

PRIA Coalition Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA 6) Reauthorization Proposal

What is PRIA?

Pesticides are vital to the protection of America's food supply, public health, infrastructure, and natural resources. Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) provides for federal regulation of pesticide distribution, sale, and use and stringent safety standards and oversight. OPP specifically considers economic, social, and environmental risks and benefits for all pesticide products before they are made available for sale and use.

Prior to 2004, the process of approving a pesticide product for use could take an indeterminate amount of time – potentially threatening the nation's public health, food, and environment. By passing the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) in 2004, and reauthorizing the Act in 2007, 2012, 2019 and 2022, Congress created industry fees that provide additional resources for EPA's registration efforts, established a more predictable evaluation process, and provided resources for important worker protection safety and training activities. Federal regulation of pesticide products is necessary because it provides a rigorous, scientific basis for product efficacy and safety, as well as giving confidence in the products and their application.

The original passage of PRIA, and each subsequent reauthorization passed Congress with bipartisan support and endorsements from industry and the environmental community.

Who is the PRIA Coalition?

The PRIA Coalition is comprised of associations whose members produce, formulate or distribute pesticides used by professionals and consumers in various settings including public health, agriculture, lawn care, pest control, facility management and animal health. The Coalition members include:

- American Chemistry Council's Center for Biocide Chemistries
- American Seed Trade Association
- Animal Health Institute
- Biological Products Industry Alliance
- CropLife America
- Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology)
- Household & Commercial Products Association
- ISSA, The Association for Cleaning and Facility Solutions
- RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment

What are the PRIA Coalition's Goals for PRIA 6?

- Clean reauthorization free of non-germane policy issues.
- Ensure that EPA has the resources and enacts the needed technology and process efficiency improvements to meet statutory deadlines for both PRIA and non-PRIA actions.
- Continue to refine EPA processes to ensure that PRIA and non-PRIA actions are processed in a timely manner and that the remaining backlog is eliminated.
- Utilize technology and training to ensure that regulatory decision making is transparent and consistent across all OPP divisions.

How is OPP Funded?

The Office of Pesticide Programs is funded by 3 sources – annual federal appropriations, industry registration fees (PRIA fees) that are paid on each new pesticide registration action, and annual industry paid maintenance fees (FIFRA fees) that support Registration Review, worker protection grants and other activities. With each subsequent reauthorization industry increased the fees it pays, including by 30% in 2022. We are proposing an additional \$8 million dollars in industry fees in PRIA 6. These funds supplement, but do not replace the need for, the law's required funding of \$166 from Congress. Unfortunately, flat or decreased Congressional funding at levels well below the law's requirement has left OPP without the resources it needs to meet the PRIA's prescribed timeframes for pesticide registration reviews. PRIA 5 included a host of process efficiency measures, many of which are still being in the process of being implemented, but these reforms must be coupled with adequate funding from Congress. The PRIA Coalition's PRIA 6 proposal builds on the process improvements implemented in PRIA 5.



PRIA Coalition PRIA 6 Proposal

Reauthorization Timeline

- Reauthorize PRIA for 7 years (FY 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033)

PRIA-Provided Agency Resources

- Maintain PRIA requirement of \$166 million in federal appropriations for OPP.
- Increase maintenance fees to \$50 million per year, but the fees will revert to \$43.5 million per year in 2031, and subsequent years, if EPA does not achieve an overall on-

time completion rate of 60% in a manner which does not disproportionately prioritize lower-complexity PRIA categories in the calculation.

- Increase the penalties for pesticide registrants that do not pay their maintenance fees on time.
- Out of the \$50 million in annual maintenance fees, the following funding is set aside for specific purposes:
 - 1/8 of maintenance fees for processing registrant submissions not covered by a PRIA code and to help clear the current backlog.
 - Up to \$500,000 set aside for EPA staff education and training to be conducted cooperatively through land grant institutions in partnership with HBCUs, 1890 institutions, or other minority-serving institutions.
 - \$500,000 for education and training of clinicians.
 - An average of \$1,500,000 per year for farm worker training and education grants and \$350,000 for grant writing technical assistance.
 - \$500,000 for the Pesticide Education Safety Program.
 - \$500,000 per year for Partnership Grants.
 - Up to \$500,000 for the continued development of public health pathogen efficacy methods for antimicrobial devices.
 - \$1,000,000 per year for Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) inspections.
 - Up to \$100,000 for the Vector Expedited Review Voucher (VERV) program to incentivize development of new insect disease vector control methods.
 - At least \$8 million annually (2027-2030) for process improvements and processing technology. If process efficiency and performance metrics are achieved, this set aside shall be maintained in 2031-2033.
 - Up to \$300,000 per year for EPA staff to attend multi-lateral forums to include but not limited to Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Convention, and OECD.
 - Up to \$500,000 per year to develop guidance related to adding and removing active and inert ingredients to the list of minimum risk pesticides.

Independent Assessments/Annual Report

- EPA shall continue to implement all appropriate recommendations of the *Business Processes Review and Optimization for EPA Office of Pesticides Programs FINAL REPORT* dated September 30th, 2025, and finalize the independent workforce assessment required under PRIA 5 within 90 days of enactment.
- EPA shall issue a competitive bid for an independent third-party audit of the Agency's processes and performance and to make recommended process improvements. The audit shall commence no later than January 31, 2029, and be completed and submitted to Congress no later than July 1, 2030.
- Further streamline the reporting metrics required in the PRIA Annual Report to focus on those that provide insights into processing efficiencies and timelines, add new metrics related to GLP inspections, science review timelines, use of new approach methods and small business fee waivers.

Maintain/Update PRIA 5 Language

- Maintain PRIA 5 bilingual labeling provisions.
- Continue the PRIA 5 provision that specifies that fee-based activities shall continue in the event of a government shutdown.
- Build on the process improvement provisions of PRIA 5 by adding a provision that directs EPA to develop a framework and integrate the use of artificial intelligence and automation into its reviews and registration processes along with systems where appropriate.

New Process Improvements

- Within one year of enactment, EPA shall implement approaches to address the efficient development of Data Evaluation Records (DERs), study summaries, and predictive analyses for consideration in regulatory decision making.
- Include specific milestones and incentives for EPA to accept and registrants to submit digital labels.
- Discourage the submission of incomplete or poor-quality pesticide registration submissions, by making it easier for EPA to reject these submissions and keep part of the fee.
- EPA shall explore and implement label language and risk assessment refinements for new and modern advances in application equipment, including but limited to uncrewed aerial spray systems and targeted spray systems.
- Within one year of enactment, EPA shall issue guidance standardizing PRIA pre-submission meetings and incorporating pre-submission meeting outcomes into the review of PRIA actions.
- Within 90 days of enactment, EPA shall develop a process of self-certification for small business fee waivers.
- Within one year of enactment, EPA shall issue for public comment any new Biological Evaluation models and methodologies employed by the Agency since 2022 related to registration or registration review of new conventional and new biopesticide active ingredients. Within 2 years of enactment, EPA shall establish a process to accept registrant submitted analyses supporting a Biological Evaluation using EPA's published methodologies and models.

PRIA Fee Codes

- Reduce the 226 current PRIA fee codes to 83 to save resources and reduce instances of miscoding.
- Continue to incentivize the development of biological, reduced risk, minimum risk products through lower fees and/or review timeframes.