



Testimony of Daryl Cates  
President  
American Soybean Association

Before the U.S. House Committee on Agriculture  
Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit

“Producer Perspectives on the 2023 Farm Bill”

April 26, 2023

Good afternoon, Chairman Scott, Ranking Member Brown, and distinguished members of the subcommittee. It is a privilege to join you and offer testimony as you develop the 2023 Farm Bill.

I am a soybean farmer from Columbia, Illinois, and am here today representing the American Soybean Association in my current role as president. Founded in 1920, ASA represents more than 500,000 U.S. soybean farmers on domestic and international policy issues important to the soybean industry and has 26 affiliated state associations representing the 30 primary soybean-producing states. Farmers produce soybeans in nearly every state represented by members of this subcommittee.

Nationally, U.S. soybean farmers produced 4.28 billion bushels on over 87 million planted acres in 2022. Our soybean farmers help provide countless products needed and enjoyed by consumers, including healthy edible oils and other food ingredients, protein-rich livestock feed, and clean-burning biofuels, among others. A strong farm economy based on market opportunities for soy at home and abroad, an efficient transportation and infrastructure system that helps maintain competitiveness, and a safety net for challenging times, are all critical to our success.

As the farm bill reauthorization process advances, we thank you for holding this hearing.

### **Farm Bill Priorities & Budget**

ASA's farm bill priorities released publicly in May 2022 were developed with significant input from farmers.

In preparation for the farm bill reauthorization, ASA started the process of gathering feedback from farmers in 2021. Educational sessions for our board members and state soy affiliate staff were held, and an in-depth farm bill survey was administered to soybean growers. In early 2022, ASA held 12 virtual farm bill listening sessions—over 25 hours—with interested soybean farmers and state soy affiliates across soy's 30-state growing region.

Feedback gathered from the survey and listening sessions, combined with written comments and policy resolutions, contributed to ASA's farm bill priorities document, which is attached to my testimony.

Much attention has been dedicated to the first priority item listed regarding the budget: "Increased budget authority for the next farm bill is justified in this current environment marked by economic and geopolitical volatility. Additional resources are needed to address needs and interests throughout this comprehensive piece of legislation."

We appreciate that both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees recognize this and sent strong bipartisan letters to the Budget Committees acknowledging the needs and challenges in agriculture in recent years and the opportunity the 2023 Farm Bill provides to make meaningful

improvements. ASA led a letter signed by 400 national, regional, and state organizations to Budget Committees with a consistent message, and this letter is attached to my testimony.

Without a doubt, the federal budget challenges are very real and complex to navigate. We ask that you keep needs in agriculture top of mind as budget discussions progress. Sufficient budgetary resources will be needed to craft a new bipartisan, comprehensive piece of legislation.

ASA's farm bill priorities in this subcommittee's jurisdiction include protecting crop insurance and its private sector delivery system and improving the farm safety net for soybeans. Other priorities outside of this subcommittee's jurisdiction are also highlighted below.

### **Crop Insurance**

Authorized by a separate statute, crop insurance does not need to be reauthorized in conjunction with the farm bill. However, we recognize that amendments to crop insurance may be offered that have a positive or negative impact on farmers like me who rely on it every year to manage risk.

In 2022, U.S. soybean farmers paid over \$1.4 billion for crop insurance protection, according to USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) data. This risk management program allows farmers to select coverage that meets our needs each year and responds in a timely manner when losses are triggered. The competitive private sector delivery system allows farmers to find the best service providers for our operations.

ASA urges you to protect crop insurance from harmful amendments. It is the most effective and important component of the farm safety net and valuable in securing operating credit each year. This risk management tool must remain affordable and effective.

### **Title I Farm Safety Net**

While crop insurance provides risk management when the crop is in the ground, Title I provides necessary protection beyond that period. The 2023 Farm Bill presents an opportunity to address deficiencies in the Title I farm safety net that were revealed during recent economic disruptions. A predictable, effective farm safety net is needed for the duration of the next farm bill, especially when considering USDA's February 2023 Farm Income Forecast projection of a 20.7% decline in net cash farm income in 2023 relative to 2022.

Soybean growers experienced firsthand the challenges of an ineffective safety net during the trade war with China in 2018-2019 and urge improvements in the Title I farm safety net components of Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) for soybeans.

Soybeans have long been U.S. agriculture's top export crop. Foreign markets were destinations for more than 50% of U.S. soy production through whole beans, meal and oil in the last marketing year, as is historically consistent in recent years. China is the largest importer of soybeans in the world, so our commercial export relationship with China is critically important. Even with ongoing

efforts to diversify and open new markets, almost a third of all soybeans grown in the United States are destined for China under normal trade conditions.

