United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Veterinary Services

and

Farm Service Agency

and

Farm Production and Conservation Business Center

Effective date:

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Veterinary Services Indemnity Table for 2025

Table of Contents

Acronyms

APHIS	**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**
AMS	**Agricultural Marketing Service**
CEAH	**Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health**
CWT	**Hundredweight**
ERS	**Economic Research Service**
FPAC–BC	**Farm Production and Conservation Business Center**
FSA	**Farm Service Agency**
FMV	**Fair Market Value**
LIP	**Livestock Indemnity Program**
LMIC	**Livestock Marketing Information Center**
NASS	**National Agricultural Statistics Service**
USDA	**United States Department of Agriculture**
VS	**Veterinary Services**

Definitions

Indemnity	Monetary payment(s) made to a livestock owner for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather or by attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government; and animals and animal products taken/destroyed to control/eradicate a disease.
Valuation Method	The method used to estimate the monetary value of an asset. Methods include establishment of indemnity tables, appraisal evaluation, and Farm Service Agency (FSA) historical evaluation.

Executive Summary

This document contains indemnity values for animal agricultural commodities intended for use across U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies or business units that deal with indemnity programs. These entities include the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS), USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), and the USDA Farm Production and Conservation Business Center (FPAC–BC).

The values calculated from government data sources represent harmonized methods at the USDA level. Use of these values by APHIS–VS, FSA, and FPAC–BC will vary according to program differences across these agencies and business units. In addition, values based on five-year Census surveys, limited industry surveys, and publicly available, nationally representative online sources are included for USDA–APHIS–VS programs.

Introduction

1. Background and Goals

In 2019, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) began work on a new approach to indemnity value determination for animals. APHIS provides indemnity as incentive for producers to report disease and is authorized by Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR).

This effort was initiated to meet the following goals:

- Harmonize valuation approaches across U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies.
- Address stakeholder requests for a more simplified and unified approach.
- Develop an approach that uses currently available vetted data.
- Simplify and document the methods used to calculate values.

To achieve these goals, economists in the USDA developed harmonized methods to determine values for animal indemnity. The result of this effort was a 2020 table of indemnity values for commercial animal agricultural commodities intended for use across USDA agencies or business units that deal with indemnity programs, including the APHIS–VS, USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), and the USDA Farm Production and Conservation Business Center (FPAC–BC). Updated versions of this table with explicit methods were produced by VS annually through 2022 under the title "USDA Commercial Indemnity Table." The data sources are primarily Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Economic Research Service (ERS), and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

The USDA Commercial Indemnity Table did not include specialty or niche production classes of animals (e.g., purebred animals raised for seedstock, exotic breeds, organic animals, or special exhibition animals). Because VS indemnifies a broader range of animals than FSA, there is a need for many additional categories. Therefore, in 2022, VS developed a supplemental table to provide indemnity values for specialty production classes called the "VS Specialty Indemnity Table." The data sources expanded to include five-year Census surveys, limited industry surveys, and publicly available, nationally representative online sources.

In 2023, VS began publishing one table with the values specifically for VS programs called the "VS Indemnity Table." This table includes many of the same categories as FSA and FPAC–BC. However, some categories differ in the level of aggregation, although the base prices are consistent. The VS categories and estimation methods for the shared commodities are described in the section on values from government sources (originally found in the USDA Commercial Indemnity Table). The remaining sections describe the methods for values from additional data sources (originally found in the VS Specialty Indemnity Table).

2. Overview of Updates

Additions or deletions to the production classes contained within this document, along with any substantive changes in calculation methods, are noted in this section.

- The representative weight for beefalo 400–799 lbs. was changed from 575 lbs. to 600 lbs. to more accurately represent the midpoint.
- Cullman Stockyard Goat Auction in Alabama did not report sales in 2024. New Holland Auction in Pennsylvania was used in its place.
- North American Elk Breeders Association provided the data used to calculate indemnity values for superior cows and bulls and proposed documentation requirements for the superior cow classification.
- North American Gamebird Association provided the data used to calculate indemnity values for breeder gamebirds. The breeder category was also disaggregated into intervals rather than one category.

3. Indemnity Values

Table 1. VS Indemnity Table for 2025

Class	$ Value per head 2025 (100% market value)
Beef	
Non-adult beef cattle, <12 months of age	
Non-adult (<250 lbs.)	438.18
Non-adult (<400 lbs., changed to 250–399 lbs. for 2020)	1,185.94
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.) steers	1,574.76
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.) heifers	1,385.78
Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)	
Feeder steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)	2,519.61
Feeder steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)	3,275.49
Adult beef cattle, 12+ months of age	
Adult cull cow (non-bred)	1,524.00
Adult cow bred	2,413.45
Adult bull	3,137.49
Adult open heifer or cow (non-cull)	1,763.73
Adult bred heifer	2,032.45
Dairy	
Non-adult dairy cattle, <12 months of age	
Non-adult (<250 lbs.)	99.44
Non-adult (<400 lbs., changed to 250–399 lbs. for 2020)	560.63
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.) steers	1,121.25
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.) heifers	1,121.25
Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)	
Steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)	1,831.38
Feeder steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)	2,380.79
Adult dairy cattle, 12+ months of age	
Adult heifer or cow	2,242.50
Adult bull	2,415.64
Adult bred cow	2,662.97
Buffalo/bison	
Non-adult buffalo/bison, <12 months of age	
Non-adult (<250 lbs.)	497.42
Non-adult (250–399 lbs.)	884.77
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.)	1,804.42

Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)	
Steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)	2,422.35
Steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)	3,149.05
Adult buffalo/bison, 12+ months of age	
Adult heifer or cow	2,195.69
Adult bull	2,649.01
Beefalo	
Non-adult beefalo, <12 months of age	
Non-adult (<250 lbs.)	460.40
Non-adult (250–399 lbs.)	1,073.00
Non-adult (400–799 lbs.)	1,621.51
Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)	
Steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)	2,483.14
Steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)	3,228.08
Adult beefalo, 12+ months of age	
Adult heifer or cow	2,331.79
Adult bull	2,954.31
Swine	
Isoweans (<15 lbs.)	45.00
Nursery (15–49 lbs.)	66.47
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (50–149 lbs.)	115.27
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (150–299 lbs.)	167.38
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (300–449 lbs.)	254.28
Swine, sows/boars (450+ lbs.)	315.70
Sheep	
Baby lambs (<50 lbs.)	115.18
Lambs (51–99 lbs.), includes replacement ewe lambs retained for breeding	144.26
Slaughter lambs (100+ lbs.)	267.74
Yearling ewes maintained for breeding (12–24 months), not late gestation	228.47
Yearling ewes (12–24 months), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	314.86
Young ewes maintained for breeding (25–48 months), not late gestation	198.06
Young ewes (25–48 months), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	284.45
Middle-aged ewes maintained for breeding (49–72 months), not late gestation	166.05
Middle-aged ewes (49–72 months), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	252.44
Aged ewes (73+ months), not late gestation, includes mature sheep in slaughter channels and wethers too old to slaughter as lambs (12+ months based on eruption of first incisors)	144.53
Aged ewes (6+ years), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	230.91
Sire rams of reproductive age	1,001.70

Goats	
Bucks maintained for breeding (12+ months)	300.84
Seedstock nannies/does maintained for breeding (12+ months), not late gestation	147.42
Seedstock nannies/does maintained for breeding (12+ months), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	227.14
Other adult goats (nannies/does/bucks) not maintained for breeding (12+ months)	125.88
Other adult nannies/does (12+ months), late gestation (last 4 weeks)	133.85
Kids (<40 lbs.)	106.29
Kids (40–60 lbs.)	145.59
Kids (60–80 lbs.)	190.82
Kids (81+ lbs.)	244.40
Chickens, layers (Conventional)	
Table eggs ($/dozen)	2.50
Chick (0–1 week)	1.11
Pullet (2–17 weeks)	4.62
Layer 1st lay (18–45 weeks)	16.94
Layer 2nd lay (46–65 weeks)	8.47
Pre-spent hen (66–85 weeks)	4.23
Molted hen (86–115 weeks)	4.23
Spent one-cycle hen (86+ weeks)	0.01
Spent molted hen (116+ weeks)	0.01
Chickens, layers (Cage-free)	
Chick (0–1 week)	1.12
Pullet (2–17 weeks)	5.61
Layer 1st lay (18–45 weeks)	18.68
Layer 2nd lay (46–65 weeks)	9.34
Pre-spent hen (66–85 weeks)	4.67
Molted hen (86–115 weeks)	4.67
Spent one-cycle hen (86+ weeks)	0.01
Spent molted hen (116+ weeks)	0.01
Chickens, broilers	
Chickens, deboning/roasters, super roasters/parts (49+ days of age)	6.85
Chickens, roasters (42–48 days of age)	5.21
Chickens, broilers (32–41 days of age)	4.09
Chickens, broilers (<32 days of age) and small Cornish hens	2.75
Chickens, chicks	0.37

Turkeys	
Turkeys, toms (84+ days of age)	27.38
Turkeys, toms (49–83 days of age)	22.40
Turkeys, hens (77+ days of age)	16.01
Turkeys, hens (49–77 days of age)	11.44
Turkeys, fryers and roasters (8–48 days of age)	8.36
Turkeys, poults (0–7 days of age)	3.54
Other	
Ducks (12+ weeks of age)	6.37
Ducklings (<12 weeks of age)	1.02
Goose (12+ weeks of age)	66.57
Gosling (<12 weeks of age)	13.98
Deer, caribou, reindeer[1]	991.13
Elk[2]	1,375.79
Equine	1,680.24
Alpaca	733.97
Llama	593.29
Emu	395.35
Ostrich	896.18
Swine – organic	
Isoweans (<15 lbs.) – organic	81.63
Nursery (15–49 lbs.) – organic	120.57
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (50–149 lbs.) – organic	209.09
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (150–299 lbs.) – organic	303.60
Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (300–449 lbs.) – organic	461.24
Swine, sows/boars (450+ lbs.) – organic	572.65
Chickens, broilers – organic	
Chickens, deboning/roasters, super roasters/parts (49+ days of age) – organic	10.76
Chickens, roasters (42–48 days of age) – organic	8.18
Chickens, broilers (32–41 days of age) – organic	6.43
Chickens, broilers (8–31 days of age) and small Cornish hens – organic	4.33
Chickens, chicks (0–7 days of age) – organic	0.58
Turkeys – organic	
Turkeys, toms (84+ days of age) – organic	48.43
Turkeys, toms (49–83 days of age) – organic	39.62

[1]VS uses this value for adult animals produced for meat. It does not include non-adult animals.

[2]VS uses this value for adult animals produced for meat. It does not include non-adult animals.

Turkeys, hens (78+ days of age) – organic	24.89
Turkeys, hens (49–77 days of age) – organic	17.78
Turkeys, fryers and roasters (8–48 days of age) – organic	11.21
Turkeys, poults (0–7 days of age) – organic	4.74
Turkeys – breeder	
Turkeys, male (392+ days of age, spent) – breeder	27.38
Turkeys, male (238–391 days of age) – breeder	98.11
Turkeys, male (196–237 days of age) – breeder	168.83
Turkeys, male (49–195 days of age) – breeder	110.19
Turkeys, male (8–48 days of age) – breeder	51.55
Turkeys, male (0–7 days of age) – breeder	21.80
Turkeys, female (392+ days of age, spent) – breeder	16.01
Turkeys, female (238–391 days of age) – breeder	57.83
Turkeys, female (196–237 days of age) – breeder	99.65
Turkeys, female (49–195 days of age) – breeder	75.83
Turkeys, female (8–48 days of age) – breeder	52.01
Turkeys, female (0–7 days of age) – breeder	22.00
Upland game fowl	
Ring-necked Pheasant, hatching egg	0.88
Ring-necked Pheasant, chick (0–20 days)	1.88
Ring-necked Pheasant, 3 weeks (21–41 days)	4.85
Ring-necked Pheasant, 6 weeks (42–62 days)	7.82
Ring-necked Pheasant, 9 weeks (63–83 days)	10.79
Ring-necked Pheasant, 12 weeks (84–104 days)	13.76
Ring-necked Pheasant, 15 weeks (105–125 days)	16.73
Ring-necked Pheasant, 18 weeks (126–132 days)	19.70
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (133–160 days)	21.34
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (161–188 days)	22.98
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (189–216 days)	24.63
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (217–244 days)	26.27
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (245–272 days)	27.91
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder (273–300 days)	29.55
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, lay (301–328 days)	28.46
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, lay (329–356 days)	27.36
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, lay (357–384 days)	26.27
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, lay (385–413 days)	25.17
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, lay (413–440 days)	24.08
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, molt (441–468 days)	22.98
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, molt (469–496 days)	21.89
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, molt (497–524 days)	20.79
Ring-necked Pheasant, breeder, molt (525+ days)	19.70

