

FY 2025 Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) Annual Report

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Executive Summary

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act, or PRIA, was first authorized in 2004 and created a registration service fee system to provide supplemental resources to the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) to achieve more predictable and faster registration decisions. PRIA provides two funding sources: 1) one-time registration service fees (i.e., PRIA fees) to evaluate new applications; and 2) annual Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) maintenance fees assessed to products currently in the marketplace that mainly fund EPA's reevaluation of older chemicals under the registration review program. PRIA has been reauthorized four times, the most recent being the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022, or PRIA 5, which was signed into law December 29, 2022, and is effective through September 30, 2027. Under Section 33(k) of FIFRA, OPP is required to publish an annual report, which must include the Agency's implementation of PRIA 5.

Historically, fees authorized by PRIA provide about one third of pesticide program funding; the remaining two thirds come from annual appropriations. The funding is used to support EPA's FIFRA pesticide regulatory activities, including the review and registration of pesticide products and periodic reevaluation of existing pesticide registrations, and the establishment of maximum limits for pesticide residues in or on food and animal feed under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). To ensure the balance between PRIA fees and appropriations funding is maintained, FIFRA prohibits EPA from assessing PRIA fees if the annual appropriation falls below \$166.0 million (i.e., the minimum appropriations trigger level). EPA's ability to meet PRIA 5 statutory timeframes for registration applications and registration review case completions, as well as fully implement the many provisions in PRIA 5, is predicated on both fees and pesticide program appropriations at the \$166 million level. In FY 2025, Congress appropriated approximately \$138 million to support pesticide program activities, \$28 million dollars below the trigger level. The FY 2025 appropriation, however, also included language preserving EPA's ability to collect PRIA fees, even though funding was below the trigger level.

In addition to the provided fee funding, PRIA 5 also significantly increased EPA's responsibilities, including establishing a bilingual pesticide labeling program, enhancing funding for farmworker protection and health clinician training programs, requiring development of Endangered Species Act (ESA) guidance for registrants, prioritizing upgrades to information technology (IT) systems, and directing process changes related to how EPA reviews fee for service actions.

In FY 2025, EPA made significant and timely progress on all PRIA 5 milestones, including:

- Finalizing and publishing the Third-Party Process Assessment to the PRIA 5 implementation webpage: <https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/pria-5-process-assessment-report>;
- Finalizing and publishing the Training Gaps Analysis to the PRIA 5 implementation webpage: <https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/pria-5-gaps-analysis-report>;
- Streamlining the approach to tracking the adoption of bilingual pesticide labeling by incorporating PRIA 5 bilingual labeling compliance information into MyPeST, an externally facing dashboard to improve customer experience for pesticide registrants to track submitted actions and obtain projected completion dates, allowing more efficient transmission, analysis, and publication of data;
- Issuing the final Insecticide Strategy that identifies practical protections for listed species from the use of insecticides; and

- Issuing the Rodenticide Strategy as part of the Rodenticide Biological Evaluation to address FIFRA and ESA risks of concern.

EPA continues to receive a high level of PRIA fee-for-service and non-PRIA applications and thus continues to experience delays in completing regulatory determinations compared to the statutory timeframes. EPA, however, continues to improve its regulatory processes where possible. EPA's continued work on its IT modernization also offered opportunities for evaluating and streamlining existing processes and for improving access to and visualization of the workflow. In FY 2025, EPA significantly reduced the number of outstanding PRIA and non-PRIA registration actions. Specifically, EPA continued to implement a holistic strategy to address the non-PRIA backlog of pending actions and prevent future backlogs. In FY 2025, EPA received 4,300 non-PRIA applications and completed 10,830. As a result, EPA reduced the non-PRIA backlog from nearly 13,000 actions at the beginning of the fiscal year to around 9,000 at the end of the fiscal year, allowing EPA to focus resources on more recent submissions. For PRIA applications, EPA received over 1,900 applications and completed 1,731, reducing the PRIA backlog from 1,271 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 1,247 applications at the end of the fiscal year. This report provides detailed information on number and type of submissions and approvals for FY 2025.

Pesticide Registration Service Fee Actions

Section 33(k)(1)(B)(i) of the FIFRA requires that, to the extent practicable, EPA provides data for each fee-for-service action that is completed during the fiscal year covered by the report or pending at the conclusion of that fiscal year, organized by registering division. The following data are to be provided:

- Action code;
- Application receipt date;
- Tracking number assigned at time of submission in the Pesticide Submission Portal;
- PRIA due date assigned to the action based on the statutory decision timeframe;
- Renegotiated due date(s) and the dates those renegotiated dates were approved, if applicable;
- Reasons for renegotiation, if applicable;
- If submission was recoded, reassigned code and date of recode, if applicable;
- Completion date, if completed;
- Status of action (e.g., completed, pending, rejected, withdrawn); and
- Reason for denial or do not grant decision, if applicable.

FY 2025 Completions

PRIA completions are provided in Table 1 below, and the number of completions by category, along with average days to complete, is found in Table I in Appendix A. Table 2 provides the number of actions within the decision review time period and the number of actions completed past the statutory decision time period (i.e., late). Codes for PRIA categories are prefaced with a letter designation for the type of application (A = Antimicrobial, B = Biopesticide, R = (Conventional) Registration, I = Inert, and M = Miscellaneous). See the file, [PRIA Completed FY25.xlsx] for individual completed PRIA actions.

Table 1: PRIA Completions by PRIA Category Type

PRIA Category Type	A Codes	B Codes	R Codes	I Codes	M Codes	OPP Total
Overall Completions	309	211	710	24	477	1,731
Withdrawn/Rejected for Non-Payment	2	1	0	0	0	3
Withdrawn/Rejected in 21-day Completeness Screen	0	0	1	0	0	1
Withdrawn/Rejected in Preliminary Tech Screen	0	6	8	0	1	15
Withdrawn	35	18	49	2	2	106

Table 2: PRIA Completions Early or On Time vs. Past Statutory Decision Time Period

PRIA Category Type	A Codes	B Codes	R Codes	I Codes	M Codes	OPP Total
Overall Completions	309	211	710	24	477	1,731
Completed Early/On Time	45	80	121	5	371	622
Completed Late	264	131	589	19	115	1,118
% Completed Late	85%	62%	83%	79%	24%	65%

Renegotiation of the PRIA Due Date

The passage of PRIA 5 in December 2022 changed the circumstances under which decision review time periods can be extended through negotiation of the due date. Prior to PRIA 5, there were no limitations on reasons for renegotiation as long as the renegotiation was mutually agreed to by both EPA and the applicant. Because PRIA 5 limited the reasons for renegotiations, EPA curtailed renegotiations beginning in the spring of 2023. However, some of the PRIA actions completed in FY 2025 had already been renegotiated prior to the enactment of PRIA 5 and full implementation of these new requirements across the registering divisions. Renegotiation rates described in Table 3 below partially reflect these earlier renegotiations.

Table 3: Actions Renegotiated and Percentage of Overall Completions

PRIA Category Type	A Codes	B Codes	R Codes	I Codes	M Codes	OPP Total
Overall Completions	309	211	710	24	477	1,731
Completions Renegotiated	6	14	30	0	2	52
Percentage Renegotiated	2%	7%	4%	0%	0%	3%

Number of PRIA Applications Pending at the End of FY 2025

Table 4 summarizes the pending registration applications (counted as decisions) in each of the PRIA categories as required by FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i). The number of PRIA actions pending, by category, as of September 30, 2025, is found in Table II in Appendix A. See the file, [PRIA Pending End of FY25.xlsx] for individual pending PRIA actions.

Table 4: PRIA Applications Pending as of the End of FY 2025

PRIA Category Type	A Codes	B Codes	R Codes	I Codes	M Codes	OPP Total
Pending Actions as of 9/30/25	263	264	1,696	32	55	2,310

Denial or Do Not Grant Decisions

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(X) requires that EPA, to the extent practicable, provide a summary of the reason for any denial or “do not grant” decision, if applicable. There were no PRIA applications denied in FY 2025. Eighteen PRIA applications were closed out with a “do not grant” determination, which

closes the PRIA action but keeps the registration or amendment application itself pending. Deficiencies are communicated to the applicant, who is often provided the opportunity to submit additional information for review so that EPA can make a determination on the application.