During the height of the trade war with China in 2018, U.S. soy stopped flowing to the Chinese market in our peak export period that fall. Soybean prices dropped significantly, but we received no PLC benefits and little from the ARC program. USDA stepped in with ad hoc, temporary support to farmers through the Market Facilitation Program (MFP).

If a trade war that shrunk soybean demand by over 30% hardly triggered the farm safety net provided in the current farm bill – a Title I safety net that has been declining over the past 20 years in real terms – it is difficult to envision a scenario that would provide meaningful assistance without significant improvements to the current reference price and program elements of ARC and PLC. Adjustments to the soybean reference price and improvements to ARC would provide soybean farmers a more effective safety net.

Another challenge impacting the accessibility and effectiveness of the farm safety net is the significant disparity in recent soybean planted acres compared to base acres, the historical acreage on which ARC and PLC benefits are provided.

In 2022, soybeans were planted nationally on 87.5 million acres. By comparison, soybean base totals 53.2 million acres. Over 30 million acres of soybeans were not protected by the soybean provisions of ARC and PLC in 2022. While some of these soybean acres may have been corn or wheat base, for example, these other crops may not correlate well with the losses being experienced on the farm, such as during the trade war. Some beginning farmers have little base on their farms, and greater adoption of no-till conservation practices has enabled farmers to cultivate row crops in new areas that have no base. An option for farmers to voluntarily update program acres based on a more recent historical time period would provide soybean farmers—including beginning farmers—greater access to the soybean safety net.

ASA supports these specific improvements to increase the effectiveness, accessibility, and reliability of the Title I farm safety net:

- Increasing the soybean reference price for calculating ARC and PLC, which could be achieved through a statutory reference price change, adjustments to the effective reference price, or a combination of these
- Adjusting the ARC calculations
- Providing the option (not requirement) to update base acres to reflect a more recent, defined period of time while allowing new acres to enter the program.

It is important to note that a combination of remedies to address these deficiencies is needed. For example, if an option to update base acres is allowed, it may not be exercised if the reference price for soybeans remains where it is currently set.

### **Additional ASA Priorities**

We appreciate the opportunity to share additional farm bill priorities outside of this subcommittee's jurisdiction.

#### *Trade*

The long-term success of U.S. soy abroad would not be possible without the foresight of Congress in creating public-private partnership programs at USDA to assist trade associations in promoting our products on a global stage. ASA is a longtime cooperator of these programs, particularly the Market Access Program (MAP) and the Foreign Market Development Program (FMD). Utilizing MAP and FMD funds, ASA has leveraged those dollars to increase market access, address technical barriers to entry, and create demand for U.S. soy. Trade promotion programs are helpful in diversifying and expanding agricultural exports; this is particularly important as we consider rising tensions with China, the leading export market for many U.S. agricultural products.

A 2016 study commissioned by the U.S. Soybean Export Council shows that international marketing activities conducted on behalf of U.S. soybean growers increased soybean exports each year by an average of 993,600 metric tons (MT), or nearly 5%. For soybean meal and soybean oil, the average annual growth over that period was estimated to be somewhat larger at 15% (808,600 MT) for meal and 24% (149,600 MT) for oil.

These numbers translate to an additional \$29.60 in export revenue per \$1 spent on international promotion. At the producer level, that additional export revenue translates into a cost benefit ratio of \$10.10 of additional grower profit per \$1 spent on international promotion. While this research was undertaken in advance of the 2018 Farm Bill, the results remain unchanged: International marketing activities contribute directly to increased exports and grower revenue.

The programs authorized in Title III of the farm bill, from the Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Program (ATPFP) to international food aid programs, are important for the long-term success of U.S. soybean growers. For a full accounting of ASA's priorities in Title III, we would like to share ASA's [prepared written statement](#) that was presented to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture on April 6, 2022.

ASA supports doubling the minimum annual mandatory funding for MAP to \$400 million and FMD to \$69 million.

#### *Checkoff*

Over 30 years ago, Congress passed the Soybean Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act, creating the United Soybean Board (USB)—an agricultural research and promotion program funded and managed directly by soybean farmers under the oversight of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. This program, also referred to as the soy "checkoff," finances research, promotion, and education initiatives, all of which are aimed at improving yield, sustainability, and demand for U.S. soy products.

I had the honor of being appointed by USDA Secretary Edward Madigan to serve on the first board of the United Soybean Board in 1992. Since then, I have been continuously impressed by the lengths to which USB has gone to ensure good stewardship of the dollars my fellow farmers and I have entrusted to the checkoff.