Hun/Redleg Partridge, hatching egg	1.70
Hun/Redleg Partridge, chick (0–20 days)	3.38
Hun/Redleg Partridge, 3 weeks (21–41 days)	6.30
Hun/Redleg Partridge, 6 weeks (42–62 days)	9.21
Hun/Redleg Partridge, 9 weeks (63–83 days)	12.13
Hun/Redleg Partridge, 12 weeks (84–104 days)	15.04
Hun/Redleg Partridge, 15 weeks (105–111 days)	17.96
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (112–132 days)	19.24
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (133–160 days)	20.53
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (161–188 days)	21.81
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (189–216 days)	23.09
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (217–244 days)	24.37
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (245–272 days)	25.66
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder (273–279 days)	26.94
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (280–307 days)	26.04
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (308–335 days)	25.14
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (336–363 days)	24.25
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (364–391 days)	23.35
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (392–440 days)	22.45
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, lay (441–468 days)	21.55
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, molt (469–496 days)	20.65
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, molt (497–524 days)	19.76
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, molt (525–552 days)	18.86
Hun/Redleg Partridge, breeder, molt (553+ days)	17.96
Chukar Partridge, hatching egg	0.80
Chukar Partridge, chick (0–20 days)	1.68
Chukar Partridge, 3 weeks (21–41 days)	4.13
Chukar Partridge, 6 weeks (42–62 days)	6.59
Chukar Partridge, 9 weeks (63–83 days)	9.04
Chukar Partridge, 12 weeks (84–104 days)	11.50
Chukar Partridge, 15 weeks (105–111 days)	13.95
Chukar Partridge, breeder (112–132 days)	14.95
Chukar Partridge, breeder (133–160 days)	15.94
Chukar Partridge, breeder (161–188 days)	16.94
Chukar Partridge, breeder (189–216 days)	17.94
Chukar Partridge, breeder (217–244 days)	18.93
Chukar Partridge, breeder (245–272 days)	19.93
Chukar Partridge, breeder (273–279 days)	20.93
Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (280–307 days)	20.23
Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (308–335 days)	19.53
Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (336–363 days)	18.83
Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (364–391 days)	18.14
Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (392–440 days)	17.44

Chukar Partridge, breeder, lay (441–468 days)	16.74
Chukar Partridge, breeder, molt (469–496 days)	16.04
Chukar Partridge, breeder, molt (497–524 days)	15.35
Chukar Partridge, breeder, molt (525–552 days)	14.65
Chukar Partridge, breeder, molt (553+ days)	13.95
Quail, hatching egg	0.46
Quail, chick (0–20 days)	0.92
Quail, 3 weeks (21–41 days)	2.61
Quail, 6 weeks (42–62 days)	4.31
Quail, 9 weeks (63–83 days)	6.00
Quail, 12 weeks (84–90 days)	7.69
Quail, breeder (91–111 days)	8.17
Quail, breeder (112–132 days)	8.65
Quail, breeder (133–160 days)	9.13
Quail, breeder (161–188 days)	9.61
Quail, breeder (189–216 days)	10.09
Quail, breeder (217–244 days)	10.57
Quail, breeder (245–272 days)	11.05
Quail, breeder (273–279 days)	11.54
Quail, breeder, lay (280–307 days)	11.19
Quail, breeder, lay (308–335 days)	10.84
Quail, breeder, lay (336–363 days)	10.49
Quail, breeder, lay (364–391 days)	10.14
Quail, breeder, lay (392–419 days)	9.79
Quail, breeder, lay (420–447 days)	9.44
Quail, breeder, lay (448–454 days)	9.09
Quail, breeder, molt (455–482 days)	8.74
Quail, breeder, molt (483–510 days)	8.39
Quail, breeder, molt (511–538 days)	8.04
Quail, breeder, molt (539+ days)	7.69
Deer	
Buck deer for meat	1,486.70
Doe deer for meat	991.13
Buck deer for breeding/stocking	2,028.16
Doe deer for breeding/stocking	811.27
Non-adult male deer	253.52
Non-adult female deer	135.21
Elk	
Common cow (1 year and older)	1,375.79
Common cow (less than 1 year)	687.90
Superior cow (up to 14 years old)	3,901.25

Superior cow (14 years and older)	1,950.63
Bull (up to 1 year old)	3,000.00
Bull (1 year old)	4,002.21
Bull (2 years old)	5,004.43
Bull (3 years old)	6,006.64
Bull (4 years old)	7,008.86
Bull (5 years old)	8,011.07
Bull (6 years old)	9,013.29
Bull (7 years old and older)	10,015.50
Other seedstock	
Alpaca (seedstock)	1,453.33
Llama (seedstock)	692.75
Standard and exotic fowl (small scale production – 500 birds or less)	
Chickens, hatching eggs	3.84
Chickens, male (0–77 days)	6.47
Chickens, male (78–147 days)	17.31
Chickens, male (148+ days)	28.15
Chickens, female (0–77 days)	6.47
Chickens, female (78–147 days)	14.93
Chickens, female (148+ days)	23.39
Chickens, show, hatching eggs	9.59
Chickens, show, male (0–77 days)	16.18
Chickens, show, male (78–147 days)	41.58
Chickens, show, male (148+ days)	52.41
Chickens, show, female (0–77 days)	16.18
Chickens, show, female (78–147 days)	39.20
Chickens, show, female (148+ days)	47.66
Ducks, hatching eggs	9.36
Ducks, male (0–70 days)	15.79
Ducks, male (71–315 days)	29.09
Ducks, male (316+ days)	42.39
Ducks, female (0–70 days)	15.79
Ducks, female (71–315 days)	27.19
Ducks, female (316+ days)	38.59
Ducks, show, hatching eggs	23.40
Ducks, show, male (0–70 days)	39.48
Ducks, show, male (71–315 days)	88.31
Ducks, show, male (316+ days)	101.61
Ducks, show, female (0–70 days)	39.48
Ducks, show, female (71–315 days)	86.41
Ducks, show, female (316+ days)	97.81

