Serving the World's Dairy Industry Weekly
Since 1876

CHEESE REPORTER

Vol. 146, No. 50 • May 27, 2022 • Madison, Wisconsin

US To Again Request Dispute Settlement Talks On Canada's TRQs

US Dairy Organizations Support Government's Challenge Of Canada's USMCA Commitments

Washington—The US is, for the second time, requesting dispute settlement consultations with Canada under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) to address dairy import restrictions by Canada that are contrary to its USMCA commitments, US Trade Representative (USTR) Katherine Tai announced Wednesday.

Specifically, the US is challenging Canada's dairy tariff-rate quota (TRQ) allocation measures, which the US says deny allocation access to eligible applicants, including retailers, foodservice operators, and other types of importers, and impose new conditions on the allocation and use of the TRQs.

The US is also challenging Canada's failure to fully allocate its annual dairy TRQs; Canada is instead parceling out a few months' quota at a time, according to the USTR. Through these measures, Canada is undermining the market access that it agreed to provide in the USMCA, which is known as the Canada-US-Mexico Agreement, or CUSMA, in Canada.

This is the second dispute the US has brought under the USMCA over Canada's dairy TRQ allocation. The US prevailed in the first dispute, but Canada's implementation measures and other actions have moved Canada further away from full compliance with its obligations, the USTR said.

If the US and Canada aren't able to resolve US concerns through consultations, the US may request the establishment of a dispute settlement panel under the USMCA.

Under the USMCA, Canada has the right to maintain 14 TRQs on the following types of dairy products: industrial cheeses, cheeses of all types, milk, cream, skim milk powder, butter and cream powder, milk powders, concentrated or condensed milk, yogurt and buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, whey powder, products consisting of natural milk constituents, ice cream and ice cream mixes, and other dairy.

In notices to importers that Canada published in June and October 2020 and May 2021 for dairy TRQs, Canada set aside and reserved a percentage of the quota for processors and for so-called "further processors", contrary to Canada's USMCA commitments, the USTR explained. As a result of this restriction, Canada has been undermining the value of its dairy TRQs for US exporters since entry into force of the USMCA by limiting access to in-quota quantities negotiated under the USMCA.

In early March, Global Affairs Canada initiated public consultations regarding proposed changes to its policies with respect to the allocation of Canada's USMCA dairy TRQs and explained that the changes are intended to implement the findings of the USMCA panel. Last week, Canada published those changes as final.

The US has stated that it rejects the changes Canada has made as a basis to resolve the dairy dispute because Canada remains out of compliance with its USMCA obligations. For all of its dairy TRQs,

• See **Canada's Dairy TRQs,** p. 20

USDA Hikes Fiscal 2022 Dairy Export Forecast By $600 Million; Import Forecast Also Up

Washington—The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), in its quarterly *Outlook for US Agricultural Trade: May 2022* report released Thursday, raised its forecast for fiscal year 2022 dairy exports as well as for fiscal 2022 dairy imports.

USDA's forecast for fiscal year 2022 (which runs from Oct. 1, 2021, through Sept. 30, 2022) dairy exports is raised $600 million, from the February forecast, to $8.4 billion, due to higher forecast exports of cheese and butter coupled with higher unit values for a range of dairy products.

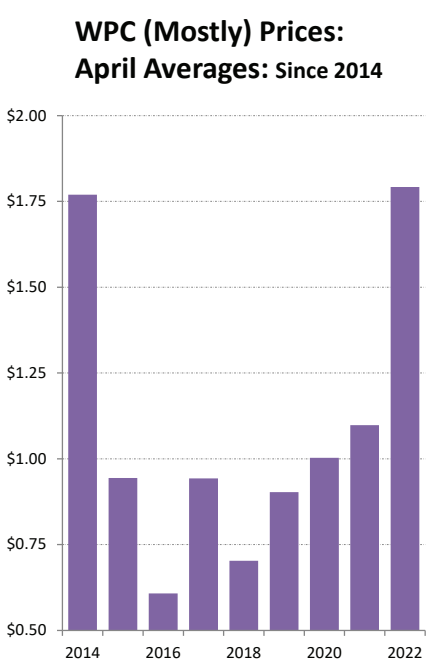
During fiscal 2021, US dairy exports were valued at $7.3 billion. During the first six months of fiscal 2022, dairy exports were valued at $4.03 billion, up 22.3 percent from the first six months of fiscal 2021.

The forecast for fiscal 2022 dairy imports is raised $100 million from the February forecast, to $4.1 billion, due to higher unit values and volumes of cheese and milk proteins.

During fiscal 2021, US dairy imports were valued at $3.7 billion. During the first six months of fiscal 2022, imports were valued at $2.13 billion, up 26.4 percent from the first six months of fiscal 2021.

Reflecting its overall dairy import forecast, USDA's forecast

• See **Trade Forecast,** p. 4



Lawmakers Voice Concern Over Pending FDA Guidance On Plant-Based Labeling

Washington—Four members of Congress have urged the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reject any guidance proposed by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that would impose labeling requirements on plant-based dairy products differently from animal milks.

The May 18th letter to OMB Director Shalanda Young was signed by US Sens. Cory Booker (D-NJ) and Mike Lee (R-UT) and US Reps. Julia Brownley (D-CA) and Nancy Mace (R-SC).

They wrote to Young regarding FDA's proposed guidance on the "Labeling of Plant-based Milk Alternatives and Voluntary Nutrient States," which they under-

• See **Plant-Based Labels,** p. 6

FTC Launches Inquiry Into Infant Formula Shortage; Comments Sought

House Panel Holds Hearing On Infant Formula Issues

Washington—The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on Tuesday launched an inquiry into the ongoing US shortage of infant formula.

The inquiry seeks information about the nature and prevalence of any unfair business practices aimed at taking advantage of families during this shortage. It also aims to shed light on the factors that have led to concentration in the infant formula market and the fragility of the supply chains for these products.

Comments to the FTC should be submitted to *www.regulations.gov* and must be received no later than Friday, June 24, 2022. The docket number is FTC-2022-0031.

While the FTC doesn't regulate the safety or manufacturing of the impacted infant formula products, it can take steps to address any anticompetitive, unfair, or deceptive acts or practices that have contributed to or are worsening the problem, noted FTC Chair Lina M. Khan. The FTC can also examine the infant formula industry to identify the factors that created such a fragile market, where a single disruption at a single plant can jeopardize supply.

During the inquiry, the FTC will examine the pattern of mergers and acquisitions in the infant formula market to better understand current concentration, how

• See **FTC Inquiry,** p. 5

Past Issues Read this week's issue or past issues of Cheese Reporter on your mobile phone or tablet by scanning this QR code.

Cheese Reporter Publishing Co. Inc. ©2022

2810 Crossroads Drive, Suite 3000
Madison, WI 53718-7972
(608) 246-8430 • Fax (608) 246-8431
http://www.cheesereporter.com

DICK GROVES
Publisher/Editor
e-mail: dgroves@cheesereporter.com
608-316-3791

MOIRA CROWLEY
Specialty Cheese Editor
e-mail: mcrowley@cheesereporter.com
608-316-3793

KEVIN THOME
Advertising & Marketing Director
e-mail: kthome@cheesereporter.com
608-316-3792

BETTY MERKES
Classifieds/Circulation Manager
e-mail: info@cheesereporter.com
608-316-3790

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:
Jen Pino-Gallagher, Bob Cropp, Brandis Wasvick, Dan Strongin, John Umhoefer
You can e-mail our contributors at:
contributors@cheesereporter.com

The Cheese Reporter is the official publication of the following associations:

California Cheese & Butter Association
Lisa Waters,
1011 Pebble Beach Dr, Clayton, CA 94517

Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Buttermakers' Association
Jim Mildbrand
jim.mildbrand@gmail.com

Cheese Importers Association of America
204 E St. NE, Washington, DC 20002

Eastern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Buttermakers' Association
Barb Henning, Henning's Cheese
21812 Ucker Road, Kiel, WI 53042

International Dairy-Deli-Bakery Association
8317 Elderberry Road, Madison, WI 53717

Missouri Butter & Cheese Institute
Terry S. Long, 19107 Factory Creek Road,
Jamestown, MO 65046

Nebraska Cheese Association
Ed Price, Fremont, NE 68025

New York State Cheese Manufacturer's Assn
Kathyrn Boor, 11 Stocking Hall,
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

North Central Cheese Industries Assn
Lloyd Metzger, SDSU, Box 2104,
Brookings, SD 57007

North Dakota Cheese Makers' Assn
Chuck Knetter, Medina, ND 58467

Ohio Swiss Cheese Association
Lois Miller, P.O. Box 445,
Sugar Creek, OH 44681

South Dakota State Dairy Association
Howard Bonnemann, SDSU, Box 2104,
Brookings, SD 57007

Southwestern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association
Ben Workman, Edelweiss Creamery LLC,
W6117 Cty Hwy C, Monticello, WI 53566

Wisconsin Association for Food Protection
Bob Wills
PO Box 620705, Middleton WI 53562

Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association
John Umhoefer, 5117 W. Terrace Dr.,
Suite 402, Madison, WI 53718

Wisconsin Dairy Products Association
Brad Legreid, 8383 Greenway Blvd.,
Middleton, WI 53562

EDITORIAL COMMENT

DICK GROVES

Publisher / Editor
Cheese Reporter
e: dgroves@cheesereporter.com
tw: @cheesereporter

...the 19 "other states" were home to all of 15 cheese plants, and produced 30.7 million pounds of cheese that year, or about 1.3 percent of total US cheese output.

'Other States' Starting To Dominate Production

There's an emerging force in US cheese production these days, an "entity" that's experiencing rapidly rising cheese output in general and in specific varieties of cheese, not to mention other dairy products, in particular. That emerging force is known as "other states."

As reported in various stories in our exclusive *Dairy Production Extra* section this week, "other states" account for a pretty significant percentage of production in various cheese and other dairy product categories. Meanwhile, the number of states whose production is broken out continues to shrink, for the most part.

What exactly are "other states?" In its annual "Dairy Products Summary" reports, as well as its monthly "Dairy Products" reports, USDA's National Ag Statistics Service doesn't show individual states when fewer than three plants reported or individual plant operations could be disclosed.

Perhaps the easiest way to illustrate the impact of this is to look at the latest list of cheese-producing states, in the 2022 "Dairy Products Summary" report from NASS. That list includes a total of 12 states.

By comparison, the 2021 report included cheese production statistics for 14 states; the two states included in that report but not included in the 2022 report, South Dakota and Oregon, combined to produce almost 680 million pounds of cheese in 2020.

So, in 2020, "other states" produced about 1.85 billion pounds of cheese, or roughly 14 percent of total US cheese production; and in 2021, "other states" produced 2.9 billion pounds of cheese, or more than 21 percent of total US cheese production. This isn't just the addition of South Dakota and Oregon to "other states," but that's a big part of it.

To put this in some historical perspective, we looked at some past NASS reports to see how many states were broken out in the total cheese production table, and how significant cheese production was for "other states."

Fifty years ago, NASS reported cheese production for 31 states. Ten of those states had fewer than 10 cheese plants at that time (there were a total of 921 cheese plants in the US in 1971).

US cheese production back in 1971 totaled about 2.4 billion pounds, over two-thirds of which was produced in just five states: Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Iowa and Missouri. The other 26 states broken out by NASS accounted for less than a third of US cheese production that year.

Meanwhile, the 19 "other states" were home to all of 15 cheese plants, and produced 30.7 million pounds of cheese that year, or about 1.3 percent of total US cheese output.

In 1996, NASS reported cheese production for a total of 22 states. Once again, five states accounted for over two-thirds of US cheese production (which totaled 7.2 billion pounds that year): Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, New York and Idaho. The other 17 states broken out by NASS accounted for less than one-quarter of US cheese production that year.

And the 28 "other states" produced about 623 million pounds of cheese that year, or about 8.6 percent of total US cheese output.

There are two obvious conclusions from these statistics: first, that the number of states whose cheese production is broken out by NASS is smaller than it was in the past; and second, that these "other states" are accounting for a larger and larger percentage of total production.

This can be seen in a number of other cheese and dairy product production categories as well. For example, NASS now breaks out Cheddar production for just three states: Wisconsin, California and Vermont. In 2021, those three states produced about 1.1 billion pounds of Cheddar, and accounted for less than 29 percent of total Cheddar output. All "other states" produced 2.8 billion pounds of Cheddar, and accounted for over 71 percent of total output.

For Mozzarella, NASS reports production for five states — California, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey — and those five states accounted for almost two-thirds of Mozzarella production last year, which totaled 4.5 billion pounds. All other states produced about 1.6 billion pounds of Mozz, and accounted for just over a third of Mozz output.

A couple of other dairy product categories also stand out for the dominant production of "other states." NASS breaks out butter production for just two states, California and Pennsylvania, and those two states last year accounted for about 37 percent of total US butter production of 2.07 billion pounds.

All "other states" produced 1.3 billion pounds of butter last year, accounting for around 63 percent of total butter output.

NASS also breaks out yogurt production for just two states, New York and California. In 2021, US yogurt production totaled about 4.7 billion pounds, with those two states producing 1.1 billion pounds, or less than a quarter of total US output.

All "other states" produced about 3.6 billion pounds of yogurt last year, accounting for more than three-quarters of total US yogurt output.

With all of these statistics in mind, what does the future hold for dairy product production in individual states as well as all "other states"? We expect continued volatility here.

That's not to say that "other states" will become less or more significant in the production of cheese and other dairy products. Rather, the number of states included in "other states" will continue to vary from year to year, as will the significance of their production.

CHEESE REPORTER (Publication Number: ISSN 0009-2142). Published weekly by Cheese Reporter Publishing Co. Inc., 2810 Crossroads Drive, Suite 3000, Madison, WI 53718-7972; Phone: (608) 246-8430; Fax: (608) 246-8431. Subscriptions: $140.00 per year in USA; Canada and Mexico: $195.00 per year; other foreign subscribers, please write for rates. Advertising and Editorial material are copyrighted material. Any use without publisher's consent is prohibited. Cheese Reporter does not endorse the products of any advertiser or any editorial material. POSTMASTER: If undeliverable, Form 3579 requested. Periodicals postage paid at Madison, WI. Address all correspondence to: Cheese Reporter, 2810 Crossroads Drive, Suite 3000, Madison, WI 53718-7972

USDA To Start Accepting Applications For Commodity Container Aid Program

Washington—The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will begin accepting applications for the Commodity Container Assistance Program (CCAP), which currently includes a partnership with the Port of Oakland in California and the Northwest Seaport Alliance (NWSA), US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced Wednesday.

Fewer shipping containers have been made available for US agricultural commodities as ocean carriers have circumvented traditional marketing channels and rushed containers back to be exported empty and, as a result, many of these carriers have suspended service to the Port of Oakland, USDA noted.

The Howard Terminal "pop up" site in the Port of Oakland will provide space to prepare empty containers. Agricultural companies and cooperatives will have easier access to these containers, which they can fill with commodities, which will help restore shipping services to agricultural commodities while relieving congestion.

For the Port of Oakland, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) covered 60 percent of the start-up costs for the "pop up" site and under CCAP USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) is providing a $125 per container payment to partially assist agricultural commodity owners for the additional logistical expenses associated with picking up empty shipping containers to be filled with agricultural commodities and products at the Port of Oakland.

Under CCAP FSA will also provide payments of $200 per dry container and $400 per refrigerated, or reefer, container to help cover additional logistical costs associated with moving the shipping container twice, first to the preposition site and then to the terminal loading the vessel, along with the cost of temporary storage.

The Northwest Seaport Alliance, a marine cargo operating partnership between the Port of Seattle and the Port of Tacoma in Washington state, has seen a nearly 30 percent decline in the export of agricultural commodities in the last six months of 2021 and the ratio of loaded versus empty container exports has shifted to predominantly empty containers since May 2021, USDA noted.

In Seattle, a 49-acre existing near-dock facility "pop-up" site will be used to accept either dry agricultural or reefer containers for temporary storage at NWSA to reduce operational hurdles and costs so containers can more quickly be loaded on ships at the export terminals.

For the NWSA, under CCAP, FSA will provide payments of $200 per dry container and $400 per reefer container to help cover the extra logistical costs of moving the container twice, first to the preposition site, then to the terminal loading the vessel, along with the cost of temporary storage.

The NWSA "pop-up" site itself does not require USDA cost-share assistance as this site already has handling equipment and reefer plugs.

FSA will make monthly payments to agricultural companies and cooperatives on a per-container basis based upon the port location, and the type of shipping container, including empty containers, dry filled containers, and reefer filled containers.

For containers picked up or stored at an eligible designated terminal, commodities that are eligible for the per-container payment if they are from mainly domestic sources include, among others, cheese and curd, butter, buttermilk or kefir, condensed or powdered dairy products, lactose, and whey.

FSA will make payments to eligible owners or designated marketing agents of US ag commodities based on the number of eligible shipping containers utilized from Mar. 1 through Dec. 31, 2022.

The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) and US Dairy Export Council (USDEC) welcmed USDA's announcement of the new CCAP.

"Dairy producers and other agriculture exporters have been clamoring for relief from these ocean shipping challenges for nearly two years," commented Jim Mulhern, NMPF's president and CEO. "While we continue to seek solutions from the carriers and from Congress, these steps by USDA demonstrate their understanding of our industry's challenges. We feel they are positive, focused investments that will offer immedicate relief to our dairy exporting cooperatives."

"We are grateful to see Secretary Vilsack and USDA taking a leadership role in addressing these port and ocean freight challenges that dairy producers are facing. I am impressed with the speed and innovative approach with which USDA has moved this pop-up concept into operation," said Krysta Harden, USDEC's president and CEO.

Fonterra Announces 2022/23 Opening Forecast Milk Price; Long-Term Dairy

Auckland, New Zealand—Fonterra's opening forecast farmgate milk price for the 2022/23 season is set at $8.25 to $9.75 per kilogram of milk solids, with a midpoint of $9.00 per kilogram of milk solids, the cooperative announced.

The strong opening forecast reflects continued demand for dairy coupled with constrained global supply, according to Miles Hurrell, Fonterra's CEO.

"The long-term outlook for dairy remains positive, despite recent geopolitical and COVID-19 related events impacting global demand in the short term," Hurrell said. "On the supply side, growth from key milk-producing regions is expected to remain constrained as high feed, fertilizer and energy costs continue to impact production volumes. These demand and supply dynamics are expected to support dairy prices in the medium to long term. However, we are operating in an increasingly volatile global environment and are managing a wider range of risks than usual," Hurrell continued. "This includes the potential for further impacts from COVID-19, financial markets and foreign exchange volatility, global inflationary pressures, a tightening labor market, increasing interest rates, geopolitical events, as well as the possible impact on demand from higher dairy prices.

For the 2021/22 season, Fonterra has maintained its 2021/22 forecast farmgate milk price of $9.10 to $9.50 per kilogram of milk solids. At a midpoint of $9.30 per kilogram of milk, solids, this would be the highest forecast milk price in Fonterra's history, Hurrell noted.

