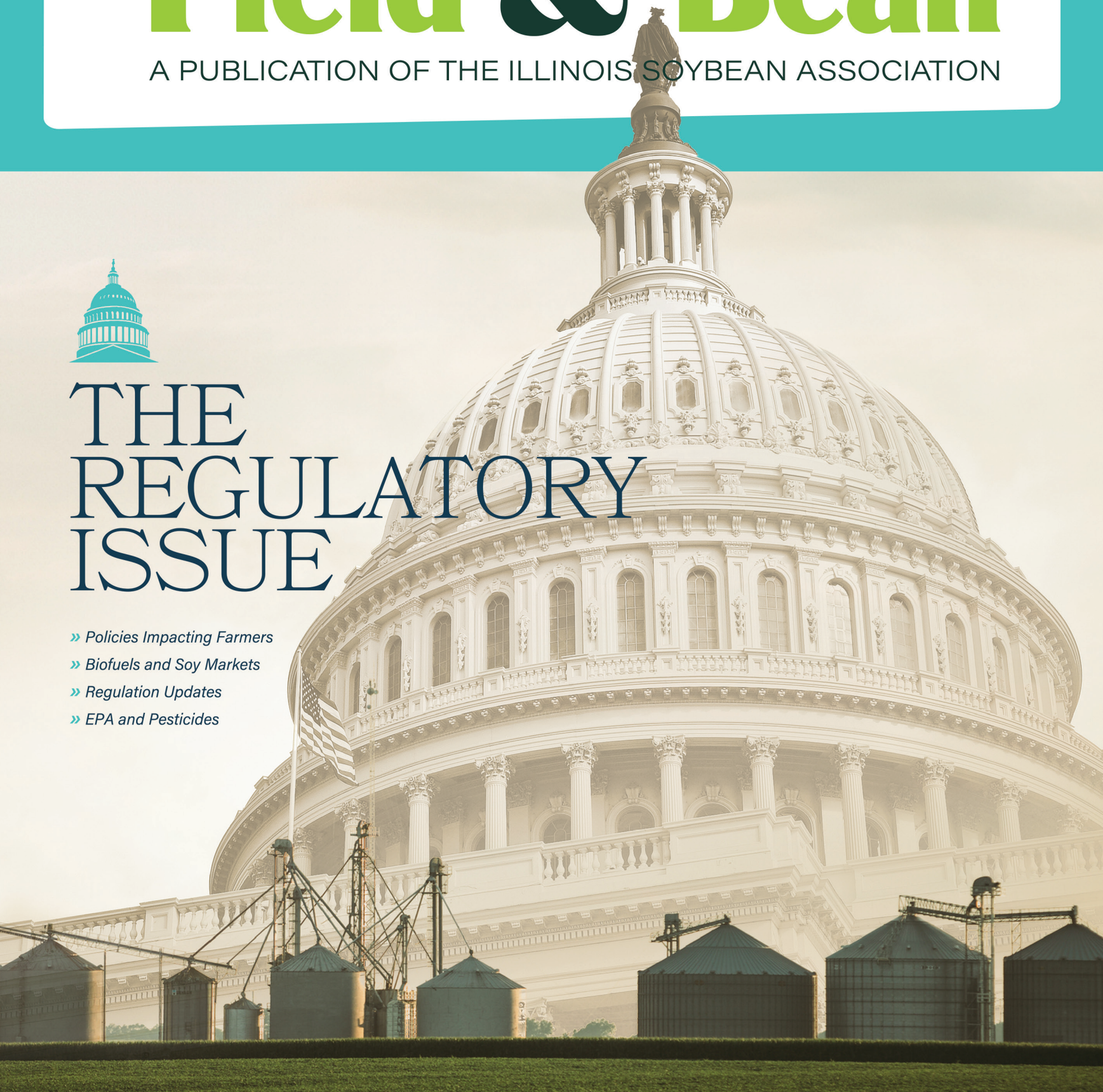
AUGUST 2025

Illinois Field & Bean

A PUBLICATION OF THE ILLINOIS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



THE REGULATORY ISSUE

- *Policies Impacting Farmers*
- *Biofuels and Soy Markets*
- *Regulation Updates*
- *EPA and Pesticides*

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DEPARTMENTS

Illinois Field & Bean
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COVER: In this "Regulatory Issue" of ***Illinois Field & Bean***, stay up to date on crucial polices impacting farmers, from the impact of biofuels on soy markets and pesticide regulations to looming USDA budget cuts and public health debates. Plus, catch up on recent ISG webinar topics and meet a few of Illinois' emerging advocates of agriculture.

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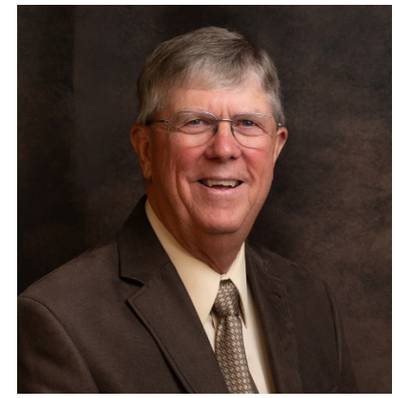
With Gratitude, Ron Kindred



RON KINDRED | CHAIRMAN | ILLINOIS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

As my term as Chairman of the Illinois Soybean Association (ISA) Board of Directors has come to an end, I've spent a great deal of time reflecting on this incredible journey. Serving as the 2023-25 ISA Chairman has been not only an honor, but an invaluable opportunity to give back to the industry that has served me so well.

I'm incredibly proud of what we've accomplished over the past two years. Together, we made meaningful progress across our focus areas of market development, soybean production and government relations, and remained steadfast in our mission to support the needs of Illinois soybean producers.

The 2024 and 2025 Soybean Summits represented that progress and dedication, showcasing the breadth of ISA's work. With expert speakers from across the Midwest, session topics ranged from market trends, the latest in agronomic research and timely policy updates to help attendees make well-informed decisions for their operations.

Last year also brought the launch of ISA's Soy Innovation Center, which advances new-use initiatives that are positioning Illinois soy as a sustainable solution to challenges across the food, feed, fuel and fiber sectors. Notably, for example, the Center has already licensed a biolubricant made specifically for on-farm use.

The ISA Agronomy team also made huge strides in the conservation and research spaces. Our partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is providing more boots in the field to assist farmers with the adoption of important conservation practices, while the On-Farm Trial Network is conducting research across the state to help address regional production issues for Illinois farmers.

In this issue, you'll read about the Illinois Soybean Growers (ISG) initiatives that have been making an impact in Springfield and Washington, D.C. Through direct engagement with state and federal policymakers, we're ensuring farmer voices are heard on issues that matter.

Additionally, ISA introduced the LEAD (Leadership, Education, Advocacy and Development) Program, a dynamic initiative designed to cultivate the next generation of farmer leaders by providing tailored opportunities for growth, collaboration and impact. Through workshops, industry exposure and mentorship, the program is empowering participants to strengthen their voices, expand their networks and make lasting impacts on the future of Illinois agriculture.

While the 2024 growing season had its challenges, I'd be remiss if I did not highlight the record-breaking 688-million-bushel soybean harvest. With continued investment in research, on-farm innovation and strategic market expansion, coupled with the dedication of Illinois' farmers, I'm confident we'll continue to raise the bar for what's possible.

But the work we do wouldn't be possible without the people who make it happen.

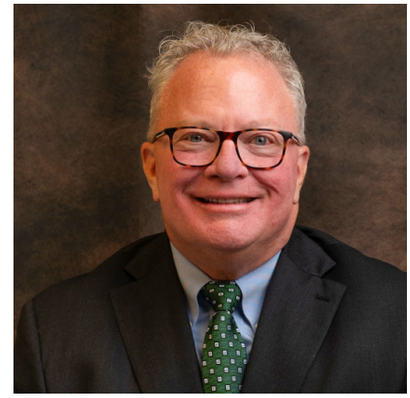
To my fellow 23 Board Directors: Thank you for your invaluable insights, dedication and diverse perspectives. We've built momentum that will carry our organization forward for years to come, and it's been a pleasure serving as your Chairman.

To the ISA Staff: Thank you for your professionalism, creativity and commitment to our mission. You've been the engine behind so much of our success.

To Illinois' 43,000 soybean farmers: Thank you for not only upholding our position as the No. 1 soybean-producing state, but also for placing your trust in us. It's been a privilege to represent you.

As I conclude my term, I do so with confidence in our leadership, excitement for the future and immense gratitude for the opportunity to serve.

Making Farm-Sense of Regulations—And Helping Shape Smarter Ones



JOHN LUMPE | CEO |
ILLINOIS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

At the Illinois Soybean Association (ISA), we believe that regulations written from behind a desk often miss the mark in the field and that regulations related to agriculture should be data-informed, farmer-driven and rooted in farm realities.

When it comes to shaping smarter governmental rules, ISA is your connection for education and engagement with policymakers in Springfield and Washington. We are the only Illinois ag organization exclusively dedicated to representing the interests of all soybean farmers. It's important to us that you understand the realities of how new regulations affect your costs, benefits and daily work. We back it up with measurable data and scientific findings, showing how these ideas actually work—or don't. I like to call it "field-proofing."

In this issue of ***Illinois Field & Bean***, we highlight new regulatory developments and show how ISA is making sure your voice and real-world data shape and inform the process. We help policymakers and regulators clearly see how their actions directly affect you and the soybeans you produce.

How New Fuel Rules Impact Your Farm

One significant regulatory shift on which we are engaging is federal clean energy policy. Under Section 40A, soybean-based fuels qualified for tax credits. Under a new provision, Section 45Z, those market-supporting credits could now depend on the total carbon footprint (carbon intensity) for producing renewable fuels. While intended to reduce emissions, this change might unintentionally favor imported fuel feedstocks from foreign countries over your locally grown soybeans. That's just wrong. Illinois soybeans are both sustainably grown and crucial for our economy.

ISA is sharing the full story, educating through scientific analysis of carbon intensity scores about why the use of Illinois soy makes sense for the environment and the economy. We're investing in field-level data collection and communicating this evidence to regulators. We aren't just defending Illinois soy's role, we are proving it's value.

Rooted in Research, Grounded in Reality

Regulations must always be rooted in sound science. ISA's longstanding support of the National Soybean Research Center and the USDA's germplasm work at the University of Illinois keeps our state at the forefront of seed innovation. These investments aren't just academic, they are driving improvements in seeds, disease resistance and safe input use. This practical science directly helps your farm succeed.