Reasons for Do Not Grant determinations included:

- Guideline studies deficient;
- Guideline studies not submitted or cited; and
- Risk concerns not addressed by additional data/information from registrant.

A table listing the PRIA applications which were closed with a Do Not Grant determination, including the reasons for the determination, is in Appendix A included as Table III.

Implementation of PRIA Process Changes

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XII) requires that EPA, to the extent practicable, provides a review of progress made by EPA in carrying out each requirement of FIFRA sections 33(e) and (f), including recommendations for the allowance and use of summaries of acute toxicity studies.

Avoiding Overpayment when Multiple Categories Applied

FIFRA section 33(e) addresses EPA efforts to identify and evaluate reforms to the pesticide registration process with the goal of reducing decision time periods for fee-for-service actions, as well as efforts by EPA to develop and implement a process to determine the appropriate fee category or categories for an application that qualifies for more than one category to assist applicants and prevent unnecessary payment of fees for multiple categories.

In FY 2023, EPA began identifying scenarios where multiple fee-for-service categories are applied to a single application. Most commonly, this occurs when multiple amendments are requested on a single proposed label. An example is a proposal to add a new use to a registered product label (e.g., R170) concurrent with a proposed label amendment requiring science review with an associated amendment of an established tolerance (e.g., R298). Another scenario where multiple codes can be applied is when new active ingredients or new use submissions require review across registering divisions. While the M005 category exists for new products which require cross divisional review, these combination categories do not exist for new uses or new active ingredients.

EPA has historically used the discretionary refund provision of PRIA to avoid overcharging an applicant based on the activity being requested. Under FIFRA section 33(b)(8)(C), EPA has discretionary authority to issue a partial refund (up to 75 percent) of the registration service fee for one the following reasons:

- In reviewing the application, EPA has considered data submitted in support of another pesticide registration application;
- EPA has completed portions of the review of the application before the effective date of section 33 of FIFRA; or
- EPA has rejected the application under the initial content or preliminary technical screen.

The first condition is the most common for a discretionary refund. The primary/secondary [guidance](#) provided on EPA's PRIA webpage is an example of the discretionary refund provision being used up front to reduce a fee when the first condition is met.

As part of conversations with industry counterparts in the development and review of PRIA category interpretations, industry trade groups highlighted certain scenarios where they perceive overpayment

to be occurring. As a result of those discussions, EPA developed internal guidance on coding, for certain scenarios, to address the scenarios.

EPA will continue identifying and evaluating reforms to the pesticide registration process as part of and outside of its digital transformation effort.

Recoding, Renegotiation, and Additional Preliminary Technical Screen Requirements

FIFRA Section 33(f) goes over the calculation of decision time review periods. New requirements introduced by PRIA 5 include:

- Rules around the recoding of PRIA applications by EPA (including recoding of an application which was submitted under a reduced risk action code but was determined by EPA to not qualify and is therefore recoded);
- Specific activities that EPA shall include in the preliminary technical screen;
- Conditions under which EPA and the applicant can pursue negotiation of the decision time review period; and
- Prioritization of applications for which the decision time review period is missed or extended.

Reduced Risk Determinations

FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B)(iv) was amended by PRIA 5 to require that EPA determine whether an application qualifies as reduced risk within the preliminary technical screen period of 90 days from the fee-for-service start date. Furthermore, PRIA 5 also specifies that if the application for a reduced risk new active ingredient or a reduced risk new use is determined not to qualify as reduced risk, the applicant shall pay the difference in fee for the corresponding non-reduced risk application and the new decision time review period for the non-reduced risk category will be based on the submission date of the original application.

In FY 2025, no applications submitted under a “reduced risk” PRIA category were denied “reduced risk” status and recoded to the counterpart non-reduced risk PRIA category.

Data Waiver Determinations

PRIA 5 also amended FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B)(iv) to require that EPA grant or deny any data waiver request submitted with a covered application as part of the preliminary technical screen. EPA is developing the capacity in its workflow tracking system to report on data waiver completion dates in relation to the preliminary technical screen due date. In general, EPA has not been able to complete waiver determinations before the due date for the preliminary technical screen, but EPA is tracking high impact waiver determinations (e.g., HASPOC determinations) and using those determinations to inform similar waiver requests. Waiver rationales are frequently complex and often involve considering a weight-of-evidence argument. The preliminary technical screen timeframe (45 or 90 days) is currently not adequate to complete the in-depth process of reviewing and finalizing a determination. EPA is committed to implementing process improvements such as developing further guidance for applicants, with the goal of reducing the time needed for EPA to review and complete data waiver requests.

Recoding of PRIA Applications

PRIA 5 amended FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B)(iv) to require that EPA verify and validate the accuracy of the fee category selected by the applicant and notify the applicant, in writing, if a new or different fee category is required. Additionally, if a new category is required, the new decision review time is to be calculated based on the original submission date. In FY 2023, EPA began to assess compliance with the requirement that PRIA actions be recoded prior to the conclusion of the preliminary technical screen, where appropriate. Some later recoding of PRIA actions occur based on the submission of additional

information by applicants or following a partial analysis of the application. EPA implemented the provision to the extent that the decision timeframe of a recoded application would be based on the original submission date.

Section 33(4)(4)(B)(i)(III) specifies that the fee category for a covered application may not be changed, without providing the information to the applicant, after completion of the preliminary technical screen. EPA implemented this and does provide the information to the applicant.

Registration Review

The FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act set a new deadline of October 1, 2026, for completing cases previously due by October 1, 2022. There are 799 registration review cases due by October 1, 2026 – 734 cases carried forward and 65 new active ingredients were registered after FY 2007 with registration review due dates before October 2026. The 65 cases also include cases that had a Final Decision for their first cycle of registration review between 2007 and 2011 and have a second cycle registration review due by October 2026.

Of the 799 registration review cases, as of the end of FY 2025 there were:

- 733 cases (or 92 percent) for which draft risk assessments are completed (66 remain)
- 639 cases (or 80 percent) for which final or interim decisions are completed (160 remain)

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XIII) requires that EPA review the progress in carrying out registration review under FIFRA section 3(g). The specific reporting elements and results by division are reported in Table 5.

Table 5: Registration Review Metrics as of the end of FY 2025

Data Element	AD	BPPD	PRD
# of pesticides or pesticide cases reviewed and the # completed, including	94	151	394
# of cases canceled	29	35	89
# of cases requiring risk mitigation measures	35	0	357
# of cases removing risk mitigation measures	0	0	0
# of cases with no risk mitigation needed	59	151	37
# of cases in which risk mitigation has been fully implemented	12	0	77

Many of the remaining 160 registration review cases are scientifically complex. EPA continues to work towards meeting the October 1, 2026 deadline for completion of all 799 cases, while incorporating compliance with ESA.

Database Enhancements

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XIV) requires EPA to provide a review of progress made towards implementing enhancements to the electronic tracking of conditional registrations and the endangered species database.

Data Associated with Conditional Registrations

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (PRIA 3) amended FIFRA to provide funding to improve information systems capabilities for EPA. The amendments provided this funding to support enhancing EPA's information system capacity to track pesticide registration decisions, including the status of conditional registration decisions and the data required to be submitted by registrants to meet the conditions of the registration. While this maintenance fee set-aside was discontinued in the

next reauthorization of PRIA (PRIA 4), PRIA 4 and 5 continued to require EPA to report on progress towards enhancing the electronic tracking of conditional registrations.

EPA maintains a consolidated spreadsheet that covers all new pesticides conditionally registered since October 1, 1999. It lists by active ingredient each of the data requirements imposed as a condition of registration and identifies when the data were due, when received, and the status of the agency's review. The office is using this spreadsheet to ensure either that registrants submit data in a timely fashion or that EPA takes appropriate regulatory action under FIFRA section 6(e) to cancel products with delinquent data. The office is also monitoring the review of conditionally required studies to determine whether the new data would warrant changes in the terms of the registration. This compilation of information is publicly available from EPA's [FIFRA section 3\(c\)\(7\)\(C\) conditional registrations webpage](#). Tracking of these requirements is being transitioned into the new workforce tracking platform as part of EPA's overall IT upgrade.