Commenting on Fonterra's performance, Hurrell said that despite significant market disruption, the co-op continued to deliver a strong milk price and solid earnings.

"As an exporter, many of the markets we operate in have been prone to sudden shocks, which can impact what we sell, where we sell to and when, but right now we're feeling the impact of multiple events across multiple markets," he said. However, increasing market volatility and uncertainty, ongoing supply chain disruptions and growing inflationary pressures have added increased complexity."

Trade Forecast

(Continued from p. 1)

for fiscal 2022 cheese imports is also raised $100 million from February, to $1.7 billion. Cheese imports during fiscal 2021 were valued at $1.43 billion. During the first six months of fiscal 2022, cheese imports were valued at $744 million, up 12.9 percent from the first six months of fiscal 2021.

Overall US agricultural exports in fiscal 2022 are forecast at a record $191.0 billion, up $7.5 billion from the February forecast. Agricultural exports in fiscal 2021 were valued at $172.2 billion.

US agricultural imports in fiscal 2022 are projected at $180.5 billion, up $8.0 billion from the February forecast. Fiscal 2021 agricultural imports were valued at $163.3 billion.

The global economic outlook for 2022 remains positive, but previous growth projections are moderated due to trade disruptions, rising energy costs, rising inflation rates, and commenced tightening of monetary policy, the report noted. World real GDP is projected to increase by 3.6 percent in 2022, a downward revision from the prior forecast of 4.4 percent.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has presented challenges to global economic growth. The conflict and response have further elevated energy prices, most immediately impacting the European market.

Continued supply chain constraints and complications remain a significant global growth headwind, the report continued. Central banks are expected to respond to rising inflation rates by implementing contractionary monetary policy. The tightening of monetary policy typically presents challenges to economic growth in the short term.

China's 2021 real GDP is expected to grow by 4.4 percent in 2022, lowered from 4.8 percent previously. Strict pandemic shutdown policies and COVID-19 outbreaks continue to pose significant obstacles for China's economic growth, the report noted.

Japan's real GDP growth for 2022 is revised down to 2.4 percent from 3.3 percent previously. Though Japan's inflation rate remains well below global trend levels, the emergence of inflation presents a new challenge for policymakers.

Collectively, South America's real GDP is projected to grow by 2.3 percent in 2022, raised from the previous forecast of 1.7 percent. The Eurozone economic growth projection is lowered from 3.9 to 2.8 percent for 2022.

FROM OUR ARCHIVES

50 YEARS AGO

May 26, 1972: Washington—Six special regional meetings began last week to discuss the proposed merger of United Farmers of New England, Consolidated Milk Producers Association, and the New England Milk Producers Association into one cooperative –Yankee Milk, Inc.

Rockville, MD—James Grant has resigned as deputy commissioner of the US Food & Drug Administration. Grant will be succeeded by Sherwin Gardner, who most recently served as assistant commissioner for planning and evaluation.

25 YEARS AGO

May 30, 1997: London—The Institute of Food Science & Technology is advocating that, in the interest of public safety, steps should be taken to encourage the use of pasteurized milk in cheesemaking. It should also be mandatory for cheese "with traditional characteristics" to comply with the same microbiological standards as required for other cheeses.

Dublin, Ireland—The Waterford Foods plc boards this week decided to recommend to their respective members a revised offer to be made by Avonmore Foods to merge Avonmore and Waterford on an equitable basis to form an enlarged group to be called Avonmore Waterford Group.

10 YEARS AGO

May 25, 2012: Sant'Agostino Di Ferrara, Italy—A magnitude-6.0 earthquake shook several small towns in northeast Italy last week, killing four people and causing millions in losses to a region known for making the famed Parmigiano Reggiano cheese. Roughly 300,000 wheels of Parmigiano Reggiano fell from collapsing shelving in several aging rooms when the quake hit.

Milan Italy—The Parmalat board of directors unanimously approved the acquisition of Lactalis American Group. Lactalis has manufacturing plants in Nampa, ID; Buffalo, NY; Belmont and Merrill, WI; and Tipton, CA. Lactalis international brands are President and Balbani; local brands include Sorrento, Precious, Mozzarella Fresca and rondelé.

GDT Events Oversight Board OKs Changes To Trading Rules To Incorporate New GDT Pulse Auctions

Auckland, New Zealand—The Global Dairy Trade (GDT) Events Oversight Board has approved proposed rule changes to the GDT trading event rules to incorporate its new service, GDT Pulse.

The new rules are designed to be generic where possible to allow for some operational flexibility during the early phases of the GDT Pulse trial, GDT noted.

The purpose of GDT Pulse is to deliver more frequent price discovery to the dairy industry, GDT explained. During the trial, GDT Pulse auctions will be conducted weekly on those weeks that a GDT Events auction is not conducted. GDT Events auctions are currently conducted on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

GDT Pulse auctions will be complementary to the price discovery provuded by GDT Events auctions, GDT noted. Those auctions will continue to be the large liquidity event watched by the dairy industry, while GDT Pulse intends to provide interim price discovery for core commodity products between GDT auctions.

Feedback received during a public consultation process undertaken in March and April of this year expressed strong support for GDT Pulse's development, GDT noted.

Changes within the GDT trading event rules will become effective approximately seven days prior to the first GDT Pulse auction, scheduled to take place later this year.

GDT Pulse auctions will be accessible to all registered GDT Events bidders. As with GDT Events, bidders will be able to participate only if sellers provide them with eligibility.

During the GDT Pulse trial, Fonterra will be invited to participate in the trial while the new auctions are being validated and Fonterra has indicated that it will offer 500 metric tons per auction of whole milk powder Regular C2.

According to GDT, the GDT Pulse trial will allow GDT to validate that: there is a credible level of participation; credible prices are published; trading has increased on the dairy futures market; and stakeholders continue to support the initiative.

If the trial is deemed successful, it is envisaged that: GDT will invest in platform upgrades to automate GDT Pulse processes and enable dairy auctions; and other sellers will be invited to offer product. For more information, visit *www.globaldairytrade.info*.

FTC Inquiry

(Continued from p. 1)

it came to be, and how that should inform future merger review. The FTC is encouraging the public to comment on the public docket and share their experiences and knowledge with FTC staff about the following topics, among others:

—The impact of FDA regulations on the number of infant formula suppliers, capital investment, and total manufacturing capacity, including capacity located outside the US.

—Whether there are other regulatory barriers that have prevented companies located outside the US from entering the infant formula market.

—The impact of mergers and acquisitions on the number of infant formula suppliers, capital investment, and total manufacturing capacity.

—Families' experiences purchasing infant formula through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during the crisis.

—Retailers' experiences obtaining brands not ordinarily covered by their state's WIC programs and their experiences working with distributors and manufacturers throughout the crisis.

—The impact of state WIC competitive bidding on the number of infant formula suppliers, capital investment, and total manufacturing capacity.

Hearing Held By House Panel

On Wednesday, the House Energy and Commerce Committee's subcommittee on oversight and investigations held a hearing to examine the infant formula product shortage, recall, steps taken to increase supply, and what further action is necessary to ensure families' access to safe formula across the country.

The first hearing panel featured three officials from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA): FDA Commissioner Robert M. Califf; Frank Yiannas, deputy commissioner for food policy and response; and Susan T. Mayne, director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN).

In their written testimony, they discussed conditions at the Abbott Nutrition facility in Sturgis, MI, which led to a recall that contributed to the current supply disruptions; FDA's infant formula supply chain monitoring and mitigation efforts; and additional tools necessary to prevent, monitor, and mitigate any future infant formula supply disruptions.

Chris Calamari, president of Nutrition North America and senior vice president for US Nutrition at Abbott, outlined several "aggressive" actions Abbott has taken since February to increase the supply of infant formula:

- Abbott has used its global network to create additional supply for US families, air shipping millions of cans of Similac into the US from its facility in Cootehill, Ireland.
- Abbott has converted liquid manufacturing lines and increased production of Similac and Alimentum liquid that is ready to feed. Columbus, OH, is the headquarters for Abbott's US nutrition business and is home to one of its five manufacturing facilities that produce infant formula for the US. At this facility, the company has made "significant changes to ensure we can prioritize production of Similac Ready-to-Feed liquid formula, a product that can be used directly from the bottle."
- The company has been prioritizing the production of infant formula at its manufacturing facilities in Arizona and Virginia to help replenish the supply in the market.
- Abbott has been working with USDA and WIC agencies to pay rebates on competitive products in states where Abbott holds a WIC contract when Similac is not available.
- For those babies with specialized needs, Abbott worked with FDA and obtained authorization to release metabolic formulas that were on hold to those in need. The company contacted manufacturers to provide information regarding supply constraints for specialty formulas so they can address the demand, where possible.

Scott Fitz, vice president of technical and production at Gerber Products Company, said his company has taken steps across its factories to increase production of infant formula. Those factories run at full capacity, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and the company has optimized its processes to increase production and make formula as efficiently as possible while maintaining its product safety standards.

Over the longer term, Gerber believes that it is "imperative that FDA has appropriate resources to review routine notifications from manufacturers, such as those relating to new products, registration of new facilities, or product reformulation," Fitz said.

Robert Cleveland, senior vice president for the Nutrition Business Unit covering North America and Europe at Mead Johnson Nutrition, which is owned by the Reckitt group, said his company is "doing everything possible to put more products on shelves while always maintaining the highest standards of safety and quality."

The company has also proposed several adjustments to the WIC program that it believes will help alleviate the current shortage, Cleveland said.

Plant-Based Labels

(Continued from p. 1)

stand the OMB received on Mar. 31, 2022. While that guidance has not yet been made publicly available, the lawmakers wrote to address potential concerning inclusions, "such as special regulations for non-dairy products using qualifying terms and 'milk' in their names."

FDA has for decades "declined to clarify standards for plant-based milks, even as other Federal agencies have increasingly adopted plant-based milks and names into programs," the lawmakers wrote.

The Soyfoods Association of North America requested that FDA recognize the term "soymilk" through a "common or usual name regulation" in 1997, but no action was taken, the letter noted. In 2018, the Plant Based Foods Association (PBFA) created an industry standard for plant-based milks to promote consistency and clarity in labeling across the category, but again, FDA took no action.

"There is no reason for OMB to now allow regulation in this space, which would contradict FDA's own rules as well as court rulings," the letter stated.

For example, in a case involving Blue Diamond Growers, a court found that the use of qualifying terms such as soy, almond or oat next to the term "milk" mitigates against confusion regarding nutritional equivalency and that without proof of confusion, use of the term "milk" is protected commercial speech, the letter added.

Further, FDA's own standards of identity do not prescribe nutritional components, and FDA has not previously asked producers to disclose other wide variations in nutritional components, including among milks derived from different animals, the letter continued. Goat milk, for example, has less folate, zinc, riboflavin and vitamin B12 than cow milk, while buffalo milk has twice as much saturated-fat as cow milk, as well as considerably more calcium.

"Any guidance, even if voluntary, that asks plant-based milks to identify differences without doing the same for animal milk is discriminatory towards the plant-based industry as well as the hard-working farmers who grow crops like oats and almonds".

"FDA should not be using its labeling authority to harm a growing industry and the millions of American consumers for whom plant-based foods are an important part of their diet," the letter continued.

Valley Queen Cheese Breaks Ground For $195 Million Expansion Project

In the photo above are, left to right: L-R: Steve Westra, commissioner of the South Dakota Governor's Office of Economic Development; South Dakota Lt. Gov. Larry Rhoden; South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem; Valley Queen Board Chair Ken Karel; and Valley Queen CEO Doug Wilke.

Milbank, SD—Valley Queen Cheese marked the beginning of a new era of growth and innovation in an expansion groundbreaking event here last Thursday.

The celebration of the three-year, $195 million expansion was marked by an official groundbreaking event at Valley Queen's plant in Milbank, with South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem, Lt. Gov. Larry Rhoden, Commissioner of Economic Development Steve Westra, and Hunter Roberts, secretary of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR), joining Valley Queen CEO Doug Wilke and Ken Karels, Valley Queen board chair, as program speakers.

Valley Queen's expansion project, announced last month, includes plans to increase cheese production capacity by 125 million pounds and create an additional daily milk processing capacity of 3 million pounds.

"Our customers have told us they want more cheese, and our dairy producers want to make more milk," Wilke said in his remarks. "This three-year, $195 million expansion is our answer to those calls.

"It means 30,000 more cows, 140 new career opportunities, more families in our communities, growing schools, and a busier Main Street," Wilke continued. "We're proud to be a part of this growth that will benefit so many across South Dakota."

More than 250 people, including Valley Queen employees and retirees, vendors, community partners, dairy producers and legislators attended the groundbreaking event, which showcased Valley Queen's enthusiasm for the continued investment of doing business in South Dakota.

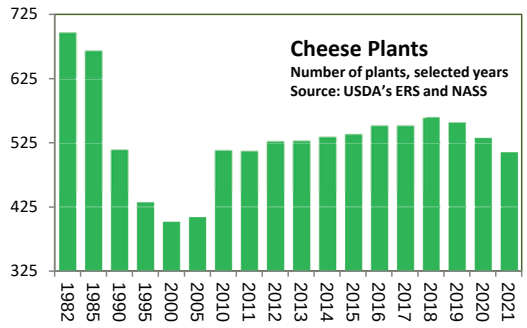
"Ninety-three years ago, two Swiss immigrants took a chance on a small town called Milbank, South Dakota," Wilke said, referring to company founders Alfred Nef and Alfred Gonzenbach. "We take great pride in being stewards of their legacy as we begin our next phase of growth."

Valley Queen's expansion is set to be operational by early 2025.

Dairy Production Extra

Since 1876

Vol. 28, No. 1 • A Special Supplement Tracking Key Statistical Dairy Trends • May 27, 2022



US Cheese Output Set New Record In 2021; California Is Only Top-10 State To Record Production Decline

US cheese production in 2021 reached a record 13.71 billion pounds, up 3.5 percent, or 466.9 million pounds, from 2020, according to *Dairy Products 2021 Summary*, which was released recently by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

US cheese production hasn't fallen since 1991, when production of 6.055 billion pounds was down about 4.6 million pounds, or 0.1 percent, from 1990.

On a volume basis, at 466.9 million pounds, last year's cheese production increase was the largest since 1976, when output of 3.32 billion pounds was up 508.8 million pounds from 1975, according to NASS cheese production statistics dating back to 1919.

Notably, prior to 2021, there were just seven years in which cheese production increased by more than 400 million pounds from the previous year, including, in addition to 1976: in 2017, cheese production rose 458.4 million pounds from 2016; in 2014, cheese output increased 410.4 million pounds from 2013; in 1999, when cheese production increased 449.1 million pounds from 1998; in 1992, when output rose 433.4 million pounds from 1991; in 1990, when production increased 444.1 million pounds from 1989; and in 1985, when output rose 406.9 million pounds from 1984.

There were 511 plants producing cheese in the US last year, 22 fewer than in 2020, 46 fewer than in 2019, and 54 fewer than in both 2018 and 2017, when plant numbers reached a recent high of 565.

Despite declining for three straight years, cheese plant numbers remain well above their recent low of 398, back in 1998 and 1999. But, at 511, the number of plants making cheese in the US is at its lowest point since 2009, when there were 495 cheese plants in the US.

Central Region Gains Share; West, Atlantic Shares Decline

Cheese production in the Central region last year totaled 6.61 billion pounds, up 7.3 percent from 2020

The Central region's share of US cheese production in 2021 was 48.2 percent, up from 46.5 percent in 2020, 45.7 percent in 2019, 46.0 percent in 2018 and 44.3 percent in 2010, but down from 48.4 percent in 2000 and 64.9 percent in 1991 (the first year for which regional production statistics are available from NASS).

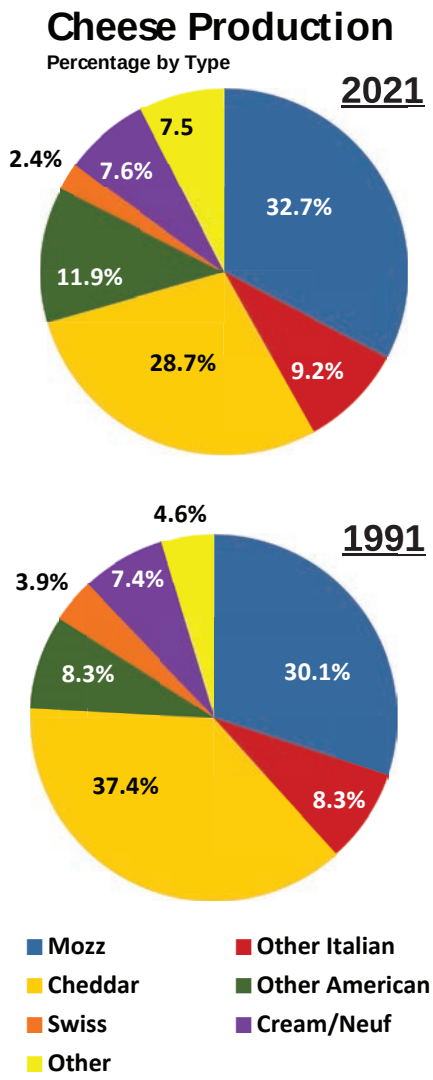
There were 218 plants producing cheese in the Central region last year, eight fewer than in 2020.

Cheese production in the West region in 2021 totaled 5.48 billion pounds, up 0.7 percent from 2020.

The West's share of US cheese production last year was 40.0 percent, down from 41.1 percent in 2020, 42.2 percent in 2019, 41.8 percent in 2018, and 42.6 percent in 2010, but up from 35.5 percent in 2000 and 19.8 percent in 1991.

There were 90 plants producing cheese in the West region last year, six fewer than in 2020.

Cheese production in the Atlantic region last year totaled 1.62 billion pounds, down 1.2 percent from 2020.



The Atlantic region's share of US cheese output last year was 11.8 percent, down from 12.4 percent in 2020, 12.1 percent in both 2019 and 2018, 13.1 percent in 2000 and 15.3 percent in 1991.

There were 203 plants producing cheese in the Atlantic region in 2021, eight fewer than in 2020.

Wisconsin Sets New Record, California's Output Rises

Wisconsin's 2021 cheese production totaled a record 3.47 billion pounds, up 2.5 percent, or 84.9 million pounds, from 2020.

That broke the state's previous cheese production record of 3.42 billion pounds, which was set in 2018. Wisconsin's cheese production has now topped 3 billion pounds for seven straight years.

Wisconsin's share of US cheese production in 2021 was 25.3 percent, down from 25.6 percent in both 2020 and 2019, down from 26.3 percent in 2018, up from 25.0 percent in 2010, but down from 26.6 percent in 2000, 31.5 percent in 1990 and 43 percent in 1970.

