

2022 Policy Positions

Programs

1) Member Training and Education

The MCPR will continue to sponsor high caliber safety training and regulatory compliance workshops services for members through Asmark Institute, provide members with compliance information through publications and bulletins, and encourage members to participate in environmental award programs when possible.

2) Public Education and Information

The MCPR will continue to conduct and promote crop production, food safety, and water quality educational activities for the public and school children throughout Minnesota. In addition, MCPR will continue to support efforts to promote agricultural programs at the high school and post-secondary education level in Minnesota. MCPR supports efforts to create a better understanding of the importance of agriculture as a means for Minnesota students to appreciate the contributions agriculture makes to Minnesota's economy and to encourage students to consider a career in agriculture.

3) Certified Crop Adviser Program

The MCPR will continue to administer the Minnesota CCA program developed by the American Society of Agronomy and support the use of continuing education units (CEUs) to advance the education of individuals in the fields of soils, agronomy, and plant pathology.

4) MCPR Stewardship Program

The MCPR Stewardship Program has been recognized and has served as a prototype for the ARA/TFI ResponsibleAg program. As a result, MCPR urges all MCPR Stewardship Enrollees to enroll in the ResponsibleAg program as MCPR terminates the MCPR Stewardship Program

5) ResponsibleAg Program

MCPR supports, ResponsibleAg (RA), a joint venture of the Agricultural Retailers Association (ARA) and The Fertilizer Institute (TFI). RA is being founded for the purpose of stewarding regulatory compliance throughout the chain of custody for fertilizer products, with the end result of increased safety and security for employees and the communities, as well as continued availability of these vital products to American

agriculture. Modeled after the successful MCPR Stewardship Program, RA provides an online platform that will be used to register companies, receive and post audit scores uploaded by inspectors, and allow Suppliers to access those scores. MCPR believes that an industry developed and operated third party, transparent agronomy audit program will serve the industry, our employees, and the public much better than a government developed and operated program of similar nature.

Legislative and Regulatory

1) Crop Protection and Nutrient Product Fees

Support the continued dedication of ag chemical, fertilizer and related production agriculture fees collected by the MN Dept. of Agriculture, (Note, if fees are not dedicated, there is an opportunity for the state to retain a portion of the fees collected for “other non-ag” state programs).

Oppose a state sales tax on fertilizer and crop protection products used in agriculture. Support the Agricultural Fertilizer Education and Research Council \$.40/ton/yr. dedicated fertilizer fee which funds a production agriculture directed fertilizer research and education fund whose purpose is to develop and manage research and the resulting education of production agriculture and urge the Governor and legislature not to raid the fund for other purposes as part of a state budget strategy.

2) Local Ordinances

Oppose local ordinances or restrictions regarding the sale, use, storage or transportation of crop production inputs and oppose legislation that would repeal statewide exemption of local ordinances regarding crop production inputs.

3) Crop Input Management

Support crop production research efforts and promote additional funding for them. Support voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) and support more BMP education for producers and retailers to increase BMP practices and oppose the inclusion of voluntary Best Management Practices (BMP's) in state or federal ag permits. This action could result in making the BMP's mandatory.

Support crop nutrient management recommendations based on scientific information. Continue to monitor issues surrounding (Total Maximum Daily Loads) TMDL's. Oppose restrictions on the application of fertilizer which are based on assumptions and inaccurate information.

Support the development of a voluntary Minnesota Agricultural Water Quality Certification Program which has been developed and supported by the Minnesota Agricultural Water Resource Center. Support the development of the MCPR Soil Fertility/Environmental Risk Assessment Tool which is a web-based software developed under the direction of MCPR member firm Precision Ag staff experts.

MCPR influenced the MN Department of Ag Water Quality Certification software redesign to be used and tested with the MCPR precision ag volunteers to accommodate more ag retailers by redesigning this web-based software and data collection to allow the agronomy salesperson to use their proprietary system within their established trusted relationship with their growers to substantially reduce agronomy staff double entry into this software.

5) Pollinator Health and the Crop Protection

Some reports have cited certain crop protection products such as neonicotinoid insecticides as a potential leading cause of bee colony loss. Neonicotinoid insecticides have been used in the United States for many years without significant effects on populations of honeybees.

The principal use of neonicotinoids as a seed treatment keeps exposure to pollinators to a minimum and reduces potential soil surface and worker exposure. Industry efforts are continually underway to further reduce these small risks. Ongoing research and field studies have consistently found no adverse effects on colonies when these products are applied in the field according to label directions. In contrast, lab and semi-field studies are often conducted at exaggerated rates that do not mimic the real-world exposure that pollinators face.

