

CPDA Legislative Issues

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Pesticide Registration Enhancement Act

- HR 2
 - Passed House in April, Senate in July
- Reauthorization of PRIA
 - Extends to 2023 (as originally passed by House)
 - Increase in maintenance fees
 - Adjustment in registration service fees
 - Product category/review times
 - Eliminates the existing constraint on spending maintenance



Udall Amendment

- The amendment addresses rules to protect farmworkers from pesticides and puts in place requirements for state programs certifying pesticide applicators.
- The bill language requires EPA to implement those two laws without making any changes until Oct. 1, 2021. The one exception is that the agency may propose changes to the [Application Exclusion Zone](#) in the farmworker protection rule.
- The Udall amendment also addresses an issue in the farmworker protection rule that had raised concerns within the farming community: a provision allowing workers to appoint a “designated representative” to obtain data on pesticide applications.
- The Senate PRIA bill directs the Government Accountability Office to prepare a report by Oct. 1, 2021, on the use of the designated representative, “including the effect of that use on the availability of pesticide application and hazard information and worker health and safety.” The report must include “recommendations to prevent the misuse of pesticide application and hazard information, if that misuse is identified.”
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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

- NPDES Permits are required for:
 - Discharge resulting from the application of a pesticide in violation of FIFRA that is relevant to protecting water quality
 - Storm water discharges regulated under NPDES; and
 - Discharges regulated under NPDES of manufacturing or industrial effluent or treatment.
- Amends FIFRA and the Clean Water Act
 - Prohibits EPA from requiring a permit for a discharge of a pesticide from a point source into navigable waters if the discharge is approved under FIFRA.



Farm Bill

- There are several obstacles in the path to a 2018 Farm Bill.
- Congress has not passed a farm bill in an election year in modern history – since 1933.
- The divisive nature of Congress is breaking the usual bipartisan nature of the Agriculture Committee, as the Majority released a Republican only version of the farm bill that did not include Minority (Democratic) language. Historically, both parties of the Agriculture Committee have worked together to agree on the farm bill draft before it is released to Committee members.
- Congress' partisan nature will cause cracks in the loose knit coalition of agricultural, conservation, rural develop, nutrition, and other groups that have historical worked with past chairmen to pass the legislation on the floor.
- The *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*, both the Chair and the Ranking Member of the Senate Agriculture Committee have agreed not to include SNAP changes in their proposal, and both have said and agree that the Senate does not have the votes to pass the House-proposed SNAP changes.
- The current farm bill expires the end of September 2018. Closer to the deadline, Chairman Conaway will have to determine if he can pass his proposal before programs expire or he will need to extend current farm programs. Congress does not want the farm bill to expire as farm policy would return to the policies of the 1930s.
- This Fall's election adds significant intrigue to the farm bill writing process.
- If Republicans keep control of Congress, Chairman Conaway would most likely continue as Chairman; however, if Democrats assume control of the House, Chairman Peterson would become Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and possibly start this whole process over next year.



What's Next

- New Leader at EPA
- Election
- State Action



Discussion and Questions