There were 115 plants producing cheese in Wisconsin last year, five fewer than in 2020, 12 fewer

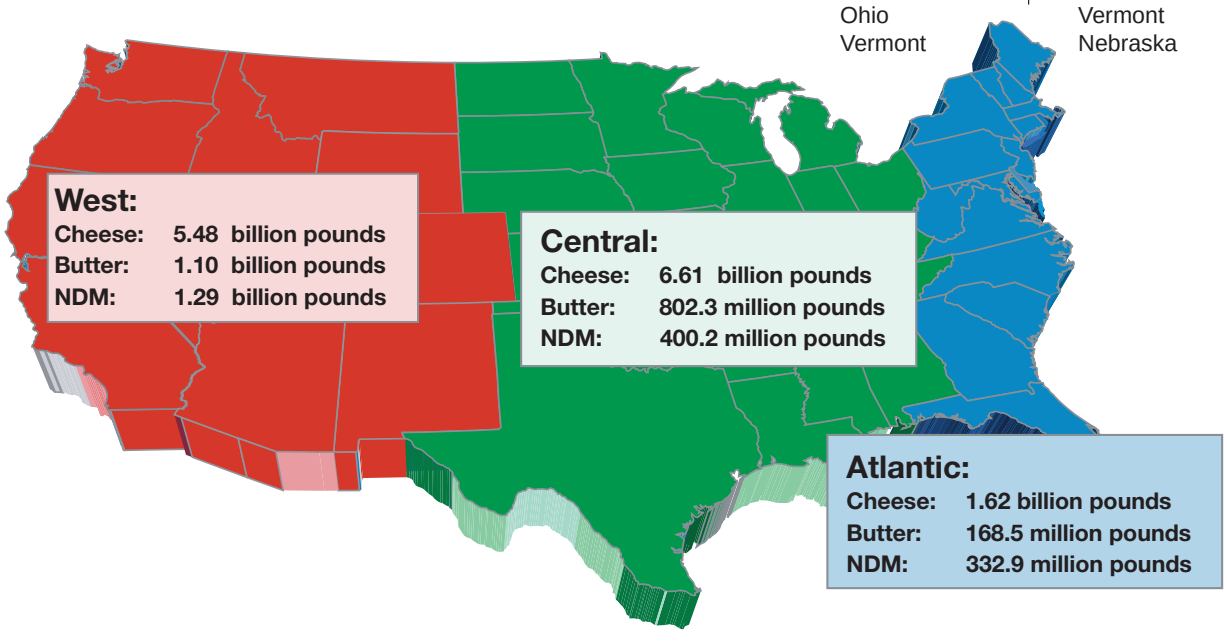
•See **Cheese Output**, p. 16

U.S. Geographic Regions

2021 Production of Selected Products

Top 10 Cheese States

2021	1991
Wisconsin	Wisconsin
California	California
Idaho	Minnesota
New Mexico	New York
New York	Iowa
Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania	Missouri
Iowa	South Dakota
Ohio	Vermont
Vermont	Nebraska



Production Of American-Type Cheese Sets Record; Share Of US Cheese Output Rises To 40.6%

Production American-type cheese in 2021 totaled a record 5.57 billion pounds, up 4.3 percent, or 229.4 million pounds, from 2020.

Production of American-type cheese (which includes Cheddar, Colby, Monterey Jack, washed curd and stirred curd) has now topped 5 billion pounds for five consecutive years.

In 2021, American-type cheese accounted for 40.6 percent of total US cheese production, up from 40.3 percent in 2020, 39.8 percent in 2019, 40.3 percent in 2018, and 40.1 percent in 2017 but down from 41.1 percent in 2010, 44.1 percent in 2000, 47.8 percent in 1990 and 59.6 percent in 1980.

There were 242 US plants producing American-type cheese in 2021, eight fewer than in 2020.

Central's Production Rises; Output In West, Atlantic Falls

American-type cheese production in the Central region in 2021 totaled 2.96 billion pounds, up 10.3 percent from 2020.

The Central region's share of national American-type cheese production last year was 53.2 percent, up from 50.3 percent in 2020, 49.7 percent in 2019, 50.2 percent in 2018, 46.8 percent in 2010 and 52.1 percent in 2000, but down from 72.4 percent in 1991.

There were 121 plants producing American-type cheese in the Central region in 2021, five fewer than in 2020.

The West region's 2021 production of American-type cheese totaled 2.27 billion pounds, down 1.8 percent from 2020.

The West's share of US American-type cheese output last year was 40.8 percent, down from 43.3 percent in 2020, 43.9 percent in 2019, 43.4 percent in 2018, and 49.1 percent in 2010, and 43.3 percent in 2000, but up from 21.9 percent in 1991.

There were 36 plants producing American-type cheese in the West region last year, down four.

American-type cheese production in the Atlantic region in 2021 totaled 332.7 million pounds, down 0.7 percent from 2020.

The Atlantic's share of American-type cheese production last year was 6.0 percent, down from 6.4 percent in both 2020 and 2019 and 6.3 percent in 2018, but up from 4.2 percent in 2010 and 4.6 percent in 2000, but down from 6.2 percent in 1991.

There were 85 plants producing American-type cheese in the Atlantic region last year, one more than in 2020.

WI's Production Rises, But 1983 Record Remains Intact

Wisconsin's American-type cheese production totaled 1.08 billion pounds, up 1.3 percent from 2020 and the fifth straight year in which it produced more than 1 billion pounds of American-type cheese.

Despite topping 1 billion pounds, Wisconsin's American-type cheese production record remains the same as it has for almost four decades: 1.16 billion pounds, set in 1983. Indeed, the top five years for the state's American-type cheese production were all in the 1980s; 2021's output ranks sixth.

Wisconsin's share of American-type cheese production last year was 19.4 percent, down from 19.9 percent in 2020, up from 19.2 percent in 2019, and down from 19.5 percent in 2018, 19.8 percent in 2010, 24.9 percent in 2000 and 39.6 percent in 1983.

There were 61 plants producing American-type cheese in Wisconsin, four fewer than in 2020.

Minnesota's 2021 American-type cheese production totaled 628.4 million pounds, up 0.6 percent from 2020. That's the fourth straight year in which Minnesota's American-type cheese output has topped 600 million pounds. However, the state's production record of 651.6 million pounds, set in 2000, still stands.

Minnesota's share of American-type cheese production last year was 11.3 percent, down from 11.7 percent in 2020, 11.6 percent in 2019, 11.9 percent in 2018, 17.9 percent in 2000, 20.6 percent in 1990 and 19.1 percent in 1980.

There were eight plants producing American-type cheese in Minnesota, unchanged from 2020.

California's American-type cheese production last year totaled 574.8 million pounds, down 1.1 percent from 2020 and the state's lowest output since 1998. California's American-type cheese production had reached a record high of 854.7 million pounds in 2005.

California's share of American-type cheese production in 2021 was 10.3 percent, down from 10.9 percent in 2020, 11.4 percent in 2019, 12.0 percent in 2018, 14.2 percent in 2010, 22.4 percent in 2005 and 17.6 percent in 2000.

There were 11 plants producing American-type cheese in California last year, four fewer than in 2020.

Iowa's 2021 American-type cheese production totaled 178.8 million pounds, down 16.4 percent from 2020 and the state's lowest output since 2017, when it totaled 155.1 million pounds.

Iowa's share of American-type cheese production in 2021 was 3.2 percent, down from 4.0 percent in 2020.

There were 11 plants producing American-type cheese in Iowa last year, unchanged from 2020.

New York's American-type cheese production last year totaled 133.6 million pounds, down 6.9 percent from 2020 and the state's lowest production since 2017, when it totaled 132.3 million pounds.

New York's 2021 share of American-type cheese production was 2.4 percent, down from 2.7 percent in 2020.

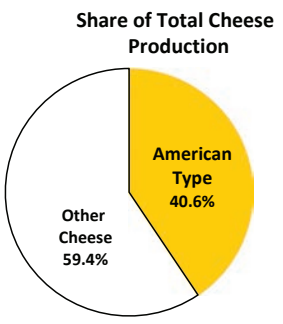
There were 23 plants producing American-type cheese in New York last year, one fewer than in 2020.

American-type cheese production in all other states last year totaled 2.97 billion pounds, up 9.7 percent from 2020. In the *Dairy Products 2021 Summary,* the category "other states" includes Idaho, which as recently as 2020 ranked second nationally in American-type cheese production, as well as Oregon, which ranked fifth.

In 2021, other states accounted for 53.4 percent of American-type cheese production, up from 50.8 percent in 2020.

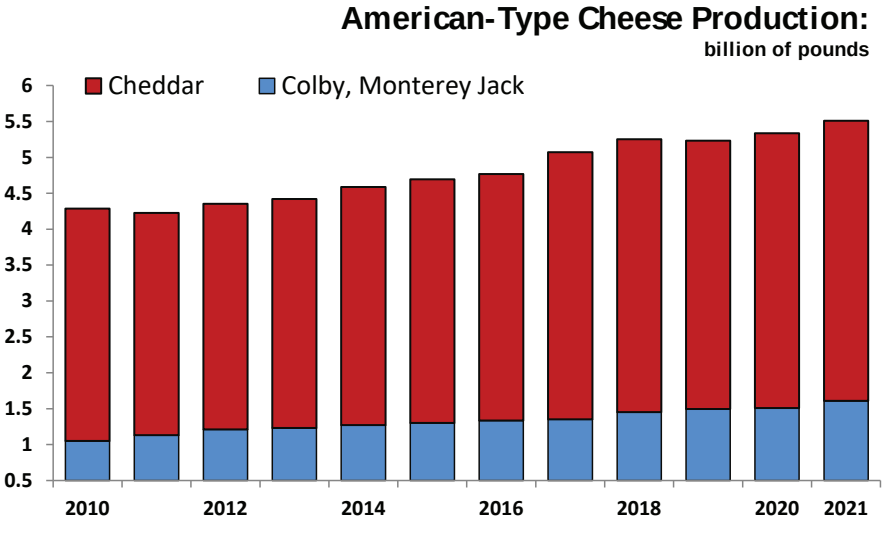
There were 128 plants producing American-type cheese in other states in 2021, one more than in 2020.

American-Type Cheese Production - 2021



State	Output millions	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Wisconsin	1.08.b	1.3%	19.4%	19.9%
Minnesota	628.4 m	0.6	11.3	11.7
California	574.8	-1.1	10.3	10.9
Iowa	178.8	-16.4	3.2	4.0
New York	133.6	-6.9	2.4	2.7
Other	2.97 b	9.7	53.4	50.8

Region	Output/Pounds	Percent Change	2021 Share	2021 Share
Central	2.96 billion	10.3%	53.2%	50.3%
West	2.27 billion	-1.8	40.8	43.3
Atlantic	332.7 million	-1.9	6.0	6.4
U.S. Total	**5.57 billion pounds**	**4.3%**	**40.6%**	**40.3%**



Cheddar Production Rose 2.7% In 2021; Nears 4.0 Billion Pounds

US Cheddar cheese production in 2021 totaled a record 3.93 billion pounds, up 2.7 percent, or 104.8 million pounds, from 2020.

Cheddar production has now set new record highs for two straight years. Cheddar output has increased by 540 million pounds since 2015

In 2021, Cheddar accounted for 28.7 percent of total US cheese production, down from 28.9 percent in 2020, up from 28.4 percent in 2019, but down from 29.2 percent in 2018, 31 percent in 2010, 34.1 percent in 2000, 39.3 percent in 1990, 43.9 percent in 1980, 53.7 percent in 1970 and 71.1 percent in 1950.

Also in 2021, Cheddar accounted for 70.6 percent of total American-type cheese production, down from 71.7 percent in 2020, 75.4 percent in 2010, 77.4 percent in 2000, 82.2 percent in 1990 and 73.7 percent in 1980.

There were 227 plants producing Cheddar cheese in the US in 2020, seven fewer than in 2019.

Central's Output Jumps, Share Increases To 52.6%

Cheddar production in the Central region in 2021 totaled 2.07 billion pounds, up 10.0 percent, or 187.5 million pounds, from 2020.

That's the first time ever that the Central region produced more than 2 billion pounds of Cheddar cheese.

The Central region's share of US Cheddar output last year was 52.6 percent, up from 49.1 percent in 2020, 50.2 percent in 2019, 50.1 percent in 2018, 47.3 percent in 2010, and 48.5 percent in 2000, but down from 74.3 percent in 1991.

There were 119 plants producing Cheddar cheese in the Central region last year, three fewer than in 2020.

Cheddar production in the West region last year totaled 1.55 billion pounds, down 4.6 percent from 2020's record output.

The West region has now produced more than 1.5 billion pounds of Cheddar for seven straight years.

The West's share of US Cheddar production in 2021 was 39.5 percent, down from 42.6 percent in 2020, 41.3 percent in 2019, 41.6 percent in 2018, 47.4 percent in 2010 and 43.3 percent in 2000, but up from 19.8 percent in 1991.

There were 34 plants producing Cheddar in the West region in 2021, four fewer than in 2020.

Cheddar production in the Atlantic region last year totaled 311.8 million pounds, down 2.5 percent from 2020.

The Atlantic region's share of US Cheddar output was 7.9 percent in 2021, down from 8.3 percent in 2020, 8.5 percent in 2019, 8.3 percent in 2018, up from 5.3 percent in 2010, down from 8.2 percent in 2000, but up from 5.9 percent in 1991.

There were 74 plants producing Cheddar cheese in the Atlantic region last year, unchanged from 2020.

Output Falls In WI, CA; Rises In VT; Jumps In Other States

Wisconsin's 2021 Cheddar cheese production totaled 732.5 million pounds, down 1.5 percent from 2020.

That marked the fifth straight year in which Wisconsin's Cheddar production topped 700 million pounds. However, the state's Cheddar output remains more than 200 million pounds below its record level of 951.2 million pounds, set in 1983.

Wisconsin's Cheddar production last topped 800 million pounds in 1988, at 803.1 million pounds. Production of Cheddar in Wisconsin reached a recent low of 549.6 million pounds in 2011.

Wisconsin's share of US Cheddar production last year was 18.6 percent, down from 19.4 percent in 2020, 19.1 percent in 2019, 18.8 percent in 2018, 19.6 percent in 2010, 25.6 percent in 2000, 32.4 percent in 1990 and 48.2 percent in 1970.

There were 61 plants producing Cheddar cheese in Wisconsin last year, four fewer than in 2020.

California's 2021 Cheddar production totaled 287.1 million pounds, down 2.6 percent from 2020 and the state's lowest Cheddar output since 1995, when it totaled 248.7 million pounds. California's Cheddar output reached a record high of 561.6 million pounds in 2002.

California's share of US Cheddar production in 2021 was 7.3 percent, down from 7.7 percent in 2020, 8.3 percent in 2019, 8.8 percent in 2018, 10.4 percent in 2010 and 19.9 percent in 2002.

There were 10 plants producing Cheddar cheese in California last year, four fewer than in the previous year.

Vermont's 2021 Cheddar cheese production totaled 103.5 million

• See **Cheddar Output**, p. 17

Italian Cheese Production Sets New Record: 5.75 Billion Pounds

Production of Italian-type cheese in 2021 totaled a record 5.75 billion pounds, up 2.5 percent, or 139.9 million pounds, from 2020.

That breaks the previous record for Italian cheese production, 5.67 billionpounds, set in 2019. In 2020, Italian cheese output had declined for the first time since 2008. Prior to 2020, it had set new records every year from 2010 through 2019.

Last year marked the seventh straight year in which Italian cheese production topped 5.0 billion pounds.

In 2021, Italian cheese accounted for 42.0 percent of total US cheese production, down from 42.4 percent in 2020, 43.2 percent in 2019, 42.7 percent in both 2018 and 2017, and 42.3 percent in 2010, but up from 39.8 percent in 2000, 36.4 percent in 1990, 24.7 percent in 1980, 17.9 percent in 1970 and 5.1 percent in 1950.

There were 201 plants producing Italian cheese in the US last year, five more than in 2020.

Output Rises West, Central Regions, Falls In Atlantic

Italian cheese production in the West region in 2021 totaled 2.66 billion pounds, up 1.6 percent from 2020.

Last year, the West's share of US Italian cheese production was 46.2 percent, down from 46.6 percent in 2020, 47.6 percent in 2019 and 46.7 percent in 2018 but up from 44.9 percent in 2010, 34.6 percent in 2000 and 20.1 percent in 1991.

There were 44 plants producing Italian cheese in the West region last year, one fewer than in 2020.

The Central region's 2021 Italian cheese production totaled 2.4 billion pounds, up 4.4 percent from 2020.

The Central region's share of US Italian cheese output in 2021 was 41.8 percent, up from 41 percent in 2020, 40 percent in 2019, 40.4 percent in 2018, 38.8 percent in 2010 and 33.5 percent in 2000 but down from 55.5 percent in 1991.

There were 82 plants producing Italian cheese in the Central region in 2021, two more than in 2020.

Italian cheese production in the Atlantic region last year totaled 691.2 million pounds, down 0.4 percent from 2020.

The Atlantic region's share of US Italian cheese production last year was 12.0 percent, down from 12.4 percent in 2020, 12.3 percent in 2019, 12.9 percent in 2018, 16.3 percent in 2010, 24.4 percent in 2000 and 24.2 percent in 1991.

There were 75 plants producing Italian cheese in the Atlantic region in 2020, five more than in 2020.

Production Rises In WI, PA, Falls In CA, NY

Wisconsin's 2021 Italian cheese production totaled 1.65 billion pounds, up 0.2 percent from 2020 but still about 80 million pounds below the state's production record of 1.73 billion pounds, which was set in 2018.

In 2021, Wisconsin's share of US Italian cheese output was 28.7 percent, down from 29.3 percent in 2020, 30.0 percent in 2019 and 31.1 percent in 2018, unchanged from 2010, up from 27.8 percent in 2000, but down from 32.2 percent in 1990 and 29.4 percent in 1980.

There were 53 plants producing Italian cheese in Wisconsin last year, one more than in 2020.

California's 2021 Italian cheese production totaled 1.60 billion pounds, down 0.2 percent from 2020 and the second straight decline after Italian cheese output in the state reached a record high of 1.70 billion pounds in 2019.

California's share of US Italian cheese production last year was 27.8 percent, down from 28.6 percent in 2020, 29.9 percent in 2019, 29.6 percent in 2018 and 31.1 percent in 2010 but up from 22.1 percent in 2000, 15.7 percent in 1990 and 15.4 percent in 1980.

There were 28 plants producing Italian cheese in California in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

New York's 2021 Italian cheese production totaled 340.0 million pounds, down 3.4 percent from 2020 and the fifth consecutive decline in the state's Italian cheese output. New York's Italian cheese production peaked at 416.4 million pounds in 2000.

Last year, New York's share of US Italian cheese output was 5.9 percent, down from 6.3 percent in both 2020 and 2019 and 6.5 percent in 2018, 8.3 percent in 2010 and 12.7 percent in 2000.