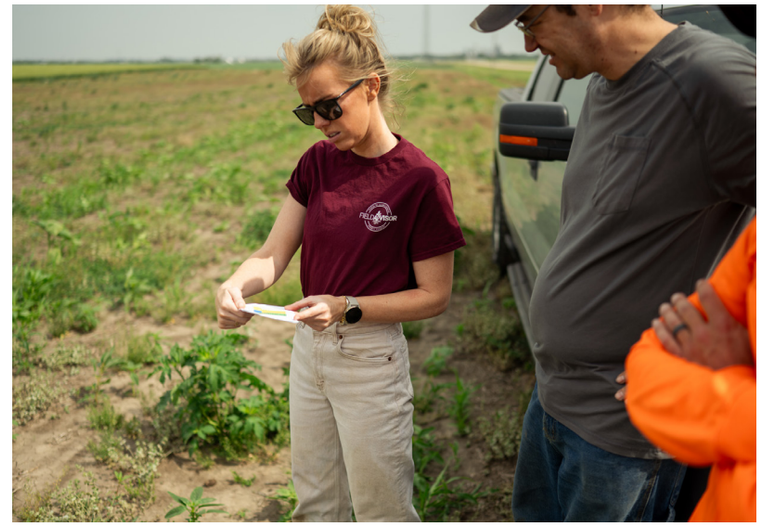
But even with strong science supporting modern farming methods, not all policy proposals align with the realities you face on your farm. A recent example is HB3804, a bill aiming to ban glyphosate use on public lands in Illinois. While it currently doesn't touch your farmland directly, it might set the stage for broader restrictions. You know glyphosate helps you manage weeds, protect soil and save fuel. Viable alternatives aren't always as effective or affordable.

That's just one example of how ISA is actively working to educate policymakers about the real-world implications of regulations. We need informed decision-making that reflects agronomic realities, food demand and long-term sustainability goals.

We're also actively engaged in discussions around pollinator protections and the U.S. EPA's review of herbicides and insecticides. These issues are dynamic and complex. That's why ISA breaks them down for farmers, providing timely updates and ensuring that agencies hear feedback grounded in field-level expertise.

Education in Action

ISA provides practical tools and resources that help you farm smarter—through clear policy updates, valuable research partnerships and content-rich webinars. We equip you with the right information, enabling you to help shape better, smarter regulations. We've seen repeatedly that your real-life farm experiences have powerful impact. Like you, ISA is all about facts and practical solutions. When we share your story to policymakers, our message is stronger, and the rules you farm under become smarter and designed to help you succeed.



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Soy-Based Biofuels Face Policy Headwinds

Why growers should engage their policymakers and monitor challenges to soybean oil in Illinois

By David Kubik, Biofuels & Trade Policy Manager, Illinois Soybean Association

New policy actions, namely the passage of federal legislation, will weigh in on the continued viability of Illinois-produced soybean oil in the renewable fuels sector. It's a call to action for growers to stay informed of and engaged in the policymaking process as federal and state policies go into effect in the coming months.

30,000-Foot View of the Issue

Carbon Intensity (CI)-based tax incentive policies for fuel continue to threaten to turn U.S. soybean oil into an economically unviable feedstock. On the federal level, this is the 45Z policy, and on the state level, there are Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS) or Clean Fuel Standards (CFS). The intent of these policies is to promote waste feedstocks and dismantle the profitability of domestic soybean oil.

The hard reality is that though many biofuel producers still want and prefer to use U.S.-grown soybean oil, current incentives are pushing them toward alternatives. The new, improved 45Z as passed in the recent One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) still promotes these waste feedstocks over soybean oil. However, the domestic United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) provision will help prevent those feedstocks from taking market share completely. However, state level LCFS policies are actively promoting imports, and jacking up carbon intensity on row crop agriculture with bogus land-use change charges.

Simply put, biofuel producers and users prefer virgin U.S. soybean oil because it's cleaner, easier to convert into fuel, results in a product with a lower cloud point and can be sourced reliably. Yet under the California-style LCFS framework, the economics still don't add up for domestic soybean oil.

Illinois soybean farmers should be aware of how the playing field tilts away from American growers in a bureaucratic LCFS policy in the rulemaking process.

What's a Waste Feedstock?

Carbon intensity-based fuel policy favors fuels using waste feedstocks, and these "waste" feedstocks are most often imported from other countries. Every gallon of waste, imported or domestic, used for biodiesel under these programs displace a gallon of soybean oil.

What is a waste feedstock, officially? A Massachusetts state law regulating biofuels states that: "Waste feedstock shall include, but not be limited to, waste vegetable oils, waste animal fats, substances derived from wastewater and the treatment of wastewater, or grease trap waste." In theory, that means anything but soybean oil.

Yet in practice, this definition has been stretched to accommodate a variety of non-U.S. feedstocks. Used cooking oil is often Brazilian soy in disguise, tallow is often animal fat produced on deforested land in Brazil and palm oil often comes from China (through southeast Asia) labeled as used cooking oil. These products are entering the U.S. market under the waste feedstock banner. In some cases, legitimate waste from China's restaurant industry is then mixed in for good measure. This is what the USMCA provision in the recently passed OBBB was aimed at preventing, and its inclusion in the bill was a big win for Illinois soybean growers.

Still, LCFS policies look to upend this in Illinois by outright promoting these imports over U.S. agriculture feedstocks. Illinois farmers might be shocked to learn that these imports then receive an incentive worth much more than soy grown in the U.S. The LCFS policies also have the

(See Soy-Based Biofuels Face Policy Headwinds, page 8)

Soy-Based Biofuels: Credit Comparison (2023)

Category	*Biodiesel*	*Renewable Diesel*	*Total*
Gallons of Soy Used	1.7 Billion	365.3 Million	2.1 Billion
40A Credit (Old Policy)	$1.70 Billion	$365.3 Million	$2.07 Billion
45Z Credit (New Policy)	$560.3 Million	$55.8 Million	$616.1 Million
Net Reduction in Support	–$1.14 Billion	–$309.5 Million	–$1.45 Billion

Soy-Based Biofuels Face Policy Headwinds

(continued from page 7)

capability to altogether ban or severely limit soybean oil's participation in the market.

A Matter of Incentives

In 2023, soy-based biofuels accounted for 2.1 billion gallons of fuel, amounting to approximately 28 million acres of soybeans assuming typical yields, according to data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Under the previous 40A Biodiesel Tax Credit, each acre earned an estimated $75 incentive using a U.S. average of 50 bushel per acre. Under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) version of 45Z, that drops to just $25 per acre for biodiesel and a mere $11 for renewable diesel, as illustrated in the table on this page. This is improved for the OBBB version of 45Z, but the numbers are still not as good as under the previous 40A legislation.

What this means: The switch from 40A to IRA 45Z represents a 70% drop in biodiesel credits and an 85% drop in renewable diesel credits for soy. The credits are expected to be improved slightly, so we now have a discount of 50% for biodiesel and 65% for renewable diesel.

(Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Code, American Soybean Association.)

Not All Fuel is Created Equal

The situation pitting waste oil versus U.S.-grown soy oil mirrors the difference between a car being assembled domestically using foreign parts and a car being manufactured in the U.S. There's a big difference in the two practices, even though on the surface, the final outcome is a car. Domestic soy oil is superior to waste oil, yet policy treats imported biofuel feedstocks as equal — or superior — to the homegrown product.

For example, Illinois Soybean Board members visited a California biofuel plant last year that had previously used 20 million gallons of soybean oil annually. To conform with California's LCFS, the plant switched to using foreign cooking oil. When board members arrived, the plant had been idled to await used cooking oil imports. The facility refused to restart production using U.S.-grown soybean oil because the LCFS made soy-based biodiesel financially infeasible.

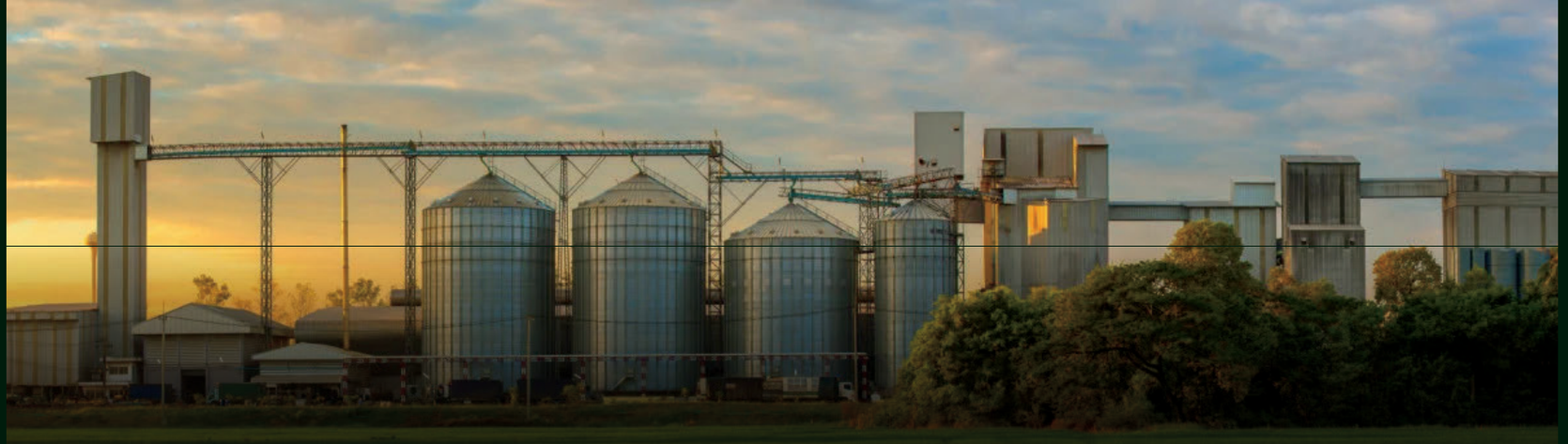
This event served as a wake-up call that CI policies are not designed to support U.S. agriculture. Rather, they're dismantling it, often at the expense of the exact stakeholders who helped launch the biofuels industry.

Structural Reform Can Reverse this Trend

The domestic-feedstock-only policies passed in the OBBB are a step forward in correcting this problem, but they're just a Band-Aid fix. The underlying problem remains: Carbon intensity scoring programs still promote waste feedstocks over U.S. soybean oil.

Agricultural and biofuels policy experts are chasing "domestic feedstocks" headlines and must start tackling the root cause of these recurring policies: Politically oriented, carbon-intensity-modeling-based incentives.

In 2022, the IRA drastically changed biofuel policy, and the Trump Administration, with Republican support, drastically restructured 45Z. If history is telling, changes in leadership could create more uncertainty and the need for restructuring biofuels policies in the future. For that reason, Illinois soybean farmers should stay informed about these policies given their direct impact on the bottom lines of farmers around the state.