Checkoff-driven initiatives have brought a return on investment—\$12.34 for every farmer dollar invested in the checkoff—to growers like me, who are then better able to support our families, employees, and rural communities. Examples of checkoff successes include the establishment of the soy-based biodiesel industry; development of high oleic soybeans, which have improved use in the food and industrial sectors; creation of the Soy Sustainability Assurance Protocol to verify use of sustainable farming practices for foreign buyers; and mapping of the soy genome. As a result of these successes and the checkoff's farmer-led model and transparent governance, farmers are overwhelmingly supportive of the existing soy checkoff structure: In the last USDA-led Request for Referendum in 2019, only 0.13% (*just about one tenth of one percent*) of eligible soybean farmers called for a referendum—many, many fewer than the 10% that would prompt a reconsideration of the checkoff's structure.

ASA urges protection of the checkoff from harmful amendments in the farm bill to ensure continued success.

#### *Conservation*

Soybean farmers are committed to improving soil and water and leaving the land better than they found it. ASA conducted a survey several years ago and learned that, on average, our growers implement 14 conservation practices and spend more than \$15,000 each year on conservation. On many farms, that is a substantial amount—especially during times like these with high input costs.

For years, farm bill conservation programs have been in place to help farmers cover these costs and mitigate the risks associated with implementing new practices. Unfortunately, farmer demand for voluntary, incentive-based working lands programs like the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) always outpaces available funding: Between 2010 and 2020, just 31% of farmers who applied to EQIP and 42% of those who applied to CSP were awarded contracts.

As you develop the next farm bill, we respectfully request the committee's attention in adequately funding these programs to meet demand. ASA also encourages you to consider directing funding to programs and practices that address cropland soil quality and health, water quality and quantity, and that provide regulatory predictability and save input costs; to develop climate smart provisions that focus on total on-farm ecosystem services, not just additionality; to emphasize working lands programs over land retirement programs; and to consider incentives that encourage adoption of precision agriculture technologies, the use of which has a wide range of environmental and productivity benefits.

We ask the committee to work with appropriators to ensure NRCS—as well as other USDA agencies—has the staffing, training, and technology in place to fully implement these programs and deliver high quality service to its farmer customers. During Commodity Classic this spring, NRCS expressed eagerness to bring on staff quickly but also shared that it takes a multi-year time commitment to train staff adequately for farmer field visits. When the 2023 Farm Bill is enacted, we do not want it to languish in the implementation phase due to staffing concerns.

Above all, we ask that you remember that, when it comes to conservation, there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Farmers grow soybeans across the country, from New York down to Florida and west to North Dakota and Texas. The farm bill's conservation programs must be flexible enough to accommodate this country's wide range of conservation needs, crops, soil types, farming practices, and weather systems.

ASA looks forward to working with the committee as conservation provisions are developed.

### *Energy*

The energy title provides important assistance for the development and production of biofuels—one of the biggest market opportunities for soy. In addition to environmental benefits, biomass-based diesel adds significant value to U.S. agriculture through increased demand for both soybean oil and rendered animal fats. USDA Rural Development energy programs, first authorized through the 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills, provide loan and grant opportunities for the development of renewable energy, including soy-based biofuels.

ASA supports the continued authorization of energy programs that support soy-based biofuel production, like the Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Bio-based Product Manufacturing Assistance Program, which can provide loan guarantees of up to \$250 million for development of advanced biofuels; and the Advanced Biofuel Payment Program, which assists advanced biofuel producers—many of whom drive rural economies through local investments and employment.

In addition to biofuel-specific programs, ASA supports the continued success of the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), which provides guaranteed loan and grant financing to agricultural producers and rural small businesses for renewable energy projects. While these projects can cover more than just biofuels, ASA is supportive of USDA funding that backs energy production grown by U.S. farmers. For example, last year an Iowa biodiesel facility received funding to retrofit a facility to generate an additional 15 million gallons of production—enough to power 22,000 vehicles annually. This plant supports local Iowa soybean growers as well as the surrounding community.

ASA supports authorization of the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) in the 2023 Farm Bill. Developed under the authority of the USDA Secretary, HBIIP provides funding to expand infrastructure to deploy biofuels nationwide for consumers. Providing additional availability for B20 and other biofuels blends will benefit both the consumer and the environment.

### *Biobased*

In addition to biofuels, the energy title also provides important resources for the bioeconomy through the BioPreferred Program, which celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary last year. The BioPreferred Program supports bioproduct purchases for federal agencies and contractors, as well as through the USDA Certified Biobased Products label.