There were 20 plants producing Italian cheese in New York in 2021, four more than in 2020.

Italian cheese production in Pennsylvania in 2021 totaled 270.9 million pounds, up 3.7 percent from 2020 and the state's highest Italian cheese output since 2010, when it reached a record high of 275.7 million pounds.

Pennsylvania's share of US Italian cheese output last year was 4.7 percent, unchanged from 2020, up from 4.6 percent in 2019 but down from 4.8 percent in 2018 and 6.2 percent in 2010.

There were 12 plants producing Italian cheese in Pennsylvania in 2021, three fewer than in 2020.

Minnesota's 2021 Italian cheee production totaled 133.3 million pounds, up 16.8 percent from 2020.

Minnesota's share of US Italian cheese production last year was 2.3 percent, up from 2.0 percent in 2020.

There were five plants producing Italian cheese in Minnesota in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

New Jersey's 2021 Italian cheese production totaled 30.1 million pounds, down 6.7 percent from 2020.

New Jersey's share of US Italian cheese output last year was 0.5 percent, down from 0.6 percent in 2020.

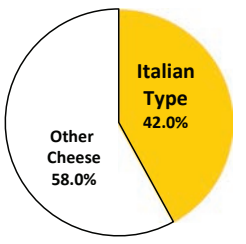
There were 10 plants producing Italian cheese in New Jersey in 2021, one more than in 2020.

Italian cheese production in all other states in 2021 totaled 1.7 billion pounds, up 7.8 percent from 2020. All other states in 2021 accounted for 30.0 percent of US Italian cheese output, up from 28.6 percent in 2020.

There were 73 plants producing Italian cheese in all other states last year, four more than in 2020.

Italian-Type Cheese Production - 2021

Share of Total Cheese Production



State	Output millions	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Wisconsin	1.65 b	0.2%	28.7%	29.3%
California	1.60 b	-0.2	27.8	28.6
New York	340.0 m	3.4	5.9	6.3
Pennsylvania	270.9	3.7	4.7	4.7
Minnesota	133.3	16.8	2.3	2.0
New Jersey	30.1	-6.7	0.5	0.6
Other	1.7 b	7.8	30.0	28.6

Region	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
West	2.66 billion	1.6%	46.2%	46.6
Central	2.40 billion	4.4	41.8	41.0
Atlantic	691.2 million	-0.4	12.0	12.4
U.S. Total	**5.75 billion pounds**	**2.5%**	**42.0%**	**42.4%**

Mozzarella Production Rose 1% In 2021, But Declined In CA, WI

Production of Mozzarella totaled 4.49 billion pounds, up 1.0 percent, or 43.5 million pounds, from 2020, but almost 7 million pounds below 2019's record output.

Output has now topped 4.0 billion pounds for six straight years.

Mozzarella accounted for 32.7 percent of US cheese production, down from 33.6 percent in 2020, 34.2 percent in 2019, 33.5 percent in 2018 and 33.3 percent in 2010, but up from 31 percent in 2000, 28.6 percent in 1990, 17.3 percent in 1980 and 11.1 percent in 1970.

There were 128 plants producing Mozzarella in the US last year, six more than in 2020.

Mozzarella production in the West region totaled 2.5 billion pounds, up 1.3 percent from 2020.

The West's share of Mozzarella output last year was 56.0 percent, up from 55.8 percent in 2020, down from 56.6 percent in 2019, and up from 55.6 percent in 2018, 52.7 percent in 2010, 39.4 percent in 2000 and 22.8 percent in 1991.

There were 33 plants producing Mozzarella in the West region in 2021, one more than in 2020.

The Central region's Mozzarella production totaled 1.5 billion pounds, up 0.7 percent from 2020.

The Central's share of production in 2021 was 34.2 percent, down from 34.3 percent in 2020, up from 33.2 percent in 2019, 33.5 percent in 2018, 33.7 percent in 2010 and 32.0 percent in 2000, but down from 57.2 percent in 1991.

There were 54 plants producing Mozzarella in the Central region last year, two more than in 2020.

Production in the Atlantic region last year totaled 438.5 million pounds, up 0.3 percent from 2020.

The Atlantic's share of output was 9.8 percent, unchanged from 2020 but down from 10.1 percent in 2019, 10.9 percent in 2018, 13.7 percent in 2010, 20.8 percent in 2000 and 20.0 percent in 1991.

There were 41 plants producing Mozzarella in the Atlantic region in 2021, three more than in 2020.

Output Up In Pennsylvania, Down In CA, WI

California's Mozzarella production totaled 1.48 billion pounds, down 0.8 percent from 2020 and the second straight decline after the state's output reached a record high of 1.57 billion pounds in 2019.

California's share of Mozz production last year was 32.9 percent, down from 33.5 percent in 2020, 34.8 percent in 2019, 34.4 percent in 2018 and 36.1 percent in 2010, but up from 24.1 percent in 2000, and 18.4 percent in 1990.

There were 23 California plants producing Mozzarella, unchanged from 2020.

Wisconsin's production totaled 1.05 billion pounds, down 2.6 percent from 2020 and the third straight decline after output reached a record high of 1.14 billion pounds in 2018. Wisconsin's share of Mozz was 23.4 percent, down from 24.3 percent in 2020, 24.7 percent in 2019, and 26.1 percent in 2018.

There were 35 plants producing Mozzarella in Wisconsin in 2021, one more than in 2020.

Pennsylvania's output totaled 221.2 million pounds, up 2.1 percent from 2020. There were six plants producing Mozz in Pennsylvania, one fewer than in 2020.

Production in New York totaled 167.6 million pounds, down 5.9 percent from 2020 and the third straight decline in the state's output. New York's share of US Mozzarella production last year was 3.7 percent, down from 4.0 percent in 2020.

There were 14 Mozz plants in New York in 2021, two more than in 2020.

New Jersey's 2021 Mozzarella production totaled 15.1 million pounds, down 4.2 percent from 2021. New Jersey's share of US Mozz output last year was 0.3 percent, down from 0.4 percent in 2020.

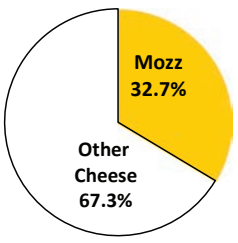
There were eight plants producing Mozzarella in New Jersey last year, one more than in 2020.

Mozzarella production in all other states in 2021 totaled 1.56 billion pounds, up 6.2 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 56.0 percent of US Mozzarella output last year, up from 55.8 percent in 2020.

There were 42 plants producing Mozzarella in all other states in 2021, three more than in 2020.

Mozzarella Cheese Production - 2021

Share of Total Cheese Production



State	Output Pounds	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
California	1.48 b	-0.8%	32.9%	33.5%
Wisconsin	1.05 b	-2.6	23.4	24.3
Pennsylvania	221.2 m	2.1	4.9	4.9
New York	167.6 m	-5.9	3.7	4.0
New Jersey	15.1 m	-4.2	0.3	0.4
Other	1.56 b	6.2	34.7	33.0

Region	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
West	2.5 billion	1.3%	56.0%	55.8%
Central	1.5 billion	0.7%	34.2%	34.2%
Atlantic	438.5 million	0.3%	9.8%	9.8%
U.S. Total	**4.49 billion pounds**	**1.0%**	**32.7%**	**33.6%**

Cream Cheese, Hispanic, Swiss, Muenster, Brick, Blue, Feta, And Gouda Production Increase

Production of **Cream and Neufchatel** cheese totaled a record 1.04 billion pounds, up 2.3 percent from 2020 and the second straight year in which Cream and Neufchatel output topped 1.0 billion pounds.

Cream and Neufchatel cheese accounted for 7.6 percent of total US output, unchanged from 2020.

There were 29 plants producing Cream and Neufchatel cheese in the US, two fewer than in 2020.

Hispanic cheese production totaled a record 351.5 million pounds, up 1.2 percent from 2020. Hispanic cheese production has set record highs since 2013.

Hispanic cheese accounted for 2.6 percent of US cheese production, the same as in 2020.

There were 63 plants producing Hispanic cheese in the US in 2021, three more than in 2020.

California's Hispanic cheese production totaled 153.9 million pounds, down 1.6 percent from 2020. California last year accounted for 43.8 percent of US Hispanic cheese output, down from 45.1 percent in 2020.

There were 12 California plants producing Hispanic cheese, two fewer than in 2020.

Wisconsin's Hispanic cheese production last year totaled 111.2 million pounds, up 5.8 percent from 2020. Wisconsin's share of national output was 31.6 percent, up from 30.3 percent in 2020.

There were 22 plants producing Hispanic cheese in Wisconsin, three more than in 2020.

Hispanic cheese production in all other states in 2021 totaled 86.3 million pounds, up 0.7 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 24.6 percent of Hispanic cheese output in 2021, down from 24.7percent in 2020.

There were 29 plants producing Hispanic cheese in all other states in 2021, two more than in 2020.

Swiss cheese production in the US last year totaled 330 million pounds, up 1.6 percent from 2020.

Swiss cheese accounted for 2.4 percent of total US production, down from 2.5 percent in 2020.

There were 61 plants producing Swiss cheese in the US last year, two fewer than in 2020.

Ohio's Swiss output totaled 157.6 million pounds, up 1.2 percent from 2020. Ohio's share of US Swiss output was 47.8 percent, down from 48.0 percent in 2020.

12 Ohio plants produced Swiss in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Pennsylvania's Swiss cheese production totaled 7.3 million pounds, up 1.3 percent in 2020. The state's share of national output was 2.2 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were nine plants producing Swiss cheese in Pennsylvania last year, unchanged from 2020.

Swiss cheese production in all other states totaled 165.1 million pounds, up 2.0 percent from 2020. Other states accounted for 50 percent of Swiss production in 2021, up from 49.8 percent in 2020.

There were 40 plants producing Swiss cheese in all other states in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

Product	State	Output millions	Percent Change
Swiss	Ohio	157.6	1.2%
Swiss	Pennsylvania	7.3	1.3
Swiss	Other	165.1	2.0
Swiss	Total US	330.0	1.6
Hipanic Cheese	California	153.9	-1.6
Hispanic Cheese	Wisconsin	111.2	5.8
Hispanic Cheese	Other	86.3	0.7
Hispanic Cheese	Total US	351.5	1.2
Muenster	Wisconsin	72.3	4.2
Muenster	California	53.9	14.2
Muenster	Other States	65.3	-9.2
Muenster	Total US	191.5	1.6
Cream/Neufchatel	Total US	1.04 billion	2.3
Brick	Total US	2.0	24.3
Feta	Total US	169.3	23.1
Blue/Gorgonzola	Total US	89.2	21.2
Gouda	Total US	56.2	25.9
All Other	Total US	161.3	1.4

Big Jumps In Brick, Blue, Feta, Gouda Production

Muenster cheese production last year totaled 191.5 million pounds, up 1.6 percent from 2020. Muenster production has more than doubled since 2006.

There were 41 plants producing Muenster, unchanged from 2020.

Wisconsin's Muenster output was 72.3 million pounds, up 4.2 percent from 2020. Wisconsin's share of Muenster was 37.8 percent, up from 36.8 percent in 2020.

There were 23 Wisconsin plants producing Muenster, one more than in 2020.

California's production was 53.9 million pounds, up 14.2 percent from 2020. California's share of Muenster output was 28.1 percent, up from 25.0 percent in 2020.

There were three plants producing Muenster in California last year, one fewer than in 2020.

Production in all other states totaled 65.3 million pounds, down 9.2 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 34.1 percent of US Muenster output in 2021, down from 38.1 percent in 2020.

There were 15 plants producing Muenster in all other states in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Brick cheese production totaled 2.0 million pounds, up 24.3 percent from 2020 and the first increase in Brick output since 2015, when production of 3.4 million pounds was up 17.2 percent from 2014.

There were 16 plants producing Brick cheese in the US in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Production of **Blue and Gorgonzola** cheese totaled 89.2 million pounds, up 21.2 percent from 2020 but still 5.5 million pounds below 2019's record output.

There were 40 plants producing Blue and Gorgonzola in the US last year, two fewer than in 2020.

Feta production in 2021 totaled a record 169.3 million pounds, up 23.1 percent from 2020 and the fourth straight year in which Feta production has reached a new record high. US Feta output has more than doubled since 2010.

There were 45 Feta plants in the US in 2021, one more than in 2020.

Gouda production totaled 56.2 million pounds, up 25.9 percent from 2020 and the first increase in Gouda output since 2017, when production of 65.4 million pounds was up 11.6 percent from 2016.

There were 84 plants producing Gouda in the US in 2021, two fewer than in 2019.

Production of other cheese varieties in 2021 totaled 161.3 million pounds, up 1.4 percent from 2020. There were 201 plants producing all other types of cheese in the US last year, 15 fewer than in 2020.

Processed Cheese, Cold Pack Cheese Jump

US production of processed cheeses and combinations last year totaled 2.8 billion pounds, up 22.8 percent from 2020. There were 45 plants producing processed cheeses and combinations in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

Processed cheese production totaled 2.0 billion pounds, up 19.9 percent from 2020. There were 27 plants producing processed cheese in the US, one fewer than in 2020.

Output of processed cheese foods and spreads totaled 634.6 million pounds, up 9.4 percent from 2020. There were 23 plants producing these products in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Production of cold pack cheese and cheese foods totaled 168.5 million pounds, up 49.1 percent from 2020. There were 15 plants producing cold pack and cheese foods, one more than in 2020.

Butter Production Falls 3.5%, But Still Tops 2 Billion Pounds

US butter production in 2021 totaled 2.07 billion pounds, down 3.5 percent, or 74.2 million pounds, from 2020's record high.

Despite that decline, last year joined 2020 in being the only years in which US butter output topped 2.0 billion pounds.

Last year was the first time since 2016 in which butter production declined. Also, prior to 2021, butter production had set new record highs for three consecutive years. The production record finally broken in 2018 had been set back in 1941, and then that 2018 record was broken in 2019 and another new record was set in 2020.

There were 97 plants producing butter in the US last year, five fewer than in 2020.

Butter Production Declines In All Three Regions

Butter production in the West region in 2021 totaled 1.1 billion pounds, down 1.1 percent from 2019 but still the fourth straight year in which the West's butter production topped 1.0 billion pounds.

The West's share of butter production last year was 53.1 percent, up from 51.9 percent in 2020, 51.8 percent in 2019 and 51 percent in 2018, down from 53.9 percent in 2010, and up from 42.4 percent in 2000 and 34.6 percent in 1991.

There were 21 plants producing butter in the West region in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

The Central's butter production totaled 802.3 million pounds, down 3.8 percent from 2020.

The Central region's share of butter output was 38.7 percent, down from 38.9 percent in 2020, 38.8 percent in 2019, up from 36.7 percent in 2010 and 34.9 percent in 2000 but down from 52.5 percent in 1991.

There were 34 plants producing butter in the Central region in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Output in the Atlantic region totaled 168.5 million pounds, down 15.3 percent from 2020.

The Atlantic region's share of 2021 US butter production was 8.1 percent, down from 9.3 percent in 2020, 9.5 percent in both 2019 and 2018, 9.4 percent in 2010 and 12.8 percent in 1991.

There were 42 plants producing butter in the Atlantic region last year, two fewer than in 2020.

California Butter Production Sets Another New Record

California's 2021 butter production totaled a record 672.4 million pounds, up 0.7 percent from 2020.

That's the second straight year in which California's butter production reached a new record high. Prior to reaching a record 667.7 million pounds in 2020, California's previous record had been 654.2 million pounds, set in 2012.

California's share of butter production was 32.5 percent, up from 31.1 percent in 2020, 29.8 percent in 2019, 29.4 percent in 2018, 28.9 percent in 2017, 27.8 percent in 2000 and 16.2 percent in 1980.

There were 11 plants producing butter in California last year, unchanged from 2020.

Pennsylvania's butter production totaled 89.4 million pounds, down 8.2 percent from 2020.

There were six plants producing butter in Pennsylvania in 2021, the same number as in 2020.

Production in all other states totaled 1.3 billion pounds, down 5.1 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 63.2 percent of US butter output last year, down from 64.3 percent in 2020.

There were 80 plants producing butter in all other states in 2021, five fewer than in 2020.

NDM Output Tops 2.0 Billion For First Time Since 1964

US nonfat dry milk totaled 2.02 billion pounds, up 3.7 percent, or 72.1 million pounds, from 2020.

That's the first time NDM output topped 2.0 billion pounds since 1964, when it totaled 2.18 billion pounds. The NDM production record was set in 1962.

There were 47 plants producing nonfat dry milk in the US in 2021, seven fewer than in 2020.

The West region's 2021 nonfat dry milk production totaled 1.29 billion pounds, up 10.9 percent from 2020. The West accounted for 63.8 percent of US NDM output, up from 59.6 percent in 2020.

There were 22 plants producing nonfat dry milk in the West region last year, four fewer than in 2020.

Total Butter and Nonfat Dry Milk Production

State	Butter Output Millions	Butter YOY Percent Change	Total Share of US Butter	NDM Output Millions	NDM YOY Percent Change	Total Share of US NDM
California	672.4 m	0.7%	32.5%	872.7 m	19.3%	43.1%
Pennsylvania	89.4 m	-8.2	4.3	174.0 m	-5.6	8.6
Other	1.3 bill	-5.1	63.2	977.3 m	-5.7	48.3

Region	Butter Output Pounds	Butter YOY Percent Change	Total Share of US Butter	NDM Output Pounds	NDM YOY Percent Change	Total Share of US NDM
West	1.1 billion	-1.1%	53.1%	1.29 billion	10.9%	63.8%
Central	802.3 mill	-3.8	38.7	400.2 mill	-9.0	19.8
Atlantic	168.5 mill	-15.3	8.1	332.9	-4.4	16.4
US	2.07 billion	-3.5%		2.02 billion	3.7%	

NDM production in the Central region totaled 400.2 million pounds, down 9.0 percent from 2010. The Central's share of US NDM output was 19.8 percent, down from 22.5 percent in 2020.

There were 16 plants producing nonfat dry milk in the Central region, two fewer than in 2020.

The Atlantic region's NDM production totaled 332.9 million pounds, down 4.4 percent from 2020. The region accounted for 16.4 percent of NDM output, down from 17.8 percent in 2020.

There were nine plants producing NDM in the Atlantic region last year, one fewer than in 2020.

California's NDM totaled 872.7 million pounds, up 19.3 percent from 2020 and the state's highest output since it reached a record high of 877.4 million pounds in 2010. California's share of US output in 2020 was 43.1 percent, up from 37.5 percent in 2020.

There were nine NDM plants in California, five fewer than in 2020.

Pennsylvania's nonfat dry milk production totaled 174.0 million pounds, down 5.6 percent from 2020. Pennsylvania's share of US output last year was 8.6 percent, down from 9.4 percent in 2020.

There were three plants producing NDM in Pennsylvania in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Nonfat dry milk production in all other states totaled 977.3 million pounds, down 5.7 percent from 2020. Other states accounted for 48.3 percent of NDM production, down from 53.1 percent in 2020.