SOYBEAN BIODIESEL BLENDS
FUELING YOUR OPERATION

The Illinois Soybean Association launched the B20 Club to promote fleets that "go green" by using higher biodiesel blends.

As a result, Illinois created a B20 sales tax exemption to increase blends to B20 and beyond, creating a new demand for 100 million gallons of Illinois-produced soybean oil annually. B20 has enhanced soybean demand and increased profitability for Illinois farmers.[7]

The growing demand for soybean-blended biodiesel is proven to have major economic impacts on job growth within the biofuels sector in Illinois, creating more than 3,000 jobs across the state.[8]

How has biodiesel increased Illinois farmers profits?

- More than $120 million of Illinois-grown biodiesel is exported.[9]
- Soy biodiesel blends have created an increased demand and have grown your farm's profitability.[10]
- Because of the Illinois sales tax exemption of biodiesel blends, in 2023, there was a reduction of more than $245 million in diesel fuel expenses for Illinois consumers, including dyed diesel used on your farm.[11]

The Illinois Soybean Association will continue to enhance and expand soybean markets for farmer profitability.

ILLINOIS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Sources: [1] www.incobrasa.com/soybeans [2] NNFC UCO 2019 Report pg. 11 [3] Fleetequipmentmag.com: How biodiesel can solve fleets' lubricity problems, April 17, 2018 [4] iasoybeans.org: Biodiesel production remains profitable amid renewable diesel surge, November 22, 2023 [5] USDA Crop Production 2024 Summary pg. 1 [6] U.S. Department of Energy - Alternative Fuels Data Center [7] https://www.agrimarketing.com/s/149059 [8] farmweeknow.com - Illinois, U.S. biofuel jobs grew in 2021 August 8, 2023 [9] Illinois Dept. of Agriculture [10] incornandsoy.org [11] Illinois Tax Expenditure Report 2023

Rooted in Research: USDA'S Global Soybean Germplasm Collection

By Ashley Rice-Haddon, Content Manager, Illinois Soybean Association

Housed within the University of Illinois National Soybean Research Center in Urbana, Ill., the National Soybean Germplasm Collection is overseen by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Research Service (ARS).

The Germplasm Collection acquires, characterizes, evaluates, maintains, utilizes and distributes soybean germplasm accessions collected from around the world. Simply put, germplasm accessions are plants, seeds or plant parts used for crop breeding, research and conservation efforts.

For more than 125 years, global plant exploration and collection efforts have been essential to U.S. agriculture. That's because only one of the top 20 major world crops — sunflowers — originated in North America.

In 1898, Congress recognized the need to ensure U.S. food security and appropriated funds for the establishment of the USDA Plant Exploration Program. Soon after, new wheat varieties were brought back to the U.S. from Russia. The success of the introduced wheat varieties was hard to miss—U.S. wheat production grew from 60,000 to 20 million bushels per year.

Around that time, only eight varieties of soybeans were grown in the U.S., and their primary use was animal forage. Then in 1905, agricultural explorer Frank Meyer began collecting soybean varieties from China, ultimately delivering 42 new varieties to the U.S., in addition to thousands of other plants. The soybean variety that gave rise to soy oil production was one of those collected by Meyer.

After the exploration and collection of plants, there are many more steps that must be completed before the seed varieties are ready for commercial agricultural use. The biggest and most time-consuming step, often spanning multiple years, is plant breeding and research.

Eliana Monteverde, Ph.D., is a researcher at the University of Illinois who utilizes the resources of the Germplasm Center.

Monteverde is an Assistant Professor in the Crop Sciences department who leads the soybean breeding program. She is working on two projects that are partially funded by the Illinois Soybean Association (ISA).

The first project is continuing the breeding efforts to select and license soybean varieties that help Illinois farmers capitalize on market opportunities for high oleic, low linolenic soybean oil. With this research, the team intends to release two to four new varieties each year.

Monteverde's second project funded by ISA is working to develop additional lines of varietal resistance to soybean cyst nematode (SCN). Through this project, researchers have identified three- and four-gene combinations and will develop lines with those stacks so

farmers can rotate different genetic modes of resistance to manage and reduce SCN populations.

When soybean researchers go to breed a better plant variety, they start by turning to the over 23,000 accessions available for their use at the Germplasm Center.

"Red-crown rot is an emerging disease in Illinois, and we're planning on surveying the germplasm bank to address it," Monteverde said. "We don't have any disease resistance currently for that disease. In the 'library of genes' available to use, we can go and search and test genes and then we can go and add them to more current lines."

Much of the groundwork for initial plant breeding for new and improved varieties is done at public institutions, as opposed to the private sector, due to the time and expense involved.

Plant exploring, collecting, maintenance and breeding is critical for agriculture and for food supplies because plants must be continually enhanced to overcome diseases, pests and changing growing conditions. Plants can also be bred to be more productive, nutritious or better tasting, and new genetic material is needed to make this possible.

Today, the USDA-ARS operates the U.S. National Plant Germplasm System, which includes 27 specialized federal, state and private institution sites. Each of these sites is responsible for one or more crop collections. Generally, sites and locations are strategically chosen based on where the crops are grown.

But the USDA's fiscal year 2026 (FY26) budget for the ARS includes some recommended changes to facilities, staffing and budgets.

For FY26, the USDA-ARS labs in Urbana are all proposed for closure and consolidation.

The Integrated Weed Management Systems lab/program is proposed for relocation to Peoria, Ill.; the Resistance to Soybean Pathogens and Pests lab/program is proposed to relocate to Columbia, Mo.; the Management, Utilization, and Distribution of Maize Genetic Stocks lab and Photosynthesis for Agricultural Resiliency and Sustainability labs are proposed to move to Ames, Iowa. And lastly, the Genetic Resources in the National Soybean Germplasm Collection are proposed to move to Columbia, Mo.

Overall, the USDA's 2026 request for discretionary budget authority from Congress to fund programs and operating expenses is $23 billion, which is $6.7 billion below the 2025 Enacted Continuing Resolution levels.

With that in mind, the Urbana USDA-ARS location is proposed to have no budget and no employees in FY 2026, effectively closing the lab.

"The University of Illinois' collaboration with ARS is longstanding and has been impactful for U.S. farmers, global food security, bioenergy and crop resilience," said Adam Davis, Ph.D., Professor and Department Head, Crop Sciences. "The unit's location at the university benefits from the top-ranked College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, and robust interdisciplinary collaborations such as with the Institute for Genomic Biology and the Institute for Sustainability Energy and Environment."

Davis notes that moving these programs is not as easy as moving a laboratory.

"The collections are integrated systems that include personnel, workflows and recurring field cycles to maintain the viability of the seeds," explained Davis. "Moving these collections adds unnecessary and wasteful new costs for facilities, greenhouses and fields. It also risks losing experienced personnel and introduces unnecessary loss risks to irreplaceable genetic resources."

The Soybean Germplasm Collection at University of Illinois currently has over 23,000 accessions with the capacity to expand to an incredible 40,000, ensuring the long-term conservation of soybean variability.

Being housed within the No. 1 soybean-producing state with close ties to resources ensures the National Soybean Research Center is strategically positioned for the future. That's why ISA and the University of Illinois have been actively engaging with Congress and the USDA to ensure that the National Soybean Research Center and the USDA-ARS labs stay in Illinois.

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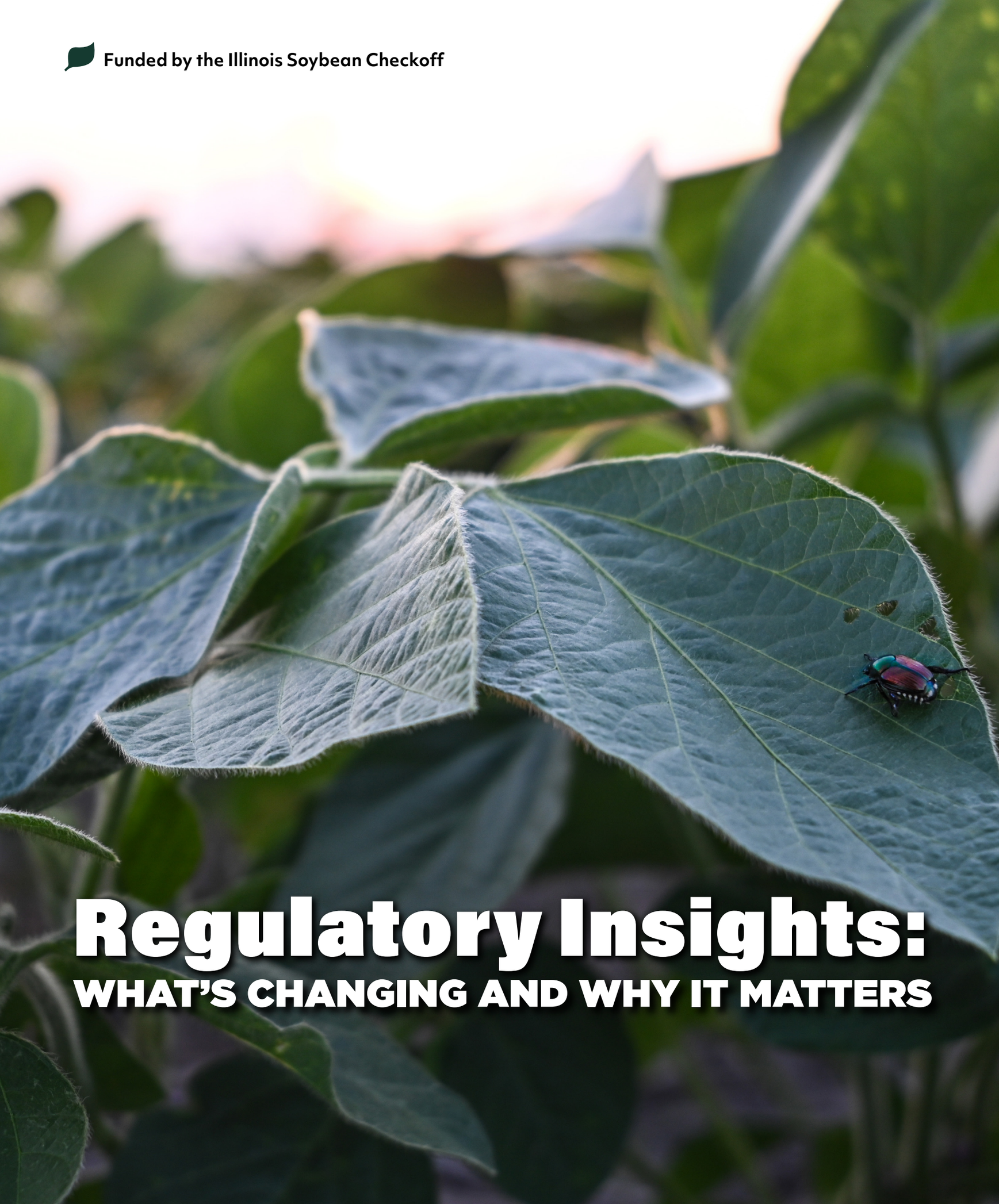

Regulatory Insights:
WHAT'S CHANGING AND WHY IT MATTERS

By Corey Lacey, Ph.D., Environmental Policy Manager, Illinois Soybean Association

The monarch butterfly, likely the most famous butterfly in North America, will soon receive federal protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In December, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) decided that listing the monarch under the ESA as a threatened species was warranted, proposing a rule to list the species in the Federal Register on December 4.