Geese, hatching eggs	20.72
Geese, male (0–56 days)	34.95
Geese, male (57–1036 days)	76.84
Geese, male (1037+ days)	118.73
Geese, female (0–56 days)	34.95
Geese, female (57–1036 days)	69.49
Geese, female (1037+ days)	104.03
Geese, show, hatching eggs	51.79
Geese, show, male (0–56 days)	87.38
Geese, show, male (57–1036 days)	207.91
Geese, show, male (1037+ days)	249.79
Geese, show, female (0–56 days)	87.38
Geese, show, female (57–1036 days)	200.56
Geese, show, female (1037+ days)	235.10
Guineas, hatching eggs	5.11
Guineas, male (0–35 days)	8.62
Guineas, male (36–364 days)	17.55
Guineas, male (365+ days)	26.48
Guineas, female (0–35 days)	8.62
Guineas, female (36–364 days)	16.06
Guineas, female (365+ days)	23.51
Peafowl, hatching eggs	42.42
Peafowl, male (0–133 days)	71.58
Peafowl, male (134–791 days)	103.03
Peafowl, male (792+ days)	134.48
Peafowl, female (0–133 days)	71.58
Peafowl, female (134–791 days)	92.15
Peafowl, female (792+ days)	112.71
Pigeons, hatching eggs	2.36
Pigeons, male (0–35 days)	3.92
Pigeons, male (36–252 days)	15.27
Pigeons, male (253+ days)	22.71
Pigeons, female (0–35 days)	4.04
Pigeons, female (36–252 days)	15.40
Pigeons, female (253+ days)	22.71
Turkeys, hatching eggs	9.30
Turkeys, male (0–56 days)	15.70
Turkeys, male (57–315 days)	67.34
Turkeys, male (316+ days)	118.99
Turkeys, female (0–56 days)	15.70
Turkeys, female (57–315 days)	44.23
Turkeys, female (316+ days)	72.77
Turkeys, show, hatching eggs	23.26

Turkeys, show, male (0–56 days)	39.24
Turkeys, show, male (57–315 days)	126.20
Turkeys, show, male (316+ days)	177.85
Turkeys, show, female (0–56 days)	39.24
Turkeys, show, female (57–315 days)	103.09
Turkeys, show, female (316+ days)	131.63

Appendix. Calculation Methods and Data Sources for VS Indemnity Valuations

Note. The term hundredweight (cwt) is used in this section.

Values Calculated from Government Data Sources

1. Beef Section

Non-adult beef cattle, <12 months of age

Beef non-adult (<250 lbs.)
This estimated value retains the proportional difference between beef non-adult (<250 lbs.) and beef non-adult (250–399 lbs.) estimated by FSA in 2020.

Beef non-adult (250–399 lbs.)
Estimated value is 375 lbs. worth of the NASS cattle (calves). The data used for these calculations are NASS Quick Stats values for CATTLE, CALVES - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Cattle
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "CATTLE, CALVES - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

Beef non-adult (400–799 lbs.) steers
Estimated value is 625 lbs. worth of the average annual cwt value obtained from the Oklahoma National Stockyards Feeder Cattle sales report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/livestock-and-meat-domestic-data/

Beef non-adult (400–799 lbs.) heifers
Estimated value is 550 lbs. worth of the average annual cwt value obtained from the Oklahoma National Stockyards Feeder Cattle sales report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/livestock-and-meat-domestic-data/ .

Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)

Beef feeder steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)
Estimated value is 1,000 lbs. worth of the average annual cwt value obtained from the Oklahoma National Stockyards Feeder Cattle sales report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/livestock-and-meat-domestic-data/ .

Beef feeder steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)
Estimated value is 1,300 lbs. worth of the average annual cwt value obtained from the Oklahoma National Stockyards Feeder Cattle sales report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/livestock-and-meat-domestic-data/ .

Adult beef cattle, 12+ months of age

Adult cull cow (non-bred)
Estimated value is 1,200 lbs. worth of the NASS cattle. The data used for these calculations are NASS Quick Stats values for CATTLE, COWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Cattle
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "CATTLE, COWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

Adult cow bred
Estimated value is based on the adult cull cow value plus 75 percent of the beef non-adult (250–400 lbs.) value.

Adult bull
Estimated value is based on the adult cow bred value plus 30 percent.

Adult open heifers (or cows)
Estimated value is 700 lbs. worth of the average annual cwt value obtained from the Oklahoma National Stockyards Feeder Cattle sales report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/livestock-and-meat-domestic-data/ .

Bred heifers
Estimated value is 900 lbs. worth of the NASS plus 75 percent of the beef non-adult (250–400 lbs.) value.

The data used for these calculations are NASS Quick Stats values for CATTLE, COWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / HUNDREDWEIGHT (CWT) available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Cattle
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "CATTLE, COWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

2. Dairy Section

Non-adult dairy cattle, <12 months of age

Dairy non-adult (<250 lbs.)
This estimated value retains the proportional difference between dairy non-adult (<250 lbs.) and dairy non-adult (250–399 lbs.) estimated by FSA in 2020.

Dairy non-adult (250–399 lbs.)
Value is based on 25 percent of the adult cow value.

Dairy non-adult (400–799 lbs.) steers and heifers
Value is based on 50 percent of the adult cow value.

Non-age specific (intended for larger feeder animals rather than breeding animals)

Dairy steers or heifers (800–1,199 lbs.)
Assumes 1,000 lbs. of representative weight. Uses the average of per pound price of adult dairy cows and non-adult dairy cows (400–799 lbs.) as the price. The 2024 formula is 1,000*(average (adult dairy cow value per head/ representative weight), non-adult (400–799 lbs.)/representative weight).

Dairy steers or heifers (1,200+ lbs.)
Assumes 1,300 lbs. of representative weight. Uses the average of per pound price of adult dairy cows and non-adult dairy cows (400–799 lbs.) as the price. The formula is 1,300*(average (adult dairy cow value per head/ representative weight), non-adult (400–799 lbs.)/representative weight).