There were 35 NDM plants in other states, down two from 2020.

Production of skim milk powder totaled 698.0 million pounds, up 0.4 percent from 2020. There were 20 plants producing SMP in the US in 2021, two more than in 2020.

Dry whole milk production in 2021 was 148.3 million pounds, up 7.4 percent from 2020.

There were 14 plants producing dry whole milk in the US, one more than in 2020.

Milk protein concentrate production totaled 196.5 million pounds, down 4.7 percent from 2020's record output. There were 13 plants producing MPC in the US in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Dry buttermilk production totaled 131.7 million pounds, up 3.9 percent from 2020. There were 21 plants producing dry buttermilk in the US last year, one fewer than in 2020.

Yogurt Production Rose 5.2% In 2021 To Highest Level Since 2014

US production of yogurt, plain and flavored, in 2021 totaled 4.74 billion pounds, up 5.2 percent, or 233.4 million pounds, from 2020.

That's the highest level of yogurt production since 2014, when output reached a record high of 4.76 billion pounds.

Yogurt production fell below 4.5 billion pounds every year from 2016 through 2019, including a low of 4.38 billion pounds in 2019, before rising to 4.5 billion pounds in 2020.

Yogurt production has topped 4.0 billion pounds every year since 2010.

There were 159 plants producing yogurt in the US last year, two more than in 2020.

Yogurt production in the Central region in 2021 totaled 2.0 billion pounds, up 0.4 percent from 2020. The Central region's share of US yogurt production in 2021 was 42.1 percent, down from 44.1 percent in 2020.

There were 40 plants producing yogurt in the Central region in 2021, one more than in 2020.

Yogurt production in the West region last year totaled 1.39 billion pounds, up 12.8 percent from 2020. The West's share of US yogurt production in 2021 was 29.3 percent, up from 27.3 percent in 2020.

There were 33 plants producing yogurt in the West region in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

The Atlantic region's 2021 yogurt production totaled 1.36 billion pounds, up 5.3 percent from 2020. The Atlantic's share of US yogurt output last year was 28.6 percent, up from 28.5 percent in 2020.

There were 86 plants producing yogurt in the Atlantic region in 2021, one more than in 2020.

New York's 2021 yogurt production totaled 774.9 million pounds, up 7.2 percent from 2020.

New York's share of United States yogurt production was 16.3 percent, up from 16.0 percent in 2020.

There were 37 plants producing yogurt in New York last year, unchanged from 2020.

California's 2021 yogurt production totaled 375.0 million pounds, up 5.7 percent from 2020.

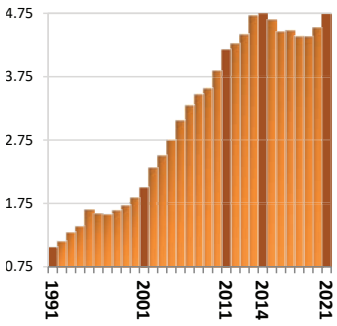
California's share of US yogurt production was 7.9 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were 16 plants producing yogurt in California in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Yogurt production in all other states in 2021 totaled 3.59 billion pounds, up 4.7 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 75.8 percent of US yogurt output, down from 76.1 percent in 2020.

There were 106 plants producing yogurt in all other states last year, three more than in 2020.

Yogurt Production 1991 - 2021



Yogurt Reporting States

State	Output Millions of pounds	Percent Change YOY	2021 Share of Total	2020 Share of Total
New York	774.9	7.2%	16.3	16.0
California	375.0	5.7	7.9	7.9
Other	3.59 billion	4.7	75.8	76.1

Region	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Central	2.0 billion	0.4%	42.1%	44.1%
West	1.39 billion	12.8%	29.3%	27.3%
Atlantic	1.36 billion	5.3%	28.6%	28.5%
U.S. Total	4.74 billion pounds	5.2%		

Production Of Regular, Lowfat Ice Cream Declines

US production of regular ice cream in 2021 totaled 871.7 million gallons, down 4.8 percent from 2020. Production of regular, hard ice cream totaled 722.8 million gallons, up down 5.8 percent.

There were 390 plants producing regular, hard, ice cream in the US last year, 11 fewer than in 2020.

Lowfat ice cream production in 2021 totaled 460.7 million gallons, down 0.5 percent from 2020. Production of lowfat, hard ice cream totaled 229.8 million gallons, down 8.3 percent.

There were 101 plants producing lowfat, hard ice cream in the US, nine fewer than in 2020.

Nonfat ice cream production last year totaled 8.6 million gallons, down 5.8 percent from 2020.

Frozen yogurt production in 2021 totaled 46.4 million gallons, up 32.2 percent from 2020.

Production of regular ice cream mix in 2021 totaled 464.1 million gallons, down 4.5 percent from 2020. Production of lowfat ice cream mix (including freezer-made milkshake) totaled 255.1 million gallons, up 0.1 percent.

Sour Cream Reached New Record; Cottage Cheese Output Declines

US production of sour cream in 2021 totaled a record 1.49 billion pounds, up 2.3 percent, or 33.2 million pounds, from 2020.

That was the eighth consecutive year in which sour cream production set a record high. Sour cream output hasn't declined since 2013, when production of 1.28 billion pounds was down .005 percent, or 66,000 pounds, from 2012.

There were 99 plants producing sour cream in the US last year, three fewer than in 2020.

Regional sour cream production and plant numbers, with comparisons to 2020, were as follows:

Central: 784.8 million pounds, up 0.7 percent; 38 plants, one fewer than in 2020.

West: 416.3 million pounds, up 8.4 percent; 32 plants, two fewer than in 2020.

Atlantic: 293.0 million pounds, down 1.6 percent; 29 plants, unchanged from 2020.

New York's 2021 sour cream production totaled 257.1 million pounds, down 2.6 percent from 2020. There were 12 plants producing sour cream in New York last year, one fewer than in 2020.

California's 2021 sour cream production totaled 197.2 million pounds, up 14.6 percent from 2020. There were 17 plants producing sour cream in California in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Pennsylvania's 2021 sour cream production totaled 2.4 million pounds, up 18.7 percent from 2020. There were six plants producing sour cream in Pennsylvania in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Sour cream production in all other states last year totaled 1.04 billion pounds, up 1.5 percent from 2020. There were 64 plants producing sour cream in all other states, two fewer than in 2020.

Creamed cottage cheese production was 338.5 million pounds, down 6.7 percent from 2020. Lowfat cottage cheese output totaled 303.2 million pounds, down 1.8 percent from 2020.

There were 49 plants producing creamed cottage cheese and 45 plants producing lowfat cottage cheese in the US.

In 2020, there were 53 plants producing creamed cottage cheese and 49 plants producing lowfat cottage cheese.

Dry Whey Production Declined; WPC, Lactose, WPI Increased

Production of dry whey, human, in 2021 totaled 911.5 million pounds, down 3.1 percent, or 28.7 million pounds, from 2020.

That's the fourth consecutive decline in the production of dry whey, human, and the lowest production level since 2014.

Output of dry whey, human, has been under 1.0 billion pounds in 12 of the last 13 years. The lone exception was in 2017, when output totaled 1.01 billion pounds. Production had reached a record high of 1.11 billion pounds in 2000.

There were 26 plants producing dry whey, human, in the US last year, one fewer than in 2020.

Dry whey production in the Central region in 2021 totaled 438.1 million pounds, up 1.3 percent from 2020. The Central region's share of US output was 48.1 percent, up from 46.0 percent in 2020.

There were 12 plants producing dry whey in the Central region in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

The Atlantic region's production totaled 279.1 million pounds, up 5.2 percent from 2020. The Atlantic region's share of US production last year was 30.6 percent, up from 28.2 percent in 2020.

There were eight plants producing dry whey in the Atlantic region last year, unchanged from 2020.

Dry whey production in the West region last year totaled 194.3 million pounds, down 19.8 percent from 2020. The West's share of US output in 2020 was 21.3 percent, down from 25.8 percent in 2020.

There were six plants producing dry whey in the West region last year, unchanged from 2020.

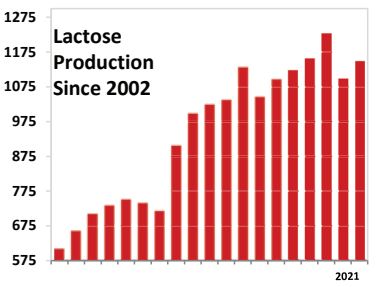
Wisconsin's dry whey production totaled 311.8 million pounds, up 11.3 percent from 2020. Wisconsin's share was 34.2 percent, up from 29.8 percent in 2020.

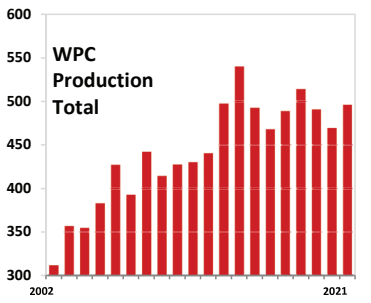
There were eight Wisconsin dry whey plants, unchanged.

New York's dry whey production totaled 135.6 million pounds, down 1.7 percent from 20120. New York's share of production was 14.9 percent, up from 14.7.

There were five plants producing dry whey in New York in 2021.

Dry whey production in all other states last year totaled 464.1 million pounds, down 11.1 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 50.9 percent of US production, down from 55.5 percent in 2020.





Product	2021 Output	Percent Change
Skim Milk Powder	698.0 m	0.4%
Milk Protein Concentrate	196.5 m	-4.7%
Dry Whole Milk	148.3 m	7.4%
Dry Buttermilk	131.7 m	3.9%
Dry Whey (Human)	911.5 m	-3.1%
Lactose	1.15 b	2.8%
Whey Protein Concentrate 25 – 49.9%	179.7 m	-0.2%
Whey Protein Concentrate 50 - 89.9	329.3 m	10.6%
Whey Protein Isolates	130.3 m	15.9%

There were 13 plants producing dry whey in all other states in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Lactose production, human and animal, totaled 1.15 billion pounds, up 2.8 percent from 2020.

There were 29 plants producing lactose in the US last year, one fewer than in 2020.

Production of WPC, human, totaled 496.1 million pounds in 2021, up 6.0 percent from 2020.

Within the WPC category in 2021, production and plant numbers, with comparisons to 2020, were as follows:

WPC 25.0-49.9%: 179.7 million pounds, down 0.2 percent; 16 plants, four fewer than in 2020.

WPC 50.0-89.9%: 329.3 million pounds, up 10.6 percent; 39 plants, unchanged from 2020.

US production of whey protein isolates in 2021 totaled a record 130.3 million pounds, up 15.9 percent from 2020 and up 8.8 million pounds from the previous production record, which was set in 2018.

There were 20 plants producing whey protein isolates in the US in 2021, three more than in 2020.

Parmesan, Provolone, Romano Output Rose In 2021; Ricotta Fell

US production of Italian-type cheeses other than Mozzarella in 2021 totaled 1.26 billion pounds, up 8.2 percent percent, or 96.3 million pounds, from 2020.

Other Italian cheeses accounted for 9.2 percent of total production, up from 8.8 percent in 2020.

Output of soft Italian cheeses, including Mozzarella, Ricotta and others, totaled 4.76 billion pounds, up 0.9 percent from 2020.

Ricotta production totaled 247.4 million pounds, down 2.0 percent from 2020. There were 53 plants producing Ricotta in the US last year, one more than in 2020.

Production of other soft Italian cheeses was 28.8 million pounds, up 22.1 percent from 2020.

US production of hard Italian cheeses was 988.3 million pounds, up 10.8 percent from 2020.

Regional production of hard Italian cheeses, with comparisons to 2020, was as follows: Central, 729.6 million pounds, up 12.8 percent; West, 140.7 million pounds, up 6.6 percent; and Atlantic, 118.0 million pounds, up 3.9 percent.

Parmesan production in 2021 totaled a record 483.4 million pounds, up 15.4 percent from 2020. The previous Parmesan production record, 450.6 million pounds, was set in 2017.

US Parmesan output has now topped 400 million pounds for six straight years.

There were 46 plants producing Parmesan in the US in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Wisconsin's Parm production totaled 231.8 million pounds, up 4.6 percent from 2020. Parm production in all other states totaled 252.4 million pounds, up 27.4 percent from 2020.

Provolone production was 376.4 million pounds,up 2.7 percent from 2020. There were 35 plants producing Provolone in the US in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Wisconsin's Provolone production totaled 199.6 million pounds, up 3.2 percent from 2020. Provolone output in all other states totaled 176.8 million pounds, up 2.2 percent from 2020.

Romano output totaled a record 67.7 million pounds, up 24.9 percent from 2020. The previous Romano production record, 58.3 million pounds, was set in 2017.

There were 26 plants producing Romano, one fewer than in 2020.

Wisconsin's 2021 Romano production totaled 34.1 million pounds, up 9.4 percent from 2020. Romano output in all other states totaled 33.5 million pounds, up 45.9 percent from 2020 .

Production of other hard Italian cheeses in the US last year totaled 60.8 million pounds, up 15.9 percent from 2020.

Cheese Output

Continue from 7

than in 2019, 14 fewer than in 2018, unchanged from 2011, and one more than in 2005.

California's 2021 cheese production totaled 2.44 billion pounds, up 0.2 percent, or 3.9 million pounds, from 2020 but down about 104 million pounds from the state's record output of 2.54 billion pounds, which was set in 2018.

California's share of US cheese production last year was 17.8 percent, down from 18.4 percent in 2020, 19.4 percent in 2019, 19.5 percent in 2018 and 18.1 percent in 2000, but up from 11.6 percent in 1990 and 4.6 percent in 1980.

There were 50 plants producing cheese in California in 2021, six fewer than in 2020.

The gap between production in Wisconsin and California was 1.04 billion pounds, up from 955 million pounds in 2020, 820 million pounds in 2019, 880 million pounds in 2018, 634 million pounds in 2015, 419 million pounds in 2010 and 696 million pounds in 2000.

The last time the gap in cheese production between the two states topped 1.0 billion pounds was in 1996, when Wisconsin's output totaled 2.096 billion pounds, and California's production totaled 1.054 billion pounds, a difference of 1.04 billion pounds.

Production Declines In ID, NM, NY; Sets Record In MN

Idaho's 2021 cheese production totaled 1.0 billion pounds, down 1.1 percent from 2020's record output. Despite the decline, last year marked the third straight year in which Idaho's cheese production topped 1.0 billion pounds.

Idaho's share of US cheese production last year was 7.3 percent, down from 7.7 percent in both 2020 and 2019, 7.6 percent in both 2018 and 2017, and 8.1 percent in 2010, but up from 7.1 percent in 2000 and 2.7 percent in 1980.

There were eight plants producing cheese in Idaho in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

New Mexico's 2021 cheese production totaled 957.8 million pounds, down 0.5 percent from 2020's record output.

New Mexico's share of US cheese production last year was 7.0 percent, down from 7.3 percent in 2020 and 2019 but up from 6.9 percent in 2018, 6.1 percent in 2017 and 6.1 percent in 2006.

There were four plants producing cheese in New Mexico last year, unchanged from 2020.

Cheese production in New York state last year totaled 833.2 million pounds, down 3.0 percent from 2020's record production.

New York's share of US cheese production in 2021 was 6.1 percent, down from 6.5 percent in 2020, 6.3 percent in 2019, 6.2 percent in 2018 and 8.8 percent in 2000.

There were 62 plants producing cheese in New York state in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

Minnesota's 2021 cheese production totaled a record 764.9 million pounds, up 3.1 percent from 2020. That's the second straight year in which Minnesota has set a new cheese production record.

Minnesota's share of US cheese output last year was 5.6 percent, unchanged from 2020 and 2019 but down from 5.7 percent in 2018 and 8.4 percent in 2000.

There were 11 plants producing cheese in Minnesota in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

South Dakota, Oregon Help Up Output In 'Other States'

The *Dairy Products 2021 Summary* includes cheese production figures for a total of 12 states, two less than last year's report.

The states of South Dakota as well as Oregon are no longer reported separately; rather, they are included in the production for "other states."

For this report, states aren't shown when fewer than three plants reported or individual plant operations could be disclosed, NASS explained.

According to last year's report, there were seven plants producing cheese in the state of South Dakota in 2020.

With South Dakota no longer reported separately, Pennsylvania moved up to seventh place in US cheese production; the state's 2021 output of 435.2 million pounds was down 0.1 percent from 2020.

By comparison, South Dakota's 2020 cheese production had been a record 450.4 million pounds.

Based on the monthly NASS *Dairy Products* reports covering 2021 cheese production, South Dakota's 2021 cheese output is estimated to have topped 510 million pounds.

Pennsylvania's share of US cheese production in 2021 was 3.2 percent, down from 3.3 percent in 2020. There were 40 plants producing cheese in Pennsylvania last year, one fewer than in the previous year.

Iowa's 2021 cheese production totaled 337.7 million pounds, down 4.9 percent from 2020's record output.

Iowa's share of United States cheese production last year was 2.5 percent, down from 2.7 percent in 2020.

There were 14 plants producing cheese in Iowa in 2021, unchanged from 2020.

Cheese production in Ohio last year totaled a record 249.3 million pounds, up 1.7 percent from 2020's record output.

Ohio's share of United States cheese production in 2021 was 1.8 percent, down from 1.9 percent in 2020.

There were 17 plants producing cheese in Ohio last year, one fewer than in 2020.

Vermont's 2021 cheese production totaled 143.4 million pounds, down 0.7 percent from the previous year.

Vermont's share of US cheese output in 2021 was 1.0 percent, down from 1.1 percent in the prior year.

There were 32 plants producing cheese in Vermont last year, four fewer than in 2020.

Cheese production in Illinois in 2021 totaled 65.2 million pounds, up 4.6 percent from the previous years.

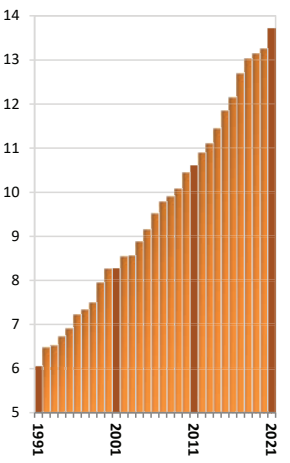
Illinois' share of US cheese production last year was 0.5 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were 12 plants producing cheese in Illinois in 2021, one more than in 2020.

New Jersey's 2021 cheese production totaled 60.9 million pounds, down 0.5 percent from 2020. New Jersey's share of United States cheese output last year was 0.4 percent, down from 0.5 percent in 2020.