Endangered Species Database

EPA previously used a database referred to as the ESA Knowledgebase to store endangered species information that EPA staff gathered from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) documents relevant to conducting a biological evaluation (BE). The PRIA 3 reporting requirement, which was continued in PRIA 4 and PRIA 5, relates to providing update on enhancements made to that database. However, EPA's process for conducting BEs has evolved considerably since the Knowledgebase was created and populated over a decade ago. As EPA began to automate its BE processes and respond to the 2013 National Academy of Science's recommendations regarding its ESA assessment methodology, EPA needed to store information in a manner that could more readily be extracted and integrated into its evolving processes. As a result, EPA transitioned away from use of the ESA Knowledgebase, which was a repository of data that might be used in ESA assessment and is now using a spreadsheet-based system to store its endangered species information in a way that helps its scientists determine how a pesticide registration might impact a listed species. This system more closely aligns with EPA's current analyses included in its BEs and contains all the information EPA needs to make effects determinations for listed species. EPA's process for storing data necessary to perform its evaluations continues to evolve as its evaluation methods and associated tools continue to evolve. For example, EPA is including analyses to predict whether or not FWS and NMFS are likely to make jeopardy (J) or adverse modification (AM) determinations in their biological opinions, and, if so, identify mitigations to avoid J/AM. EPA is also building tools that automate various parts of its biological assessments that can connect with the necessary species data. These analyses require additional information that EPA uses to make these predictions and identify appropriate levels of mitigation.

Pesticide Incident Data System

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XV) requires EPA to report on progress in updating the Incident Data System (IDS) and making the data available to the public. EPA has made improvements in the collection and electronic recording of incident data received pursuant to FIFRA section 6(a)(2) as well as from consumer reporting. OPP created a new [website](#) in July 2023 containing ten years of incident data. OPP published two sets of data: 1) one of individual incidents that were submitted to EPA with a description of the incident (e.g., how and where the incident occurred); and 2) another of incidents that were submitted in aggregate (and only contain information on the product and the severity of the incident, aggregated under the conditions outlined in the Agency's [Pesticide Registration Notice 98-3](#)). EPA released these data to help the public understand the nature and frequency of reported incidents,

including in response to recommendations from stakeholder organizations. The Agency continues to make monthly updates to the data by adding the most recent month's reports to the online databases. Users can filter and sort the data by location (down to the county level), product, date, or severity of the incident. The data may also be downloaded in different formats (CSV, Excel, PDF) to allow for more complex analysis and use.

EPA is continuing to work with a variety of organizations to improve incident data sharing (e.g., through EPA's continued cooperative agreement with the National Pesticide Information Center at Oregon State University; via periodic interactions with Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency; and through FIFRA cooperative agreements with states). EPA uses incident information when developing risk mitigation options to ensure the continued safe use of pesticide products. To help improve the timeliness of responses that may be needed quickly, EPA has also implemented a process that will screen incidents as they come into the Agency to identify those that may need immediate attention.

Sources of Pesticide Usage Data

Section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XVI) of FIFRA requires that EPA summarize the sources of publicly available pesticide usage data.

The following are the primary sources of usage data used by EPA from Federal, State, and proprietary sources. Examples of supplementary sources are also included. EPA routinely seeks and reviews additional sources of usage data to determine appropriate use.

Federal Government Sources

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA NASS)

Chemical Use Surveys - www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide_to_NASS_Surveys/Chemical_Use/ USDA NASS conducts grower surveys to collect pesticide usage data on approximately 90 use sites including major field (e.g., corn, cotton, and soybean), vegetable, and fruit crops in states that account for the bulk of production of these crops. Currently, USDA NASS conducts chemical use surveys for field crops in cooperation with USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) as part of the [Agricultural Resource Management Survey](#) (ARMS) program. USDA NASS also develops partnerships with state agencies either to use data a state collects itself (e.g., California) or to collect additional data for a state (e.g., Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin). The USDA NASS survey design targets a minimum of 80 percent of the acreage/production for every fruit, vegetable, and field crop surveyed. These data are collected via crop surveys that are conducted on various schedules, determined by USDA NASS.

USDA NASS Census of Agriculture - www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus/ USDA NASS also produces the Census of Agriculture, which consists of uniform, comprehensive data on agricultural production, operator characteristics, and pesticide usage data in each county and state, as well as the U.S. as a whole. The Census aims to capture all farming operations that produce at least \$1,000 in food, and some animal commodities, annually. The Census is conducted at 5-year intervals.

United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA NIFA) ***Supported Crop Profiles managed by the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center -***

www.northeastipm.org/ipm-planning/crop-profiles/ With USDA NIFA funding, the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Centers produce Crop Profiles that provide information about crop production (e.g., production regions and cultural practices) and insect pests (e.g., common pests and chemical and non-chemical pest management options). Each Crop Profile describes how a commodity is produced, with emphasis on critical pest management needs and strategies used for their management, including

the role of chemical pesticides in integrated pest management (IPM) and resistance management programs. These are usually produced on a state-by-state basis.

United States Department of Agricultural Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA FAS) World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) Production Supply and Distribution Online Database (PS&D) - apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/downloads The data housed in the PS&D database include summaries of global agricultural production as well as the annual supply, import, and distribution volumes of selected agricultural commodities. Data for those commodities published in the WASDE Report are reviewed and updated monthly.

United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) Commodity Cost and Returns Reports - www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/commodity-costs-and-returns Cost and return estimates and crop budgets are reported at the national and regional level for high acreage field crops and animal products. The cost of production estimates is updated frequently, and the database retains historical data.

Supplementary Federal Government Sources

EPA consults with other federal agencies (USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), USDA Office of Pest Management Policy (OPMP), Department of Defense (DoD), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (USFS), etc.) as needed for inquiries on available usage data relating to pesticide products that are limited to federal programs or programs that function under specific federal oversight such as invasive species eradication, disease quarantine, and federally recognized state managed phytosanitary programs.

State Government Sources

Primary source

California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) - www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm The California Department of Pesticide Regulation collects usage information by conducting a pesticide-usage census in the state. The database contains detailed records and summaries of agricultural applications of pesticides on crops based on application permits. All agricultural growers must submit their production agricultural pesticide use reports monthly and pest control businesses must submit pesticide use reports within seven days after their application. As such, CDPR usage information is a census of all usage rather than a survey and is published annually. Pesticide usage reports are published annually for all agricultural uses and some non-agricultural uses.

Supplementary Sources

Ag Risk & Farm Management Library - agrisk.umn.edu/ The Ag Risk & Farm Management Library compiles a variety of state and county-level crop budgets. This database includes a variety of field crops, as well as vegetables, livestock, fruits, nuts, pasture, and rangeland. The geographic breadth of these studies encompasses 37 states.

Hawai'i - <https://dab.hawaii.gov/pi/good-neighbor-data/> Hawai'i Department of Agriculture collects Restricted Use Pesticide usage data as reported by five agricultural companies in Kaua'i County, Hawai'i.

New Jersey - www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/pcp-pubs.htm Through collaboration with Rutgers University, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Pesticide Control Program (NJDEP) collects pesticide use information from private applicators in New Jersey. These surveys are typically conducted every three years.

New York - psur.cce.cornell.edu/ In collaboration with Cornell University, the State of New York collects Pesticide Use data from commercial applicators, who are required to report each pesticide application, at least annually.

Minnesota - www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/pesticide-use-sales-data The Minnesota Department of Agriculture publishes annual pesticide sales data for pesticide active ingredients based on registrant reporting requirements.

Washington - agr.wa.gov/ The Washington State Department of Agriculture provided EPA with usage data describing statewide usage of pesticides on hops in 2014 and 2021. These data are collected through surveys of members of grower groups and are updated periodically, but not at regular intervals.

Proprietary Sources

Kynetec USA Inc. - www.kynetec.com/ Kynetec is a primary source of proprietary pesticide usage data for agricultural crops. The data are widely used by government entities as well as industry. The data are collected by annual surveys of agricultural users in the continental United States and provides pesticide usage data for about 60 crops, including both specialty and row crops. The survey design targets at least 80 percent of US acreage/production of the surveyed commodities. The survey methodology provides statistically valid results, typically at the state and national levels. These data are available for insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, nematocides, and growth regulators.

Kline and Company - www.klinegroup.com/ Kline is a source of proprietary non-food and non-agricultural pesticide usage data of various market segments including but not limited to seed treatment, consumers, professional pest management, turf and ornamental plants, biopesticides, mosquito control, and industrial vegetation management. Kline also includes some data on antimicrobial pesticide usage. Surveys cover sales and usage of pesticides in these markets. Data are collected via surveys of pest management companies, suppliers, dealers, distributors, food-handling establishments, trade associations, consumers, and retailers. Market sizes and brand shares are determined by analyses of sales and other data obtained through interviews and are sufficiently accurate for screening-level needs at the national level. Market reports reflect usage by class/market segment and chemical and are based on sales information (manufacturer and retail) and end-user surveys. Study frequency varies by market sector.

