Hello from Your Friends at CropLife America!

Nebraska Natural Resources District

March 31, 2026

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Who we are

CropLife America (CLA)

- Founded in 1933

- We are the leading trade association representing the pesticide industry. Our members drive innovation and sustainability by discovering producing, selling, and distributing the essential pesticide products than empower American farmers to grow the world's food.

Membership

Manufacturers	Formulators/ Distributors	Associate	Food and Beverage
• Bayer CropScience • SePro Corp. • Corteva Agriscience	• Land O'Lakes • Simplot Grower Solutions • Nutrien Ag Solutions	• Arent Fox Schiff • Stone Environmental • AGDATA	• Coca-Cola • National Confectioners Association • Tea Association of the USA, Inc.

Federal Regulation of Pesticides: EPA & FIFRA

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

- **Pesticides are anything intended to kill or repel any pest.** If you sell it promising that it will kill or keep away weeds, bugs, rats, mold or microbes, it is a pesticide.
- Pesticides must be registered by EPA prior to sale.
- EPA Standard for Registering a Pesticide:
  - When used according to its label, a pesticide "will not cause unreasonable risk to humans or the environment, considering economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the pesticide."
  - Risk-benefit standard, considers **both** human and ecological risks.

EPA Pesticide Registration Process

- Data driven process: up to 150 studies may be required
- Data submitted by registrants
  - Must be compliant with GLP (Good Laboratory Practices)
  - Must be consistent with OECD (Organisation for Economic and Co-operation and Development) testing guidelines
- Analysis of industry submitted data, and wider scientific literature conducted by non-politically appointed EPA scientists
- Draft risk assessments and registration decisions released for public comment prior to finalization

EPA Test Guidelines for Pesticides

Final Test Guidelines for Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Final test guidelines are generally intended for use in the testing of pesticides and toxic substances, and the development of test data for submission to the EPA. The final test guidelines are organized by series number as follows:

- 810 - Product Performance Test Guidelines
- 830 - Product Properties Test Guidelines
- 835 - Fate, Transport and Transformation Test Guidelines
- 840 - Spray Drift Test Guidelines
- 850 - Ecological Effects Test Guidelines
- 860 - Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines
- 870 - Health Effects Test Guidelines
- 875 - Occupational and Residential Exposure Test Guidelines
- 880 - Biochemicals Test Guidelines
- 885 - Microbial Pesticide Test Guidelines
- 890 - Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program Test Guidelines

View a comprehensive list of all final and draft test guidelines for pesticides and toxic substances.

Group A – Acute Toxicity Test Guidelines

870.1000 - Acute Toxicity Testing--Background (December 2002)
870.1100 - Acute Oral Toxicity (December 2002)
870.1200 - Acute Dermal Toxicity (August 1998)
870.1300 - Acute Inhalation Toxicity (August 1998)
870.2400 - Acute Eye Irritation (August 1998)
870.2500 - Acute Dermal Irritation (August 1998)
870.2600 - Skin Sensitization (March 2003)

Group B – Subchronic Toxicity Test Guidelines

870.3050 - Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents (July 2000)
870.3100 - 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents (August 1998)
870.3150 - 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Nonrodents (August 1998)
870.3200 - 21/28-Day Dermal Toxicity (August 1998)
870.3250 - 90-Day Dermal Toxicity (August 1998
870.3465 - 90-Day Inhalation Toxicity (August 1998)
870.3550 - Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test (July 2000)

And more…

https://www.epa.gov/test-guidelines-pesticides-and-toxic-substances/final-test-guidelines-pesticides-and-toxic