Total Cheese Production

1991 - 2021



State +/- rank change	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Wisconsin	3.47 b	2.5%	25.3%	25.6%
California	2.44 b	0.2	17.8	18.4
Idaho	1.00 b	-1.1	7.3	7.7
New Mexico	957.8 m	-0.5	7.0	7.3
New York	833.2	-3.0	6.1	6.5
Minnesota	764.9	3.1	5.6	5.6
Pennsylvania	435.2	-0.1	3.2	3.3
Iowa	337.7	-4.9	2.5	2.7
Ohio	249.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Vermont	143.4	-0.7	1.0	1.1
Illinois	65.2	4.6	0.5	0.5
New Jersey	60.9	-0.5	0.4	0.5
Other States	2.9 b	16.2	21.5	19.1

Region	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Central	6.61 billion	7.3%	48.2%	46.5%
West	5.48 b	0.7	40.0	41.1
Atlantic	1.62 b	-1.2	11.8	12.4
U.S. Total	13.71 bill lbs	3.5%		

Extra Copies of Cheese Reporter's Dairy Production Extra are available by calling: 608-246-8430; by email: info@cheesereporter.com; or by download at www.cheesereporter.com/dpe2021.htm

Cheddar Output

Continue from 9

pounds, up 2.6 percent from 2020. Vermont's share of US Cheddar production last year was 2.6 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were 15 plants producing Cheddar cheese in Vermont last year, two more than in 2020.

Cheddar production in all other states in 2021 totaled 2.81 billion pounds, up 4.5 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 71.4 percent of US Cheddar output in 2021, up from 70.2 percent in 2020 and 46.7 percent in 2019, when NASS reported Cheddar production for Minnesota, Oregon and Iowa in addition to Wisconsin, California and Vermont.

Other American-Type Output Tops 1.6 Billion Pounds

Production of other American-type cheese (non-Cheddar cheeses, including Colby, Monterey Jack, washed curd and stirred curd) in 2021 totaled a record 1.63 billion pounds, up 8.3 percent, or 124.7 million pounds, from 2020.

Production of other American-type cheese has reached new record highs every year since 2008, when output of 922.1 million pounds broke the previous record of 920.6 million pounds, set in 2003.

Last year, other American-type cheeses accounted for 11.9 percent of total US cheese production, up from 11.4 percent in 2020, 10.1 percent in 2010 and 10.0 percent in 2000.

There were 133 plants producing other American-type cheeses in 2021, 12 fewer than in 2020.

Production of other American-type cheese in the Central region last year totaled 897.0 million pounds, up 11.1 percent from 2020.

The Central's share of US output in 2021 was 54.9 percent, up from 53.5 percent in 2020.

There were 72 plants producing other American-type cheeses in the Central region in 2021, eight fewer than in 2020.

The West region's 2021 production of other American-type cheese totaled 716.3 million pounds, up 5.0 percent from 2020.

The West's share of US output last year was 43.8 percent, down from 45.2 percent in the previous year.

There were 22 plants in the West region producing other American-type cheeses in 2021, one fewer than in 2020.

Production of other American-type cheese in the Atlantic region in 2021 totaled 21.0 million pounds, up 7.3 percent from 2020. The Atlantic region's share of US output last year was 1.3 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were 39 plants producing other American-type cheeses in the Atlantic region last year, three fewer than in 2020.

Wisconsin's 2021 production of other American-type cheese totaled 345.7 million pounds, up 7.9 percent from the most previous year.

Wisconsin's share of US output was 21.2 percent, unchanged from 2020.

There were 39 plants producing other American-type cheese in Wisconsin last year, five fewer than in 2020.

California's production of other American-type cheese last year totaled 287.7 million pounds, up 0.5 percent from 2021. California's share of US output was 17.6 percent, down from 19.0 percent in 2020.

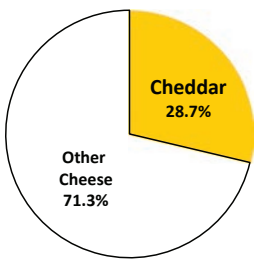
There were nine plants producing other American-type cheese in California in 2021, two fewer than in 2020.

Production of other American-type cheese in all other states last year totaled 1.0 billion pounds, up 10.9 percent from 2020. All other states accounted for 61.2 percent of the total output of other American-type cheeses in the US in 2021, up from 59.8 percent in 2020.

There were 85 plants producing other American-type cheeses in all other states in 2021, five fewer than in 2020.

Cheddar Cheese Production - 2021

Share of Total Cheese Production



State	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Wisconsin	732.5 m	-1.5%	18.6%	19.4%
California	287.1	-2.6	7.3	7.7
Vermont	103.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other	2.81 b	4.5	71.4	70.2

Region	Output	Percent Change	2021 Share	2020 Share
Central	2.07 billion	10.0%	52.6%	49.1%
West	1.55 billion	-4.6	39.5	42.6
Atlantic	311.8 million	-2.5	7.9	8.3
U.S. Total	**3.93 billion pounds**	**2.7%**	**28.7%**	**28.9%**

US, 12 Other Nations Launch Indo-Pacific Economic Framework For Prosperity

Tokyo, Japan—The US and a dozen other countries on Monday launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), which is intended to advance resilience, sustainability, economic growth, inclusiveness, fairness, and competitiveness for the economies of the participating countries.

Participating countries, in addition to the US, are Australia, Brunei, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Together, these 13 countries represent 40 percent of world gross domestic product, according to the Biden administration.

In the area of trade, the participating countries are seeking to build high-standard, inclusive, free, and fair trade commitments and develop new and creative approaches in trade and technology policy that advance a broad set of objectives that fuels economic activity and investment, promotes sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and benefits workers and consumers.

Regarding supply chains, the participating countries are committed to improving transparency, diversity, security, and sustainability in their supply chains to make them more resilient and well-integrated.

They seek to coordinate crisis response measures; expand cooperation to better prepare for and mitigate the effects of disruptions to better ensure business continuity; improve logistical efficiency and support; and ensure access to key raw and processed materials, semiconductors, critical minerals, and clean energy technology.

The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) and US Dairy Export Council (USDEC) welcomed the launch of the IPEF and the opportunity it offers to strengthen ties with key trading partners across the Asia-Pacific region.

"Today marks an essential first step on what will surely be a complex journey," said Jim Mulhern, NMPF's president and CEO. "But to successfully compete in the Asia-Pacific region and meet their demand for dairy, we ultimately need a level playing field. That means tackling both tariff and nontariff barriers that weigh down the ability of US dairy exporters to keep pace with EU and Oceania competitors that have successfully negotiated agreements across the region."

As the IPEF talks commence, Mulhern urged the Biden administration to "set specific time frames for IPEF negotiations so that it can deliver meaningful results for American dairy farmers. We cannot afford another Trans-Pacific Partnership-type outcome in which we negotiate for six years only to walk away from the final result, leaving our exporters no further down the road than where we started."

"The Asia-Pacific region is an important destination for US dairy exports and offers impressive prospects for continued growth and expansion thanks to growing consumer demand for the type of high-quality products the US produces so well," said Krysta Harden, USDEC's president and CEO.

Eau Galle's Steve Bechel Re-Elected WCMA President

Elkhart Lake, WI— Steve Bechel of Eau Galle Cheese was elected to serve a second consecutive term as president of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association (WCMA).

The announcement was made here Wednesday at the WCMA annual member meeting, along with 21 members of WCMA's board of directors who begin new terms July 1.

Doug Wilke of Valley Queen Cheese will continue to serve on WCMA's executive leadership team as first vice president, with Mike Sipple of Agropur remaining in the role of second vice president.

Past president Kim Heiman of Nasonville Dairy will rejoin the executive team as treasurer; Chris Renard of Renard's Cheese will continue on as secretary.

New board members include Greg Alberts of Kelley Supply, Inc. and Declan Roche, Foremost Farms USA. Past WCMA president Steve Stettler of Decatur Dairy will also return as a board member this year.

"WCMA's member companies and cooperatives are at the core of everything we do," said WCMA executive director John Umhoefer. "Their ideas and feedback push us to strive for excellence and think outside the box to support the continued growth of the dairy processing industry,"

"We're grateful to those who have devoted their time to lead the organization as directors, and we look forward to working with this year's new and returning board members," Umhoefer continued.

Directors who have served their maximum terms include Graham Archer, Tetra Pak; Gary Gosda, Schuman Cheese/Lake Country Dairy; Linda Lee, Prairie Farms Cheese Division; and Tayt Wuethrich, Grassland Dairy Products.

OBITUARIES

Robert Leete, 81, who had a long career in the dairy industry, died April 29 following a short illness. Leete lived and worked in Hawkeye, IA, kicking off his career at several local creameries. From there, he transitioned into sales and sales management roles including at Borden and Galloway-West and ending his career as sales manager for DSM Food & Beverage before his retirement in 2007. Leete was named Honorary Member of the North Central Cheese Industries Association in 2010.


Bob Leete

Gary Davis, 79, of Canandaigua, NY, died May 4. Davis was raised on a dairy farm in Richville, NY, and graduated from the New York State Agriculture & Technical Institute. He worked in public service for more than 40 years, including a long career with the New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets. Post retirement, Davis served as a dairy consultant, working to help companies ship their dairy products to the US market.

BelGioioso Cheese To Acquire Cheese Plant In Campbell, NY, From Upstate Niagara Co-op

Buffalo, NY, and Green Bay, WI—BelGioioso Cheese, Inc., and Upstate Niagara Cooperative, Inc., have signed transactional agreements to purchase and sell, respectively, the Upstate Farms Cheese, LLC, facility in Campbell, NY.

Closing of the deal is expected to be completed within the next 60 days, pending final due diligence.

"From the first time we set foot in this facility and talked with the passionate cheese makers working there, we felt that this would be a great fit for us," said Errico Auricchio, president of BelGioioso Cheese. "It is exciting to have the opportunity to expand our operations with a facility that's been making the Polly-O brand of award-winning Italian cheese for over 80 years."

BelGioioso Cheese had acquired the historic Polly-O cheese brand, which dates back to 1899, late last year as part of the transaction under which Lactalis Group acquired Kraft Heinz Company's natural, specialty and certain other cheese business in the US, among other businesses. As part of that transaction, the US Department of Justice required Lactalis to divest the Polly-O business.

This transaction is a great solution for all stakeholders, according to BelGioioso and Upstate. Under the ownership of BelGioioso, a company with deep roots in traditional Italian cheesemaking, the plant will flourish, while high-quality local milk will continue to be supplied from Upstate Niagara Cooperative member farms to the plant, as part of a long-term milk supply agreement.

This will be BelGioioso's second cheese plant in New York state. In 2019, the company built a new 100,000-square-foot facility in Glenville, NY. Late last year, the company announced plans to renovate its Glenville facility; the renovated building will include 60,000 square feet of new cold storage/cooler space plus offices and room for future expansion.

"We are pleased to have a strong national branded company like BelGioioso, owners of the Polly-O brand, purchase this facility, maintain the business operations and continue the employment of all our team members," said Lawrence Webster, chief executive officer for Upstate Niagara Cooperative. "We are committed to completing this transition as seamlessly as possible for the benefit of all the parties involved, especially our employees and customers."

Point Reyes, Central Coast Creamery Top CA State Fair Cheese Competition

Sacramento, CA—After a two-year hiatus, the California State Fair Commercial Cheese Competition returned here, selecting two cheeses more than 70 entries as California's best.

Judging took place here earlier this month at Cal Expo. Point Reyes Farmstead Cheese won Best of Show in the Cow's Milk Cheese category for its Bay Blue entry.

This marks the fifth Best of Show – Cow's Milk win for Point Reyes Farmstead Cheese. The rustic-style Bay Blue has a natural rind, and is known for its mellow flavor and caramel finish.

Central Coast Creamery of Paso Robles won Best of Show – Other Milk for its Goat Gouda entry.

Made from whole goat milk and aged on pine wood for at least five months, Central Coast Goat Gouda is a semi-soft cheese with the slightly grainy texture of an aged cheese.

The contest drew entries from 16 California cheese companies, ranging from small, artisan producers to large-scale production companies.

A panel of nine judges evaluated roughly 100 entries for appearance, aroma, texture, and taste. Other cheese winners are:

Laura Chenel
Sonoma
Won BEST OF CALIFORNIA and a Gold medal for Thyme & Rosemary Marinated Goat Cheese; Gold medals for Black Truffle Marinated, Fig & Grapefruit Log, Garlic & Chive Log, Original Log; Silver medal for Jalapeno Chili Marinated Goat Cheese; and Bronze medals for Kalamata Olive Log and Orange Blossom Honey Log.

Sierra Nevada Cheese Co.
Willows
Won BEST OF CALIFORNIA and a Gold medal for Natural Creme Fraiche; a Gold medal for Gina Marie Cream Cheese; Bronze medals for Creme Kefir, Gina Marie Fresh Farmer Cheese and Capra Bianca Aged Goat Cheddar.

Central Coast Creamery
Paso Robles
Won BEST OF CALIFORNIA and a Gold for Goat Gouda; Silver medals for Goat Cheddar, Holey Cow, Faultline; and Bronze medals for Double Bubal and Moo La La.

Cowgirl Creamery
Point Reyes
Won a Gold medal for Wagon Wheel; Silver medals for Mt. Tam and Hop Along

Crystal Creamery
Stockton
Won a Silver for Cottage Cheese

Cypress Grove
Arcata
Won BEST OF CALIFORNIA and a Gold medal for Purple Haze; and Gold medals for Humboldt Fog Grande and Hatch Chile.

Shooting Star Creamery
Paso Robles
Won a Silver medal for Scorpio; and Bronze medals for Sagittarius and Leo.

Nicasio Valley Cheese
Hanford
Won a Gold medal for Tomino; Silver medals for Nicasio Reserve and Nicasio Square; and Bronze medals for Foggy Morning with Garlic & Basil, Halleck Creek, and Lucas Valley.

Point Reyes Farmstead Cheese
Point Reyes
Won Gold medals for Toma, Point Reyes Aged Gouda, Bay Blue, Quinta; and Silver medals for TomaRashi, Original Blue.

Pennyroyal Farm
Boont Corners
Won Silver medals for Boont Corners Vintage, Velvet Sister

Rumiano Cheese
Crescent City
A Silver for Smoked Mozzarella

Joseph Farms
Atwater
Won a Gold medal for Mozzarella; Silver medal for Mild Cheddar; and a Bronze medal for Pepper Jack Cheese.

Marin French Cheese
Petaluma
Won a Gold for Petite Truffle; Silver medals for Golden Gate, Petite Breakfast, Petite Jalapeno and Triple Creme Brie; and a Bronze medal for Petite Camembert.

Stuydt Dairy Farmstead
Escalon
Won Silver medals for Garlic Herb Spread and Stuydt Dairy Cheese.

Spenker Family Farm
Lodi
Won a Gold medal for Mt. Diablo's Sunset and Bronze medals for Jalapeno Queso Fresco and Herbs de Provence Chevre.

Tomales Farmstead Creamery
Tomales Bay
Won a Silver medal for Bossy.

For more details, visit *www.CalExpoStateFair.com/California-Commercial-Cheese*.

Canada's Dairy TRQs

(Continued from p. 1)

Canada's revised policies provide that only processors, further processors, and distributors can apply for and be granted an allocation, which means that Canada continues to exclude other eligible applicants, such as retailers and food service operators.

Also, for all of its dairy TRQs, Canada requires that applicants be active during all 12 months of a 12-month reference period, potentially excluding otherwise eligible applicants, in particular new entrants, the USTR noted. Finally, Canada has allocated only part of its dairy TRQs for calendar year 2022 despite USMCA requirements that Canada fully allocate the TRQs at the beginning of the year.

"Canada has met its obligations under CUSMA to ensure that our TRQ system is compliant," said Mary Ng, Canada's international trade minister. "Canada will actively participate in CUSMA's consultation process and stand by our position to administer our TRQs in a manner that supports our dairy supply management system."

The International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA) "applauds the aggressive action taken today by USTR to hold Canada accountable for trade commitments made under USMCA and refusing to administer their dairy TRQs in a manner compliant with the agreement," said Michael Dykes, IDFA's president and CEO. "However, the US government cannot allow Canada to continue to deny US exporters the access it promised under the agreement. USTR, the White House, and USDA must remain vigilant and continue to expose Canada's non-transparent, market-distorting practices at every turn when it deviates from USCMA commitments."

"Dairy farmers appreciate USTR's continued dedication to aggressively pursuing the full market access expansion into the Canadian market that USMCA was intended to deliver," said Jim Mulhern, president and CEO of the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF). "At the same time, given Canada's history of persistent violations and the high likelihood Ottawa will once again disregard its USMCA obligations, USTR and USDA must be prepared to deploy the strongest-possible retaliatory measures envisioned under the USMCA should this 'whack-a-mole' approach continue."

"USTR and USDA have shown dogged determination to uphold USMCA despite Ottawa's clear refusal to engage in real reform to come into compliance with the agreement," said Krysta Harden, president and CEO of the US Dairy Export Council (USDEC). "If we allow Canada to simply ignore its clear obligations, it will set a dangerous and damaging precedent for future trade disputes that will reach far beyond the millions of jobs supported by the American dairy industry."

The Dairy Processors Association of Canada (DPAC) shares the Canadian government's view that Canada has met its obligations under the CUSMA and that its dairy TRQ allocation mechanisms are compliant with the agreement. DPAC said it will continue to work with the Canadian government as it defends its ability to implement a TRQ allocation mechanism that balances trade commitments and the stability of its dairy supply management system.

New York State Fair Dairy Product Competition Online Entry Now Open

Syracuse, NY—New York-based cheese and dairy product manufacturers can sign up online for the New York State Fair Dairy Products Competition through July 23.

Judging will take place Aug. 1-4 at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Winners will be notified by close of business on Aug. 5. Products must arrive between July 25-29.

First and second place winners for each class will be recognized during the State Fair's Dairy Day Awards Reception on Sept. 1.

This year's competition includes Cheddar Aged Less Than Six Months, Cheddar Aged Less Than 18 Months, and Cheddar Aged Over 18 Months.

Creamed Cottage Cheese, Low-fat Cottage Cheese, and No Fat/NonFat Cottage Cheese.

Cream Cheese/Neufchatel, LMPS and Whole Milk Mozzarella, Non Pizza Mozzarella, Ricotta and Provolone.

Flavored Natural Cheese and Processed Cheese/Cold Pack With or Without Flavoring.

In the "Open Cheese" category, the six classes are Open, Farmstead Open, Goat/Sheep Soft Cheese, Goat/Sheep Hard Cheese, Farmstead/Artisan Cow's Milk Soft Cheese and Farmstead/Artisan Cow's Milk Hard Cheese.

Cheese made from unpasteurized milk must be aged at least 60 days prior to the contest. If a company is entering an unpasteurized cheese, the make date must be on the entry form.

Classes in the "Other Dairy" category include Sour Cream, Buttermilk, Dairy Dips, Plain Yogurt and Flavored Yogurt.

The Fresh Fluid Milk category will feature Overall Fluid Milk and Small Processor Fluid Milk.

The category for Milk & Related Products Promotion includes a $800 first prize for the best promotional and educational activity featuring milk and milk products on a non-branded basis.