Recent difficulties for beehives and beekeepers are likely an unfortunate combination of multiple risk factors including weather, nutrition, disease, and parasites. Protecting and improving honeybee health is a top priority of MCPR and its members. MCPR supports:

- Increased practical research focused on arthropod pests, pathogens, nutrition, pesticides, bee biology, genetics, and breeding
- Activities to increase habitat for honeybees and other pollinators, and the Monarch Butterfly
- Wise stewardship of bee protection and crop protection products
- Best management practices and training

6) Biotechnology and Seed Issues

MCPR opposes actions to prohibit the sale or use of crops developed through biotechnology.

MCPR opposes mandatory labeling of foods containing ingredients from crops developed through biotechnology which have been approved by state federal agencies.

MCPR supports legislation which prohibits local ordinances from regulating the registration, labeling, selling, storing, transporting, or the use of seeds.

MCPR opposes unnecessary additional state regulation of seed treatment and crop inputs related to pollinator protection.

7) ACRRA Fund and MDA Program Changes

Continue to support the current funding and reimbursement cap per facility from the Ag Chemical Response and Reimbursement Account (ACRRA). MCPR will continue to monitor agency action that ensures that out-of-state- distributors are required by the MDA to provide and pay through computer reports their ACCRA fees to ensure that Minnesota's commitment to environmental clean-up is funded fairly by all retailers, particularly those out-of-state.

Reaffirm MCPR's support for keeping fertilizer and crop protection product programs in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture is the only agency MCPR believes should regulate agricultural practices. MCPR supports updating the maximum reimbursement amount of \$279,200 which is 80% of the remediation costs of \$350,000 when viable politically and administratively.

8) Crop Protection Product Use

Work with MDA on the implementation of the Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) and Pesticide Use Best Management Practices (BMP) to be sure the actions required are based on sound science.

MCPR supports a science-based pesticide registration process implemented by US EPA and MDA under the provisions of FIFRA, FQPA and the State Pesticide Control Law. MCPR opposes attempts by the environmental community to advocate for unwarranted legislation and regulations based on questionable science and the use of the precautionary principle.

9) Crop Nutrient Use

MCPR supports the use of plant nutrients conforming to the 4R initiative which will enable MCPR members help farmers enhance environmental protection, increase production efficiency, increase farm profitability, and improve sustainability at the field level. This can be accomplished by using proper nutrient management which will: 1) increase crop production & improve profitability, 2) minimize nutrient loss & maintain soil fertility and 3) ensure sustainable agriculture for generations to come. Today's farmers live in a world where environmental concerns and increased food demand create challenges never seen before. Minnesota agriculture can meet those challenges with 4R Nutrient Stewardship by choosing the Right Nutrient Source to apply at the Right Rate in the Right Place at the Right Time.

MCPR supports the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) revision of the state's twenty-year-old Nitrogen Fertilizer Management Plan to better align it with current water resource conditions and program resources so long as the revisions are based upon sound science and the Nitrogen Fertilizer Management Plan Advisory Committee continues to engage the positions and advice of the nutrient experts...the certified crop advisors, consultants, and the agricultural dealers and nitrogen production and distribution industry which serves Minnesota producers.

MCPR is concerned about MDA's stated intent to adopt rules to restrict fertilizer application based upon the University of Minnesota's Best Management Practices (BMP's) fertilizer "practices not recommended" on certain soils which seem to reflect reaction to legal challenge threats rather than the advice of agricultural dealers, agronomists, crop advisors and consultants.

MCPR encourages the MDA to support MCPR and Minnesota producer organizations developed fertilizer application educational programs and systems based upon common sense and scientifically validated research to address the educational needs to improve efficient fertilizer application on Minnesota soil.

MCPR further encourages MDA to continue to recognize the contributions of Precision Agricultural practices including site specific farming practices, grid sampling and variable rate technology crop application, as well as fertilizer technologies such as nitrification inhibitors, polymer coated fertilizers and other future innovations that improve fertilizer use efficiency and reduce loss.

10) Security of Ag Products

Support efforts to protect the public from the illegal use of crop production inputs while not adding unreasonable or burdensome regulations on the production, transportation and storage of these products.

Support efforts by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture on anti-terrorism policies to protect storage facilities and ag production areas.

Continue to monitor and cooperate with the state and federal agencies, particularly the Department of Homeland Security, trying to expand their authority to regulate the transportation, storage and use of crop production inputs considered hazardous materials.

11) On Farm Liquid and Dry Bulk Storage

MCPR supports rules regarding the storage of liquid and dry bulk pesticides and fertilizers on farms which protect the environment from damage in case of a release of product from the storage facility. MCPR supports the farmer or owner of the product being held liable in the case of an accidental release of the product. MCPR supports the owner of the product being held liable once the title has changed hands. The owner of the storage facility should be responsible for the integrity of the facility. Regarding dry fertilizer on farm bulk storage, MCPR supports rules that would define, require permitting, and enable enforcement of on farm dry fertilizer bulk storage.