As farm policy, pesticide regulation and public health debates swirl in Washington, Illinois farmers need clarity on how D.C. conversations could impact their operations. Today's regulatory landscape touches everything from monarch butterflies fluttering through our fields to the herbicides and insecticides we rely on, and even the foods Americans eat. Here's a rundown of three key developments—and why you should be paying attention.

Monarch Butterfly Proposed Listing by U.S. Fish and Wildlife

The monarch has two main populations. The Eastern population—covering much of the Midwest, including Illinois—is the most iconic and widely followed by the public. It completes a remarkable multi-generational migration each year—traveling from overwintering sites in Mexico, through the U.S. and into Canada, before returning to Mexico—posing unique conservation and monitoring challenges. In contrast, the second population, the Western Monarchs, reside west of the Rocky Mountains, overwinter along the California coast and migrate shorter distances.

The Eastern Monarch population is monitored by collaboration between the World Wildlife Fund, Mexico's National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) and others. The most recent published monarch count shows a near doubling of the population—occupying 4.42 acres of forest in Mexico, up from 2.22 acres last year. These estimates are based on the area of forest canopy covered by overwintering monarch butterflies. Recent counts are encouraging, showing the potential for conservation success.

The Xerces Society recently released data from its annual Western Monarch Count, a community science effort that tracks the Western Monarch population along the California coast. This report showed a record-low count of just 9,119 monarchs, down sharply from 233,394 the previous year. This sharp decline comes after a few years of modest recovery, underscoring the volatility of this population.

Shift to 'Threatened' Still Poses Challenges

Both monarch butterfly populations have recently been proposed to be listed as threatened under the ESA by the U.S. FWS. A "threatened" listing—unlike "endangered"—allows for greater regulatory flexibility through what's known as the "4(d) rule." Under this rule, the U.S. FWS can tailor restrictions and include exceptions for certain activities, such as those related to agriculture. While the "threatened" listing is preferred, there is still reason to be concerned:

FWS's proposed rule includes restrictive language on land

(See Regulatory Insights, page 14)

Regulatory Insights

(continued from page 13)

conversion, potentially limiting farmers' ability to transition land to and from agricultural use. Additionally, the ambiguity around the term "conversion" leads to confusion and might discourage involvement in other government conservation programs.

The FWS did not provide an exception to pesticide use in the proposed rule. This has created confusion about how a listing will impact farmers' access to pesticides. Complicating matters, overlapping U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pesticide mitigation strategies on insecticides and herbicides make it difficult for farmers to know how to adapt.

Illinois Soybean Growers (ISG)—the voluntary member funded advocacy arm of the Illinois Soybean Association—has been actively engaging with the U.S. FWS through public comments and other channels to ensure farmer concerns are heard. In collaboration with other agriculture groups, we're advocating for a clear, farmer-friendly final decision—expected sometime in early 2026.

EPA's Final Insecticide Strategy

The Final Insecticide Strategy is the EPA's blueprint ensuring insecticide labels comply with the ESA. It aims to reduce spray drift and runoff risks to hundreds of listed species and their habitats. Developed in tandem with the Final Herbicide Strategy released last year, this plan will guide label changes on products as they come up for registration or re-evaluation.

Key Features

▪ *Mitigation Point System:* As new labels are published, each insecticide product will carry a mitigation requirement (0–9 points) based on the product's toxicity and potential to move off-site. Farmers can meet these requirements by implementing approved practices from a picklist of mitigation measures provided by the EPA.

▪ *Pesticide Use Limitation Areas:* The EPA will designate Pesticide Use Limitation Areas (PULAs), geographic zones where targeted mitigation is required to ensure protection of listed species. EPA is developing mapping tools to help farmers identify PULAs and understand what actions are needed in those areas.

Why It Matters

For Illinois farm operations, understanding this strategy is critical. Virtually every county contains at least one threatened or endangered species—and non-compliance with future label requirements could affect product access or eventually lead to enforcement action. Farmers can start planning now—by evaluating fields and consulting advisers—to integrate mitigation measures before new labels take effect.

Make America Healthy Again Commission Report

In May, the Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) Commission released its assessment on the U.S. childhood chronic disease crisis which is expected to be followed with policy recommendations by the end of August.

Initial reviews found fundamental flaws with the report. For example, the report has been criticized for misrepresenting or misquoting scientific studies. In fact, some citations are decades old or based on outdated products and uses. Even more concerning, some cited studies appear to be unverifiable or non-existent. Observers have suggested these errors may be "hallucinations" by artificial intelligence used to write the report.

The report expressed worry about "modern seed oils" (e.g., soybean, canola and corn oil), suggesting reduced use. It also questioned whether federal programs such as crop insurance indirectly support inclusion of seed oils in unhealthy diets.

The Commission also raised concerns about widely used herbicides—particularly glyphosate and atrazine—despite repeated safety findings from the U.S. EPA and, notably, the European Union, which recently re-approved glyphosate for use.

The Commission is scheduled to issue a follow-up report with policy recommendations by the end of August. In response, farm organizations, including ISG, have made significant efforts to ensure any final recommendations reflect science-based, farmer-informed input.

GROWING POPULATIONS DRIVE DEMAND FOR PROTEIN

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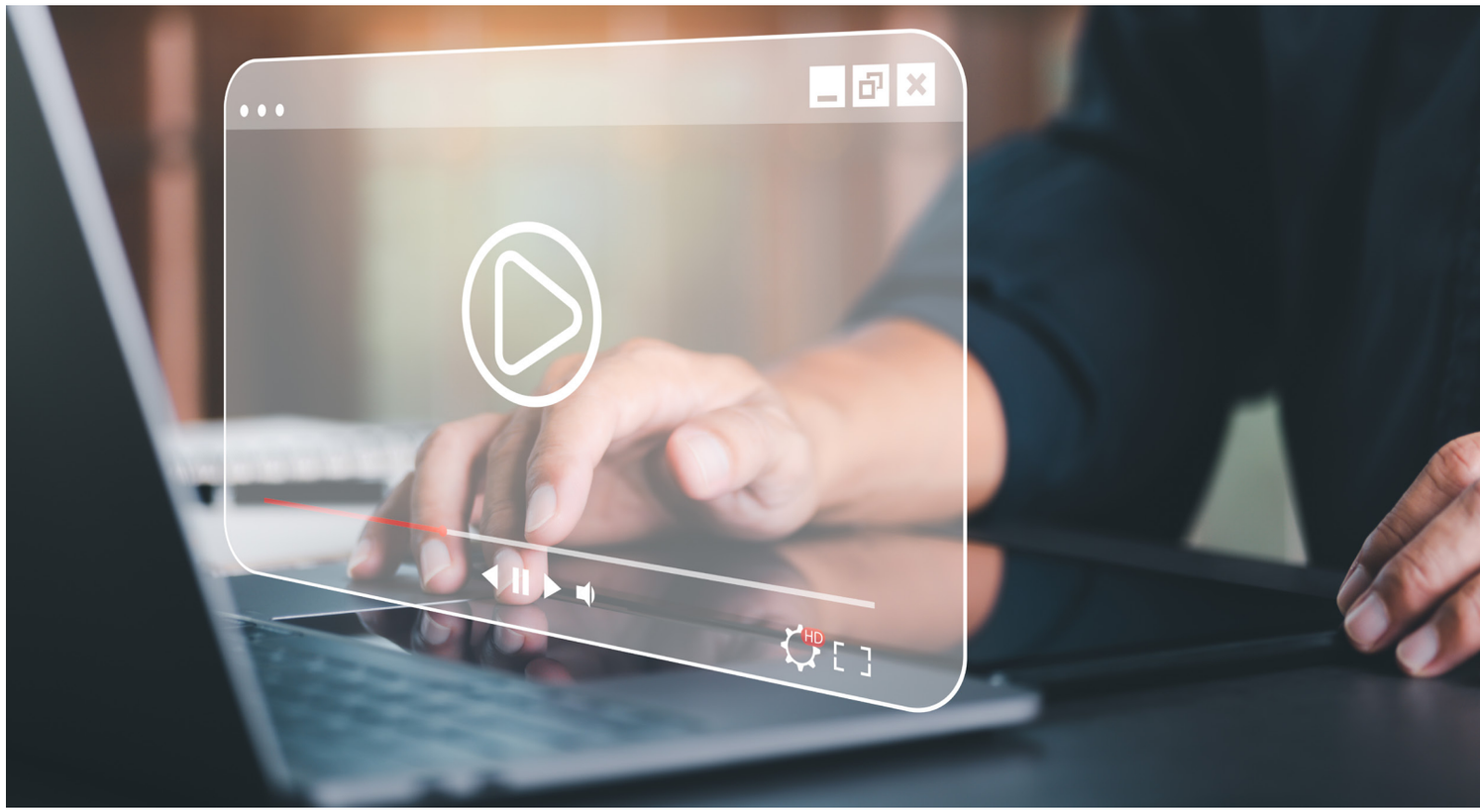


Real Talk, Real Value:

Why You Should Tune into the ISG Webinar Series

By Ashley Barry, Engagement Manager, Illinois Soybean Association

The agriculture industry is facing a multitude of challenges, including climate change, water scarcity and market volatility. Inflation also has emerged as a significant concern.

It's hard to keep up. Between managing inputs, watching markets, monitoring the weather and making long-term decisions, there's not much time to dig through headlines to figure out what matters. That's why Illinois Soybean Growers (ISG) created its monthly webinar series—focused, farm-tested insights from industry and academia delivered without the fluff.

These webinars aren't led by talking heads who waste your time. They're each a one-hour shot of high-value information—delivered straight from experts who will break down complex issues most likely to affect your farm. No pandering or sales pitch. Just straight answers and useful insights that you need to improve your operation.

Built for Busy Farmers

Each month, ISG brings in voices that matter—economists, agronomists, weather pros, fellow farmers—and focuses the conversation on Illinois-specific challenges and opportunities. This isn't a classroom. It's a real-time conversation with live questions from across the state where we, with our experts, do our best to leave you with answers.

