

Conservation Compliance

Properly filing the AD-1026 form (for compliance with the Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation) with the FSA office is required to qualify for a premium subsidy under LGM - Dairy.

Sales Periods

- LGM will be unavailable if the program reaches the national maximum underwriting capacity, as established by FCIC.
- The sales period begins on the Thursday of the week when coverage prices and rates are posted on the Risk Management Agency (RMA) website and end at 9:00 a.m. CT for LGM - Dairy the following morning. LGM -Cattle and Swine sales end at 8:25 a.m. CT the following morning.
- Sales will not be available if the Thursday of a sales period is a federal holiday.
- Sales are suspended on dates the UDSA releases a Milk Production, Cold Storage, or Dairy Products report.



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We take pride in being a customer-focused organization through our expertise, engagement, and insight. Our commitment to service has never wavered and with our parent company, QBE Insurance Group, we can provide the best financial stability.

For more information about the process described in this brochure, consult your NAU Country Agent or policy provisions today!

NAU Country Insurance Company

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Livestock Gross Margin (LGM) -Dairy

Protect yourself from increasing feed costs and decreasing milk prices with LGM - Dairy.

Livestock Gross Margin (LGM)

Producers of milk in all 50 states are eligible for LGM - Dairy. There are 12 insurance periods in each calendar year. Each insurance period runs 11 months, and no cattle can be insured during the first month of any insurance period. Coverage begins on your cattle one full calendar month following the Sales Closing Date, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions, provided the premium for the coverage has been paid in full. For example, for the contract with a Sales Closing Date in June, coverage will begin on August 1.

LGM - Dairy is very customizable. You select the amount of milk to protect in each of the 10 months you choose to cover, and the amount of feed needed to produce that milk.

	Example: June 26 is the sign-up date		
Choose to cover milk in any of these 10 months	1	July	Black out month
	2	August	
	3	September	10,000 cwt milk
	4	October	3,000 cwt milk
	5	November	
	6	December	5,000 cwt milk
	7	January	
	8	February	
	9	March	
	10	April	
	11	May	

Each month you select coverage that will result in a margin created by the expected market value of Class III milk and the price of corn and soybean meal. LGM - Dairy is based completely off expected and actual market performance. Your individual feed expenses and milk revenue is not used to determine the coverage.

Lastly, you choose a deductible level that will apply to every month selected. **Subsidy*** is only available when **TWO or more months** are covered on each LGM policy.

Deductible	*Subsidy %
\$0.00	18%
\$0.10	19%
\$0.20	21%
\$0.30	23%
\$0.40	25%
\$0.50	28%
\$0.60	31%
\$0.70	34%
\$0.80	38%
\$0.90	43%
\$1.00	48%
\$1.10 - 2.00	50%

A loss payment can be paid as soon as the corn, milk, and soybean meal contracts have settled in the last of your selected months. Premium will be billed after the last month of coverage has passed. In the example on the left, an indemnity payment can be calculated after all the necessary commodity contracts for December are known. The bill for the contract would be generated on the first business day in January.

Milk Receipt Requirement

You must provide milk receipts indicating you produced at least 85% of the cumulative total amount of milk you targeted summed over all Specific Coverage Endorsements (SCE), in all crop years when the month was insurable.

HOW LIVESTOCK GROSS MARGIN WORKS: **Step-by-Step Example**

A producer signs up at the end of June and insures September production in the amount of 10,000 cwt of milk with a \$1.00 deductible. At the time of enrollment, the milk futures price for January was \$16.50, corn was \$3.50 per bushel, and soybean meal was \$350 per ton. To determine their guarantee, we'll calculate the expected milk revenue and feed costs. In this case, the producer plans to use the default feed values for corn (280 tons) and soybean meal (40 tons).

Estimated costs & guarantee example

Feed Costs

Soybean Cost 40 tons × \$350 = \$14,000

Corn Weight 280 tons \times 2,000 lbs/ton = 560,000 lbs Corn Bushels 560,000 lbs \div 56 lbs/bu = 10,000 bu

Corn Cost 10,000 bu × \$3.50 = \$35,000 Feed Cost \$14,000 + \$35,000 = \$49,000

Guarantee

Milk Revenue 10,000 cwt × \$16.50 = \$165,000 Expected GM \$165,000 - \$49,000 = \$116,000 Deductible 10,000 cwt × \$1.00 = \$10,000 GM Guarantee \$116,000 - \$10,000 = \$106,000

As shown above, the producer's guarantee for January is \$106,000 (revenue less feed costs and deductible).

When January passes in this example, CME milk prices fall to \$16.00 and CBOT feed costs rise to \$4.00 per bushel (corn) and \$400 per ton (soybean meal).

Actual costs & indemnity example

Feed Costs

Soybean Cost 40 tons × \$400 = \$16,000 Corn Cost 10,000 bu × \$4.00 = \$40,000 Actual Feed Cost \$16,000 + \$40,000 = \$56,000

Indemnity

Actual Revenue 10,000 cwt × \$16.00 = \$160,000 Actual GM \$160,000 - \$56,000 = \$104,000 Actual Indemnity \$106,000 - \$104,000 = \$2,000

Higher feed costs and lower milk prices contributed to an actual gross margin less than the guarantee (\$106,000 - \$104,000).