Ben Kirk Seed Treatment study - hbkkirk2@cs.com The Ben Kirk Seed Treatment study is a primary source of information on the usage of seed treatment products on a limited number of major agricultural crops at a national level. The data are collected annually via structured and unstructured interviews with seed treatment market professionals from the supplier, distributor, and retailer company levels as well as from universities and crop associations. The report covers the product sales, area treated, and volume applied.

Design for the Environment for Pesticide Products

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XVII) requires that EPA provides a review of pesticide products that have received the Design for the Environment (DfE) certification, specifically the number of the active ingredients, new uses, and pesticide end use products granted in connection with the DfE program (or any successor program). EPA approved the use of the DfE logo for two additional products in FY 2025. For a full listing of EPA registered pesticide products that have received DfE certification, please visit the Design for the Environment Logo for Pesticide Products [webpage](#).

Maintenance Fee Set-Asides for Farmworker Training and Education, Health Care Provider Training, Partnership Grants, Pesticide Safety Education Programs, and Grants Technical Assistance

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i) (XVIII) of FIFRA requires EPA to report on the amounts and use of maintenance fees to carry out activities relating to farmworker and healthcare provider training, to award partnership grants, to carry out pesticide safety education programs, and to conduct grants technical assistance. This information is summarized in Tables 6, 7, and 8, below.

In addition to reporting on the amounts and use of maintenance fees to carry out activities under these set-asides, EPA is also required to include in its review:

- An evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the activities, grants, and program under subparagraphs (G), (H), (I), and (J) of FIFRA section 4(i)(1);
- A description of how stakeholders are engaged in the decision to fund such activities, grants, and program in accordance with the stakeholder input provided under such subparagraphs; and
- With respect to activities relating to worker protection carried out under subparagraphs (G) and (H) of section 4(i)(1), a summary of the analyses from stakeholders, including from worker community-based organizations, on the appropriateness and effectiveness of such activities.

Description of Set-Aside Provisions

Under FIFRA section 4(i)(1), subsections (G) through (K), EPA is authorized to use maintenance fees from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund from FY 2023 through 2027 for the following:

Table 6 – Set-Aside Provisions: Descriptions and Maintenance Fee Amounts

Set Aside	Description	Total Amount FYs 2023 2027
(G) Farmworker Training and Education	Grants for facilitating the training and education of farmworkers on pesticide safety and the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS); and development of related materials and trainings and outreach methods.	Up to \$7,500,000
(H) Healthcare Provider Training	Grants for facilitating training and technical assistance for healthcare providers related to the recognition, treatment, and management of pesticide illness; and the development of related informational materials and outreach methods.	Up to \$2,500,000
(I) Partnership Program	Grants for a partnership program.	Up to \$2,500,000
(J) Pesticide Safety Education Program	Grants to support Pesticide Safety Education Programs.	Up to \$2,500,000
(K) Technical Assistance to Grantees	Grants for technical assistance to recipients of, and potential applicants to, the programs under set-asides G and H.	Up to \$1,750,000

FY 2025 Grants Funded or Initiated under Set-Asides (G) through (K)

In FY 2025, EPA used maintenance fees to partially or fully award grants under set-asides (G) through (K) as follows:

Table 7 – FY 2025 Grants and Maintenance Fee Amounts under Set-Asides (G) through (K)

Set Aside	Program Name	Grant Recipient	FY 2025 Funding
(G)	<i>National Farmworker Training Program</i>	Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP)	\$300,000
	<i>Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative 2.0</i>	University of California at Davis	\$600,000
	<i>Farmworker Training and Education Program – National Program</i>	AgSafe	\$200,000
(H)	<i>Pesticides Health Care Initiative</i>	Migrant Clinicians Network	\$140,000
(I)	<i>National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)</i>	Oregon State University	\$500,000
(J)	<i>Pesticide Safety Education Funds Management Program</i>	Extension Foundation	\$500,000
(K)	<i>Grants Application Technical Assistance – Noncompetitive</i>	UFW Foundation	\$0 – concluded
	<i>Grants Application Technical Assistance – Noncompetitive</i>	Northwest Regional Primary Care Association	\$0 – concluded

The *National Farmworker Training Program* delivers the pesticide safety trainings required under the WPS regulation to agricultural workers. It also trains agricultural community members and growers on reducing risks from pesticides, trains educators to conduct interactive pesticide safety trainings, and runs national outreach campaigns.

In FY 2025, a new *Farmworker Training and Education Program* was awarded. Like its predecessor, the *National Farmworker Training Program*, this agreement will deliver the pesticide safety trainings required under the WPS regulation to agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The training program will include a train-the-trainer network, tailored educational resources, advisory groups, and outreach.

The *Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC) 2.0* develops and disseminates national pesticide safety educational resources to implement the WPS (at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 170) and Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule (at 40 CFR Part 171). The program also grants subawards to nonprofits for agricultural community-based pesticide safety projects (AgCBPs).

In FY 2025, a new *Pesticides Healthcare Initiative* was awarded. The project will establish a national bilingual training and technical assistance program to improve the ability of healthcare providers to prevent, recognize, treat, manage, and report pesticide-related illness.

The *National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)* provides objective, science-based information about pesticides to the public via a phone hotline and informational resources. It also compiles reports about pesticide use from the information conveyed by callers.

The *Pesticide Safety Education Funds Management Program* disburses subawards to Pesticide Safety Education Programs (PSEPs) at Land Grant Universities. With these subaward funds, PSEPs create trainings and materials to support the certification of pesticide applicators as required under the Certification of Pesticide Applicators (CPA) rule.

In the first quarter of FY 2025, two *noncompetitive awards for grants technical assistance* provided federal grant support for applicants and potential applicants to the Pesticides Health Care Initiative NOFO and Farmworker Training and Education Program NOFO.

FY 2025 Accomplishments under Set-Asides (G) through (K)

In FY 2025, the grants funded under set-asides (G) through (K) produced the following outputs:

Table 8 – FY 2025 Grants Accomplishments under Set-Asides (G) through (K)

Program	Select Accomplishments
(G) Farmworker Training and Education	
National Farmworker Training Program	• 10 training-of-trainers sessions • 41 WPS trainers certified • 11,335 workers trained on the WPS • 81 employers trained on the WPS • 722 WPS training sessions • 96% average score on WPS post-tests • 11,625 workers trained on heat stress • 4,530 workers and community members trained on limiting take-home pesticide exposure • 2,199 workers and community members trained on pesticide exposure and pregnancy • 124 children trained on pesticide safety • 38,200 copies of pesticide safety educational materials distributed • 3 social media/radio awareness campaigns • 44 social media posts • 3 social media videos developed • 259,019 social media accounts reached • 21,211 social media reactions • 81,737 social media impressions
PERC 2.0	• 20,297 web views of PERC resources • 7,939 copies of PERC resources sold • 14 PERC newsletter announcements • 609 PERC newsletter subscribers • 195,016 web/social media interactions • 12,153 social media followers • 1 resource on cross-cultural WPS inspections published • 1,327 copies of the resource on WPS inspections pre-ordered • 19 meetings attended by PERC staff to conduct project outreach • 87 meetings attended by advisory board staff to distribute PERC resources • 71 PERC web pages updated • 2 PERC AEZ materials updated

	• 1 report developed and published on needed educational materials for pesticide applications by Unmanned Aerial Systems • 1 pesticide applicator certification manual completed (soil fumigation) • 1 pesticide applicator certification manual drafted (core manual) and sent to 87 state lead agency representatives for review • 64 technical illustrations/diagrams produced for core manual • 1 Spanish glossary produced of key terms/definitions for the core manual • 87 requests fielded (from agricultural community-based projects, or AgCBPs; Pesticide Safety Education Programs; and the public) for technical assistance on PERC projects and resources • 6 requests responded to for modifiable digital copies of PERC resources • 3 debriefs for unsuccessful applicants to the AgCBP program • 9 subawards managed • 2 AgCBP presentations to conferences • 12,110 listeners reached weekly through AgCBP PSA announcements on pesticide safety topics • 1,836 plays of AgCBP WPS radio PSAs • 159 evaluation surveys of radio PSAs • 60 farmworkers trained on the WPS by AgCBP • 104 WPS materials distributed by AgCBP • 190 views of WPS videos developed by AgCBP • 170 farmworkers trained on pesticide safety by AgCBP • 35 trained on respirator safety by AgCBP • 27 trained on proper PPE usage by AgCBP • 63 community health workers trained on pre-natal pesticide exposure by AgCBP • 14 callers received AgCBP support on prenatal pesticide exposure • 2 WPS videos in Mesoamerican Indigenous languages developed and piloted with farmworkers
Farmworker Training and Education Program	• NOFO closed on December 19, 2024. • Merit reviews conducted. • New agreement awarded (national training program) on September 2, 2025. EPA completed merit reviews and selected an applicant for the subaward program; however, the agreement was ultimately not awarded.