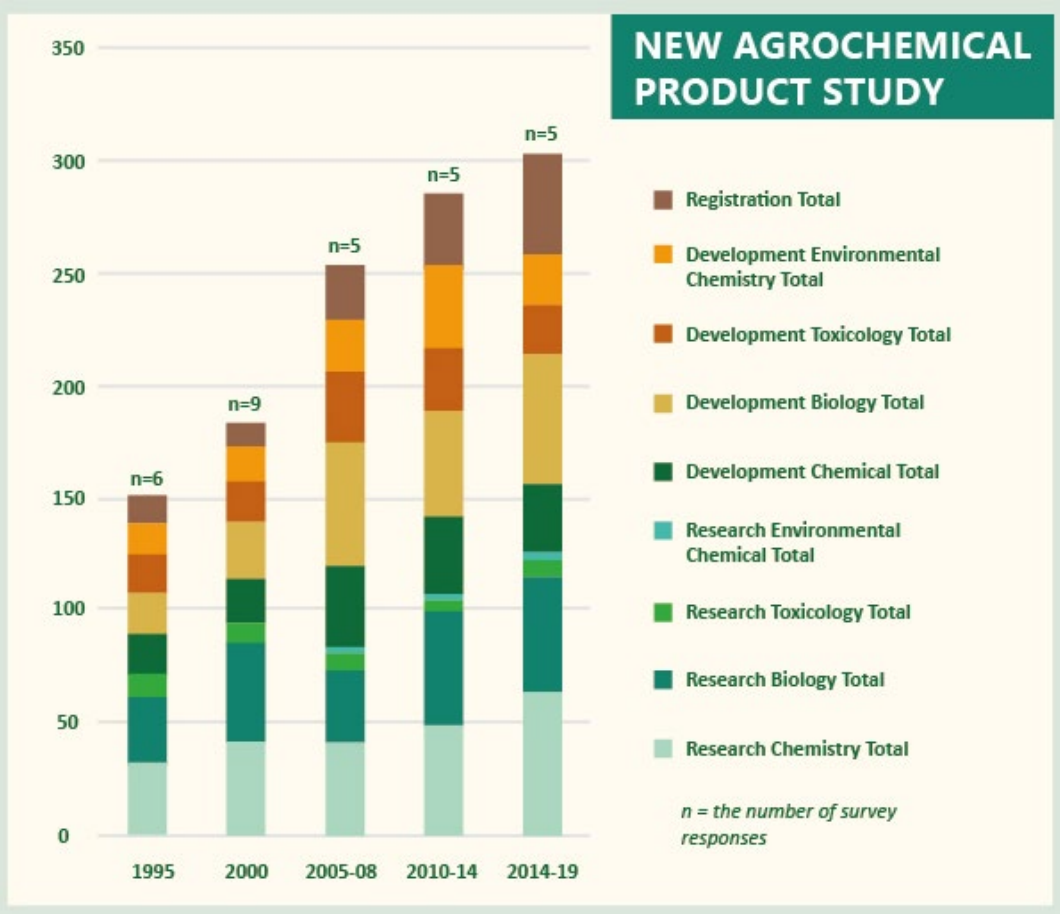
Pesticide Registration Review

- Every 15 years a pesticide remains on the market, it is reviewed to help ensure that currently registered pesticides can carry out their intended function(s) without creating unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment.

- EPA may identify additional data that may be useful for assessing a pesticide and require that it be submitted, as well as review new scientific information and incidents reported by the public.

- Following its review, EPA will issue a registration decision that can require additional precautionary language, or restrictions be added to a pesticide label if necessary to mitigate a risk to human health or the environment.