There are over 1,000 soy-based bioproducts, many of which were developed by the soy checkoff and benefit from enrollment in the BioPreferred Program. These products, made with sustainably grown soy protein and oil, range from industrial lubricants and asphalt sealants to tires, paint, and artificial turf. Consumers and the public continue to increase demand for sustainably produced products; even federal agencies and institutions, including NASA, the Pentagon, the Smithsonian, and Badlands National Park, utilize countless soy biobased products.

There are economic and environmental advantages to using soy in manufacturing and consumer goods. Soybeans are renewable and abundant. As mentioned earlier in my testimony, last year U.S. growers produced over 4.2 billion bushels of soybeans, which has helped reduce America's dependence on foreign oil. Soy-based bioproducts also create jobs. Released in 2021, USDA's most recent report on the economic impact of the U.S. biobased products industry found American-made biobased products added \$470 billion and over 4.6 million direct and indirect jobs to the U.S. economy.

ASA supports reauthorization of the BioPreferred Program, and providing adequate funding will improve brand awareness and utilization of biobased products across the federal government.

### *Research*

Investments in research through Title VII are needed for the continued growth and innovation of U.S. soybean growers. Whether the research is carried out at land grant universities through the Hatch Act or through USDA's Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area (including the Agricultural Research Service, the Economic Research Service, the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, and the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research), all the interlocking components of this title have an impact on soybean growers.

Investments in research allow soybean growers to increase production and efficiency while ensuring a high-quality, affordable product for buyers and consumers. Investments can lead to new innovations such as soybean varieties better equipped to combat plant pests and diseases, improve nutritional content, adapt to a changing global climate, and increase yield without requiring increased inputs such as fuel and fertilizer.

ASA supports increased investment in soybean-centric research—be that biobased products, input management, or new and stronger seed varieties. These will benefit not just soybean growers but the entire value chain.



**Conclusion**

The 2023 Farm Bill is critically important to soybean farmers and many others. ASA supports an on-time, meaningful, comprehensive, and sufficiently funded 2023 Farm Bill.

We appreciate your efforts to develop the 2023 Farm Bill and the opportunity to share testimony today. We look forward to working with you to craft meaningful legislation.



## ASA Priorities for the 2023 Farm Bill May 25, 2022

As the House and Senate Agriculture Committees lay the foundation for the 2023 Farm Bill, the American Soybean Association shares these initial priorities which will be further refined into more specific requests by early 2023. These priorities reflect feedback gathered from 12 virtual farm bill listening sessions held this year, an in-depth farm bill survey administered to soybean growers in late 2021, and current policy resolutions.

### General

- Increased budget authority for the next farm bill is justified in this current environment marked by economic and geopolitical volatility. Additional resources are needed to address needs and interests throughout this comprehensive piece of legislation.
- Congress should maintain the agricultural and nutrition titles in the next farm bill.
- Review of USDA staffing, technological capabilities and cybersecurity, and pathways for knowledge transfer should occur to ensure readiness for farm bill implementation. Gaps should be prioritized to receive appropriations or farm bill implementation funding.
- Policy should support innovation in data collection, data analysis, and internal data sharing between USDA agencies, while emphasizing the confidentiality and nonpublic disclosure of individual producer data.

### Farm Safety Net

- Crop insurance is the most effective and important component of the farm safety net and must remain affordable.
- The Title I farm safety net components of Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs must be improved for soybeans. Strong consideration should be given to increasing the soy reference price combined with an option for farmers to update base acres. Planting flexibility must be maintained.
- Marketing assistance loans must be maintained, and consideration should be given to increasing marketing loan rates.
- Program eligibility should not be restricted through means testing.
- As a condition of receiving Title I and crop insurance benefits, farmers are required to meet specific environmental standards such as protecting water quality, wetlands or soil health. These should be maintained but not augmented.
- If a standing disaster assistance program is created, the financial protection provided by Title I programs and crop insurance should not be reduced to fund the disaster program, and it must not undercut or disincentivize participation in crop insurance.

### Conservation

- Conservation programs must remain voluntary, incentive-based and flexible; one size does not fit all. Early adopters must be fully eligible for conservation programs. Regulatory burdens regarding program enrollment and adaptive management should be reduced.