(H) Healthcare Provider Training	
Pesticides Healthcare Initiative	• NOFO closed on December 19, 2024. • Merit reviews conducted. • New agreement awarded on September 19, 2025.
(I) Partnership Program	
National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) <i>(Previous agreement, ended 2024)</i>	• 3,708 phone inquiries fielded • 676 email inquiries fielded • 664 voicemail inquiries fielded • 1 mail inquiry fielded • 720 LiveChat inquiries fielded • 123 inquiries in languages other than English • 87.6% of inquiries came from the general public • 2,190,398 website views • 2,181 pesticide articles, documents, and websites evaluated • 71 active ingredient files opened or updated • 459 documents added to existing files • 285 contacts at State Lead Agencies, Soil and Water Districts, and State Health Departments updated • 97.6% - percentage of calls NPIC responded to in real time • 99% - percentage of calls NPIC responded to within one business day • 264 misuses of a product recorded
(J) Pesticide Safety Education Program	
Pesticide Safety Education Funds Management Program	• 52 subawards (for Y1 projects) managed • 19 sets of applicator educational materials developed • 26 pesticide safety trainings developed and delivered • 5 certification exams developed • 11 manuals developed or expanded • 2 training sessions for subawardees (on application submission) • 52 final reports received (for Y1 projects) • 3 technical assistance sessions for subawardees (on application submission) • 48 applications reviewed (for Y2 projects) • 47 subawards (for Y2 projects) awarded and managed • \$957,342 awarded to PSEPs (for Y2 projects) • 3 meetings with strategic partner AAPSE • 1 RFA drafted for Year 3

(K) Technical Assistance for Grantees	
Noncompetitive Award for Application Technical Assistance – Farmworker Training and Education Program	• 100+ farmworker-serving potential applicants alerted of funding opportunity • 1 webpage developed with information about the funding opportunity and applicant resources • 228 webpage views • 12 requests for technical assistance received and addressed
Noncompetitive Award for Application Technical Assistance – Healthcare Initiative	• 1 webpage developed to share information about the funding opportunity and resources for applicants • 3 platforms where social media posts about the opportunity were shared • 1 request for technical assistance • 1 application submitted from applicant who received technical assistance
Grants Technical Assistance Program	• NOFO closed on December 5, 2024. • EPA completed merit reviews and selected an applicant for the competitive Technical Assistance cooperative agreement; however, the agreement was ultimately not awarded.

Outcomes and Stakeholder Engagement under Set-Asides (G) through (K)

EPA's grants are continually evaluated for effectiveness. For example, the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP) – a grantee under set-aside (G) – reports quarterly on the effectiveness of its WPS pesticide safety trainings, administering pre- and post-evaluations to the agricultural workers trained. Post-evaluation scores in FY 2025 averaged 96% correct responses regarding the content covered during the training. All of EPA's NOFOs ask applicants to specify how they will evaluate their programs, and new farmworker training and healthcare provider agreements additionally require evaluations with community involvement, such as pilot testing of WPS training materials with farmworkers. In the same way, while developing pesticide safety resources for the implementation of the CPA rule in FY 2025, PERC 2.0 facilitated a listening session for stakeholders to provide their feedback on the structure of the 3rd edition of the National Core Manual. PERC 2.0 also ensured that all Agricultural Community-Based Projects, which focus on the implementation of aspects of the WPS, use community feedback to evaluate their project's outcomes (i.e. focus groups and pre- and post-testing).

Consistent with its PRIA mandate, EPA sought extensive stakeholder feedback into the design of the solicitations for cooperative agreements awarded in FY 2025. In 2021, a dedicated workgroup of the Pesticide Programs Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a Federal Advisory Committee (FAC), put forward recommendations for the designs of grant programs under set-asides (G) and (H).¹ On September 23, 2023, and January 25, 2024, EPA published RFIs² proposing program designs for the new grants and seeking public input on these designs. The RFIs drew directly on the PPDC workgroup's

¹ Recommendations for the farmworker training program under set-aside (G) can be found [here](#) and recommendations for the healthcare provider training program under set-aside (H) can be found [here](#).

² The RFI for farmworker training and education under set-aside (G) can be found at docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0643](#). The RFI for healthcare provider training under set-aside (H) can be found at docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0457](#).

recommendations. For example, the RFI for farmworker training and education (set-aside (G)) was translated, and responses were accepted in Spanish.

RFIs were disseminated to a wide array of stakeholders: nonprofits that serve farmworkers and healthcare providers, healthcare organizations, institutions of higher education, coregulators, and other federal agencies. Comments on the RFIs helped EPA refine the NOFOs as they were developed. For example, the NOFO for farmworker training and education was translated into Spanish and included text boxes explaining technical grants terms in plain language. The NOFO for healthcare provider training included an emphasis on occupational health screenings and proposed a partnership with a local healthcare organization serving populations at high risk of pesticide illness. The NOFOs were published in September 2024³ and were disseminated to more than 200 stakeholders via email and to another 40 subcommittees/workgroups, PSEPs, coregulators, and farmworker nonprofits. During the application window, EPA responded to stakeholder inquiries on the NOFOs to the extent permitted by Agency policy.

EPA's current grant recipients have and continue to work collaboratively with farmworker nonprofits, growers, agricultural extension professionals, officials at various levels of government, and others. For example, PERC 2.0 has an advisory board composed of representatives of PSEPs, farmworker nonprofits and legal aid organizations, state lead agencies, and growers. The Pesticide Safety Education Funds Management Program encourages partnerships among pesticide safety programs and organizations in the development of materials for pesticide applicators. All of EPA's NOFOs ask applicants to specify their history of stakeholder engagement and how they will continue such engagement over the life of the grant. Moreover, EPA's noncompetitive technical assistance grants (set-aside (K)) represented a collaborative effort to build capacity among different types of organizations to participate in pesticide safety grant programs.

Previously, EPA received input from stakeholders on the need for its grants to support community-based projects in agricultural communities. EPA continues implementing that feedback: since 2021, PERC 2.0 has funded subawards for community-based projects to serve farmworkers, their families, and their communities. These projects contribute to the safe use of pesticides and/or working safely in areas where pesticides are used, meeting local needs. Nine projects received funding in FY25:

Previously, EPA received input from stakeholders on the need for its grants to support community-based projects in agricultural communities. EPA continues implementing that feedback: since 2021, PERC 2.0 has funded subawards for community-based projects to serve farmworkers, their families, and their communities. These projects contribute to the safe use of pesticides and/or working safely in areas where pesticides are used, meeting local needs. Nine projects received funding in FY25:

Table 9 – FY 2025 Subawards for Agricultural Community-Based Projects

Subaward Recipient (State)	Project
Ag Health and Safety Alliance (MI)	Trainings on safe pesticide handling and PPE usage
National Center for Farmworker Health (TX)	Pesticide safety trainings for farmworkers in Mesoamerican Indigenous languages
Surry Medical Ministries (NC)	Pesticide safety trainings for migrant and seasonal farmworkers
Campeños Sin Fronteras (AZ)	Trainings, materials development, and outreach on pesticide safety for people who live and work around agricultural fields

³ The NOFOs for the Farmworker Training and Education Program (EPA-OCSP-OPP-2024-006) and Pesticides Health Care Initiative (EPA-OCSP-OPP-2024-005) can be found archived on [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov).