Cost of Agrochemical Product Discovery

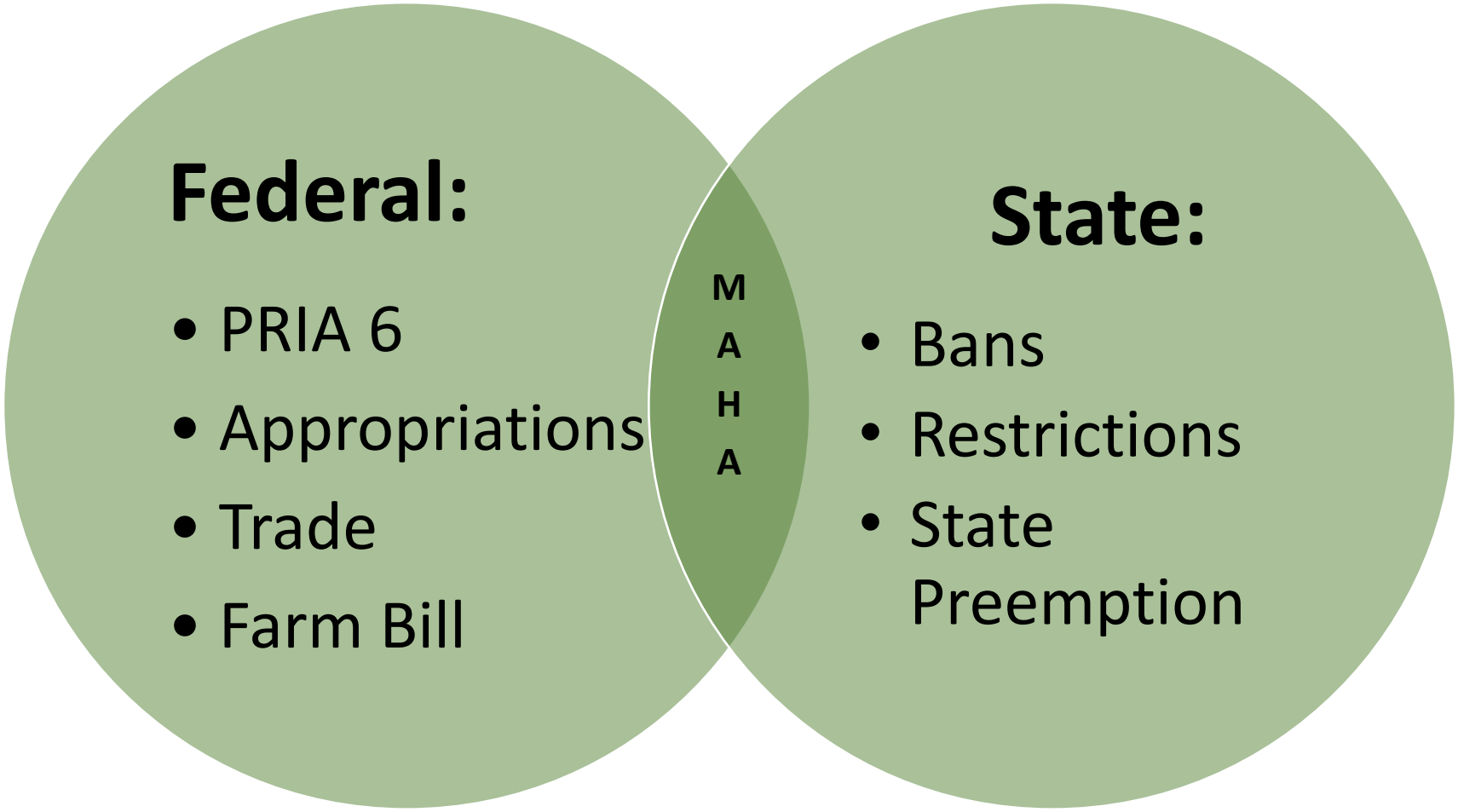


- The cost of bringing a new pesticide to market now surpasses $300 million. The cost was under $200 million less than 20 years ago.
- A large portion of costs are associated with toxicology and environmental safety testing.

Source: CropLife International, AgbioInvestor

Policy Priorities

2026 Policy Priorities



Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA 6) Reauthorization

PRIA: The fee-for-service program that provides user-fee funding for the EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs in exchange for predictable timelines for registration decisions.

Why it matters: PRIA 5 was passed by Congress in 2022 and is set to expire September 2027.

CLA's Role & Ask:

As part of the PRIA Coalition, a group of 9 trade associations representing companies that register products with the EPA, we are developing:

- Bipartisan legislation which will be pursued in partnership with relevant nongovernmental organizations and with input from the EPA.
- Early reauthorization to make program updates that will help the EPA operate more efficiently and provide more certainty for the agriculture industry.