Adult dairy cattle, 12+ months of age

Dairy adult cow (or heifer)

The data used for these calculations are quarterly NASS Quick Stats values for CATTLE, COWS, MILK - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Cattle
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "CATTLE, COWS, MILK - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

Dairy adult bull

The data source for bulls is the AMS report (LM_CT168) National Weekly Direct Cow and Bull Report - Negotiated Price, available at https://mpr.datamart.ams.usda.gov/menu.do?path=Products\Cattle\Weekly Cattle\(LM_CT168) National Weekly Direct Cow and Bull Report - Negotiated Price.

Select "Detail" for "Sub Reports Type" and select dates for the report (in "Report Dates" field on the webpage). Leave the rest as default settings and press "Continue." Use the default settings, select "CSV" file format, and press "Generate Report." Select "Download Detail File." Convert the .csv file to a .xlsx file. In the converted file, create a pivot table as follows. "Selling Basis" goes in the "Filters" area. Select the options of DRESSED and DRESSED – DOMESTIC for Selling Basis. "Classification," "Weight Range," and "Sum Values" go into the "Columns" area ("Sum Values" shows up automatically). "Region Name" goes in the "Rows" area. "Head Count," "Average Weight," and "Weighted Avg Price" go into the "Sum Values" area. In the "Sum Values" area, click on each field to bring up a pull-down menu. Pick "Value Field Settings" from the pull-down menu. This brings up options for summarizing each of the fields in the area. For "Head Count," select "Sum." For the other two fields, select "Average."

This pivot table includes carcass prices in $/cwt for bulls 600+ lbs. along with average carcass weights. The assumed dressing percentage is 60 percent based on an analysis of USDA NASS data (USDA NASS, February 2020). These data were downloaded from https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Cattle
Category: Slaughtered
Data Item(s): "CATTLE, GE 500 LBS, SLAUGHTER, COMMERCIAL, FI - SLAUGHTERED, MEASURED IN LB / HEAD, DRESSED BASIS" and "CATTLE, GE 500 LBS, SLAUGHTER, COMMERCIAL - SLAUGHTERED, MEASURED IN LB / HEAD, LIVE BASIS"

Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

Multiply the carcass prices by the dressing percentage to get the price of a 1,000+ lbs. live weight bull in $/cwt.

Divide the average carcass weights of bulls in the 600+ lbs. category by the dressing percentage to get the average live weight of bulls in the 1,000+ lbs. category.

Multiple the live weight price in $/cwt by the average live weight and divide the result by 100 to get $/head for bulls in the 1,000+ lbs. category.

3. Buffalo/Bison and Beefalo Section

Buffalo/bison

Estimated values for all buffalo/bison categories are indexed forward from the previous year's values using weighted annual average bison carcass values (weighted by type and number of head). Bison carcass values are obtained from the AMS NW_LS_526 reports.

Beefalo

Values for all beefalo categories are assumed to be a weighted average of 3/8 of the value of bison and 5/8 of the value of beef cattle for the equivalent cohort category. For the beef 400–799 lbs. category, an average of the steer and heifer value is used. The representative weight is 600 lbs.

4. Swine Section

Unless otherwise noted, all values for the swine section are calculated using information from the Livestock Marketing Information Center (LMIC) website (LMIC, January 2021). The specific information is found in the Weekly National Feeder Pig Prices (FeederPigsNational.xls). To download this spreadsheet, go to the LMIC website at http://www.lmic.info/. Accessing the necessary information from LMIC requires member access (USDA is a member), including username and password. Once logged in, go to "Members Only" on the toolbar to get a drop-down menu and select "Spreadsheets," then "Hogs" and "Prices." The spreadsheets listed above can be found in the Prices section.

Isoweans (<15 lbs.)

The data used for these calculations are found in the FeederPigsNational.xls spreadsheet in the "EW10-12" tab under the column headings of Total Composite (Price per Head) > Formula & Cash > Wtd Avg Price. The values in this column are reported weekly. The calculation is an annual average across the weekly prices. The assumed average weight for isoweans is 11 lbs. (The weight is not used in the calculations.)

Nursery pigs (15–49 lbs.)

The data used for these calculations are found in the FeederPigsNational.xls spreadsheet in the "40" tab under the column headings of Total Composite (Price per Head) > Formula & Cash > Wtd Avg Price. The values in this column are reported weekly. The calculation is an annual average across the weekly prices. The assumed average weight for nursery pigs is 40 lbs. (The weight is not used in the calculations.)

Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (50–149 lb) [3]

This value is calculated as 100 lbs. times an average of the nursery pigs price per pound above and the swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (150–299 lbs.) price per pound described below.

Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (150–299 lbs.) [4]

The value for this category is based on the HOGS, BARROWS & GILTS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT from NASS Quick Stats available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Hogs
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "HOGS, BARROWS & GILTS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

The calculation is an annual average across the monthly prices. The prices are presented in $/cwt. To convert to $/head, this price is multiplied by an assumed average weight (260 lbs.) and then divided by 100.

Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (300–449 lbs.)

The data used for these calculations are also based on the HOGS, BARROWS & GILTS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT from NASS Quick Stats [same as above: swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (150–299

[3]The breakpoint between the 50–149 lbs. and the 150–299 lbs. groups is based on prior USDA Farm Service Agency swine categories. Weights of market hogs have been increasing rapidly in recent years. This breakpoint may need to be re-evaluated in the future.

[4]This category differs from FSA because it is based on different datasets due to differences in categories. FSA averages values for feeder pigs and swine 150–450 lbs.

lbs.)]. The calculation is an annual average across monthly prices. To convert to $/head, this price is multiplied by an assumed average weight (395 lbs.) and then divided by 100.

Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts (450+ lbs.)

The data used for these calculations are NASS Quick Stats values for HOGS, SOWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT available at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov.

The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Livestock
Commodity: Hogs
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): "HOGS, SOWS - PRICE RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $ / CWT"
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

The calculation is an annual average across monthly prices. To convert to $/head, this price is multiplied by an assumed average weight (525 lbs.) and then divided by 100.

