



1 tional factual information regarding unreasonable  
2 adverse effects on the environment of the pesticide,  
3 the registrant shall submit such information to the  
4 Administrator.”.

5 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
6 gress that—

7 (1) glyphosate has been used safely in United  
8 States agriculture for decades;

9 (2) glyphosate is one of the most studied herbi-  
10 cides in the world and tens of thousands of studies  
11 have been conducted that lead to a scientifically-  
12 sound consensus that glyphosate is not a carcinogen;

13 (3) food security is national security and  
14 glyphosate is a necessary tool in ensuring a safe and  
15 secure food supply in the United States;

16 (4) the existing preemption of State law speci-  
17 fied in section 24(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fun-  
18 gicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136v(b)) ex-  
19 pressly preempts any additional warning label re-  
20 quirement by any State for a glyphosate-related  
21 product; and

22 (5) the amicus curiae brief submitted by the  
23 Solicitor General to the Supreme Court of the  
24 United States on May 10, 2022, related to 997 F.3d  
25 941 (9th Cir. 2021) is fatally flawed in its legal rea-

1       soning and is in direct conflict with the statutory  
2       language as well as Congressional intent.

3       (c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the  
4       date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the  
5       Environmental Protection Agency shall promulgate final  
6       regulations making a determination specifying that any  
7       label of a pesticide product that contains glyphosate that  
8       is registered under section 3 of the Federal Insecticide,  
9       Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a) shall not  
10      contain a cancer warning.