Appropriations

CLA supports adequate funding for the EPA's OPP at the authorized level of **$166M.**

Lack of adequate funding can cause long delays in PRIA reviews, often 1–2 years, slowing new pesticide approvals and limiting innovation, farmer options, productivity, and raising food costs.

CLA Trade Priorities

- Maximum Residue Levels
- WTO SPS Agreement
- International Organizations
- Trade Agreements
- Codex
- Tariffs & Supply Chain

Farm Bill

- Clarify FIFRA provisions and affirm EPA's authority over pesticide labels to ensure uniform labels across states and reduce confusion for growers.
- Extend the 15-year FIFRA registration review deadline (expires Sept 2026) to give EPA more time to complete reviews of existing pesticides.
- Reauthorizes the Interagency Working Group to support coordination among EPA, Interior, USDA, Commerce, and other agencies on Endangered Species Act consultations.

Make America Healthy Again

August 2024

MAHA Executive Order

February 13, 2025

"The initial mission of the Commission shall be to advise and assist the President on how best to exercise his authority to address the **childhood chronic disease crisis**."

PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP

The WHITE HOUSE

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S MAKE AMERICA HEALTHY AGAIN COMMISSION

The White House | February 13, 2025

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Purpose. American life expectancy significantly lags behind other developed countries, with pre-COVID-19 United States life expectancy averaging 78.8 years and comparable countries averaging 82.6 years. This equates to 1.25 billion fewer life years for the United States population. Six in 10 Americans have at least one chronic disease, and four in 10 have two or more chronic diseases. An estimated one in five United States adults lives with a mental illness.