- While all resource concerns are important, funding should be directed to programs and practices that address cropland soil quality and health, water quality and quantity, regulatory certainty and saving input costs. Funding should be directed to working land programs over land retirement programs, and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) should take priority over the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP).
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres should remain approximately unchanged from current levels. Rental rate limits should remain the same or increase. Haying and grazing provisions should be revisited, both for mid-contract management and under emergency scenarios.
- Climate-smart provisions should reward farmers for overall ecosystem services provided and year-round ground cover, not just additionality. Growing Climate Solutions Act provisions should be included if not already passed.
- Incentives to encourage use of precision agriculture technologies and specialized equipment to implement certain conservation practices should be considered.

#### Trade

- The Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development Program (FMD) are successful public-private partnerships which are cooperative, cost-share programs between private industry groups representing farmers and USDA. Annual funding should be doubled to \$69 million for FMD and to \$400 million for MAP.
- USDA's export credit guarantee program (GSM-102) and the Facility Guarantee Program (FGP) should continue and be fully utilized.
- International food aid programs should allow for increased flexibility for monetization requirements.

#### Energy

- Authorization and funding for the Bioenergy Program, the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program, and Biobased Market Program (BioPreferred Program) should be included.
- When considering on-farm renewable energy programs, priority should be placed on energy projects that utilize soybeans and other crops.

#### Rural Development

- Statutory authority and funding should be provided for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program.
- Reliable broadband coverage remains out of reach for many in rural America, yet it is essential for precision agriculture technologies, farm efficiencies and community connectivity. The Broadband-ReConnect program should align with the goals of other broadband programs supported through the bipartisan infrastructure law.

#### Research

- Increased investment should be provided in priority areas strategic to soy interests.

#### Nutrition

- Opportunities to promote soy as a food ingredient should be included.

March 14, 2023

The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse  
Chairman  
U.S. Senate Committee on Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jodey Arrington  
Chairman  
U.S. House Committee on Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Chuck Grassley  
Ranking Member  
U.S. Senate Committee on Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Brendan Boyle  
Ranking Member  
U.S. House Committee on Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairmen Whitehouse and Arrington and Ranking Members Grassley and Boyle:

As you develop the fiscal year 2024 budget in this farm bill reauthorization year, we write to express our strong support for providing the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and House Committee on Agriculture with sufficient budgetary resources to write a new bipartisan, multi-year, comprehensive, and meaningful piece of legislation.

Just as there are many pressures on the federal budget, there are many pressures on U.S. farmers and others throughout the agricultural supply chain who provide food, feed, fuel, fiber, and other products to consumers across the United States and abroad.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), international sales of U.S. farm and food products reached \$196 billion in 2022. The leading market for these products is marked with geopolitical volatility: China. During the trade war with China that began in 2018, U.S. agriculture endured significant market impacts, which unfortunately revealed gaps in the farm safety net. If a trade war with our largest trading partner hardly triggered the farm safety net provided in the current farm bill – a Title I safety net that has been shrinking over the past 20 years – it is difficult to envision a scenario that would provide meaningful assistance without significant improvements. Continuing rising tensions with this important trading partner underscore the need in the next farm bill for a more meaningful, predictable farm safety net and the need to invest more into trade promotion programs to help diversify agricultural markets.

Market volatility with China is only one example of the many disruptions impacting U.S. agriculture during the life of the current farm bill. The Russian invasion of Ukraine, COVID-19 and other supply chain disruptions, non-tariff trade barriers erected by multiple countries, and devastating natural disasters have tested the effectiveness of current farm policy. Increased production input costs have as well, with USDA projecting that most expense categories will remain above their 2021 levels in 2023 both in nominal and inflation-adjusted dollars. These projected high input costs, coupled with lower projections for many crop cash receipts, are cause for concern for farm country: USDA's February 2023 Farm Income Forecast publication projects a 20.7 percent decline in net cash farm income in 2023 relative to 2022.

Projections such as this, when realized, often result in financial stress and calls for ad hoc or supplemental disaster assistance to farmers and ranchers – that is, assistance outside of the farm bill. In fact, between 2018-2021, ad hoc assistance made up approximately 70% of direct farm payments due to challenges described above. Ad hoc assistance is necessary in times of need but is not a timely, reliable, or predictable safety net for farmers and ranchers. The upcoming farm bill reauthorization provides an opportunity to address very real needs in agriculture and rely less on off-budget ad hoc assistance.

In addition to needs highlighted above, farm bill budget resources are needed for protecting and enhancing crop insurance to assist with volatile weather and crop loss, improving access to voluntary conservation incentives, addressing rural development needs, investing in research for innovation and competitiveness, providing opportunities to help the nation become more energy independent and food secure, and supporting solutions to address logistics challenges.