5. Sheep and Goat Section

Sheep

The values for the sheep section can be obtained from reports downloaded from the AMS website (USDA AMS, January 2021b) at https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/search-market-news.

From this page, search for the National Monthly Replacement Sheep Report GL_LS336. This report is released monthly. Values for the sheep categories shown in Table 1 can be found in these reports. An annual average is taken of the monthly prices shown in these reports.

The value from this report for ewe lambs under 12 months of age is used as representative of lambs from 51–99 lbs., including replacement ewe lambs retained for breeding.

For ewes in late gestation (last 4 weeks), 75 percent of the baby lamb value is added to the corresponding ewe category.

The ram value is calculated using the reported values for rams under 12 months (the only information available) times 1.3 to account for cost of feeding older rams.

The slaughter lamb price is calculated using weekly values in cents per pound from the AMS St. Joseph report (https://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/lm_lm352.txt) times the representative weight (140 lbs.) divided by 100 to get the dollar value.

Goats

Values for bucks and nannies are calculated from the following market report auction prices obtained from USDA AMS, available at https://mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/.

- Buffalo Livestock Market
- Calhoun
- Eastanollee
- Kalona Livestock Auction
- Montgomery County Livestock Auction
- New Holland Auction
- Orangeburg Livestock Auction
- Producers Auction Yards (Missouri)
- Producers Livestock Auction Co - San Angelo
- Public Auction Yards
- Saluda Livestock Auction
- SEMO Livestock Sales
- Sioux Falls Regional Livestock
- TS White Sheep and Goat Sale

An annual average is calculated from the monthly reported values. The annual average buck value is multiplied by 1.3 to allow for the cost of feeding bucks to maturity since the bucks sold at market are young animals less than 12 months of age.

Remaining values for the goat section are calculated from San Angelo, TX, auction prices obtained from the LMIC. For the other adult goats category, an annual average is taken across meat goats for slaughter bucks and nannies (converted from $/cwt to $/head at a representative live weight of 100 lbs.). For each of the kid categories, an annual average is taken across all grades for the given weight categories of feeder and slaughter kids (converted from $/cwt to $/head at representative live weights of 35, 50, 70, and 90 lbs. for each of the four kid goat categories).

For nannies in late gestation (last 4 weeks), 75 percent of the kid goat (<40 lbs.) value is added to the corresponding adult goat category.

6. Poultry Section

Chickens, broilers

Based on (a) NASS Quick Stats broiler value times (b) representative weight within weight range.

(a) NASS Quick Stats Broiler Value: https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/.
The parameters for downloading the necessary report are:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals & Products
Group: Poultry
Commodity: Chickens
Category: Prices Received
Data Item(s): “CHICKENS. BROILERS-PRICES RECEIVED, MEASURED IN $/LB”
Domain: Total

Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: January through December

(b) Representative Weight within Weight Range

Category	Pounds
Chickens, deboning/roasters (>7.75 lbs.) [Super roasters/parts]	9.2
Chickens, (6.26–7.75 lbs.) [Roasters]	7
Chickens, (4.26–6.25 lbs.) [Broilers/Pullets]	5.5
Chickens, (<4.25 lbs.) [Broilers/Cornish hens small]	3.7
Chickens, chicks	0.5

Weights were converted to age ranges using the publicly available Aviagen Ross 308 and Ross 308 FF performance objectives for 2019 (Aviagen, 2019).

Table eggs ($/dozen)

Access NASS Quick Stats at https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/.

The parameter values for downloading the necessary report are as follows:

Program: Survey
Sector: Animals and Products
Group: Poultry
Commodity: Eggs
Category: Price Received
Data Item: Eggs, Table – Price Received, Measured in $/dozen
Domain: Total
Geographic Level: National
State: US Total
Year: [enter year as needed]
Period Type: Monthly
Period: [enter month as needed]

The annual value is calculated using the monthly data for the previous calendar year.

Turkeys

Hens and toms
The AMS Weekly National Fresh and Frozen Whole Young Turkeys Report (USDA AMS, January 2021b) is the data source for the turkey commercial indemnity values. The report is available prior to September 2022 at https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/turkey-market-news-reports. Starting in September 2022, the

information is reported at https://mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/viewReport/3647. The report provides weekly values for fresh hens (8–16 lbs.) and toms (16–24 lbs.) in cents per pound to be used when calculating the annual values for the previous calendar year. The estimated weights for each age range are as follows: hens age 49–77 days (10 lbs.), hens age 78+ days (14 lbs.), toms age 49–83 days (18 lbs.), and toms age 84+ days (22 lbs.). The weights are then multiplied by the average annual value for each classification. An additional category for roasters and fryers (5–9 lbs.) is calculated using the midpoint weight, 7 lbs., times the average price per pound for hens and toms combined.

Weights were converted to age ranges using the publicly available Aviagen performance objectives for Nicholas Select, B.U.T 6, and Premium turkeys (Aviagen, undated).

Poults

Annual average value based on weekly reports from Graystone Small Animal Auction Sale, available at https://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/ams_2753.pdf.

7. Other Commodity Categories

Methods and data sources adopted from USDA FSA LIP Table for 2021 adjusted to 100 percent of market value (USDA FSA, January 2021).

Ducks (12+ weeks of age)

Initial data source: USDA AMS WEEKLY CENTRAL REGION DUCKLING (NW_PY046). (1) Assuming 4.5 lbs. per duck times the average annual mid-point price per lbs. (2) Take farm price of broilers NASS Quick Stats. (3) AMS report 2758 monthly composite weighted average. (4) Obtain the ratio of (2)/(3) for the reporting year. (5) Take the 4-year rolling average of the ratio (4). (6) Multiply the price obtained in (1) by the ratio obtained in (5).

Ducklings (<12 weeks of age)

Assumes 16 percent of the value of mature duck.

Goose (12+ weeks of age)

Initial data source: USDA AMS WHOLESALE NEW YORK CITY GOOSE PRICE (AJ_PY038). (1) Assuming 12 lbs. per goose times the average annual mid-point price per lbs. (2) Take farm price of broilers NASS Quick Stats. (3) AMS report 2758 monthly composite weighted average. (4) Obtain the ratio of (2)/(3) for the reporting year. (5) Take the 4-year rolling average of the ratio (4). (6) Multiply the price obtained in (1) by the ratio obtained in (5).