Toxic Free North Carolina (NC)	Outreach on the WPS to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the agricultural community, and adjacent stakeholders
Farmworker Association of Florida (FL)	Development of videos on WPS topics with involvement from Florida farmworker communities
Sequoia Foundation (CA)	Development of a culturally tailored pesticide education program for Hmong farmers in the central valley
Center for Worklife Law (CA)	Development of training on prenatal pesticide exposure and legal rights of pregnant workers
New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NY)	Education of Spanish-speaking farmworkers on respiratory hazards and respirator fit and usage

Four of the projects were completed this fiscal year, 1 project was closed early due to the lack of funding, and 4 projects are still currently being implemented with anticipated completion dates in 2026.

EPA continues to seek input from stakeholders on pesticide safety project needs and priorities more generally. For example, EPA engages with other FACs, the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, groups representing PSEPs, farmworker nonprofits, and other federal agencies such as USDA.

Depending on continued funding, EPA's pesticide safety and education cooperative agreements will continue to enhance the capabilities of partners and stakeholders to develop and implement programs and activities that prevent and reduce pesticide risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems and contribute to cooperative federalism.

Pesticide Surveillance (SENSOR) Program

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(i)(XX) requires that EPA provide a review of the progress made in implementing the pesticide surveillance program. FIFRA section 4(k)(8) created a new maintenance fee set-aside to support the Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk (SENSOR) pesticide program. For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, EPA is to use not more than \$500,000 of pesticide maintenance fees in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund to support the interagency agreement with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to support the SENSOR-Pesticides program, with a goal of increasing the number of participating states, prioritizing expansion in states with the highest numbers of agricultural workers, and to improve reporting by participating States.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC)'s National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) manages the SENSOR-Pesticides program. The SENSOR-Pesticides program was created to monitor incidents of occupational pesticide-related injury and illness, including incidents among agricultural workers and their families. With EPA's support, NIOSH funds, trains, and advises the participating states on how to monitor, investigate, and report pesticide incidents. NIOSH maintains the database that compiles pesticide incident data from states and provides this dataset to EPA. NIOSH works with state partners to analyze the data and publish papers on important findings in pesticide incident trends. Participating states include California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

In FY 2025, \$470,000 PRIA funds were secured by OPP to support SENSOR-Pesticides. However, due to the uncertainties within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and within NIOSH, EPA and NIOSH jointly determined that the funds could not be awarded to the interagency agreement as

there was no certainty these funds could be spent on pesticide surveillance activities. Consequently, no FY 2025 PRIA fundings was provided through the SENSOR-Pesticides IA.

Vector Expedited Review Voucher Program

EPA established the Vector Expedited Review Voucher Program according to schedule in December 2023. Beginning FY 2025, PRIA requires the Agency to report on (I) the number of submissions seeking a voucher; (II) the total time in review for each such submission; (III) the number of such vouchers awarded; (IV) the number of such vouchers redeemed; and (V) with respect to each such redeemed, (aa) the decision review time for the pesticide application for which the voucher was redeemed; and (bb) the average standard decision review time for the applicable pesticide category. EPA is fulfilling the reporting requirement for FY 2025 by providing the information below.

In November 2024, [OPP issued its first voucher under the VERV program to MosquitoMate, Inc. for its new active ingredient, *Wolbachia wAlbB* strain](#). The application for this voucher was submitted after the application for registration, so reporting on the time in review for this application is not pertinent. In FY 2025, OPP did not receive any new submissions, nor was the issued voucher redeemed.

Registrant Submissions Not Covered by Fee Tables (Non-PRIA Actions)

Under FIFRA Section 33(k)(1)(B)(ii), the Agency is to provide data for each registrant submission not covered by section 33(b)(3)(B) that is completed during the fiscal year covered by the report or pending at the conclusion of that fiscal year, organized by registering division, including:

- the submission date;
- the electronic portal tracking number assigned to the application at the time of the submission of the application to the electronic submission portal;
- the type of regulatory action, as defined by statute or guidance document, and the specific label action;
- the status of the action;
- the due date;
- the reason for the outcome; and
- the completion date, if applicable.

EPA is able to report on all of the required information except for the reason for the outcome. This information is not currently captured in EPA's system in Salesforce. Table 10 summarizes fast track/minor formulation amendment and notification completions for the fiscal year. See the file, [NonPRIA Completed FY25.xlsx] for individual completed Non-PRIA actions.

Table 10: Non-PRIA Actions Completed

Application Type	AD	BPPD	RD	OPP Total
Fast Track and Minor Formulation Amendments ⁴	552	385	1,085	2,022
Notification ⁵	790	154	1,939	2,883

Non-PRIA Actions Pending as of the end of FY 2025

For purposes of this reporting, EPA is presenting results for fast track/minor formulation amendment and notification actions which were received in, and after, FY 2020. EPA is also currently evaluating

⁴ Action Codes 300, 302, 307, 310, 345, 362, 392, and 397

⁵ Action Code 332

older pending applications to determine whether they have been superseded by more recent actions, as well as engaging with industry stakeholders to identify those applications for which EPA review is still desired. The reporting below and supporting files reflect non-fee PRIA applications which were received in FY 2020 and later.

Table 11: Non-PRIA Actions Pending at the end of FY 2025

Application Type	AD	BPPD	RD	OPP Total
Fast Track and Minor Formulation Amendments ⁴	440	68	854	2,052
Notification ⁵	477	13	200	690

See the file, [NonPRIA Pending End of FY25.xlsx] for individual pending Non-PRIA actions.

Initial Content and Preliminary Technical Screens

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(iii) requires that EPA provide data for the initial content screens and preliminary technical screens that are completed during the fiscal year covered by the report or pending at the conclusion of that fiscal year, organized by the registering division. These metrics related to EPA screens of fee-for-service actions under the 21-day Completeness Screen and the 45/90-day Preliminary Technical Screen, as well as notifications to applicants of deficiencies under 40 C.F.R. section 152.105, otherwise known as 75-day letters.

The ability to report on certain metrics relating to the 21-day Completeness and Preliminary Technical screens is being developed within the new workflow platform. Once full tracking ability and visual displays for the new annual reporting requirements have been developed in the new platform, EPA will be able to fully address the screening reporting requirements.

FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B) directs the agency, not later than 21 days after receiving an application and the required registration service fee, to conduct an initial screening of the contents of the application, and if the application fails the content screen and cannot be corrected by the applicant within the 21-day period, the agency is to reject the application. During FY 2025, one application was rejected for significant “content” deficiencies and three applications were rejected or withdrawn for non-payment of PRIA fees.

FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B) also directs the agency to conduct a preliminary technical screening of the application to determine if the data are accurate, complete, and consistent with the proposed labeling and any proposal for a tolerance or exemption. The technical screen is to be completed not later than 45 or 90 days after the PRIA start date, and if the application fails the technical screen and cannot be corrected within 10 business days, the agency is to reject the application.

Primary reasons for applications being rejected or withdrawn in association with the Preliminary Technical Screen include:

- Data deficiencies/missing data, rationale, or waiver request
- Uncleared inerts/missing or invalid inert data
- Inert ingredient mis-identified
- Data matrix/data compensation issues
- Unacceptable bridging arguments

Table 12: Reporting Metrics for PRIA Screens and 75-Day Deficiency Letters

Reporting Requirement	A Codes	B Codes	R Codes	I Codes	M Codes
Applications that passed the technical screen	155	64	142	20	19
Applications that failed the technical screen	63	73	33	2	4
Applications for which a technical screen was not completed	13	27	744	1	423
Notifications issued under FIFRA section 33(f)(4)(B)(ii)(II) (10-day letters sent)	63	73	33	2	4
Notifications issued under section (f)(4)(B)(ii)(I) and the number of applications resulting in a rejection (actions rejected/withdrawn as a result of preliminary technical screen)	0	6	8	0	1
Notifications issued under 40 C.F.R section 152.105, and to the extent practicable, the reasons for that issuance (75-day letters sent)	110	46	199	0	2

Small Business Fee Waivers

FIFRA section 33(b)(7)(F) provides for the reduction of 50% or 75% of the PRIA fee for qualified small businesses. In FY 2025, 80 entities qualified for small business fee waivers (for a total reduction of \$2,384,959 in fees).

Staffing

FIFRA section 33(k)(1)(B)(iv) requires that EPA provide data on the staffing relating to work covered under PRIA 5, organized by registering division, including:

- the number of new hires and personnel departures
- the number of full-time equivalents at the end of each fiscal year
- the number of full-time equivalents working on registration review activities; and
- the number of full-time equivalents working on registrant submissions not covered by FIFRA section 33(b)(3)(B).