MAHA Report
May 22

MAHA Strategy
September 9

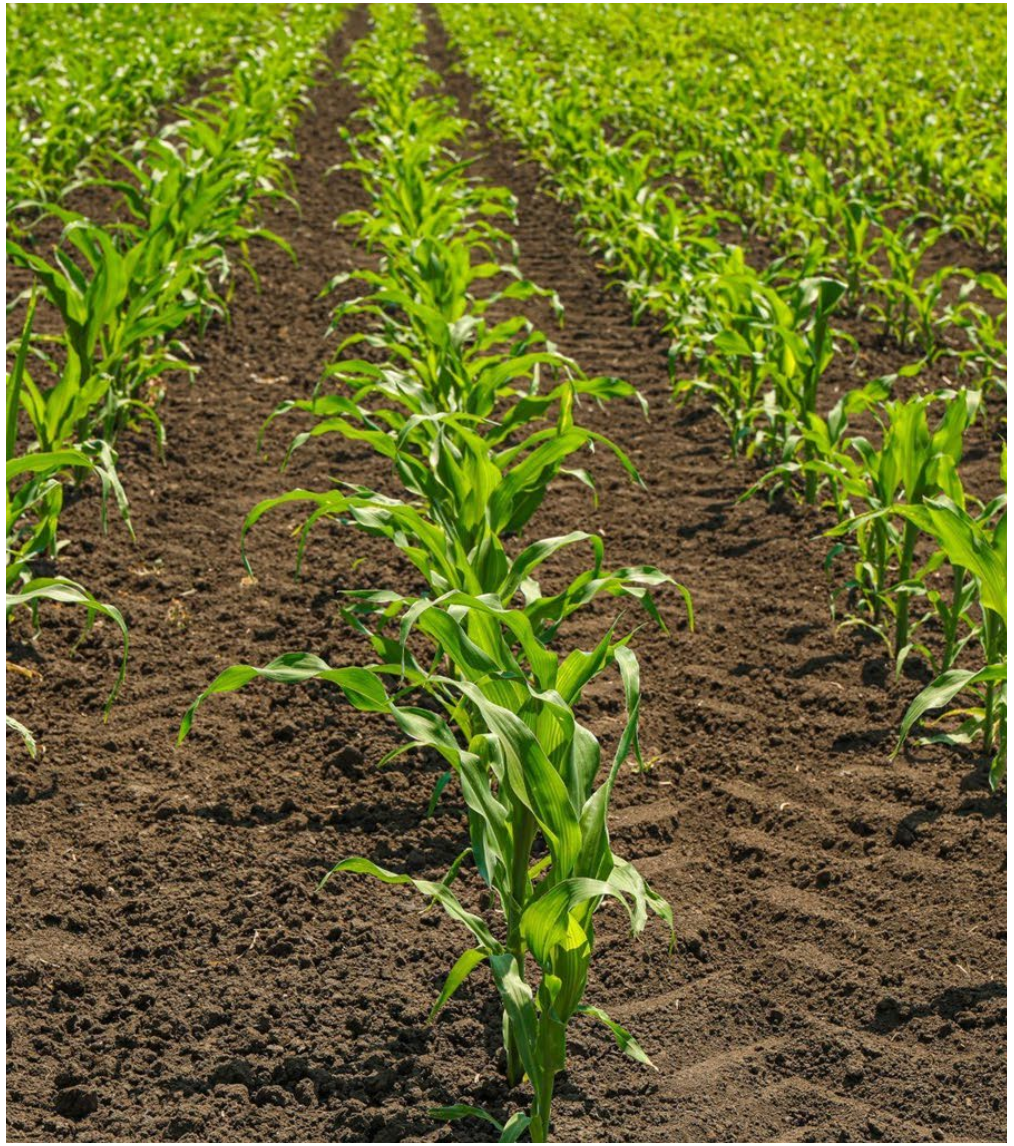

CropLife
AMERICA
A Movement, Not a Moment.

Advocacy Strategy

Refine Messages
Pesticides enable access to abundant healthy food.

Engage Allies
Engage industry groups and allies to counter misinformation and highlight the importance of agriculture to healthy diets.

Activate Allies
Create avenues for industry allies and consumers to advocate for legislation that supports pesticide use.



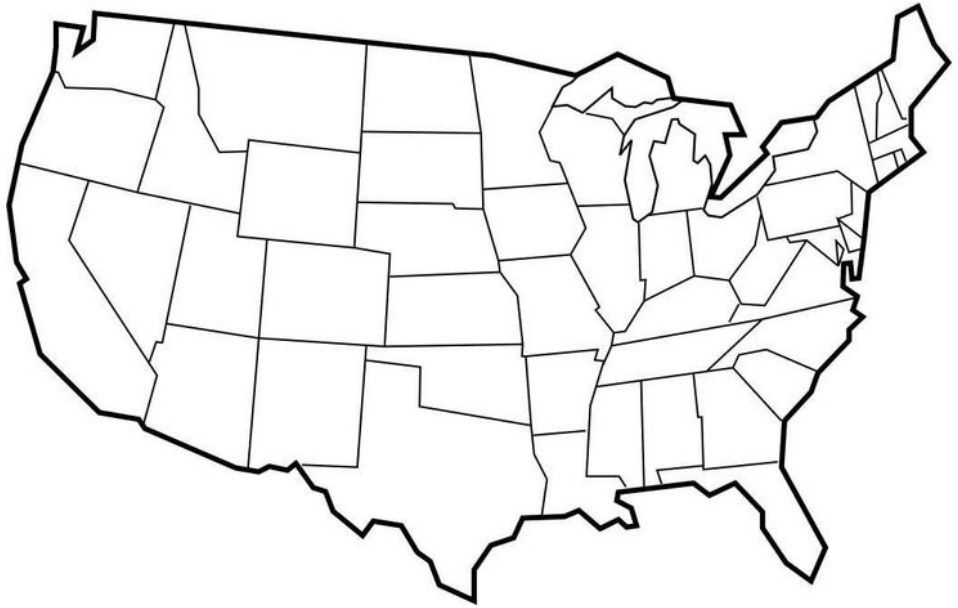

CropLife
AMERICA
EVERY FARM
HAS A STORY.
Learn more: farmervoicesmatter.org

Learn More

State Bans & Restrictions

Legislative actions that are politically motivated and ignore long established regulatory framework based on risk/benefits evaluation

- Proactively & reactively defend access to market, land and ability for applicators to operate
- Oppose non-scientific bans, restrictions, and prohibitions on individual pesticide products, chemical classes or treated seed. Support members on liability protection and foreign agricultural land ownership as needed.
- Promote policies that support FIFRA and federal and state regulatory authority over pesticides.



