

Latest Regulatory News:

Newly Available Data will be Incorporated into Pyrethroid Proposed Interim Decisions

Based on a thorough review of recent data, EPA concluded that there is reliable data to support reducing the current threefold (3X) Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) [safety factor for pyrethroids](#) to 1X, and that margin will be safe for infants and children. This reduced safety factor will be incorporated into the upcoming pyrethroid proposed interim decisions for registration review. For more information from EPA [click here](#).

EPA Takes Action to Provide Accurate Risk Information to Consumers, Stop False Labeling on Products

EPA is [issuing guidance to registrants](#) of glyphosate to ensure clarity on labeling of the chemical on their products. EPA will no longer approve product labels claiming glyphosate is known to cause cancer – a false claim that does not meet the labeling requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The State of California's much criticized Proposition 65 has led to misleading labeling requirements for products, like glyphosate, because it misinforms the public about the risks they are facing. This action will ensure consumers have correct information, and is based on EPA's [comprehensive evaluation of glyphosate](#). To read the complete news release on glyphosate labeling [click here](#).

There's still time to comment on EPA's [Glyphosate Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision](#). Comments, identified by docket identification number EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0361, must be received on or before September 3, 2019.

Recently, the EPA chose to preserve crop tolerances for chlorpyrifos. Now, a [Petition for Review has been filed in the 9th Circuit](#) challenging EPA's July 18, 2019 Chlorpyrifos Final Order denying objections to the March 2017 Tolerance Revocation Petition. Among other things, it asserts EPA was arbitrary and capricious and acted contrary to law when it issued its order without having first made a new safety finding confirming that Chlorpyrifos continued to meet the Safety Standard required by the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service finalized three sets of rules concerning implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

[Click here](#) to read the press release by the US Fish and Wildlife Service describing the actions. The below link is to the Services' announcement followed by a link to a Washington Post article discussing the changes, one of which apparently includes performing an economic impact analysis when considering designating a species or critical habitat. It is not yet clear what the real impact such an analysis will have on a designation decision.

https://www.fws.gov/endangered/improving_ESA/regulation-revisions.html

Current Legislative Issues:

Members of Congress will be returning soon from their home districts and finalizing the budget. Below are three funding priorities for which AMCA is actively seeking support:

The TICK ACT - The *Tick Identify, Control, and Knockout Act*, "TICK Act" was introduced in the Senate on May 23, 2019 by Sens. Susan [Collins](#) (R-ME), Tina [Smith](#) (D-MN) and Sen. Angus King (I-ME) as S. 1657, and introduced as HR 3073 in the House of Representatives on June 3, 2019 by Congressman Chris Smith (NJ) with 39 cosponsors. A one-page summary of the legislation is [here](#). The TICK Act would develop an intergovernmental National Strategy to prevent and treat Lyme and other vector-borne diseases—including those spread by fleas and mosquitoes—expand

research, and improve testing, treatment affordability, and public awareness through establishment of an Office of Oversight and Coordination for Vector-Borne Disease at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), reauthorize the Regional Centers of Excellence in Vector-Borne Disease for five years at \$10M per year, and authorize CDC grants at \$20M per year that would be awarded to State Health Departments.

Status: Introduced, referred to Committees of Jurisdiction, AMCA joined coalition letter in support May 2019.

IR-4 Public Health Pesticides - The IR-4 Public Health Pesticides Program has provided needed assistance for supporting vector control efforts necessary to maintain public health by allowing for regulatory and other support needed to bring new tools to market, expansion of allowed use patterns, and protection of existing tools. The most current funding cycle expired FY 2016 funds, and as maintaining sustainable research programs for vector-borne disease control is vital, \$300,000 was requested in the Department of Agriculture's IR-4 Public Health Pesticides Program (PHP) within the FY 2020 Agriculture Appropriations bill.

Status: House Agriculture Appropriations bill did not include funding, AMCA weighed in with House funding request letter June 18, 2019 to Subcommittee members. Senate Appropriations outstanding; AMCA sent letters to all relevant committee members asking for support for the IR-4 Program.

SMASH Act - The *Strengthening Mosquito Abatement Safety Health Act* (SMASH Act) would advance mosquito-borne and other vector-borne disease surveillance and control, by authorizing programs to address emerging infectious mosquito-borne diseases at the local and regional level. The SMASH Act was passed into law on June 24, 2019, following strong support by AMCA. On July 11, AMCA and member organizations requested \$100 million for the CDC Division of Vector-Borne Diseases in grants for mosquito control programs as designated under the SMASH Act, to be used to address emerging, infectious mosquito-borne diseases and to improve existing control programs.

Status: Senate Labor HHS Appropriations pending and anticipated in September 2019.

If you have any questions about L&R issues, please feel free to contact [Angela Beehler](#).