Our webinars are conversations with a goal of giving you the tools to make your own decisions, whether you're looking at crop budgets, weather risks, succession/estate planning or the latest global export shifts. You can join live, ask questions or catch the recording later when it fits your schedule.

What We've Covered So Far

If you're just learning about the series, here's a quick look at what we've already tackled this year:

- *January:* Ed Elfmann from the American Bankers Association unpacked how the new Farm Bill and shifting tax laws could impact rural lending and family farms. It was big-picture stuff that's critical to understand.
- *February:* With crop budgets showing red ink, University of Illinois economists Gary Schnitkey and Nick Paulson walked through real-world strategies for staying profitable when commodity prices dip.
- *March:* We heard the story behind Low Mu Tech—a farmer-led business turning soybeans into real solutions. It was a reminder that innovation doesn't just happen in a lab; it happens on the farm.
- *April:* Davon Cook from Pinion Global led a session on estate and succession planning. It was eye-opening, especially her advice on how to "pass the baton" and keep the farm in the family.
- *May:* Meteorologist David Yeomans talked about how Tornado Alley is shifting and what that means for Illinois growers. Spoiler alert: It's more variability, more risk and the need for better forecasting.
- *June:* A panel of agronomy pros from Beck's Hybrids, Valent BioSciences and the University of Illinois dove into the weeds (sometimes literally) with ISG to share lessons from this year's planting season, discuss policy impacts and highlight what farmers can do to make this year

profitable—and what challenges to watch as summer rolls on.

▪ *July:* In a down commodity market where every dollar and hour counts, investing in a high-horsepower tractor can seem like a huge financial leap. But is it worth it? ISG talked with FENDT/AGCO in this webinar to pull back the curtain on what makes modern tractors so expensive—and how those costs translate into real, measurable returns for Illinois farmers.

These weren't generic, one-size-fits-all sessions. They were built specifically for Illinois soybean producers and sometimes corn producers (snark added)—focused on your land, your markets and your challenges.

What's Coming Next

While details are still coming together, the rest of the year is packed with useful, timely topics. You'll hear about:

▪ Global soybean markets and how we stack up internationally

▪ Biodiesel policy and why defending soybeans as a primary feedstock matters

▪ New regulations around pesticide use—and what farmers can do to stay ahead

▪ Ag tech trends such as AI and digital tools for smarter farm decisions

▪ Updates on river infrastructure and how our transportation network gives Illinois growers an edge

▪ A 2026 outlook from ag industry leaders to help you plan for what's next

Each topic is curated based on feedback from farmers and conversations ISG is already having with policymakers, researchers and industry partners. You're not getting recycled talking points—you're getting insights that can help you make better calls on the farm.

Why It's Worth Your Time

When you register for an ISG webinar, you're setting yourself up to stay informed on the things that affect your bottom line. You'll know when policy shifts are coming. You'll be better prepared for regulatory changes. You'll hear about new market opportunities before they hit the mainstream. And you'll have access to recordings, resources and follow-up articles in the ***Illinois Field & Bean*** magazine.

How to Become A Member

Now is a good time to fix that. Becoming a Grower Member of ISG gives you more than just access to the webinars—it gives you a voice in the bigger conversations that shape our industry. Whether it's fighting for fair markets, lower taxes, supporting biodiesel or protecting access to crop protection tools, ISG is out there working for you. Being a member means you're part of that effort, reserving you a voice and seat at the negotiation table.

Let's Stay Connected

When the next ISG Webinar email invite hits your inbox, don't ignore it. Click "register," grab a cup of coffee, and join us for the next session. Created for Illinois farmers, these webinars are focused, timely and worthwhile.

If you have a topic you want to hear experts dive deep on or have questions about membership, reach out to Ashley Barry at ***ashley.barry@ilsoy.org.***

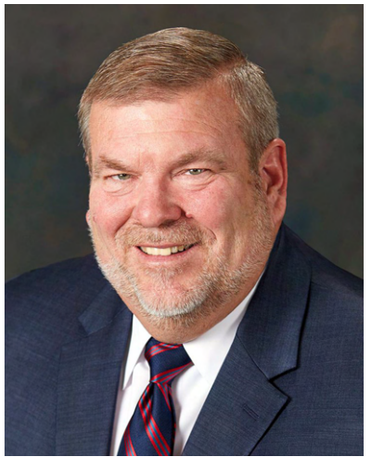
Catch up on previous webinars and explore more content on the **ISG Policy Blog.**

ilsoy.org/illinois-soybean-growers/

Emerging Advocates of Agriculture

By Matthew Johnston, Government Relations Coordinator, Illinois Soybean Association

Across Illinois, legislators from all backgrounds are stepping up to support agriculture. Whether they come from farm families or urban communities, these champions are advancing legislation, building partnerships, and listening to the voices of those who feed and fuel Illinois. Here are six lawmakers making their mark:

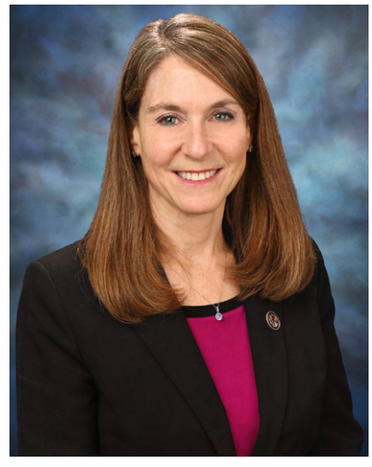


Rep. Charlie Meier (R–109th District)

A lifelong farmer on his family's Centennial Farm, Rep. Charlie Meier brings deep agricultural experience to the Statehouse. He grows soybeans, corn, wheat and alfalfa, and is an active FFA alumnus and 4-H leader.

Meier sponsored HB 2196, which helps poultry producers by increasing the threshold for regulatory exemption from 5,000 to 7,500 birds. He's also pushing to eliminate the estate tax on family farms and strongly advocates for reliable, affordable energy, which he sees as essential to agriculture and ag processing growth.

"As a farmer, I know when things get tough you roll up your sleeves and get to work to find a solution. Springfield could use a few more problem-solving farmers."



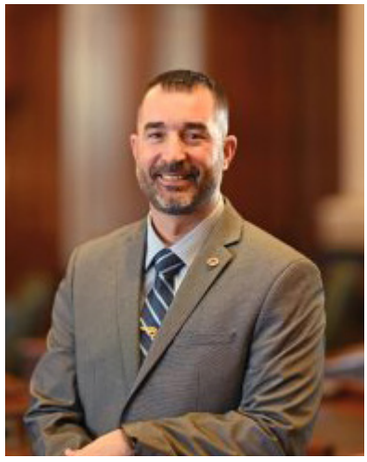
Sen. Laura Fine (D–9th District)

Sen. Laura Fine has served the 9th District in the northern suburbs for over a decade. While much of her legislative work centers on healthcare and consumer safety, she's made important contributions

to agriculture policy through her work on carbon capture and sequestration.

She helped pass legislation that ensures fair compensation and strong safety protections for farmers whose land may be impacted by carbon storage infrastructure. Fine also supported legislation this year that will protect the Mahomet Aquifer, a vital resource for people across central Illinois.

"Farmers are truly the backbone of Illinois—feeding our families and fueling our industries. The partnership with the farm community has shaped my time as a legislator by educating me on important issues that impact our state."



Rep. Brandun Schweizer (R–104th District)

A U.S. Marine Corps veteran and former code enforcement officer, Rep. Brandun Schweizer represents the 104th District in east-central Illinois. Sworn in for his first full term in January 2025, he brings deep roots in public service—and a strong commitment to agriculture.

Schweizer is a co-sponsor of SB 1723, which protects the Mahomet Aquifer from carbon sequestration activity and establishes a state commission to study long-term protections. He also co-sponsored HB 2677, which would raise the estate tax exemption for farms to $6 million, and supported HR 29, declaring Farm Safety Week.

Looking ahead, he is crafting legislation to prorate farm vehicle plate costs, addressing concerns that farmers are being overcharged for partial-year registration.

"With a district that is rich in agriculture, it is incredibly important to continue to put forth legislation that helps the farming community… I am committed to continue to work on legislation that works for our farmers, not against."

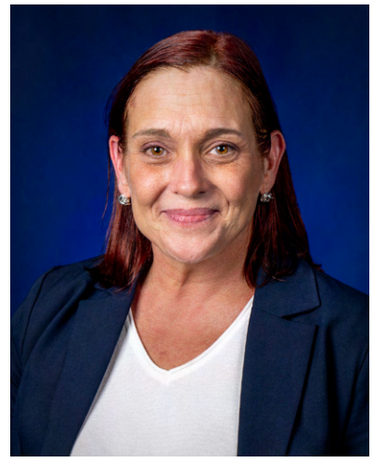
Sen. Laura Murphy (D–28th District)

Representing the 28th District since 2015 and serving as Assistant Majority Leader, Sen. Laura Murphy uses her position to support working families—including those in agriculture. A long-time partner of the Mercer County Farm Bureau, she helps promote farm-focused legislation and supports initiatives like sweet corn donations to local food pantries.

Murphy has backed the Local Food Infrastructure Grant Act and remains a regular at local farmers markets, showcasing her commitment to Illinois-grown products and producers.

She is also a strong supporter of biofuels and has championed efforts to expand their use across the state. Murphy works closely with organizations such as the Illinois Soybean Association and the B20 Club to promote the environmental, economic and public health benefits of biodiesel. Her advocacy helps ensure Illinois remains a national leader in sustainable fuel solutions that benefit both rural communities and urban fleets

"In a state as large and diverse as Illinois, there are so many unique voices I have had the honor of hearing from. Each one has shaped my perspective in its own way, giving me the opportunity to grow and learn to better serve my district and the people of Illinois."



Rep. Amy "Murri" Briel (D–76th District)

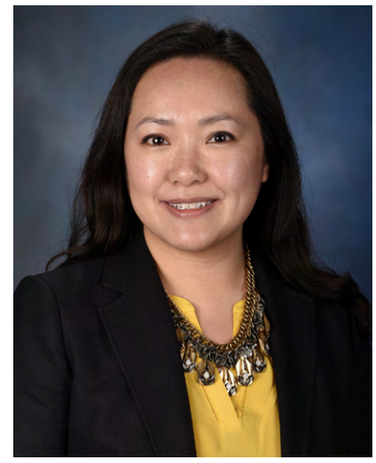
A seventh-generation Illinoisan with nearly 200 years of family farm history, Rep. Murri Briel brings an authentic rural perspective to Springfield. Representing the 76th District, she's sponsored major ag-related bills like Soil Health Week (HB 54) and Agricultural Transportation (SB 849).

She has also introduced bills supporting right to repair for farm equipment (HB 1909) and tax credits for cover crops (HB 3474)—proposals designed to empower Illinois farmers with the tools they need to succeed.