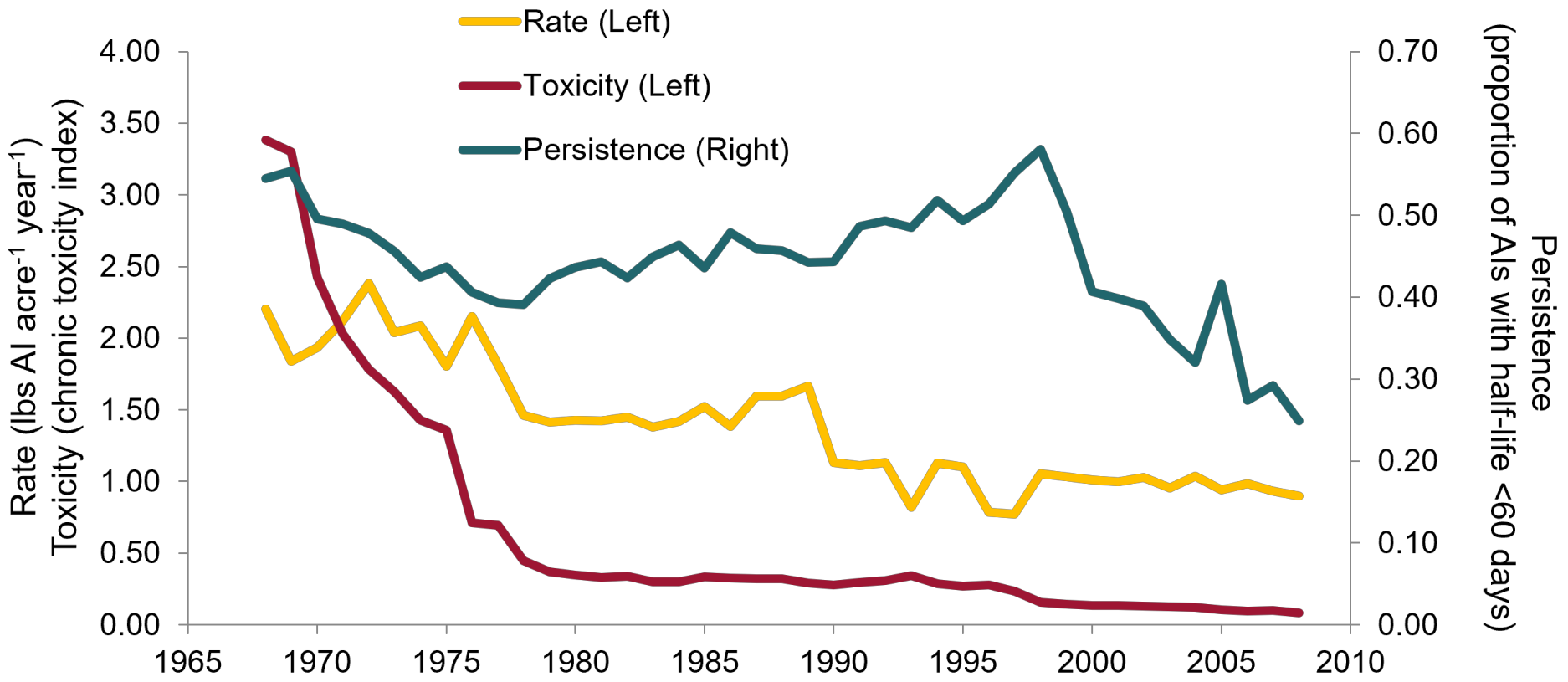
Timely, Durable, & Defensible Pesticide Registrations