The values in Table 13 represent actual staff who were hired or departed, not full-time equivalents, or FTEs, as provided in Table 14. An FTE is the number of scheduled hours worked for an employee divided by the employer's hours. In an employer's 40-hour work week, employees who are scheduled to work 40 hours are 1.0 FTEs. If an employee is scheduled for 20 hours in that work week, this represents 0.5 FTE. Overtime and holiday hours worked by an employee are not counted in FTE calculation. Annual leave, sick leave, compensatory time off, and other approved leave categories are considered "hours worked" for purposes of FTE calculation. In a 52-week year, one full-time employee would count as 2,080 work hours. FTE breakouts for staff working on registration review activities by division and OPP total are provided in Table 15 below.

The breakouts of FTEs spent working on registrant submissions not covered by FIFRA section 33(b)(3)(B) (Non-PRIA FTEs) are provided in Table 16 below. Non-PRIA FTE levels are calculated by adding OPP tracking categories for "FIFRA (non-PRIA) registration" and "Fast Track Amendments." "Non-PRIA registration" covers a variety of activities, including but not limited to EPA review of notifications, minor formulation amendments, and FIFRA section 6(a)(2) incident data.

Table 13: Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) New Hires and Departures in FY 2025

Division	AD	BEAD	BPPD	EFED	HED	PRD	RD	IO	OPP Total
New Hires	12	6	8	33	8	5	11	4	87
Departures	14	7	15	7	20	8	22	5	98

Table 14: OPP FTEs at the End of FY 2025

Division	AD	BEAD	BPPD	EFED	HED	PRD	RD	IO	OPP Total
FTE at end of FY 2025	73.9	57.6	61.6	89.3	89.6	59.8	103.2	17.9	552.9

Table 15: FY 2025 FTEs- Registration Review

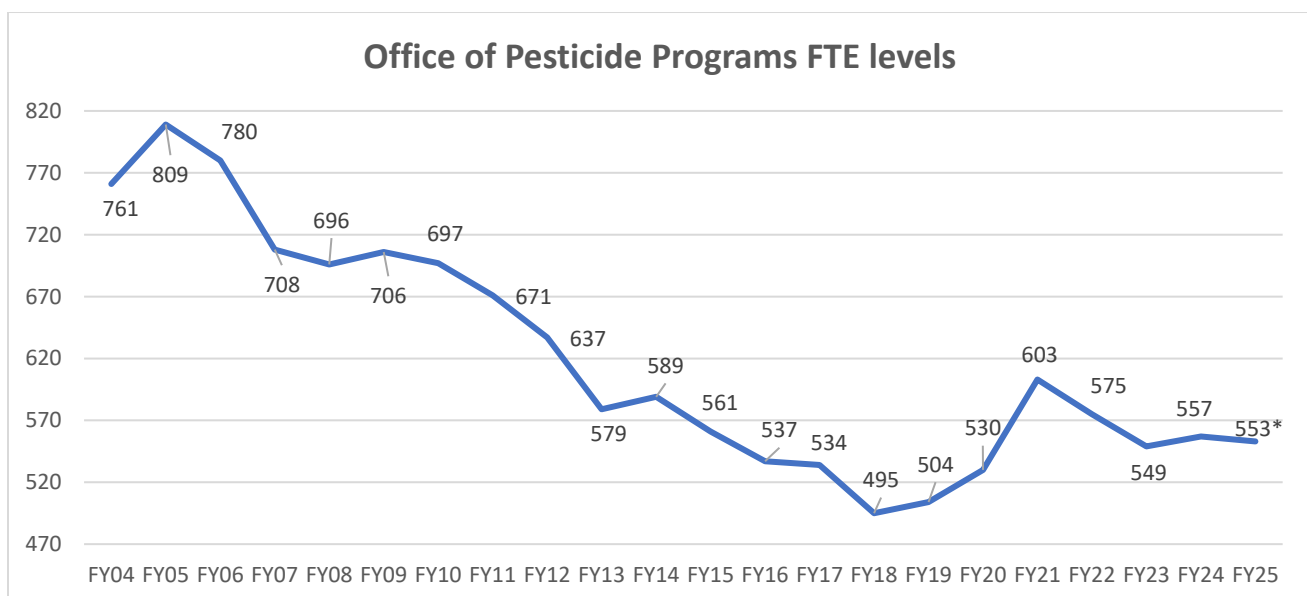
Division	AD	BEAD	BPPD	EFED	HED	PRD	RD	IO	OPP Total
FTEs: Registration Review	12.37	19.64	2.67	12.04	26.85	29.05	0.00	0.01	102.63

Table 16: FY 2025 FTEs- Review of Non-PRIA Actions

Division	AD	BEAD	BPPD	EFED	HED	PRD	RD	IO	OPP Total
FTEs: Non-PRIA	6.38	1.43	4.24	2.23	1.37	0.00	16.26	0.00	31.91

The following graph displays FTE levels at the end of each fiscal year from FY 2004, the beginning of PRIA. It demonstrates a gradual decline in resources for OPP over the duration of PRIA, broken by an increase in FTE levels starting in FY 2019 after the passage of PRIA 4, which eliminated an appropriations constraint (the “one to one” provision) which prevented EPA from being able to fully spend maintenance fees and resulted in a surplus. EPA began spending down the \$51 million surplus in FY 2020. The increase in FTE levels from FY 2019 to FY 2021 reflects increased hiring as the maintenance fee surplus was spent down. As of the end of FY 2023, the surplus had been reduced and elevated maintenance fee spending above collections was not available moving forward.

EPA also reallocated resources to the pesticide program. EPA moved approximately 58 staff from other program offices to OPP to work on pesticide action reviews and realigned 54 additional talented research scientists to establish a new Risk Assessment Support Division, in OCSPP’s Office of Mission Critical Operations, where they are directly supporting the science and developing improved methods and tools for more efficient reviews. This influx of staff decreased the effect of departures experienced by OPP over the past year.



*Does not include OMCO staff assisting OPP as described above.

Appendix A

Table I. PRIA Actions Completed in FY 2025 and Average Days to Completion, by Category

PRIA Category	Category Type	Number of Cases	Average Days to Complete	Maximum Days to Complete	Allotted Days
R352	Amendment	21	484	927	243
R351X3	Amendment	3	336	416	243
R351X2	Amendment	4	532	767	243
R351	Amendment	89	358	927	243
R350	Amendment	28	557	2246	274
R345	Amendment	1	530	530	213
R341	Amendment	3	453	918	183
R340	Amendment	51	340	821	122
R334X3	Other	1	316	316	365
R334X21	New Product	1	837	837	335
R334X2	New Product	7	407	837	361
R334	New Product	72	669	1391	354
R333X2	New Product	2	271	296	335
R333	New Product	62	546	1198	323
R331	New Product	6	172	495	91
R321	New Product	3	750	1135	335
R320	New Product	8	662	1044	365
R319	New Product	3	821	1127	304
R318	New Product	8	804	1316	274
R315	New Product	5	471	648	274
R314	New Product	16	734	1749	243
R310	New Product	80	479	1597	213
R301	New Product	56	503	1141	122
R300X2	New Product	2	209	322	122
R300	New Product	92	290	1230	122
R298	Other	3	526	526	406
R292	Other	1	419	419	365
R290	Other	3	715	943	466
R281x2	Other	1	469	469	365
R281	Other	2	514	558	365
R279	Other	2	95	97	91
R273	New Use	4	596	596	365
R272x2	Other	1	51	51	91
R272X5	Other	1	163	163	91
R272X3	Other	1	80	80	91
R272X2	Other	1	93	93	91
R272	Other	12	212	668	91
R260X2	New Use	1	2,186	2186	365
R260	New Use	5	399	562	365
R230X2	New Use	1	903	903	456
R230	New Use	5	370	1161	481
R190	New Use	2	864	882	456
R175	New Use	1	2,726	2726	304
R170	New Use	29	875	2742	475
R140X5	New Use	1	32	32	517
R124X6	Other	1	186	186	183
R124	Other	9	569	770	183
R122	New AI	9	1,221	1770	548