"I love representing my neighbors in Springfield, but it's great to be back home in the district!"

Rep. Janet Yang Rohr (D–41st District)

Rep. Janet Yang Rohr represents the 41st District, which includes Naperville, Bolingbrook and Warrenville. She has served since 2021 and is currently in her third term in the General Assembly.



She sponsored HB 5757 during the 103rd General Assembly, which proposed increased funding for the Cover Crop Insurance Rebate Initiative—a $3.1 million appropriation to support incentives for at least 500,000 acres of eligible land. While the bill did not pass, the initiative maintained its place in the budget through SB 251, which appropriated $960,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the program.

Each year, Rep. Yang Rohr also hosts a community event where she invites Illinois farm organizations to participate. The goal is to provide farmers with a space to highlight the ways they support the community and educate residents about the critical role agriculture plays in the state.

"It is an honor to serve as your state representative elevating your voice in the Illinois House. The voice of our constituents is key to the work of our office. Everything we do is a reflection of the concerns and issues that have been brought to our office. In addition to passing legislation, I have worked on furthering affordable healthcare, supporting education, ensuring women's rights and focusing on change that leads to a well-run state government."

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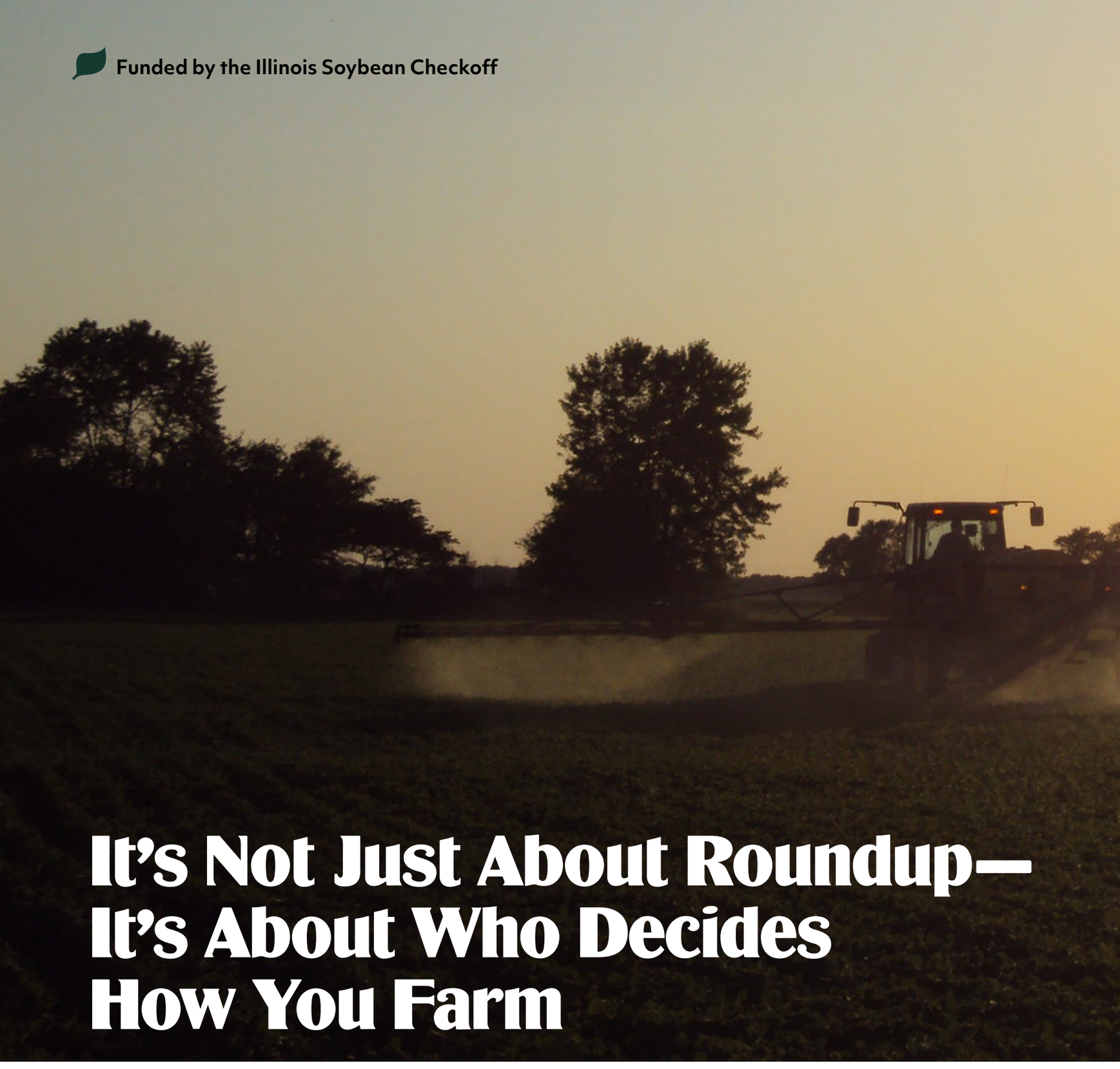


It's Not Just About Roundup—It's About Who Decides How You Farm

By Corey Lacey, Ph.D., Environmental Policy Manager, Illinois Soybean Association

What will happen if one of the most relied-upon herbicides in modern agriculture suddenly disappears from the market? That's the question farmers are being forced to consider after Bayer's CEO publicly stated this spring in an interview with The Wall Street Journal that the company might stop selling glyphosate-based products, such as Roundup, in the U.S.

It's important to state unequivocally that such a scenario is somewhat hypothetical at this time. As of this writing, Bayer has announced no such decision. Even if they were to exit the product, I expect there would be a clear plan that would give farmers, agriculture retailers and other stakeholders time to adapt.

That said, it's widely known that glyphosate faces mounting legal pressure. If the tool became unavailable in the future, it would raise profound questions about weed control, crop management and the future

of other crop protection tools farmers have depended on for decades.

In this article, I'll give you the inside track—explaining how we arrived at this moment, what glyphosate's potential withdrawal could mean for your farm operation, and what you can do right now to stay ahead.

How We Got Here

A bit of backstory: Monsanto held exclusive rights to glyphosate until 2000, which was the active ingredient in its flagship product, Roundup. When the patent expired that year, it opened the door for other manufacturers to produce glyphosate-based products, leading to a significant increase in its use both in agriculture and in urban settings.

The current wave of legal challenges began in 2015, when the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as "probably carcinogenic to humans." This classification stood in

(See It's Not Just About Roundup—It's About Who Decides How You Farm, page 14)

It's Not Just About Roundup—It's About Who Decides How You Farm

(continued from page 21)

contrast to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) position, which maintained that glyphosate is "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans."

Several lawsuits were filed against Monsanto prior to its acquisition by Bayer in 2018. After the acquisition, Bayer inherited the legal liabilities. In 2020, Bayer agreed to settle tens of thousands of lawsuits for more than $10 billion. The following year the possibility of Roundup being pulled from the market became more tangible, when Bayer was unable to limit future claims through legal channels. In fact, later that year, the company announced it would withdraw glyphosate-based Roundup from the U.S. residential market.

One major legal challenge driving this conversation is the current split among federal courts about whether EPA labeling protects Bayer from state-level lawsuits. Without a Supreme Court ruling or congressional action to resolve this, Bayer remains vulnerable to ongoing litigation—even with federal approval.

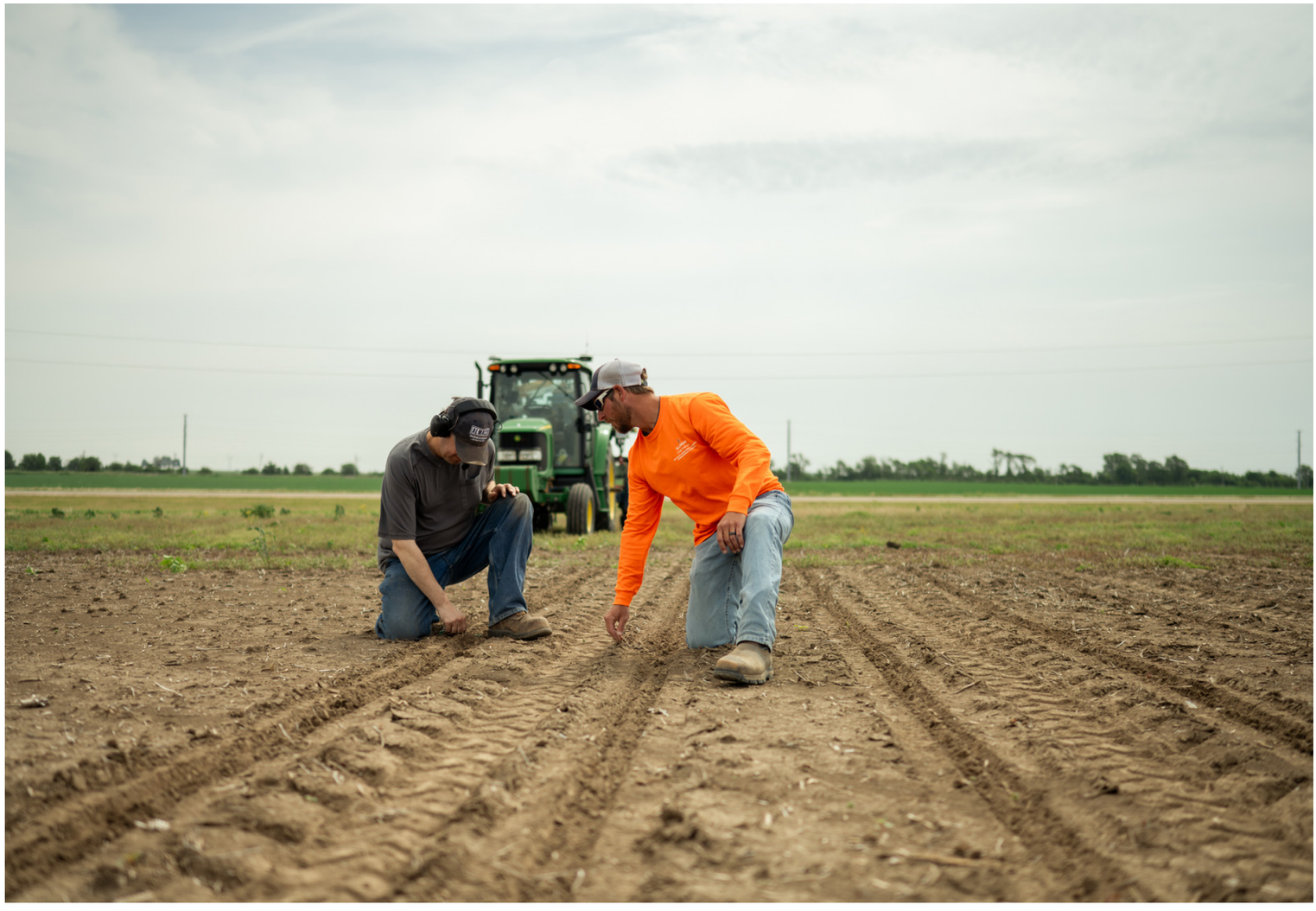
As recently as this year, Bayer has reiterated that without liability protections, it might be forced to withdraw further support for the product. When Bayer's CEO said they might pull glyphosate in "months, not years," it was alarming. That said, they've got strong relationships with farmers, so I doubt they'd move ahead without a clear plan. Ideally, they'd give farmers plenty of notice to adjust their operations.