Gosling (<12 weeks of age)

Assumes 21 percent value of mature goose.

Deer, caribou, reindeer

Initial public data source: None. Adjusts the FSA LIP payment rate of the previous year by the year-over-year value change in adult beef (cull) cow. (*See* Beef Section above).

Elk for meat (common cow)

Initial public data source: NASS 2006 Minnesota Elk Inventory. Adjusts the FSA LIP payment rate of the previous year by the year-over-year value change in adult beef (cull) cow. (*See* Beef Section above).

Equine, alpaca, llama, ostrich, and emu

Distinct values for each species. Initial public data source: None. Adjust the FSA LIP payment rate of the previous year by the year-over-year value change in adult beef (cull) cow. (*See* Beef Section above).

Values Calculated from Five-year Census Surveys

Organic

The calculated values are based on the Organic Survey conducted at approximately five-year intervals by NASS in connection with the Census of Agriculture. Information regarding the Census of Agriculture is available at https://www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus/index.php. More about the Organic Survey is available at USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Surveys - Organic Agriculture.

Data from the Census of Agriculture can be obtained from: https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/.

Calculated values are shown in relation to the 2025 VS Indemnity Table. The premiums are calculated as the value from the 2021 Organic Survey relative to the 2025 VS Indemnity Table value expressed as a percentage.

Specialty animal group	*Organic value (2021)*	*Table value (2025)*	*Premium*
Hogs and pigs	$303.60	$167.38 [5]	82%
Chickens, broilers	$6.43	$4.09 [6]	57%
Turkeys	$40.05	$29.87 [7]	34% [8]

The premium percentages calculated above are applied to the values provided in the commercial table to estimate the values for organic swine and organic broilers shown in Table 1. The premium percentage for organic turkeys calculated above is applied to those organic turkey categories shown in Table 1 that are not covered in the section below regarding values calculated from limited industry surveys.

Other non-organic animal species

These calculated values from the five-year Census surveys are shown in comparison to those currently used in the FSA Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP). These values are available at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/livestock_indemnity_program_lip-fact_sheet.pdf. Note that the LIP values are adjusted to 75 percent of market meat value. The values from the five-year Census surveys are aggregates, not limited to meat values. Therefore, a premium percentage is not calculated between the two values.

Specialty animal group	*Survey value (2017)*	*FSA "Other" value (100% market value) (2025)*
Alpaca	$1,453.33	$733.97
Deer	$1,622.53	$991.31
Elk	$1,917.14	$1,375.79
Llama	$692.75	$593.29

[5]This is the value for swine, sows, boars, barrows, and gilts (150–300 lbs.) from the VS Indemnity Table.

[6]This is the value for broilers/pullets regular size from the VS Indemnity Table.

[7]This is an average value for tom turkeys from the VS Indemnity Table.

[8]See the values for organic turkeys and the related footnote in the Values Calculated from Limited Industry Surveys section.

The values presented above from the 2017 survey are applied to adult alpacas and llamas used specifically as genetic seedstock. Other adult Alpacas and Llamas are valued as indicated in the VS Indemnity Table. The values presented above for deer and elk are used in the calculations described below for specialty deer and elk categories.

Subcategories of animal production classes not included in commercial indemnity tables

A set of indemnity values for deer are estimated based on the value presented above and a set of adjustment factors developed for deer and applied to deer values from the 2017 Census survey. The adjusted values for various subcategories of deer are presented below and in Table 1.

Subdivisions of deer values:	
Buck deer for meat	$1,486.70
Doe deer for meat	$991.13
Buck deer for breeding/stocking[9]	$2,028.16
Doe deer for breeding/stocking	$811.27
Non-adult male deer	$253.52
Non-adult female deer	$135.21

These values are obtained by multiplying the aggregate survey values for deer and the FSA values for deer by the adjustment factors described below.

Factor	*Adjustment*
Buck deer for meat	FSA value times 1.5 [10]
Doe deer for meat	FSA value times 1
Buck deer for breeding/stocking	Survey value times 1.25 [11]
Doe deer for breeding/stocking	Survey value times .5 [12]

Factor	*Adjustment*
Non-adult male deer	Breeding buck value divided by 8 [13]
Non-adult female deer	Breeding doe value divided by 6 [14]

[9]Stocker deer are those deer sold to hunting operations.

[10]The FSA deer value (at 100 percent market value) is assumed to be the meat value of a doe deer. A buck is assumed to weigh 1.5 times the weight of a doe deer. A factor of one and one half (1.5) is therefore used to adjust the FSA deer value to a meat value for a buck.

[11]Assumes that a 4-year-old buck of common quality with a Safari Club International (SCI) antler score from 160–169 is valued at $2,000. This value divided by the 2017 survey value of $1,622.53 yields an adjustment factor of 1.23. A factor of one and one quarter (1.25) is therefore used to adjust the 2017 survey value to a value for a common quality buck.

[12]Assumes that a 2-year-old doe from a common quality sire is valued at $750. This value divided by the 2017 survey value of $1,622.53 yields an adjustment factor of 0.46. A factor of one-half (0.5) is therefore used to adjust the 2017 survey value to a value for a common quality doe.

[13]Assumes that a buck fawn from a common quality sire is valued at $250. This value divided by the breeding buck value calculated above yields an adjustment factor of 0.123. A factor of one eighth (0.125) is therefore used to adjust the value of the calculated breeding buck value to a value of a buck fawn.

[14]Assumes that a doe fawn from a common quality sire is valued at $125. This value divided by the breeding doe value calculated above yields an adjustment factor of 0.154. A factor of one sixth (0.167) is therefore used to adjust the value of the calculated breeding doe value to a value of a doe fawn.

Values Calculated from Limited Industry Surveys

Limited industry surveys provide data from commodity-specific industry representatives to support the development of possible premium values for application to specialty production categories. Data may include sales data or cost data regarding the specific specialty category. Appropriate sales data would document nationally representative sales of animals in the specialty category. Appropriate cost data would document nationally representative production costs for animals in the specialty category in relation to production costs for conventionally produced animal categories such as those that appear in the VS Indemnity Table.