Sufficient budgetary resources will be needed to craft a new bipartisan, multi-year, comprehensive, and meaningful piece of legislation. As you work to build the federal budget for fiscal year 2024, we seek your support for providing sufficient resources to the committees to craft the next farm bill.

Sincerely,

National Associations

Agricultural Retailers Association  
 Amcot  
 American Agri-Women  
 American Association of Crop Insurers  
 American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges  
 American Bankers Association  
 American Cotton Producers  
 American Cotton Shippers Association  
 American Farm Bureau Federation  
 American Farmland Trust  
 American Feed Industry Association  
 American Pistachio Growers  
 American Pulse Association  
 American Seed Trade Association  
 American Society of Agronomy  
 American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers  
 American Society of Plant Biologists  
 American Soybean Association  
 American Sugar Alliance  
 American Sugarbeet Growers Association  
 American Veterinary Medical Association  
 AmericanHort  
 Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation

Aquatic Plant Management Society  
Association of Equipment Manufacturers  
Biotechnology Innovation Organization  
The Breakthrough Institute  
Cherry Marketing Institute  
Corn Refiners Association  
Cotton Growers Warehouse Association  
Cotton Warehouse Association of America  
Cottonseed and Feed Association  
Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology  
Crop Insurance and Reinsurance Bureau  
Crop Insurance Professionals Association  
Crop Science Society of America  
CropLife America  
Delta Waterfowl  
Ducks Unlimited  
Farm Credit Council  
Farm Journal Foundation  
The Fertilizer Institute  
Global Cold Chain Alliance  
Hop Growers of America  
Independent Community Bankers of America  
International Certified Crop Advisers  
International Dairy Foods Association  
International Fresh Produce Association  
National Alfalfa and Forage Alliance  
National Alliance of Independent Crop Consultants  
National Association of Conservation Districts  
National Association of Landscape Professionals  
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture  
National Association of Wheat Growers  
National Barley Growers Association  
National Black Growers Council  
National Christmas Tree Association  
National Coalition for Food and Agricultural Research  
National Corn Growers Association  
National Cotton Council  
National Cotton Ginners Association  
National Cottonseed Products Association  
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives  
National Council of Textile Organizations  
National Farmers Union  
National Grain and Feed Association

National Grange  
National Milk Producers Federation  
National Onion Association  
National Peach Council  
National Pork Producers Council  
National Potato Council  
National Sorghum Producers  
National Sunflower Association  
The Nature Conservancy  
North American Blueberry Council  
North American Meat Institute  
North American Millers' Association  
North American Renderers Association  
Pheasants Forever  
Quail Forever  
Rural and Agriculture Council of America  
Society of American Florists  
Soil Science Society of America  
Specialty Crop Farm Bill Alliance  
Supporters of Agricultural Research (SoAR) Foundation  
U.S. Apple Association  
U.S. Beet Sugar Association  
U.S. Canola Association  
U.S. Cattlemen's Association  
U.S. Durum Growers Association  
U.S. Peanut Federation  
U.S. Poultry & Egg Association  
U.S. Rice Producers  
U.S. Sweet Potato Council  
USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council  
USA Rice  
Weed Science Society of America  
Wine Institute

#### State and Regional Associations

Agribusiness Association of Iowa  
Agricultural Council of Arkansas  
Alabama Bankers Association  
Alabama Cotton Commission  
Alabama Farmers Federation  
Alabama Soybean and Corn Association  
Alaska Farm Bureau

Almond Alliance  
Arizona Cotton Ginners Association  
Arizona Cotton Growers  
Arizona Farm Bureau Federation  
Arkansas Community Bankers  
Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation  
Arkansas Rice Federation  
Arkansas Rice Growers Association  
Arkansas Soybean Association  
BankIn Minnesota  
Bluegrass Community Bankers Association  
California Agricultural Irrigation Association  
California Alfalfa & Forage Association  
California Association of Wheat Growers  
California Bean Shippers Association  
California Cherry Growers and Industry Association  
California Citrus Mutual  
California Community Banking Network  
California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association  
California Farm Bureau Federation  
California Fresh Fruit Association  
California Grain & Feed Association  
California Pear Growers  
California Pork Producers Association  
California Rice Commission  
California Seed Association  
California Specialty Crops Council  
California State Floral Association  
California Sweetpotato Council  
California Table Grape Commission  
California Warehouse Association  
California Women for Agriculture  
Carolinas Cotton Growers Cooperative  
Colorado Association of Wheat Growers  
Colorado Corn Growers Association  
Colorado Farm Bureau  
Colorado Potato Legislative Association  
Community Bankers Association of Georgia  
Community Bankers Association of Illinois  
Community Bankers Association of Kansas  
Community Bankers Association of Ohio  
Community Bankers Association of Oklahoma  
Community Bankers of Iowa



