to FMO



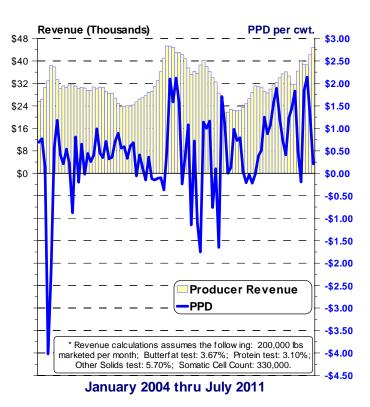
illustrated by the top graph on page 1. The bottom graph on page 1 depicts the effective pay price for a "typical" Central Order producer using all the component prices depicted in the top graph on page 1.

What about the PPD ??? The PPD represents, on a per hundredweight basis, total dollars accumulated by the marketwide pool minus the amount paid to producers for priced components. The value of milk used in Class I is usually the largest contributor to the PPD. Although the PPD tends to receive the most attention, it is only one part of a producer's total revenue equation. Over the past 139 months (January 2000 - July 2011), the PPD's proportion of a "typical" Central Order producer's total revenue averaged slightly more than 4%, as indicated by the bottom graph on page 4.

The graphics and tables in this bulletin illustrate how the PPD relates to dairy producers' FMO pay price. Examining only one particular milk check component may yield inaccurate impressions. Often when the PPD declines total revenue increases due to changes in the other priced components. For example, the largest monthly decrease in the PPD was \$4.16 between March and April 2004. The corresponding change in total revenue for our "typical' producer was an increase of over \$2,300. Moreover, total revenue in May 2004 reached its highest level, up to that point in time, with an effective price of \$19.24. This occurred even though the PPD was -\$2.18, the second lowest level ever. Circumstances such as these make it necessary to understand how each of the components in a milk check are priced, and how these prices relate to one another. Relationships among the FMO-priced components are illustrated by the graphics and tables in this bulletin.

Central FMO Comparisons

Producer Revenue* versus the Producer Price Differential



Central FMO Component Prices: The tables on page 5 provide

historical data for Central FMO producer component prices and revenue since FMO reform in January 2000. Yearly averages for components and total revenue, along with the effective uniform price, are detailed in the first table, while the remaining two tables detail monthly high and low prices for these items.

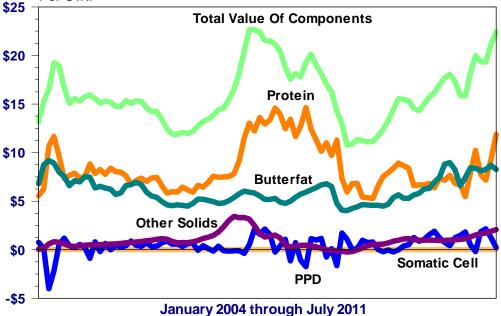
The top graph on this page details movements in the PPD versus total revenue for our "typical" producer from January 2004 through July 2011. A sample format used in calculating total producer revenue is provided below the graph on page 3. As

Component Values in 100 lbs. of Producer Milk

@ 3.67%BF; 3.10%Protein; 5.70%OS; 330,000 SCC

Per Cwt.

Total Value Of Comp



previously noted, changes in the PPD and total revenue are not highly correlated and often move in opposite directions. The lower graph on this page depicts the monthly value of each priced component in 100 pounds of milk.

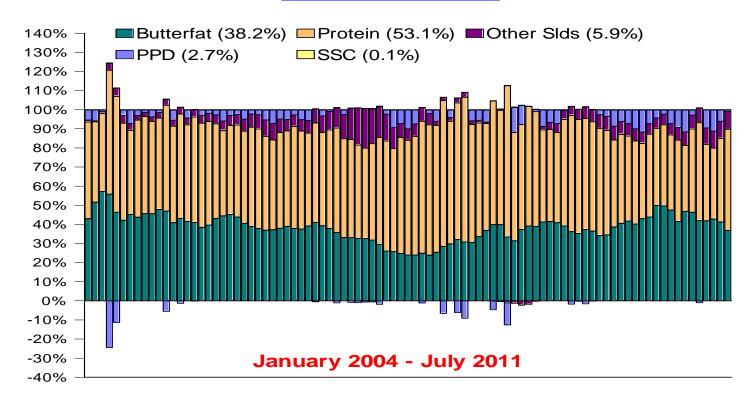
Effective uniform price data, on a yearly basis, are detailed by the top graph on page 4. The remaining graph on page 4 provides data regarding the proportion of total value represented by each priced component from January 2000 through July 2011. As indicated, protein (52.02%) and butterfat (38.74%) have accounted for over 90% of our "typical" Central order producer's total revenue since FMO reform.

3 A "typical" producer is defined as follows: Monthly marketings -- 200,000 pounds; Butterfat test -- 3.67%; Protein test -- 3.10%; Other Solids test -- 5.70%; Somatic Cell Count -- 330,000.