Subcategories of turkey production classes not included in commercial indemnity tables

Values are from a limited survey conducted by the National Turkey Federation (NTF) in 2020, using a cost approach. NTF reported the values from 2019. These calculated values are shown in relation to values from the 2025 VS Indemnity Table for conventional production turkeys, along with estimated premium values.

Specialty turkey group	*Calculated value from survey (2019)*	*Commercial table value (2025)*	*Premium*
Organic[15]			
Hens	$21.33	$13.73	55%
Toms	$52.83	$29.87	77%
Breeder			
Hens	$85.41	$13.73	522%
Toms	$184.18	$29.87	517%

The premium percentages calculated above are applied to the values provided for the commercial animals to estimate the values shown in Table 1. Age ranges are adjusted for productive phases of breeders. Two additional categories are added at the end of the productive life: (1) spent breeder turkeys are valued the same as full-grown commercial turkeys; (2) breeder turkeys 238–391 days of age are valued at the midpoint of the spent value and the peak production value.

Subcategories for gamebird production classes

The North American Gamebird Association (NAGA) is a trade association representing 300 of the largest pheasant, partridge, and quail farms, along with game bird hunting preserves across the United States. NAGA provided values to ensure indemnity values are in line with industry averages based on data that was not available to APHIS. For meat birds, NAGA conducted a nationally representative survey of ring-necked pheasant, Hun/redleg partridge, chukar partridge, and quail producers to estimate values for three-week age categories and also proposed average ages for these gamebirds to reach maturity. NAGA also provided data for breeder birds and the values are based on the costs of production.

[15]An aggregate value for organic turkeys is available in the five-year Organic Survey. However, this value does not distinguish between hens and toms.

A gamebird breeder is:

A gamebird that is in lay;

Must be able to demonstrate that the eggs are destined to be hatched vs. being used for human consumption. Documentation examples: Hatchery on premises, records of eggs being shipped to hatchery, presence of incubator on premises, etc.

OR

A gamebird that is 5–18 months of age with accompanying documentation of differentiation (must meet at least 2 of the criteria):

Egg production records from the current flock with corresponding pen/housing specific mortality records;
Housed separately from nonbreeder birds;
On a specialty breeder diet (for at least 2 weeks);
On a light cycle (for at least 2 weeks); or
Wing clipping.

Chickens, layers (Conventional and Cage-free)

Iowa State University's Egg Industry Center (https://www.eggindustrycenter.org/industry-analysis) is the source of the data for the categories for layers. Conventional values are from the Conventional Egg Cost of Production and Prices report and cage-free values are from the Specialty Egg Cost of Production and Prices report both dated January 7, 2025. USDA Quality Assessment Division Verification[16] is required for cage-free designation.

Category	**Source**
Chick (0–1 week)	Table 1 footnote
Pullet (2–17 weeks)	Table 2
Layer 1st lay (18–45 weeks)	= (pullet cost (table 2) + feed cost (table 4)) times (number of eggs produced (table 3 footnote)/12)
Layer 2nd lay (46–65 weeks)	Half layer 1st lay value
Pre-spent hen (66–85 weeks)	Half layer 2nd lay value.
Molted hen (86–115 weeks)	Half layer 2nd lay value.
Spent one-cycle hen (86+ weeks)	Assigned .01
Spent molted hen (116+ weeks)	Assigned .01

Spent hen at 86 weeks reference: Karcher, Darrin and Joy Mench, "Overview of commercial poultry production systems and their main welfare challenges" in Advances in Poultry Welfare, Woodhead Publishing Series in Food Science, Technology and Nutrition 2018, pages 3–25.

[16] https://www.ams.usda.gov/publications/content/cage-free-verification-usda-graded-shell-eggs

Subcategories for elk not included in commercial indemnity tables

North American Elk Breeders Association provided the data for the elk superior cow and elk bull categories. The indemnity values are calculated using comprehensive data from auctions, private transactions, and sale barns across the United States. Common cows less than 1 year old are valued half of common cows 1 year and older. Superior cows 14 years and older are considered less productive[17] and valued half the value of more productive animals. Bulls 7 years and older are considered mature bulls[18].

One of the following is required to differentiate superior cows from common cows:

- Documentation proving the cow has NAEBA Gold or Silver registration.
- Documentation that the cow was purchased for more than the Superior Elk Cow table value.
- Documentation that the cow was sired by a bull with an antler score of 400 inches or more.
- Documentation that the value for all cows sold from the herd in the last 12–24 months averaged more than the maximum indemnity value for cows.
- Test report indicating the cow has a desirable genotype, such as 132LM or 132LL (when Genomically Estimated Breeding Value (GEBV) testing becomes commercially available for elk a GEBV score below the APHIS established cutoff will be required), which decreases susceptibility to Chronic Wasting Disease.

Values Calculated from Publicly Available, Nationally Representative Online Sources

These values were calculated using online sources that are nationally representative of two broad categories of backyard poultry: standard fowl and exotic fowl. These online sources are the catalogs posted by national hatcheries – Murray McMurray, Stromberg Chickens, Meyer Farms, and Metzer Farms[19] – for most varieties of backyard fowl. Backyard fowl values are for non-commercial production of less than 500 birds.

Within each category of backyard poultry, bird indemnity values are further segregated by age and, for standard fowl, by weight. The age groupings include fertilized eggs, young birds less than one-month old, juvenile birds which are fully feathered but not capable of reproducing yet, and adult birds. The basic formulas for calculating each age group are listed below:

Fertilized eggs = Day old values * Hatch rate %

Young birds = Day old values

Juvenile birds = Day old values + [Cost of feed to bring to adult weight / 2]

Adult birds = Day old values + Cost of feed to bring to adult weight

Values are calculated by combining the base price per young bird at national hatcheries with the costs of feed incurred in raising a bird. The resulting values are presented in Table 1.

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[17] https://elkusa.com/elk_farming and https://animalrangeextension.montana.edu/wildlife/private_land_wildlife_mgmt/elk-mgmt.html

[18] https://www.naelk.org/elk_facts.cfm

[19] Metzer Farms breeds and sells only waterfowl (ducks and geese) and meat-production chickens. Only their waterfowl prices are relevant to the calculations discussed herein. Meat production poultry is captured in the Commercial Indemnity Table.

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