Community Bankers of Michigan  
Community Bankers of Washington  
Connecticut Farm Bureau Association  
Corn Growers of North Carolina  
Cotton Producers of Missouri  
Dairy Producers of Utah  
Delaware Farm Bureau  
Delta Council  
Empire State Potato Growers  
Florida Agri-Women  
Florida Cotton Producers Association  
Florida Farm Bureau Federation  
Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association  
Florida Rice Growers  
Food Producers of Idaho  
Georgia Agribusiness Council  
Georgia Corn Growers Association  
Georgia Cotton Commission  
Georgia Farm Bureau Federation  
Georgia/Florida Soybean Association  
Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association  
Georgia Urban Agriculture Council  
Grain and Feed Association of Illinois  
Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation  
Hop Growers of Washington  
ICBA of New Mexico  
Idaho Alfalfa and Clover Seed Growers Association  
Idaho Grain Producers Association  
Idaho Hay and Forage Association  
Idaho Hop Growers Association  
Idaho Noxious Weed Control Association  
Idaho Nursery & Landscape Association  
Idaho Oilseed Commission  
Idaho Onion Growers' Association  
Idaho-Oregon Fruit and Vegetable Association  
Idaho Pest Management Association  
Idaho Potato Commission  
Illinois Corn Growers Association  
Illinois Farm Bureau  
Illinois Fertilizer and Chemical Association  
Illinois Soybean Association  
Independent Bankers Association of New York State  
Independent Banks of South Carolina

Independent Community Bankers of Colorado  
Independent Community Bankers of South Dakota  
Independent Community Banks of North Dakota  
Indiana Bankers Association  
Indiana Corn Growers Association  
Indiana Farm Bureau  
Indiana Soybean Alliance  
Iowa Corn Growers Association  
Iowa Farm Bureau Federation  
Iowa Soybean Association  
Kansas Agribusiness Retailers Association  
Kansas Association of Wheat Growers  
Kansas Corn Growers Association  
Kansas Cotton Association  
Kansas Cotton Ginners  
Kansas Farm Bureau  
Kansas Grain and Feed Association  
Kansas Grain Sorghum Producers Association  
Kansas Pork Association  
Kansas Soybean Association  
Kentucky Corn Growers Association  
Kentucky Small Grain Growers Association  
Kentucky Soybean Association  
Louisiana Agricultural Consultants Association  
Louisiana Bankers Association  
Louisiana Cotton and Grain Association  
Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation  
Louisiana Independent Cotton Warehouse Association  
Louisiana Rice Producer Group  
Maine Farm Bureau Association  
Maine Potato Board  
Malheur County Onion Growers Association  
Maryland Bankers Association  
Maryland Farm Bureau  
Maryland Grain Producers Association  
Massachusetts Association of Lawn Care Professionals  
Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation  
Michigan Agri-Business Association  
Michigan Corn Growers Association  
Michigan Farm Bureau  
Michigan IPM Alliance  
Michigan Soybean Association  
Mid-Atlantic Soybean Association

Midwest Council on Agriculture  
Midwest Forage Association  
Minnesota Agri-Growth Council  
Minnesota Area II Potato Council  
Minnesota Association of Wheat Growers  
Minnesota Canola Council  
Minnesota Corn Growers Association  
Minnesota Crop Production Retailers  
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation  
Minnesota Soybean Growers Association  
Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation  
Mississippi Rice Council  
Mississippi Soybean Association  
Missouri Corn Growers Association  
Missouri Farm Bureau  
Missouri Independent Bankers Association  
Missouri Rice Council  
Missouri Soybean Association  
Montana Agricultural Business Association  
Montana Farm Bureau Federation  
Montana Independent Bankers  
Montana Potato Improvement Association  
Nebraska Agri-Business Association  
Nebraska Cooperative Council  
Nebraska Corn Growers Association  
Nebraska Dry Bean Commission  
Nebraska Dry Pea and Lentil Commission  
Nebraska Farm Bureau  
Nebraska Independent Community Bankers  
Nebraska Soybean Association  
Nebraska Wheat Board  
Nebraska Wheat Growers Association  
Nevada Farm Bureau Federation  
New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau  
New York Corn and Soybean Growers Association  
New York Farm Bureau  
New York Green Industry Council  
Nezperce Prairie Grass Growers Association  
North Carolina Bankers Association  
North Carolina Christmas Tree Association  
North Carolina Cotton Producers Association  
North Carolina Egg Association  
The North Carolina Peanut Growers Association