- We advocate for the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Pesticide Programs (EPA OPP) to have sufficient resources to conduct its important work

- We promote scientific advancements in risk assessment methodologies

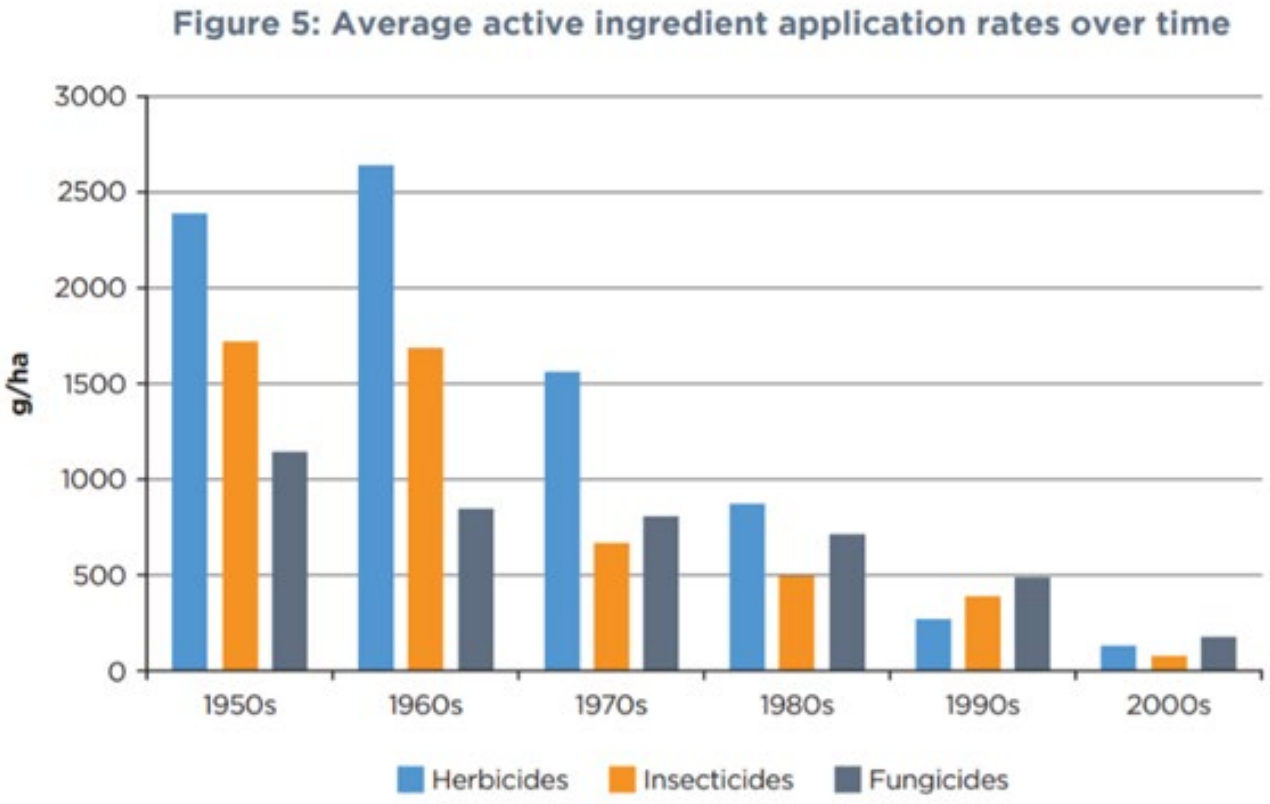
Pesticides, Conservation & Sustainability

Pesticide use rate, toxicity, and persistence have decreased over time



Source: Fernandez-Cornejo et al. (2014) Pesticide Use in U.S. Agriculture: 21 Selected Crops, 1960-2008. USDA. Figure 3