For more details and to enter, visit *www.nysfair.ny.gov/competitions*.

Deadline To Enter Wisconsin State Fair Dairy Contest Is June 10

West Allis, WI—Entry forms and fees for this summer's Wisconsin State Fair Dairy Products Competition must be completed and received by end of day June 10.

The cheese category includes 30 separate classes, while the butter category includes two classes; yogurt – five classes; sour cream – three; and two classes each for custard and fluid milk categories.

Entries must be submitted exclusively online; no mailed entries will be accepted.

To enter, visit *www.wistatefair.com*.

Contestants should ship cheese, butter, yogurt and sour cream entries to arrive at Wisconsin State Fair Park here June 13-16. Fluid milk entries should arrive June 21-22, and custard submissions must arrive June 23, the day judging takes place.

Cost to enter is $25 per product before 5 p.m. on June 10, and $35 per entry after the deadline.

Mike Pederson will serve as chief judge of the cheese and butter categories. Marianne Smukowski is chief judge of the yogurt, sour cream, fluid milk and custard.

For the cheese category, all entries must list the maker's name, and each entry must consist of at least 10 pounds of product, except in the case where each fully formed cheese weighs less than one pound.

Entries must be made with pasteurized cow or goat milk, or held at least 60 days prior to shipping.

Entries cannot be cut or sampled with a trier, with a few exceptions. Swiss cheese entries may have one trier hole; cheeses in the Smoked Flavored class can be cut into pieces, and 40-pound blocks cut from 640-barrels are allowed.

First place awards will be presented at the Blue Ribbon Dairy Products Auction on Aug. 11 at State Fair Park. The fair runs Aug. 4-14, 2022. For more details, visit *www.wistatefair.com*.

MARKET PLACE

Serving the World's Dairy Industry Weekly — Since 1876

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
phone: (608) 246-8430 fax: (608) 246-8431
e-mail: classifieds@cheesereporter.com

The "Industry's" Market Place for Products, Services, Equipment and Supplies, Real Estate and Employee Recruitment

Classified Advertisements should be placed by Thursday for the Friday issue. Classified ads charged at $0.75 per word. Display Classified advertisements charged at per column inch rate. For more information, call 608-316-3792 or email kthome@cheesereporter.com

Equipment for Sale

SEPARATOR NEEDS - Before you buy a separator, give Great Lakes a call. TOP QUALITY, reconditioned machines at the lowest prices. Call Dave Lambert, **GREAT LAKES SEPARATORS** at (920) 863-3306; drlambert@dialez.net for more information.

FOR SALE: Car load of 300-400-500 late model open top milk tanks. Like new. (262) 473-3530

WESTFALIA SEPARATORS: New arrivals! Great condition. Model number 418. Call **GREAT LAKES SEPARATORS** at (920) 863-3306 or e-mail drlambert@dialez.net.

SOLD: ALFA-LAVAL SEPARATOR: Model MRPX 518 HGV hermetic separator. **JUST ADDED: ALFA-LAVAL SEPARATOR:** Model MRPX 718. Call Dave Lambert at **Great Lakes Separators** at (920) 863-3306 or e-mail drlambert@dialez.net.

Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE: 1500 and 1250 cream tanks. Like New. (800) 558-0112. (262) 473-3530.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY: Westfalia or Alfa-Laval separators. Large or small. Old or new. Top dollar paid. Call Great Lakes Separators at (920) 863-3306 or email drlambert@dialez.net.

Replacement Parts

CRYOVAC ROTARY VALVE RESURFACING: Oil grooves measured and machined to proper depth as needed. Faces of the steel and bronze plates are machined to ensure perfect flatness. Quick turnaround. Contact Dave Lambert, **GREAT LAKES SEPARATORS (GLS)** at 920-863-3306; or Rick Felchlin, **MARLEY MACHINE, A Division of GLS,** at **marleymachine2008@gmail.com** or call 920-676-8287.

Cheese Moulds, Hoops

CHEESE FORMS, LARGEST SELECTION EVER: Includes perforated forms! **Rectangular sizes:** 11" x 4' x 6.5" • 10.5" x 4" 6.5" • 10" x 4" x 4" **Round sizes:** 4.75" x 18" • 7.25" x 5" • 7.25" x 6.75". Many new plastic forms and 20# and 40# Wilsons. Call **INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY EXCHANGE** for your cheese forms and used equipment needs. 608-764-5481 or email ***sales@imexchange.com*** for more information.

Custom Fabricating

Interleave Paper, Wrapping

SPECIALTY PAPER MANUFACTURER specializing in cheese interleave paper, butter wrap, box liners, and other custom coated and wax paper products. Made in USA. Call Melissa at **BPM Inc.**, 715-582-5253. **www.bpmpaper.com**.

Real Estate

DAIRY PLANTS FOR SALE: https://dairyassets.weebly.com/m-a.html. Contact Jim at 608-835-7705; or by email at **jimcisler7@gmail.com**

Warehousing & Storage

COLD STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE: Sugar River Cold Storage in Monticello, WI. has space available in it's refrigerated buildings. Temperature's are 36, 35 and 33 degrees. Sugar River Cold Storage is SQF Certified and works within your schedule. Contact Kody at 608-938-1377 or visit our website **www.sugarrivercoldstorage.com.**

Walls & Ceiling

EXTRUTECH PLASTICS ***NEW!*** Antimicrobial **POLY BOARD-AM** sanitary panels provide non-porous, easily cleanable, bright white surfaces, perfect for incidental food contact applications. CFIA and USDA accepted, and Class A for smoke and flame. Call **Extrutech Plastics** at **888-818-0118** or **www.epiplastics.com.**

Conversion Services

Cheese & Dairy Products

KEYS MANUFACTURING: Dehydrators of scrap cheese for the animal feed industry. Contact us for your scrap at (217)465-4001 or email *keysmfg@aol.com*.

Promotion & Placement

PROMOTE YOURSELF - By contacting **Tom Sloan & Associates.** Job enhancement thru results oriented professionals. We place cheese makers, production, technical, maintenance, engineering and sales management people. Contact Dairy Specialist David Sloan, Tom Sloan or Terri Sherman. **TOM SLOAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.,** PO Box 50, Watertown, WI 53094. Phone: (920) 261-8890 or FAX: (920) 261-6357; or by email: tsloan@tsloan.com.

Consulting Services

Sales Manager

Blakesville USA MADE CREAMERY ESTD 2020

Blakesville Creamery, located in Port Washington, WI, has an opening for a sales manager who will drive sales of our award-winning cheese. Established in 2020, we are focused on making soft-ripened goat cheeses in our brand new state-of-the-art cheesemaking facility from the milk of our 1200-head goat dairy, located on the same property as the creamery. We are looking for a dynamic individual who wants to grow with our company and is flexible in their role and responsibilities.

Job Responsibilities:
The position requires an engaging personality, the ability to find and develop leads, a creativity to pitch and close sales, and, whenever necessary, visit and support customers. The position also requires the ability to plan and execute sales plans to grow revenue performance in concert with production growth. Experience in internet sales and web marketing and promotion are valued.

Qualifications:
We are seeking a well-rounded and trustworthy individual who has excellent communication and problem-solving skills. Must be strongly aligned to be a representative of our brand and values. We offer a very competitive salary and benefits package and willing to structure the hours and role to the right person, and would be open to part-time, full-time or even possibly a consulting role to suit the best candidate. We are a growing company looking to build a strong team with team members interested in growing with us.

Interested Candidates:
Submit a Resume with Email Letter of Interest to:

Veronica Pedraza
Blakesville Creamery
General Manager and Head Cheesemaker
blakesvillecreamery@gmail.com
www.blakesvillecreamery.com

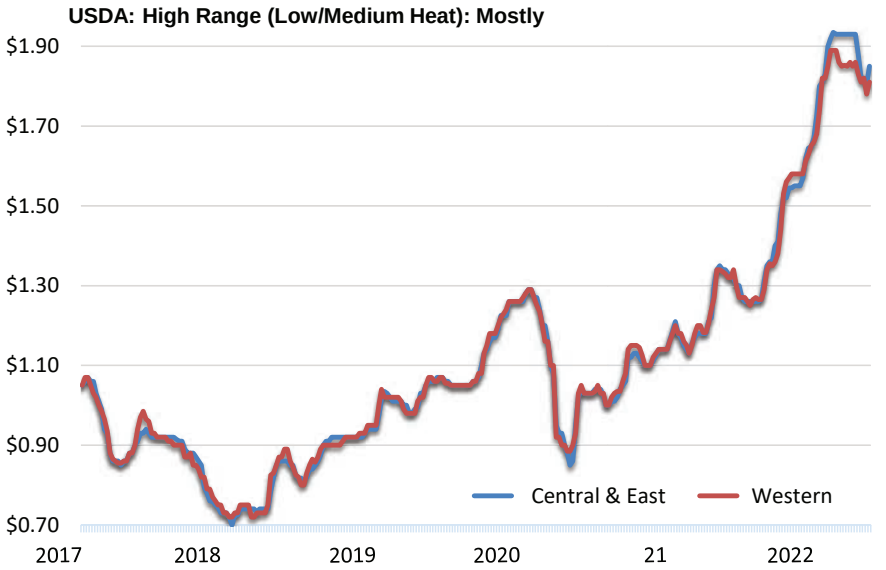
Dairy Product Stocks in Cold Storage

TOTAL STOCKS AS REPORTED BY USDA (in thousands of pounds unless indicated)

	Stocks in All Warehouses			April 30, 2022 as a % of		Public Warehouse Stocks
	April 30 2021	**Mar 31 2022**	**April 30 2022**	**April 30 2021**	**Mar 31 2022**	**April 30 2022**
Butter	390,145	282,821	299,632	77	106	285,392
Cheese						
American	826,740	828,449	836,274	101	101	
Swiss	21,160	23,199	23,975	113	103	
Other	600,862	614,178	620,467	103	101	
Total	1,448,762	1,465,826	1,480,716	102	101	1,177,066

NDM Prices: Jan 2017 – May 26, 2022

USDA: High Range (Low/Medium Heat): Mostly



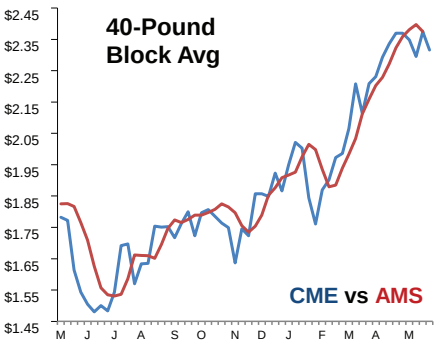
AVERAGE MONTHLY WPC MOSTLY PRICES: USDA

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'16	.5445	.5750	.5852	.6076	.6239	.6616	.6937	.7151	.7305	.7706	.7961	.8608
"17	.9318	.9905	.9681	.9425	.9138	.9013	.8919	.8486	.8231	.8063	.7757	.7490
'18	.7268	.7211	.6960	.7027	.7502	.7949	.8092	.8144	.8437	.8658	.8817	.8851
'19	.8929	.8995	.9025	.9025	.9074	.9244	.9297	.9444	.9465	.9530	.9597	.9854
'20	1.0017	1.0140	1.0148	1.0027	.9590	.9356	.8945	.8591	.8500	.8810	.9124	.9255
'21	.9693	1.0134	1.0487	1.0977	1.1328	1.1513	1.1551	1.1548	1.1450	1.1540	1.2149	1.3174
'22	1.4378	1.5904	1.7102	1.7920								

DAIRY PRODUCT SALES

May 25, 2022—AMS' **National Dairy Products Sales Report**. Prices included are provided each week by manufacturers. Prices collected are for the (wholesale) point of sale for natural, unaged Cheddar; boxes of butter meeting USDA standards; Extra Grade edible dry whey; and Extra Grade and USPH Grade A nonfortified NFDM.

•Revised



Week Ending	May 21	May 14	May 7	April 30
40-Pound Block Cheddar Cheese Prices and Sales				
Weighted Price		**Dollars/Pound**		
US	2.3749	2.3968•	2.3812	2.3592
Sales Volume				
US	12,339,492	11,467,683	13,223,265	13,285,413
500-Pound Barrel Cheddar Cheese Prices, Sales & Moisture Contest				
Weighted Price		**Dollars/Pound**		
US	2.5517	2.5293	2.5418	2.5404
Adjusted to 38% Moisture				
US	2.4175	2.4043	2.4126	2.4126
Sales Volume		**Pounds**		
US	14,250,412	13,516,585	14,759,174	13,483,126
Weighted Moisture Content		**Percent**		
US	34.56	34.78	34.68	34.69
AA Butter				
Weighted Price		**Dollars/Pound**		
US	2.7208	2.6992•	2.7129•	2.7671
Sales Volume		**Pounds**		
US	3,520,558	3,526,110•	3,924,012•	3,176,675•
Extra Grade Dry Whey Prices				
Weighted Price		**Dollars/Pound**		
US	0.6760	0.6806•	0.6874	0.6979
Sales Volume				
US	4,322,520	4,874,980	5,693,805	4,818,314
Extra Grade or USPHS Grade A Nonfat Dry Milk				
Average Price		**Dollars/Pound**		
US	1.8168	1.8249•	1.8335	1.8327
Sales Volume		**Pounds**		
US	19,204,212	15,520,971•	15,7937,540	20,204,712

DAIRY FUTURES PRICES

SETTLING PRICE *Cash Settled

Date	Month	Class III	Class IV	Dry Whey	NDM	Block Cheese	Cheese*	Butter*
5-20	May 22	25.09	25.04	66.000	180.925	2.380	2.4070	273.400
5-23	May 22	25.08	25.04	66.000	181.000	2.380	2.4130	272.250
5-24	May 22	25.11	25.02	66.000	181.200	2.380	2.4120	272.350
5-25	May 22	24.98	25.02	66.000	181.200	2.380	2.4120	272.500
5-26	May 22	25.19	25.07	67.050	181.750	2.380	2.4120	272.625
5-20	June 22	24.48	25.05	58.750	178.400	2.410	2.3800	283.000
5-23	June 22	24.15	25.05	58.750	178.500	2.410	2.3840	283.850
5-24	June 22	24.20	25.36	58.750	179.500	2.375	2.3500	285.750
5-25	June 22	24.57	25.47	58.775	179.800	2.360	2.3550	287.000
5-26	June 22	24.25	25.55	61.225	181.250	2.360	2.3470	286.000
5-20	July 22	24.65	25.20	57.250	179.550	2.420	2.4200	282.000
5-23	July 22	24.33	25.25	57.250	180.000	2.420	2.4160	283.225
5-24	July 22	24.45	25.49	56.500	182.000	2.400	2.3790	283.500
5-25	July 22	24.40	25.75	57.000	184.350	2.390	2.3900	285.500
5-26	July 22	24.37	25.75	59.475	184.000	2.387	2.3660	284.750
5-20	Aug 22	24.12	25.10	54.000	181.000	2.400	2.3940	278.500
5-23	Aug 22	23.95	25.22	54.000	181.000	2.400	2.3940	279.500
5-24	Aug 22	24.20	25.43	54.000	183.850	2.400	2.3680	280.000
5-25	Aug 22	24.04	25.69	54.000	185.125	2.400	2.3830	281.775
5-26	Aug 22	24.18	25.69	55.400	185.800	2.400	2.3740	281.725
5-20	Sept 22	23.80	24.86	54.000	179.750	2.415	2.3600	273.775
5-23	Sept 22	23.70	24.97	54.000	181.200	2.415	2.3600	274.050
5-24	Sept 22	23.94	25.22	54.000	183.650	2.404	2.3340	276.000
5-25	Sept 22	23.94	25.40	54.000	185.100	2.404	2.3340	277.475
5-26	Sept. 22	23.94	24.70	54.000	185.425	2.404	2.3420	277.800
5-20	Oct 22	23.60	24.36	52.750	176.925	2.366	2.3500	269.100
5-23	Oct 22	23.36	24.35	52.750	178.750	2.366	2.3500	269.100
5-24	Oct 22	23.53	24.65	52.750	180.300	2.366	2.3350	270.250
5-25	Oct 22	23.30	25.09	52.750	182.700	2.366	2.3350	272.950
5-26	Oct 22	23.33	24.26	52.750	183.350	2.366	2.3410	272.5000
5-20	Nov 22	23.29	23.92	51.000	176.250	2.335	2.3100	264.375
5-23	Nov 22	23.20	23.92	51.000	176.500	2.335	2.3100	264.000
5-24	Nov 22	23.30	24.24	51.000	178.025	2.335	2.3010	265.000
5-25	Nov 22	23.00	24.61	51.000	180.000	2.335	2.3070	268.000
5-26	Nov 22	23.39	23.80	51.000	180.725	2.348	2.3230	267.975
5-20	Dec 22	22.50	23.24	51.200	171.650	2.275	2.2500	252.000
5-23	Dec 22	22.40	23.29	51.200	174.250	2.275	2.2500	251.500
5-24	Dec 22	22.60	23.50	51.200	176.750	2.275	2.2390	250.750
5-25	Dec 22	22.20	23.60	51.200	178.000	2.275	2.2450	252.500
5-26	Dec 22	22.62	23.25	51.200	178.000	2.286	2.2610	252.500
5-20	Jan 23	21.55	22.19	50.250	169.975	2.222	2.1610	237.000
5-23	Jan 23	21.62	22.36	50.250	172.775	2.222	2.1610	235.000
5-24	Jan 23	21.75	22.47	50.250	173.525	2.222	2.1630	235.000
5-25	Jan 23	21.32	22.75	50.250	176.000	2.222	2.1700	236.000
5-26	Jan 23	21.84	22.77	50.250	176.050	2.222	2.1860	236.000
5-20	Feb 23	20.92	21.65	49.875	167.750	2.190	2.1100	225.500
5-23	Feb 23	21.03	21.65	49.875	170.250	2.190	2.1070	225.500
5-24	Feb 23	21.25	21.87	49.875	171.000	2.190	2.1070	225.500
5-25	Feb 23	20.70	22.13	49.875	174.500	2.190	2.1190	225.500
5-26	Feb 23	21.26	22.13	49.875	174.500	2.190	2.1420	225.500
5-20	Mar 23	20.62	21.42	50.975	165.750	2.155	2.0800	224.000
5-23	Mar 23	20.75	21.46	50.975	169.000	2.155	2.0800	224.000
5-24	Mar 23	20.97	21.70	50.975	170.500	2.155	2.0800	224.000
5-25	Mar 23	20.97	21.99	50.975	172.500	2.155	2.0910	224.500
5-26	Mar 23	20.97	21.99	50.975	172.500	2.155	2.1130	224.500
Interest - May 26		**34,052**	**14,003**	**2,994**	**8,728**	**880**	**18,745**	**11,134**

DAIRY PRODUCT MARKETS

AS REPORTED BY THE US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WHOLESALE CHEESE MARKETS

NATIONAL - MAY 20: Cheese production is active, though some production facilities in the Northeast and West are, reportedly, running below capacity due to labor shortages. Some cheese makers in the West also cite delayed deliveries of production supplies and limiting their ability to run full schedules. Midwestern cheese demand is mixed; contacts report that slipping prices in previous weeks caused some hesitance from purchasers, while others are purchasing to get ahead of a potentially bullish market. Meanwhile, demand is noted to be hearty in the Northeast and West. Cheese inventories are present to satisfy demand in the Northeast. In the Midwest, availability varies from balanced to tight. Spot inventories are available in the West, but contacts say barrels have begun to show some tightness.