It's important that farmers know Bayer is working hard to avoid this outcome by working with farm groups like the Illinois Soybean Association (ISA) to support outreach and education efforts to the public.

What This Means for Your Farm

Roundup plays a central role in Illinois soybean production by providing effective, broad-spectrum weed control that protects yields and simplifies management. Its use supports conservation tillage, no-till and cover crop systems, which are critical for reducing soil erosion, improving soil health and meeting nutrient management goals. From both an agronomic and sustainability standpoint, Roundup is a valuable tool for Illinois farmers. There are generic glyphosate options and other alternatives available to farmers. But if use patterns suddenly shift, will those alternatives work as well? And is the supply of alternative products sufficient to meet the spike in demand? There are a lot of unknowns.

Farmers should think long-term about on-farm decisions—especially traits tied to glyphosate tolerance, like Roundup Ready soybeans. Glyphosate has been



a backbone for weed control for decades, but with the legal and regulatory uncertainty around it, it is wise to consider alternatives. This conversation is less about abandoning glyphosate today and more about not putting all your eggs in one basket. The key is building a weed control system that's going to work even if one tool gets taken off the table.

What's Next for Crop Protection?

This moment isn't just about Bayer or Roundup. It's about how decisions get made—and whether legal pressure can override regulatory science in shaping the future of farming. Even if Bayer pulls support for Roundup, farmers will still have access to other glyphosate products—for now. The immediate concern isn't about losing glyphosate overnight. What's really at stake is the precedent this sets.

If litigation—not science—can drive one company to pull an EPA-approved product, others may do the same. Companies might begin quietly identifying products in their portfolios that pose legal risk and start making decisions based on fear of lawsuits rather than scientific evidence. That could shrink the toolbox farmers depend on and inject even more volatility into an already uncertain industry.

This would also be a huge win for anti-pesticide activists. It shows that litigation pressure works—regardless of what the science says—and could embolden more legal campaigns against other crop protection tools. If that happens, it's only a matter of time before another product becomes the next target.

Yes, there would be short-term market shifts if Roundup came off the shelves—off-brand glyphosate demand would spike. But the bigger story isn't what happens next season. It's what this moment signals about the future: A path where policy is shaped by courtrooms, not research. Farmers need to understand that this isn't just about Roundup. It's about who gets to decide how you farm.

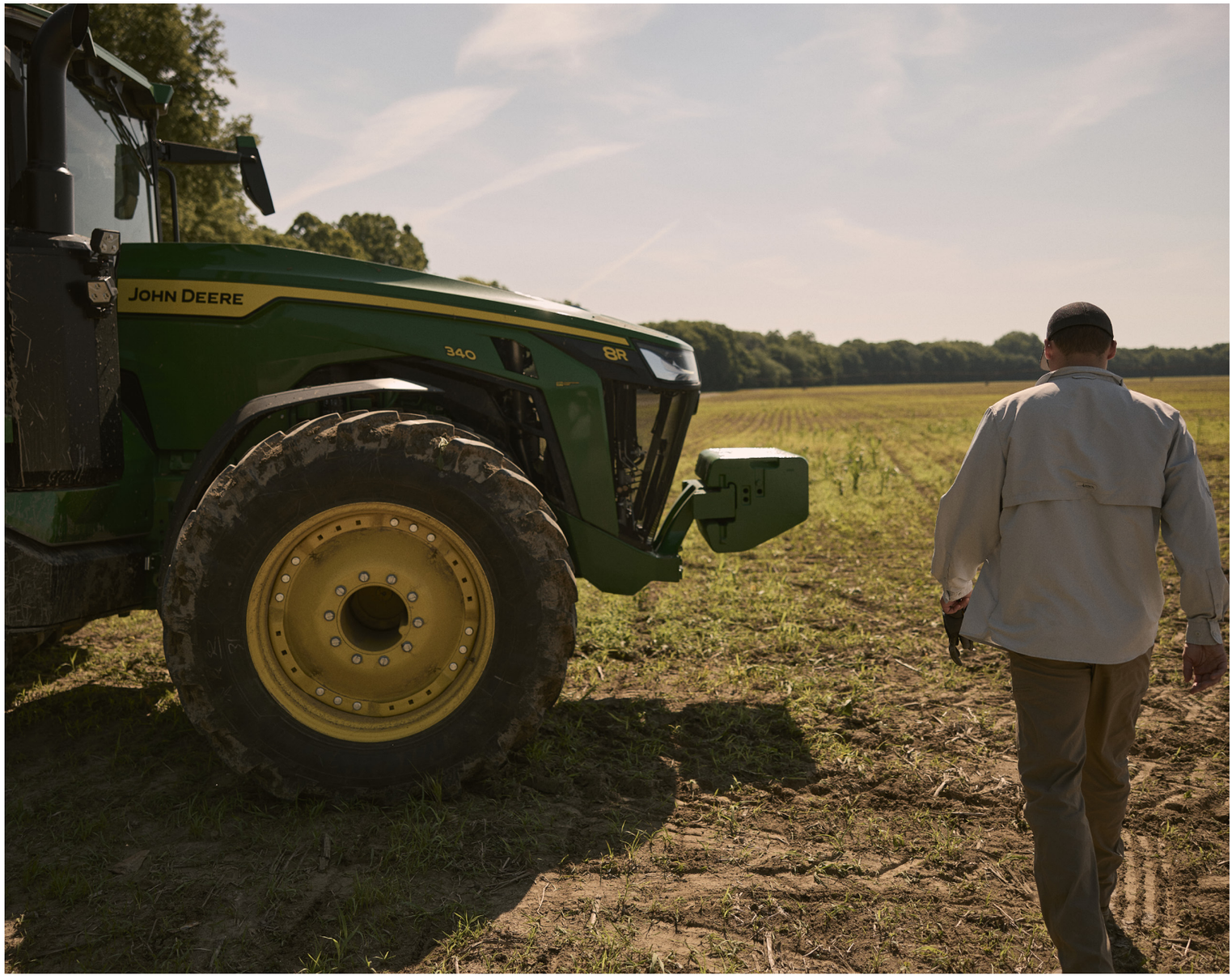
What You Can Do Right Now

Illinois soybean farmers should talk to their neighbors about the safety of their pesticide practices and how they follow science-based EPA guidelines. They should also discuss the key role glyphosate plays in their operations and the potential impact of losing access to it.

ISA is committed to helping farmers deal with production challenges across the board, and we will be here supporting Illinois farmers if any of the hypothetical scenarios I've described were to play out.

It's not enough to grow a crop anymore, you've got to grow the conversation too. "Just leave me alone" doesn't cut it in a world where silence gets filled with misinformation. If we don't speak up for farming, someone else will—and they probably won't get it right.

So, get involved. Talk to decision makers. Participate. Show up for your industry. Because at the end of the day, this isn't just about a product. It's about protecting your right to decide how you farm.



Precision Tech from Start to Finish: Smarter Systems for Every Season

Tyler Hogrefe, John Deere Manager, Production Ag Marketing

With increasing pressures such as labor shortages and tight operating windows, farmers are challenged to find ways to increase productivity to complete the work at hand. At John Deere, we work each day to help farmers be more efficient, productive and profitable. We have incorporated cutting-edge technology across the full span of John Deere equipment – from tillage to planting and application to harvest.

From Assisted to Autonomous

The next evolution of on-farm technology is now available to farmers via autonomous tillage. Autonomy is not a sudden leap – it's built from technologies farmers already know and trust. Foundational precision ag technologies such as John Deere Operations Center™, AutoPath™ and AutoTrac™ Turn Automation have laid the groundwork for fully autonomous operations.

Backed by multiple years of customer testing, the autonomous tillage solution provides practical benefits to farmers. Test customers noted autonomy helped them hit their ideal operating window by extending their working day and providing better labor allocation across their operations.

In March, John Deere introduced the next-generation perception system – a suite of 16 cameras mounted to the roof of the tractor cab, offering a 360-degree view of both the tractor and tillage implement. Available as a precision

upgrade, farmers can bring autonomy to model year 2022 and newer 9R and 9RX tractors, as well as 2020.5 and newer 8R and 8RX tractors. In addition, select model year 2025 tractors and tillage implements will come autonomy ready straight from the factory. To support tillage tool integration, precision upgrade kits for select 2017 and newer tillage tools are available. These kits include additional lighting, a StarFire® receiver mast and new harnessing, making it easier to unlock autonomy in the field.

Technology From the Start

The latest planter technologies were developed to improve yield and profitability. An advantage of these cutting-edge technologies: they can be added as precision upgrades to an existing planter or be included on new planters. ExactEmerge™ helps maintain accurate seed placement at speeds up to 10 mph, helping farmers cover more ground each day. ExactShot™ technology helps save on input costs by applying nutrients directly on the seed where they are used more efficiently.

Cutting-Edge Application Technology

An innovation in application is See & Spray™ technology that sees, targets and kills in-season weeds. Available on model year 2018 and newer John Deere sprayers and model year 2025 and newer Hagie sprayers, See & Spray technology uses advanced cameras and machine learning that distinguishes crop from weeds and selectively target-sprays only the weeds. See & Spray helps save on nonresidual herbicide use; helps reduce water usage, crop stress and tender stops; and precisely manages weeds to improve cost efficiencies and boost profitability.

Technology incorporated into application equipment helps prevent crop damage and reduce operational stress. Available on model year 2022 and newer sprayers, spreaders and floaters, AutoTrac Turn Automation helps ensure consistent and accurate turns at the end of each pass by accurately steering the sprayer along a guidance line at the end of a field pass. AutoTrac Vision 2.0, a factory option on model year 2026 John Deere sprayers, helps provide consistent passes across the field with each application. This technology helps ensure sprayer wheels remain centered within each row, enabling sprayers to operate at faster spraying speeds while maintaining precise control, maximizing their efficiency by concentrating less on steering and more on the essential tasks at hand.