North Carolina Small Grain Growers Association  
North Carolina Soybean Producers Association  
North Carolina State Grange  
North Carolina SweetPotato Commission  
North Central Weed Science Society  
North Dakota Corn Growers Association  
North Dakota Grain Growers Association  
North Dakota Soybean Growers Association  
Northarvest Bean Growers Association  
Northeast Dairy Producers Association  
Northeastern Weed Science Society  
Northern Canola Growers Association  
Northland Potato Growers Association  
Northwest Agricultural Cooperative Council  
NYS Agribusiness Association  
Ohio AgriBusiness Association  
Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association  
Ohio Farm Bureau  
Ohio Soybean Association  
Oklahoma Agribusiness Retailers Association  
Oklahoma Cotton Council  
Oklahoma Farm Bureau  
Oklahoma Grain and Feed Association  
Oklahoma Seed Trade Association  
Oklahoma Sorghum Growers  
Oklahoma Soybean Association  
Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association  
Olive Oil Commission of California  
Oregon Association of Nurseries  
Oregon Bankers Association  
Oregon Cattlemen's Association  
Oregon Dairy Farmers Association  
Oregon Farm Bureau  
Oregon Hop Growers Association  
Oregon Potato Commission  
Oregon Wheat Growers League  
Oregon Women for Agriculture  
Oregonians for Food and Shelter  
Pacific Coast Renderers Association  
Pacific Egg and Poultry Association  
Pacific Seed Association  
Palmetto AgriBusiness Council  
Panhandle Peanut Growers Association

PennAg Industries Association  
Pennsylvania Association of Community Bankers  
Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers  
Pennsylvania Farm Bureau  
Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.  
Plant California Alliance  
PNW Canola Association  
Potato Growers of Michigan, Inc.  
Puget Sound Seed Growers Association  
Red River Valley Sugarbeet Growers Association  
Rhode Island Farm Bureau Federation  
Rolling Plains Cotton Growers  
San Joaquin Valley Quality Cotton Growers  
Snake River Sugarbeet Growers Association  
South Carolina Corn and Soybean Association  
South Carolina Farm Bureau Federation  
South Carolina Peach Council  
South Dakota Agri-Business Association  
South Dakota Corn Growers Association  
South Dakota Farm Bureau  
South Dakota Soybean Association  
South Dakota Wheat Growers Association  
South Texas Cotton and Grain Association  
Southeastern Cotton Ginners Association, Inc.  
Southern Cotton Ginners Association  
Southern Cotton Growers, Inc.  
Southern Crop Production Association  
Southern Idaho Potato Cooperative  
Southern Rolling Plains Cotton Producers Association  
Southern Weed Science Society  
Southwest Council of Agribusiness  
St. Lawrence Cotton Growers Association  
Synergistic Hawaii Agriculture Council  
Tennessee Bankers Association  
Tennessee Corn Growers Association  
Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation  
Tennessee Soybean Association  
Texas Agri-Women  
Texas Association of Dairymen  
Texas Corn Producers Association  
Texas Cotton Ginners Association  
Texas Farm Bureau  
Texas Grain Sorghum Association

Texas Rice Producers Legislative Group  
Texas Soybean Association  
Texas Wheat Producers Association  
Vermont Bankers Association  
Vermont Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Association  
Virginia Agribusiness Council  
Virginia Association of Community Banks  
Virginia Cattlemen's Association  
The Virginia Christmas Tree Growers Association  
Virginia Cotton Growers  
Virginia Crop Production Association  
Virginia Farm Bureau  
Virginia Grain Producers Association  
Virginia Peanut Growers Association  
Virginia Soybean Association  
Washington Association of Wheat Growers  
Washington Farm Bureau  
Washington Friends of Farms and Forests  
Washington Mint Growers Association  
Washington Potato and Onion Association  
Washington State Potato Commission  
Western Agricultural Processors Association  
Western Alfalfa Seed Growers Association  
Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors  
Western Growers  
Western Peanut Growers Association  
Western Plant Health Association  
Western Society of Weed Science  
Wild Blueberry Commission of Maine  
Wisconsin Corn Growers Association  
Wisconsin Pork Association  
Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association  
Wisconsin Soybean Association  
Wyoming Ag Business Association  
Wyoming Bankers Association  
Wyoming Wheat Growers Association

CC: Members of the Senate Committee on Budget  
Members of the House Committee on Budget  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Members of the House Committee on Agriculture