12) Development of the Minnesota Biofuel Economy

MCPR supports the Minnesota agricultural producers in the development and production of biofuel to enhance Minnesota's agricultural economy, reduce dependence on foreign energy and to protect the environment.

13) Agricultural Transportation Drivers Hours of Service

MCPR supports changes in state and federal law and rule to extend the current Agricultural exemption to driver's hours of service limitations when hauling from the terminal to the retailer in Minnesota for those agriculturally related products necessary for spring and fall field work including but not limited to anhydrous ammonia, diesel fuel, and propane regarding the agricultural hours of service exemption. As a result, all farm supplies are authorized under the exemption from a wholesale or retail distribution point to a farm or other location where the farm supplies are intended to be used, or from a wholesale distribution point to a retail distribution point. The exemption can be used across state lines as long as the transportation does not exceed the air mile radius and increases the air mile radius from 100 to 150 air miles. MCPR supports modifications of the requirements to broaden the Hours-of-Service ag limitations.

14) EPA Waters of the States (WOTUS) Repeal

MCPR strongly supports The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) formally proposed to repeal the controversial Waters of the States (WOTUS) regulation that extended the reach of the federal government over small waterways. Under the proposal from the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers, federal officials would go back to enforcing a guidance document from 2008 when deciding whether a waterway is subject to federal oversight for pollution control purposes. It's the first formal step by the EPA to repeal the 2015 "waters of the United States" regulation, which Republicans and numerous industry groups have long argued would have subject farmers, developers and others to costly and time-intensive federal permitting for everyday activities like moving soil.

15) EPA's Pesticides Spray Drift Policies

EPA should maintain FIFRA's risk-based standard of "no unreasonable adverse effects" and remove the vague, unenforceable, and unmanageable concepts of "could cause" or "may cause" adverse effects or "harm" from the Drift Pesticide Registration Notice (DPRN). Continue to acknowledge that some small level of pesticide drift is unavoidable in many common situations and does not pose an "unreasonable adverse effect"; Acknowledge that simply detecting an off-target pesticide does not necessarily pose an unreasonable adverse effect and is not a violation of FIFRA that requires an enforcement action.

Remove the new hazard-based standard of "harm" from the Drift Pesticide Registration Notice. Oppose the imposition of unnecessary buffers that would reduce cropland available for American agriculture. Develop a bystander risk assessment exposure scenario for the pesticide registration process; and Develop risk-based tolerances for non-target property.

16) Support EPA Current Modification for Worker Protection Standards

Modify the Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) requirements so it is applicable and enforceable only on a farm owner's property, where a farm owner can lawfully exercise control over employees and bystanders who could fall within the AEZ. As currently written, the off-farm aspect of this provision has proven very difficult for state regulators to enforce. These proposed changes would enhance both enforcement and implementation of the AEZ for state regulators and farm owners, respectively. Off-farm bystanders would still be protected from pesticide applications with the existing "do not contact" requirement that prohibits use in a manner that would contact unprotected individuals.

Exempt immediate family members of farm owners from all aspects of the AEZ requirement. This will allow farm owners and their immediate family members to decide whether to stay in their homes or other enclosed structures on their property during certain pesticide applications, rather than compelling them to leave even when they feel safe remaining.

Add clarifying language that pesticide applications that are suspended due to individuals entering an AEZ may be resumed after those individuals have left the AEZ. Simplify the criteria for deciding whether pesticide applications are subject to the 25- or 100-foot AEZ.

17) Buffer Laws and Initiatives

MCPR commends the growers of Minnesota for achieving widespread compliance to the controversial buffer laws and rules recently amended in Minnesota.

The state legislature passed a buffer law during the 2015 session to respond to hunting groups who advanced their perception that habitat is rapidly dwindling because of an increase in planted acreage and a decline in grasslands. The law generally advanced current buffer requirements of a 16.5 foot buffer along some, but not all, drainage ditches, and the Shore land Rule which requires counties to establish a county ordinance to protect shore land areas, generally calling for a 50-foot buffer along rivers, streams, lakes and some drainage ditches, but providing flexibility to allow counties to require wider or narrower buffers if local conditions make 50-foot buffers impractical.

Counties remain responsible for enforcing buffer rules and still have the legislative authority under the legislation to administer both the ditch buffer law and the shore land rule. Some counties have chosen not to enforce the 50-foot shore land buffer ordinances, while others report high compliance.

MCPR supports the common-sense local county authority and opposes legislation which will remove the local county authority and discretion as county government the appropriate government entity with zoning administrators and a capability of determining local conditions.