The Latest Harvest Technology

As growers look to optimize each season, John Deere includes cutting-edge technologies and increased automation on combines to help maximize harvest success. A technology leading that charge is Predictive Ground Speed Automation. Available on model year 2025 and model year 2026 machines, this innovation uses stereo cameras mounted to the combine cab to measure crop height and detect variability ahead of the cutter bar. When combined with satellite-derived yield prediction maps, the system allows combines to automatically adjust ground speed – helping operators increase harvest efficiency and reduce grain loss. Based on grower feedback, the system also recognizes terrain changes like waterways and terraces, adjusting the speed accordingly.

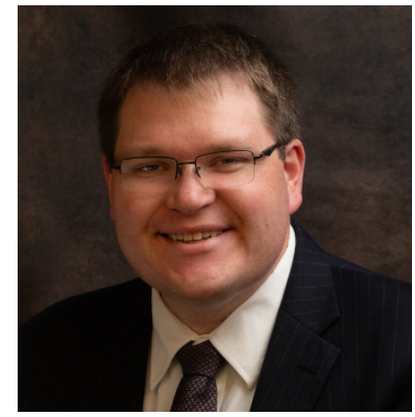
Tyler Hogrefe, John Deere Manager, Production Ag Marketing

Full-Season Vision

The vision for progressive on-farm precision ag technologies isn't just about new machines. Through precision upgrades, farmers can update existing machines with smarter systems from tillage through harvest. By combining automation with precision ag technology, John Deere is helping growers make better use of time, tackle labor challenges and prepare for a future where efficiency and flexibility help define success.

JOHN DEERE

Will there ever be another Farm Bill?



ANDREW LARSON | DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS & STRATEGY | ILLINOIS SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Over the last few years, as our staff provided updates to our board and members, it's been a regular refrain: "The Farm Bill expires this year, but passage of a new five-year bill looks unlikely." The 2018 Farm Bill expired in 2023, but it was extended for one year in both 2023 and 2024. Many experts and observers are now asking the question, "Are we ever going to get a five-year farm bill again?"

Historically, the Farm Bill has been an opportunity to take the temperature of the ag economy and make adjustments to help set the foundation for farm support in the following years. Farm policy often takes several years to have its impact seen after the legislation is passed. This lag time matched up with the five-year lifespans of normal farm bills. Ideally over that time, the ag committees in both chambers would have the opportunity to listen to farmers both in Washington D.C. and in field hearings around the country to gain critical feedback.

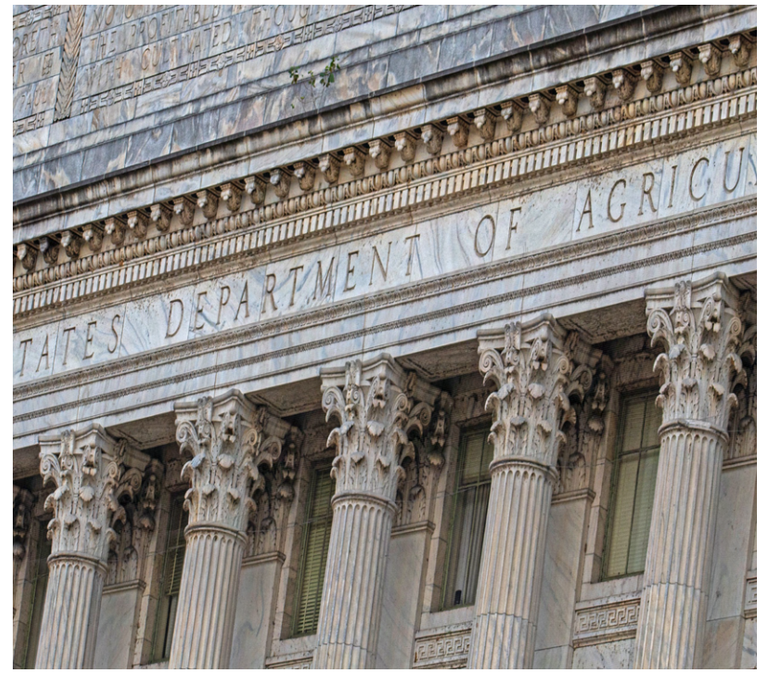
The last few farm bills have been delayed for one reason or another. A major reason that has driven this is how to handle the portions of the legislation that deals with the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) dollars. These funds have risen to become the vast majority of the total dollars in each Farm Bill. While these dollars under the nutrition title may appear to be unrelated to agriculture, they do provide a crucial tool to bring votes from urban and rural lawmakers to the legislation. This coalition has been successful in passing both hunger and farm policy for several decades. Increasing efforts to decouple or even reduce these funds has a negative impact on the passage of a final Farm Bill and has delayed passage of the most recent farm bills. Most agriculture groups have long-standing policies that support keeping these titles of the legislation coupled to provide a broad base of support for the legislation.

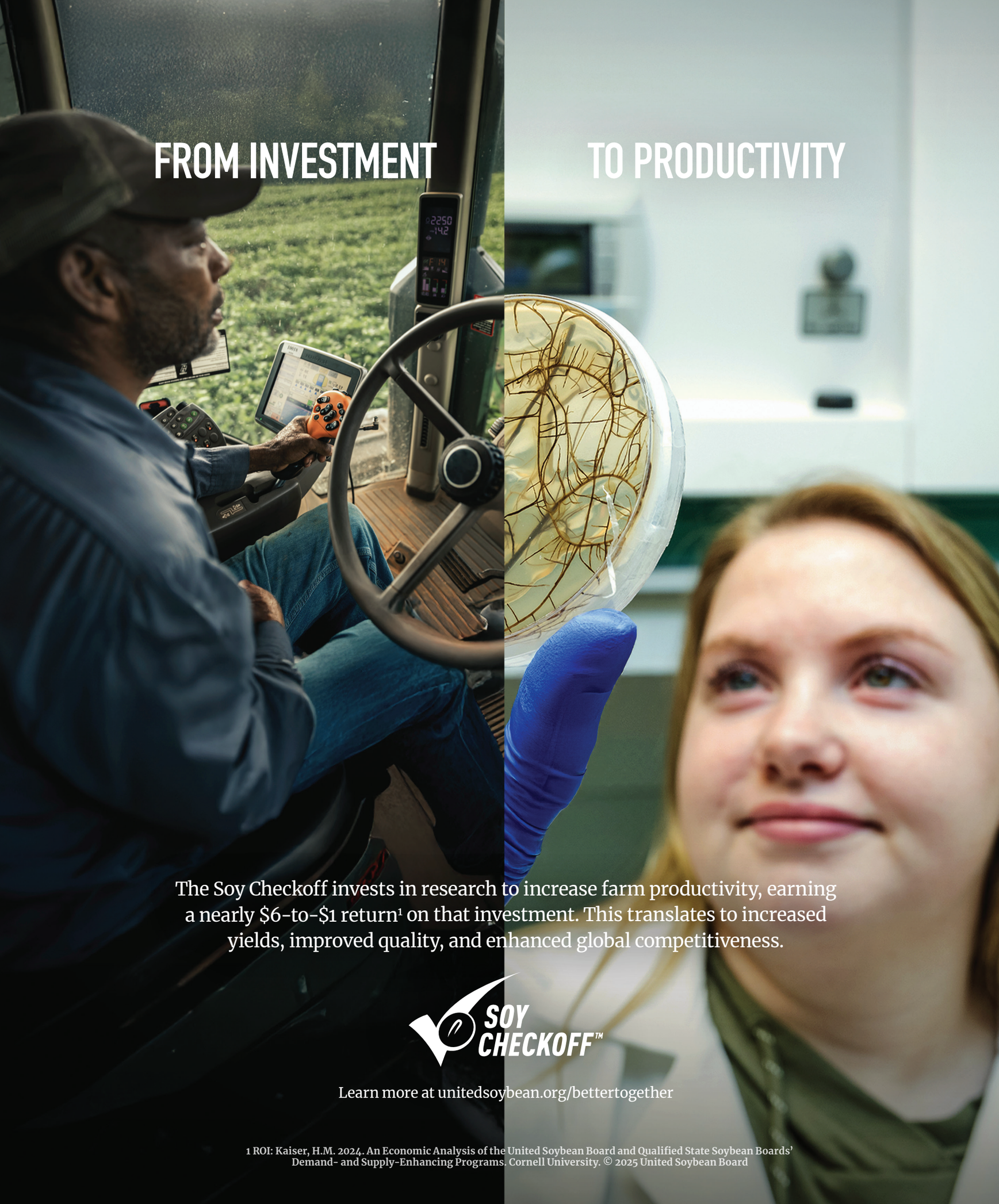
The most recent Farm Bill that passed the U.S. House Agriculture Committee in the spring of 2024 made substantial edits to the SNAP program. This drew opposition from many legislators on the committee and ultimately caused concerns about its passage in the full U.S. House of Representatives, which did not call the bill for a whole chamber vote.

Beyond the decoupling of the SNAP program, some major shifts have occurred in how farm policy and program dollars are being authorized. For more than a decade, challenges passing legislation have led to farm programs being included in disaster assistance packages. Some of these are related to natural disasters, some due to the COVID-19 pandemic and others due to political or trade disruptions. In this year's budget reconciliation process, the U.S. House included many of the priorities of their 2024 Farm Bill. These included raising reference prices for major commodities as well as adjustments to the SNAP program.

Overall, the transition away from regular order of passing a Farm Bill through committees and then onto the floor has some long-term consequences for agriculture. While the committees have long looked to gather feedback from across the country, this expedited process will lead to further regionalizing of programs intended to benefit all of agriculture. For the federal crop insurance program, the expansion of inequities in the loss ratio system is expected to increase. Additionally, changes to programs like the Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) and others are expected to increase inequities as well. Many of these changes do not benefit Illinois farmers as much as they benefit farmers elsewhere in the country.

The experience of the past few years and the effort to pass a new Farm Bill since 2018 has shown that we are entering a new era of how farm policy is decided. The team at Illinois Soybean Growers (ISG) is working with experts at the University of Illinois and other Illinois commodity organizations to get ahead of these changes and implement future policy that makes sense for Illinois farmers. Personally, I look forward to leading our team to investigate these changes, but we cannot do it without your engagement. Please be on the lookout for conversations and discussions with ISG and all, Illinois agriculture about the future of farm policy.





The Soy Checkoff invests in research to increase farm productivity, earning a nearly $6-to-$1 return[1] on that investment. This translates to increased yields, improved quality, and enhanced global competitiveness.

SOY CHECKOFF™

Learn more at unitedsoybean.org/bettertogether

1 ROI: Kaiser, H.M. 2024. An Economic Analysis of the United Soybean Board and Qualified State Soybean Boards' Demand- and Supply-Enhancing Programs. Cornell University.

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