Innovation in pesticides has decreased the amount of pesticides applied per acre



Source: Phillips McDougal / CLA

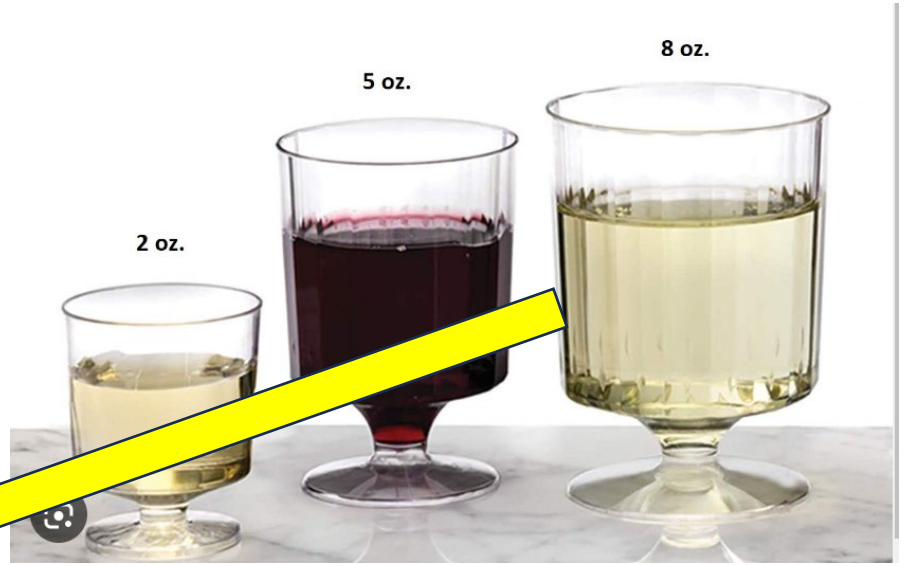
- Modern day pesticides have greater toxicity to the target pests and decreasing toxicity towards non-target organisms

John Deere See & Spray Technology

https://www.afgri.com.au/news/post/john-deere-releases-see-and-spray-ultimate-us

Pesticides are often applied at ounces of AI per acre.

- Many conventional agricultural pesticide label rates are expressed as ounces per acre



Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai)	Remarks
Berry Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B **Blueberry**	Powdery mildew (*Microsphaera alni*) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Septoria leaf spot (*S. albopunctata*)	7 (0.114)	Begin applications prior to disease onset when conditions are conducive for disease. For Monilinia and mummyberry, apply at or near flower bud swell and again at leaf

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): Are Pesticides a Sustainable Tool?

Comprehensively evaluate the environmental benefits of pesticide application in the cultivation of corn, cotton, and soybeans across the country. The results from the literature review and study revealed:

Without pesticides, the yields of corn, cotton, and soybeans show **declines of up to 70%,** underscoring the indispensable role of pesticides in agriculture.

Cultivating corn, cotton, and soybeans without pesticides, results in upwards of **3x more land, water, energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions.**

Pesticides are not only **enhancers of productivity** but **significantly mitigate the environmental impact** per bushel of corn and soybeans and per pound in cotton production.

Source: Thoma, G., Matlock, M., Lawrence, K., Taylor, B., Hickman, J. (2024). *Life cycle assessment of impacts of eliminating chemical pesticides used in the production of U.S. corn, soybeans, and cotton.* Final Report

Results for Corn, Soybeans, and Cotton

Corn

Not using insecticides and herbicides had the largest environmental impact on corn production. For example, without weed control, water use increased by 126%.

Soybeans

The removal of insecticides had the largest environmental effect on production, with increases up to 3-fold. For example, without insect control, land use increased by 270%.

Cotton

The removal of insecticides doubled the environmental impact on cotton production. For example, without insect control, greenhouse gas emissions increased by 105%.

CropLife AMERICA

Enabling Sustainable Agriculture

- Using pesticides, farmers are able to practice **no-till farming**, which **improves soil erosion**, **conserves water**, and **reduces fuel use**.
- Low residue herbicides enable farmers to use **cover crops**, which **reduce soil erosion** and **improve water and soil quality**.

Questions?