Component Values as a % of 100 Lbs. of Producer Milk

@ 3.67%BF, 3.10%Protein, 5.70%OS, 330,000 SCC

Central Federal Order



A Look At How You Can Calculate Your Pay Price

Assume a dairy producer with:

200,000 pounds of marketings
3.67% Butterfat test
3.10% Protein test
5.70% Other Solids test
Producer Price Differential (PPD)
330,000 Somatic Cell Count

Substitute 1 Prices:
\$2.2511 / lb
\$3.8292 / lb
\$0.3608 / lb
\$0.21 / cwt
\$0.00106 / 100,000 cells / cwt

Component	Average <u>Tests</u>		undred- <u>Weights</u>		omponen Pounds <u>Marketed</u>	_	ctober '07 omponent <u>Prices</u>		Total <u>Value</u>
Butterfat	3.67	Х	2,000	=	7,340	Х	\$2.2511	=	\$16,523.07
Protein	3.10	Х	2,000	=	6,200	Χ	\$3.8292	=	\$23,741.04
Other Solids	5.70	Χ	2,000	=	11,400	Χ	\$0.3608	=	\$ 4,113.12
PPD			2,000			Х	\$0.21	=	\$ 420.00
Somatic Cell Count (Calculate Adjuster)	330,000								
(350-330=20)	20	x \$	0.00106	=	\$0.02	X	2,000	=	\$40.00

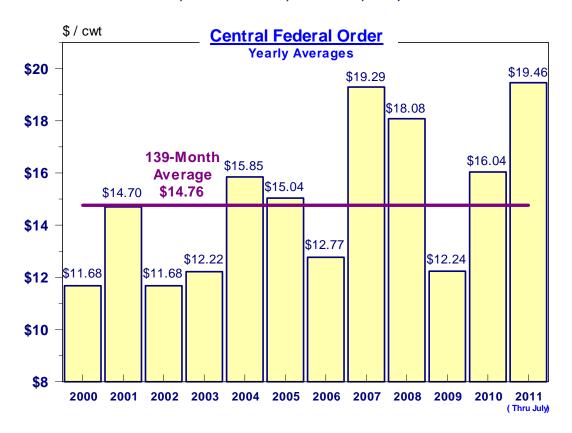
Total Federal Order Value Of Milk Marketed : July 2011 Effective Price Per Hundredweight \$44,837.23 \$22.42

F 0.000/

Note: The Central order July 2011 Statistical Uniform Price was announced at \$21.60. This price is published at 3.5% BF, 2.99% Protein, and 5.69% Other Solids. Individual producers should be aware their price can vary from the announced Statistical Uniform Price. In the above example, the price is 82¢ above the published price.