NORTHEAST - MAY 26: Steady milk supplies are available for Class III manufacturing. Some cheese makers are operating at reduced capacity due to labor issues and supply chain delays. Contacts report some production schedules will also be adjusted for the upcoming holiday. In general, milk intakes remain strong, and northeastern cheese production is said to be steadily active. Regional cheese inventories are plentiful. Retail sales are mostly firm, although contacts suggest slightly softer demand is present in some areas. Foodservice orders are good.

Wholesale prices, delivered, dollars per/lb:

Cheddar 40-lb block:	$2.8300 - $3.1175	Process 5-lb sliced:	$2.5125 - $2.9925
Muenster:	$2.8175 - $3.1675	Swiss Cuts 10-14 lbs:	$3.8000 - $6.1225

MIDWEST AREA - MAY 26: Milk availability is steady. Cheese makers opting to take on spot milk are finding it at $2.50 to $2 under Class, at report time. They expect the upcoming holiday weekend will not likely create any shortages over the next week, either. Cheese orders have steadied after a busy spring. Some retail/cut and wrap cheese producers say orders are steady to seasonally strong, while other varietal cheese makers are reporting slow to steady sales. Generally, sales are on par with seasonal expectations and some contacts say year to year numbers are in the same ball-park. Speaking of ball-parks, curd producers say orders are active ahead of the busier outdoor event season. Cheese market prices have slid a bit, but contacts suggest price points are still in what they consider a healthy window.

Wholesale prices delivered, dollars per/lb:

Blue 5# Loaf :	$2.8725 - $4.0825	Mozzarella 5-6#:	$2.4025 - $3.4900
Brick 5# Loaf:	$2.6025 - $3.1700	Muenster 5#:	$2.6025 - $3.1700
Cheddar 40# Block:	$2.3250 - $2.8675	Process 5# Loaf:	$2.3900 - $2.8575
Monterey Jack 10#:	$2.5775 - $2.9250	Grade A Swiss 6-9#:	$3.3150 - $3.4325

WEST - MAY 26: Demand for cheese is steady in western foodservice markets, while retail demand has softened. Export demand for cheese is strong, as some Asian purchasers are buying loads to ship in the early months of 2023. Stakeholders say that domestic cheese prices remain favorable compared to prices of cheese produced in other countries. Port congestion and the ongoing shortage of truck drivers are contributing to delays in deliveries of cheese loads. Spot inventories of both blocks and barrels are available for purchase. Cheese producers are running busy production schedules throughout the region, as milk continues to be available. Some plant managers say that labor shortages and delayed deliveries of production supplies are causing them to run reduced production schedules.

Wholesale prices delivered, dollars per/lb:		Monterey Jack 10#:	$2.6925 - $2.9675
Cheddar 10# Cuts:	$2.7050 - $2.9050	Process 5# Loaf:	$2.5150 - $2.6700
Cheddar 40# Block:	$2.4575 - $2.9475	Swiss 6-9# Cuts:	$3.6075 - $4.0375

EEX Weekly European Cheese Indices (WECI): Price Per/lb (US Converted)

Variety	Date: 5/23	5/18	Variety	Date: 5/23	5/18
Cheddar Curd	$2.71	$2.68	Mild Cheddar	$2.70	$2.69
Young Gouda	$2.48	$2.46	Mozzarella	$2.49	$2.44

FOREIGN -TYPE CHEESE - MAY 26: Little has changed within the market dynamics for European style cheeses. Industry sources report that higher retail prices have not had a significant impact on retail consumer demand. There are not really any other options given that prices for all food items have risen.

Selling prices, delivered, dollars per/lb:	Imported	Domestic
Blue:	$2.6400 - 5.2300	$2.6875 - 4.1750
Gorgonzola:	$3.6900 - 5.7400	$3.1950 - 3.9125
Parmesan (Italy):	0	$4.0750 - 6.1650
Romano (Cows Milk):	0	$3.8775 - 6.0325
Sardo Romano (Argentine):	$2.8500 - 4.7800	0
Reggianito (Argentine):	$3.2900 - 4.7800	0
Jarlsberg (Brand):	$2.9500 - 6.4500	0
Swiss Cuts Switzerland:	0	$3.8350 - 4.1600
Swiss Cuts Finnish:	$2.6700- 2.9300	0

NDM PRODUCTS - MAY 26

NDM - CENTRAL: Logistical issues are being reported in regards to hauling solids. Although issues continue to be reported on the staffing and hauler shortage side of the processing equation, there have also been some, albeit slight, improvements reported recently. Generally, contacts say NDM is somewhat tight in the region. Loads are being moved within weeks of being produced, as opposed to being stored. Although markets have been more on the steady to bearish spectrum for the past month, they are now correcting into a more firm category.

NDM - WEST: Demand for low/medium heat NDM is trending higher in the West, as contacts note an increase in inquiries from both domestic and international customers. Sales of low/medium heat NDM for export to Mexico have increased. Spot sellers say that inventories are steady, and they are quickly selling loads of low/medium heat NDM when they become available. Low/medium heat NDM production is steady, as drying operations are running busy schedules. Plant managers say labor shortages and delayed deliveries of production supplies are pr venting them from running full schedules.

NDM - EAST: Eastern low/medium heat NDM prices moved higher this week. End users suggest offers in the $1.70s have, for the most part, dissipated. That said, some eastern region prices are representing the lower end of the price range, which some contacts do not expect to remain for long based on limited supplies and more competitive demand notes. NDM drying remains as the focus of production plant managers, despite continued employee limitations.

NATIONAL - CONVENTIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS

Total conventional dairy ads decreased by 5 percent from last week, but organic dairy ads increased by 150 percent. With the unofficial launch of summer following Memorial Day, grocery chains increased the number of ads for conventional ice cream in 48- to 64-ounce containers by 16 percent - the most advertised dairy item this week. Conventional 1-pound butter also had a strong showing, increasing in ad numbers by 21 percent. The national average price for 1-pound butter is $3.97, down 39 cents from last week.

Conventional cheese ads went down by 8 percent, while no organic cheese ads were present. Conventional 8-ounce shred cheese was the most advertised cheese item. Conventional 8-ounce shred cheese has an average price of $2.15. Conventional 8-ounce block cheese has an average advertised price of $2.17, 29 cents lower than last week.

The number of conventional milk ads moved 52 percent lower, but organic milk ads numbers increased by 119 percent. Both organic and conventional half-gallon containers of milk were the most advertised milk items this week.

RETAIL PRICES - CONVENTIONAL DAIRY - MAY 27

Commodity	US	NE	SE	MID	SC	SW	NW
Butter 1#	3.97	4.42	3.78	3.03	2.80	3.54	4.21
Cheese 8 oz block	2.17	2.32	2.14	2.09	2.03	2.02	1.77
Cheese 1# block	3.15	NA	NA	3.90	NA	2.47	NA
Cheese 2# block	7.28	NA	NA	NA	5.97	7.64	5.85
Cheese 8 oz shred	2.15	2.33	2.05	2.11	1.96	2.10	2.00
Cheese 1# shred	4.12	3.75	3.99	4.63	NA	4.20	2.77
Cottage Cheese	2.29	2.44	2.05	2.48	2.19	2.07	NA
Cream Cheese	2.31	2.81	2.07	1.99	2.36	1.77	1.96
Flavored Milk ½ gallon	2.52	2.86	NA	3.00	NA	1.74	1.86
Flavored Milk gallon	3.43	4.51	NA	NA	2.50	2.92	3.12
Ice Cream 48-64 oz	3.42	3.45	3.62	3.14	3.82	3.20	3.35
Milk ½ gallon	2.38	2.46	NA	NA	2.39	1.74	1.86
Milk gallon	3.85	4.07	NA	NA	NA	3.22	3.12
Sour Cream 16 oz	1.87	1.78	2.04	2.05	1.81	1.80	2.03
Yogurt (Greek) 4-6 oz	.96	.99	.95	1.00	1.09	.86	.85
Yogurt (Greek) 32 oz	4.24	4.32	3.99	4.86	3.99	3.47	3.47
Yogurt 4-6 oz	5.58	.59	.46	NA	.54	.57	.60
Yogurt 32 oz	2.44	2.56	NA	NA	2.49	2.06	2.11

US: National **Northeast (NE):** CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT; **Southeast (SE):** AL, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV; **Midwest (MID):** IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI; **South Central (SC):** AK, CO, KS, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX; **Southwest (SW):** AZ, CA, NV, UT; **Northwest (NW):** ID, MT, OR, WA, WY

ORGANIC DAIRY - RETAIL OVERVIEW

National Weighted Retail Avg Price:			
Butter 1 lb:	NA	Greek Yogurt 4-6 oz:	NA
Ice Cream 48-64 oz:	NA	Greek Yogurt 32 oz:	$2.74
Cheese 8 oz block:	NA	UHT Milk 8 oz:	$2.39
Cottage Cheese 16 oz:	$3.49	Milk ½ gallon:	$3.99
Yogurt 4-6 oz:	$1.25	Milk gallon:	$6.44
Yogurt 32 oz:	$3.98	Sour Cream 16 oz:	NA
		Cream Cheese 8 oz:	NA

WHOLESALE BUTTER MARKETS - MAY 26

NATIONAL: Cream inventories are available in the West, and contacts note that purchasers from other regions are interested in buying loads to meet local production demands. Contacts in the Northeast and Central region relay that local cream spot availability is tighter. Some butter makers in the Northeast say that more cream is being churned this week, though production schedules vary across manufacturers.

WEST: The upcoming holiday is having an impact on cream demand and spot availability this week. Contacts report that some plants have been looking to sell additional loads of cream in preparation for a longer weekend, though some buyers are less inclined to purchase loads as they also have been looking towards the holiday. Stakeholders say that strong demand is present for loads that will ship after the holiday, as butter and ice cream makers will be running busy schedules to build inventories. Butter production is steady, though plant managers say that a shortage of labor is preventing them from running busier schedules. Spot loads of both salted and unsalted butter have tightened this week. Demand for bulk butter is increasing; stakeholders say that some purchasers are looking for additional loads as they anticipate tighter availability in the fall and a continued increase in butter prices. Foodservice demand for butter is steady, though retail demand is soft.

CENTRAL: Butter churning, due to an increase in cream access, is edging ahead of micro-fixing, again. Cream availability growth, contacts say, is due to at least two determining factors: the holiday weekend and plant maintenance concerns at other cream end usage facilities, both Class IV and other Classes. Post-holiday cream availability expectations are mixed, but some expect the price increases of recent weeks to resume a week to two following Memorial Day. Producers say demand is seasonally slower, but market expectations are anything but bearish.

NORTHEAST: Reports of cream availability and demand are mixed this week. Some market participants say that, heading into the holiday weekend, overall cream demand is softer than they were anticipating. Butter production varies from plant to plant. For some manufacturers, output is reduced seasonally, because of staffing and supply shortages, and/or due to planned holiday downtime. Inventory levels are unchanged. Foodservice demand is steady to higher.

WEEKLY COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

SELECTED STORAGE CENTERS IN 1,000 POUNDS - INCLUDING GOVERNMENT

DATE	BUTTER	CHEESE
05/23/22	64,014	85,653
05/01/22	59,586	87,201
Change	4,428	-1,548
Percent Change	7	-2

CME CASH PRICES - MAY 23 - MAY 27, 2022

Visit www.cheesereporter.com for daily prices

	500-LB CHEDDAR	40-LB CHEDDAR	AA BUTTER	GRADE A NFDM	DRY WHEY
MONDAY May 23	$2.3475 (NC)	$2.3800 (NC)	$2.8650 (+1½)	$1.8050 (+½)	$0.4850 (-2¼)
TUESDAY May 24	$2.3300 (-1¾)	$2.3400 (-4)	$2.8850 (+2)	$1.8200 (+1½)	$0.4950 (+1)
WEDNESDAY May 25	$2.3000 (-3)	$2.3000 (-4)	$2.8950 (+1)	$1.8425 (+2¼)	$0.5000 (+½)
THURSDAY May 26	$2.2850 (-1½)	$2.2800 (-2)	$2.8900 (-½)	$1.8550 (+1¼)	$0.5100 (+1)
FRIDAY May 27	$2.2950 (+1)	$2.2800 (NC)	$2.8775 (-1¼)	$1.8600 (+½)	$0.5225 (+1¼)
Week's AVG $ Change	$2.3115 (-0.1015)	$2.3160 (-0.0580)	$2.8825 (+0.0865)	$1.8365 (+0.0735)	$0.5025 (+0.0040)
Last Week's AVG	$2.4130	$2.3740	$2.7960	$1.7630	$0.4985
2021 AVG Same Week	$1.6055	$1.5430	$1.8090	$1.2910	$0.6395

MARKET OPINION - CHEESE REPORTER

Cheese Comment: Monday's block market activity was limited to an uncovered offer of 1 car at $2.3900, which left the price unchanged at $2.3800. On Tuesday, block market activity was limited to an uncovered offer of 2 cars at $2.3400, which lowered the price. One car of blocks was sold Wednesday at $2.3000, which reduced the price. Two cars of blocks were sold Thursday, the last at $2.2800, which set the price. Friday's block market activity was limited to an uncovered offer of 1 car at $2.2800, which left the price unchanged.The barrel price fell Tuesday on a sale at $2.3300, declined Wednesday on a sale at $2.3000, fell Thursday on a sale at $2.2850, then increased Friday on an unfilled bid at $2.2950.

Butter Comment: The price rose Monday on a sale at $2.8650, increased Tuesday on an unfilled bid at $2.8850, climbed Wednesday on a sale at $2.8950, declined Thursday on a sale at $2.8900, and fell Friday on a sale at $2.8775.

Nonfat Dry Milk Comment: The price increased Monday on a sale at $1.8050, rose Tuesday on a sale at $1.8200, rose Wednesday on a sale at $1.8425, increased Thursday on a sale at $1.8550, and rose Friday on a sale at $1.8600.

Dry Whey Comment: The price fell Monday on a sale at 48.50 cents, rose Tuesday on an unfilled bid at 49.50 cents, increased Wednesday on a sale at 50.0 cents, rose Thursday on a sale at 51.0 cents, and rose Friday on an unfilled bid at 52.25 cents.

WHEY MARKETS - MAY 23 - MAY 27, 2022

RELEASE DATE - MAY 26, 2022

Animal Feed Whey—Central: Milk Replacer: .4800 (-2) – .5100 (-2)

Buttermilk Powder:
Central & East: 1.9200 (+2) – 1.9850 (+3½) West: 1.8600 (+1) –2.0400 (-1)
Mostly: 1.9100 (+2) – 1.9600 (+1)

Casein: Rennet: 5.2000 (NC) – 5.7800 (NC) Acid: 6.5500 (NC) – 6.7500 (NC)

Dry Whey—Central (Edible):
Nonhygroscopic: .4850 (-4½) – .6400 (-4½) Mostly: .5450 (-2½) – .6100 (NC)

Dry Whey–West (Edible):
Nonhygroscopic: .4475 (-6½) – .7400 (-¼) Mostly: .5400 (-2) – .6400 (-2)

Dry Whey—NorthEast: .5650 (-2) – .7175 (-1¼)

Lactose—Central and West:
Edible: .3200 (+1) – .5650 (NC) Mostly: .3800 (NC) – .4950 (NC)

Nonfat Dry Milk —Central & East:
Low/Medium Heat: 1.7500 (+3) – 1.9000 (+8) Mostly: 1.8150 (+3½) – 1.8500 (+4½)
High Heat: 1.9900 (NC) – 2.0050 (NC)

Nonfat Dry Milk —Western:
Low/Medium Heat: 1.7125 (+3¼) – 1.8550 (+½) Mostly: 1.7400 (+5) – 1.8100 (+3)
High Heat: 1.8425 (+2¼) – 2.0200 (+5½)

Whey Protein Concentrate—34% Protein:
Central & West: 1.6500 (NC) – 1.9500 (NC) Mostly: 1.7500 (NC) –1.9025 (+2¾)

Whole Milk—National: 2.0300 (NC) – 2.4500 (NC)

Visit www.cheesereporter.com for historical dairy, cheese, butter, & whey prices

USDA Buys Evaporated Milk, Seeks Nearly 125,000 Containers Of Fluid Milk

Washington—The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) on Wednesday announced the awarding of a contract to **O-AT-KA Milk Products Cooperative** for 148,716 pounds of skim evaporated milk for delivery in July, August and September.

The total price of the evaporated milk purchase was $163,424.01.

USDA on Thursday invited offers to sell 123,300 containers of fluid milk for delivery from July 4 to Sept. 28, 2022.

Offers are due on Thursday, June 9, at 1:00 p.m. Central time.

For more information, visit *www.ams.usda.gov/selling-food.*

Dairy, Ag, Food Groups Want US To End Tariffs That Are Hindering US Exports

Washington—More than 30 dairy, food and agriculture organizations on Thursday asked US Trade Representative Katherine Tai to suspend, reduce, or eliminate tariffs which "currently hinder our food and agriculture exports."

The organizations said they were encouraged by President Biden's comments that he will consider 301 tariff reduction in the context of his efforts to curb inflation. They urged Tai to work to suspend, reduce, or eliminate all remaining Section 232 and Section 301 tariffs in return for commitments from other countries to suspend commensurate retaliatory tariffs that have "adversely affected our industry and America's farm families."

Organizations signing the letter to Tai included, among others, National Milk Producers Federation, USDEC, Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, FMI-the Food Industry Association, Farmers for Free Trade, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, and National Restaurant Association.

"US agriculture has been caught in the crossfire of the trade wars beginning in 2018," the letter noted. "Since that time, American food and agriculture has witnessed the loss of critical export markets as our competitors have replaced American producers in markets that took us decades to build.

"Retaliatory tariffs and non-tariff barriers impede US food and agricultural exports to many countries," the letter continued. "These countries include but are not limited to, major global markets such as China, India, Japan, Indonesia, and Turkey. Tariffs constrain American productivity and compound the disadvantage many of our exports face as our competitors negotiate new trade agreements with key markets around the world."

Tariff relief "could not come at a more important time, our businesses are faced with surging fuel prices , skyrocketing fertilizer and other input costs, and continued uncertainty in the global market."

By rolling back 301 and 232 tariffs and eliminating retaliatory tariffs, "you can increase market access for US food and agriculture exports and reduce costs for critical machinery, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and other food and agriculture inputs," the letter to Tai stated.