R060	New AI	5	1,062	1063	639
R020	New AI	8	1,509	1858	548
M012	Other	21	58	743	30
M011	Other	2	322	329	122
M009	Other	43	309	1142	178
M006	Other	408	19	195	30
M005	Other	1	510	510	274
M002	Other	1	60	60	426
M001	Other	1	390	390	274
I017	Other	5	174	231	243
I004	Other	11	487	821	183
I003	Other	1	417	417	335
I002	Other	1	1,214	1214	335
I001	Other	6	1,327	2185	390
B932	Amendment	2	239	301	183
B910	Other	10	100	173	91
B909	Other	2	325	501	183
B906	Other	1	1,137	1137	91
B903	Other	1	939	939	183
B884X3	New AI	1	41	41	578
B884X2	New AI	1	652	652	578
B884	New AI	8	593	1016	471
B880	New Product	6	401	475	274
B820	New AI	2	1,284	1284	456
B800	New AI	1	23	23	517
B780	New AI	1	201	201	487
B772	Amendment	1	177	177	91
B750	New AI	2	579	579	365
B721	New Product	2	564	701	213
B720	New Product	2	475	542	152
B710	New Product	8	175	434	122
B685X3	Other	1	86	86	152
B685	Amendment	15	192	551	152
B684	Amendment	1	177	177	243
B683	Amendment	5	140	299	183
B682	Other	1	93	93	91
B681	Amendment	12	212	408	213
B680	Amendment	15	390	902	152
B674	New Product	8	106	146	122
B673	New Product	7	465	735	365
B672	New Product	5	457	508	444
B670	New Product	21	548	1020	256
B660	New Product	6	585	1671	162
B644	New Use	4	256	342	243
B641	Other	2	1,074	1074	395
B630	New Use	2	485	485	395
B617	Other	14	196	324	152
B614X6	Other	1	41	41	91
B614X3	Other	1	85	85	91
B614	Other	4	85	105	91
B612	New AI	4	1,170	1170	304
B600	New AI	3	142	142	456
B590X2	New AI	1	1,012	1012	548

B590	New AI	34	838	1887	573
A573	Amendment	1	798	798	183
A572	New Product	1	943	943	274
A570	Amendment	3	864	1044	122
A565	New Product	1	764	764	365
A560	New Product	12	373	707	183
A550	New Product	1	764	764	274
A541	New Product	1	822	822	213
A540	New Product	5	990	1477	152
A535	Other	3	214	357	183
A534	Other	1	206	206	122
A532	New Product	21	331	691	152
A531	New Product	28	311	716	122
A530	New Product	36	354	756	122
A521	Other	7	290	647	122
A500	New Use	4	1,025	1217	365
A472	Amendment	2	370	370	183
A471	Amendment	2	372	393	152
A470	Amendment	98	291	786	122
A464	New Product	5	391	691	304
A463	New Product	1	387	387	274
A462	New Product	7	416	563	213
A461	New Product	3	443	570	183
A460	New Product	61	369	840	152
A431	New AI	5	1,291	2077	365
A410	New AI	3	818	818	639

For detailed descriptions and interpretations of the PRIA categories above, please see www.epa.gov/pria-fees/interpretations-pria-5-fee-categories

Table II. Number of Pending PRIA Actions by Category as of the End of FY 2025

A380	2	B620	1	M005	4	R260	4	R334X3	1
A380.0	1	B630	1	M006	24	R272	2	R340	52
A410	1	B630.0	2	M007	1	R273	7	R341	3
A431	1	B641	1	M008	2	R273.0	3	R350	42
A450	1	B641.0	1	M009	19	R275	1	R350.1	25
A450.0	1	B643	1	M010	1	R276	1	R350X2	1
A451	1	B643.0	1	M013	1	R276.0	2	R351	70
A451.0	1	B644	11	R010	6	R279	2	R351.1	1
A460	38	B660	9	R010.0	20	R281	2	R351X2	2
A460.1	2	B670	27	R020	7	R281.0	1	R352	17
A461	4	B672	14	R020.0	24	R281X2	1	R352.1	2
A462	1	B672.1	2	R020.1	8	R281X5	1	R362	2
A463	2	B672.2	3	R060	1	R290	18	R363	1
A464	3	B673	7	R060.0	1	R290.0	4	R370	1
A465	1	B680	9	R122	1	R290x2	2	R371	1
A465.1	3	B680.0	1	R122.0	2	R291	1		
A470	72	B681	9	R124	7	R292	2		
A470.1	3	B683	3	R124X2	1	R294	1		
A471	4	B684	1	R140	2	R295	1		
A471.0	1	B685	7	R140.0	6	R295.0	12		
A472	2	B690	1	R140X5	1	R296	1		
A473	2	B720	3	R150	3	R298	5		
A500	2	B721	3	R150.0	11	R298.0	9		
A521	3	B721.1	2	R17	1	R299	1		
A522	3	B730	5	R170	48	R299.0	5		
A523	3	B740	1	R170.0	147	R300	160		
A530	38	B772	2	R170.1	1	R301	109		
A531	20	B780	1	R170.2	8	R310	168		
A532	14	B820	1	R170.3	5	R310.1	4		
A540	3	B820.0	4	R170.4	2	R314	26		
A541	1	B820X3	2	R170.5	2	R315	11		
A550	7	B880	2	R170X2	3	R316	1		
A560	6	B884	1	R170X3	1	R317	4		
A570	9	B884.0	5	R175	11	R318	18		
A572	5	B884X3	2	R175.0	33	R318.1	7		
A573	2	B903X3	1	R180	1	R319	1		
B590	21	B921	1	R180.0	4	R320	32		
B590.0	46	B924	1	R180.5	1	R321	5		
B590X2	1	B924.0	1	R190	9	R332	2		
B600	17	B928	1	R190.0	25	R332.2	4		
B600.0	16	B928.0	3	R230	15	R333	95		
B610	1	I001	16	R230.0	17	R333.1	84		
B613	1	I003	3	R230.1	1	R333.2	11		
B613.0	1	I004	6	R230X2	1	R333X2	5		
B614	1	I008	4	R230X3	2	R334	95		
B614X4	1	I017	3	R240	3	R334.1	51		
B616	1	M001	1	R240.0	2	R334.2	31		
B617	3	M002	2	R240.1	5	R334X2	13		

Table III. Do Not Grant Letters Sent FY 2025

Case Number	PRIA Category	Admin Number	Response Date	Response Code Comment
00452797	A460	94196-T	12/10/2024	Efficacy and acute toxicity data requirements not adequately addressed.
00613683	A460	103205-RN	12/9/2024	Acute toxicity data requirements not adequately addressed.
00488816	B590.0	3F9074	9/10/2025	Data/information outstanding - data requirements not adequately addressed.
00488817	B590.0	95213-RA	9/10/2025	Data/information outstanding - data requirements not adequately addressed.
00488818	B590	95213-RL	9/10/2025	Data/information outstanding - data requirements not adequately addressed.
00497045	B590.0	4F9111	6/26/2025	Signed 75-day/do not grant letter on 06/26/2025, not granted due to deficient tox/path data, see letter in files section.
00497046	B590	279-OTRI	6/26/2025	Signed 75-day/do not grant letter on 06/26/2025, not granted due to deficient tox/path data, see letter in files section.
00497047	B590.0	279-OTRT	6/26/2025	Signed 75-day/do not grant letter on 06/26/2025, not granted due to deficient tox/path data, see letter in files section.
00472928	R318	45002-AL	12/12/2024	75/DNG Letter issued due to issues with chem data and CSF
00481836	R314	70506-AGA	12/12/2024	Product Chemistry data requirements not adequately addressed.
00490525	R310	9688-GLT	12/10/2024	Submission Deficiencies related to Product Chemistry and Efficacy data.
00486974	R301	83529-GLE	10/1/2024	Deficient regarding validity and accuracy of submitted data
00486976	R301	83529-GLR	10/1/2024	Deficient regarding validity and accuracy of submitted data
00478629	R333.1	83529-244	10/10/2024	Deficient regarding validity and accuracy of submitted data
00475793	R351	81598-116	10/2/2024	Outstanding deficiency not adequately addressed.
00478451	R260	1015-79	12/5/2024	Outstanding exposure concern/deficiency.
00497251	R301	83529-GIN	6/10/2025	Proposed product is not substantially similar to referenced product.
00497275	R301	83529-GIR	6/10/2025	Proposed product is not substantially similar to referenced product.