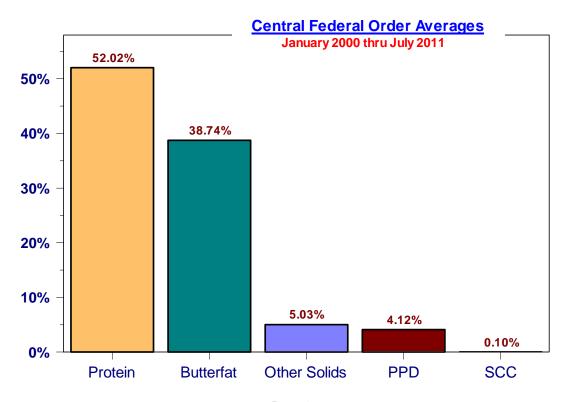
Effective Value of Producer Milk

@ 3.67%BF; 3.10%Protein; 5.70%OS; 330,000 SCC



Component Values as a % of 100 lbs. of Producer Milk

@ 3.67%BF; 3.10%Protein; 5.70%OS; 330,000 SCC



Page 4

Central Federal Milk Order Data

			Other				
YEARLY	Butterfat	Protein	Solids		SCC	Total	Effective
AVERAGES	Price	Price	Price	PPD	Rate	Value	Price
		<u></u>					
2000	\$1.2522	\$1.6938	\$0.0509	\$1.53	\$0.00057	\$23,355.94	\$11.68
2001	\$1.8480	\$1.9613	\$0.1343	\$1.06	\$0.00071	\$29,409.78	\$14.70
2002	\$1.1928	\$1.9735	\$0.0593	\$0.84	\$0.00059	\$23,368.18	\$11.68
2003	\$1.2099	\$2.3770	\$0.0129	\$0.33	\$0.00065	\$24,448.13	\$12.22
2004	\$2.0510	\$2.6035	\$0.0751	\$-0.20	\$0.00082	\$31,694.06	\$15.85
2005	\$1.7105	\$2.4602	\$0.1228	\$0.42	\$0.00075	\$30,085.27	\$15.04
2006	\$1.3252	\$2.0912	\$0.1745	\$0.42	\$0.00062	\$25,542.74	\$12.77
2007	\$1.4693	\$3.5121	\$0.4201	\$0.60	\$0.00087	\$38,576.96	\$19.29
2008	\$1.5668	\$3.8898	\$0.0555	\$-0.07	\$0.00095	\$36,153.65	\$18.08
2009	\$1.2571	\$2.2087	\$0.0612	\$0.41	\$0.00065	\$24,470.65	\$12.24
2010	\$1.8535	\$2.3091	\$0.1777	\$1.05	\$0.00076	\$32,079.49	\$16.04
2011 *	\$2.2413	\$2.7488	\$0.2836	\$1.08	\$0.00089	\$38,929.28	\$19.46
139-Month							
Average	\$1.5577	\$2.4763	\$0.1303	\$0.61	\$0.00073	\$29,515.99	\$14.76
	·	•	•	•	•	· ,	· ·
	tt.						
139-Month Highs	**						
Butterfat	\$2.5013	\$3.4465	\$0.1042	\$-4.02	\$0.00103	\$32,915.72	\$16.46
(April '04)							
Protein	\$1.6160	\$4.7193	\$0.0826	\$-1.75	\$0.00108	\$38,602.74	\$19.30
(June '08)	¥ 110 1 0 0	V 111 100	Ţ O.OO.OO	Ψ σ	4 0.00.00	+	ψ.σ.σσ
Other Solids	\$1.4657	\$2.5212	\$0.6008	\$-0.11	\$0.00071	\$33,038.80	\$16.52
(April '07)	ψ1του	Ψ2.0212	ψ0.0000	ψ 0.11	ψ0.00071	φου,σοσ.σσ	ψ10.02
PPD	\$1.5745	\$0.9149	\$0.0565	\$2.28	\$0.00051	\$22,453.31	\$11.23
(November '00)	ψ1.3743	φυ.9149	ψ0.0303	\$2.20	φυ.υυυσ τ	ψ22, 4 33.31	Φ11.23
SCC	\$1.6160	¢4.7400	የ ስ ስዕንድ	Ф 4 7 Е	¢0 00400	¢20 c02 74	#40.20
(June '08)	\$1.0100	\$4.7193	\$0.0826	\$-1.75	\$0.00108	\$38,602.74	\$19.30
,	#4 5070	CO 0440	# 0.4000	00.40	# 0.0000	#45.005.04	# 00.05
Total Value	\$1.5872	\$3.9412	\$0.4368	\$2.10	\$0.00096	\$45,305.01	\$22.65
(August '07)	•					.	
Effective Price	\$1.5872	\$3.9412	\$0.4368	\$2.10	\$0.00096	\$45,305.01	\$22.65
(August '07)							
139-Month Lows *	*						
Butterfat	\$0.9366	\$2.1677	\$0.0503	\$1.18	\$0.00058	\$23,267.80	\$11.63
(January '00)	ψοισσσσ	Ψ2.1077	ψυ.υυυυ	ψι.ιο	ψο.σσσσσ	Ψ20,201.00	Ψ11.00
Protein	\$1.5745	\$0.9149	\$0.0565	\$2.28	\$0.00051	\$22,453.31	\$11.23
(November '00)	φ1.5/45	ψU.3143	φυ.υσοσ	φ∠.∠0	φυ.υυυ3 I	ψ ∠∠,403.3 1	φ11.23
,	¢4.00.44	#4.0400	¢ 0 0407	Φ4 O 7	ቀ ለ ለለለታል	004 EEO OO	#40.70
Other Solids (February '09)	\$1.0941	\$1.9139	\$-0.0437	\$1.07	\$0.00058	\$21,558.69	\$10.78
, ,	#0.5010		# 0.4040	A 1.55	# 0.00400	# 00 04 = =0	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
PPD (April '04)	\$2.5013	\$3.4465	\$0.1042	\$-4.02	\$0.00103	\$32,915.72	\$16.46
(April '04)		.	. .	_			_
SCC	\$1.5745	\$0.9149	\$0.0565	\$2.28	\$0.00051	\$22,453.31	\$11.23
(November '00)							
Total Value	\$1.1459	\$1.6648	\$0.0206	\$0.97	\$0.00054	\$20,927.51	\$10.46
(March '03)							
Effective Price	\$1.1459	\$1.6648	\$0.0206	\$0.97	\$0.00054	\$20,927.51	\$10.46
(March '03)							_

	Statistical Uniform Price		Produce Differe		Class I Utilization		
	<u>Jul '11</u>	<u>Jun '11</u>	<u>Jul '11</u>	<u>Jun '11</u>	<u>Jul '11</u>	<u>Jun '11</u>	
Northeast	22.76	22.09	1.37	2.98	38.72	38.97	
Appalachian	23.35	22.90			66.39	63.55	
Florida	25.44	25.04			84.81	82.42	
Southeast	23.69	22.93			64.06	61.71	
Upper Midwest	21.60	19.58	0.21	0.47	11.35	11.60	
Central	21.60	20.36	0.21	1.25	26.88	27.26	
Mideast	21.91	20.80	0.52	1.69	33.87	36.34	
Pacific Northwest	21.34	20.60	-0.05	1.49	23.44	25.14	
Southwest	22.56	21.50	1.17	2.39	35.20	32.31	
Arizona	21.58	21.02			31.12	28.05	

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