

# The Federal Cancer Gag Act: Pesticides Over People

Corporate agriculture is taking a huge toll on public health in America, and the corporate giants behind the system are paying big money to cover it up. A foolhardy reliance on dangerous pesticides underpins much of this system. Chemicals like glyphosate and paraquat are linked to a host of health impacts, and the largest manufacturers are doing all they can to obscure that fact. Led by agrichemical giant and pesticide manufacturer Bayer, this industry seeks to rob sick Americans of their ability to sue on the basis that a company failed to warn them of its product's risks.<sup>1</sup> But people are seeing through this deception, defeating state pesticide immunity legislation across the agricultural heartland from Iowa to Montana.<sup>2</sup> In 2025, most of these bills failed to pass across the country.<sup>3</sup> Now, the industry is running scared, spending millions of dollars as it moves the fight to Congress.

## Pesticide Proliferation

The U.S. is a nation drowning in pesticides, with over 800 pesticides registered and more than 1 billion pounds sprayed annually.<sup>4</sup> "Pesticide" is an umbrella term used to describe chemicals that kill or repel pests, encompassing herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.<sup>5</sup> Use of these chemicals has exploded in the last few decades: between 1974 and 2014, annual U.S. agricultural use of glyphosate alone rose 300-fold.<sup>6</sup>

Monsanto introduced its glyphosate-based herbicide Roundup in 1974, and in the mid-1990s, the company released soybean, cotton, and corn seeds resistant to its Roundup product. These resistant varieties now make up the majority of U.S. corn, soybean, and cotton crops.<sup>7</sup> With these developments, glyphosate could now be applied up to three times after crop emergence to kill pests without impacting crop yields, and total U.S. acreage sprayed by glyphosate exploded ninefold.<sup>8</sup> Bayer acquired Monsanto in 2018, eliminating the Monsanto branding and bringing Roundup and other former Monsanto products into its portfolio.<sup>9</sup>

Today in the U.S., herbicides cover 96 percent of corn and soybean acreage, equating to 160 million acres of land.<sup>10</sup> Glyphosate-based herbicides are the most widely used herbicides in the country,<sup>11</sup> applied to nearly 300 million acres of agricultural land annually. Field crops like soybeans, corn, and cotton receive the most by weight, accounting for 83 percent of the 281 million pounds applied.<sup>12</sup>

Repeated applications of glyphosate on cropland, season after season, helped facilitate the development of "superweeds" that are resistant to the herbicide.<sup>13</sup> As of July 2025, as many as 60 weed species around the world were identified as resistant to glyphosate.<sup>14</sup> The corporate solution to pesticide overuse has historically been to peddle even more volumes and varieties of pesticides.

Today, the majority of U.S. soybean seeds are now also resistant to dicamba — another herbicide ingredient produced by Bayer — as well as 2,4-D, and reliance on these rose 10-fold since 2010, with applications to soybeans jumping the most compared to other crops.<sup>15</sup> Between soybean and corn combined, U.S. farmers apply around 41.3 million pounds of 2,4-D and 15.8 million pounds of dicamba every year.<sup>16</sup>

## Cancerous Consequences

In 2023, lawmakers in Congress introduced the Agricultural Labeling Uniformity Act (HR 4288), which opponents quickly nicknamed the “Cancer Gag Act.” The bill — expected to be reintroduced in 2025 — would shield pesticide corporations from many health-related lawsuits for failure to warn of risks by restricting the authority of state and local governments to label pesticides. The bill would prevent farmers, workers, and ordinary citizens from exercising their right to seek justice and to hold pesticide companies accountable for their failure to put them on notice of risks of health impacts related to exposure, including cancer.<sup>17</sup>

With such a toxic bill, multiple attempts have been made to sneak the labeling provisions into larger pieces of legislation like the Farm Bill and even the unrelated annual Pentagon spending bill.<sup>18</sup> State legislatures introduced 12 copycat bills in the 2025 state legislative sessions, where the vast majority failed to pass.<sup>19</sup> These state and federal Cancer Gag Act bills surfaced at the same time that Bayer faces 67,000 outstanding lawsuits alleging that Roundup caused cancer.<sup>20</sup>

As pesticide manufacturers push these bills to protect their profit, the U.S. is suffering from a cancer crisis. Over 2 million Americans will receive a cancer diagnosis in 2025, joining the more than 18 million already living with the disease.<sup>21</sup> The state Cancer Gag Act bills have overwhelmingly targeted the most cancer-vulnerable states. All but one of the 12 states where iterations of the bills ran in 2025 are above the national average for cancer incidence.<sup>22</sup> Iowa — one of the major battleground states for this legislation, with Bayer pouring over \$200,000 into the state since the 2024 reporting cycle — is one of only two U.S. states with rising cancer rates.<sup>23</sup>

An abundance of evidence suggests that pesticide exposure can cause cancer. In 2015, the World Health Organization’s International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as “probably carcinogenic,” indicating strong data on the chemical’s cancer-causing properties.<sup>24</sup> Multiple studies included in this decision linked glyphosate exposure with increased risk for non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), and a more recent meta-analysis found that high exposure to glyphosate-based herbicides results in a 41 percent increased risk of NHL.<sup>25</sup> Glyphosate has also been linked to endocrine disruption, reproductive problems, birth defects, and developmental disorders in children.<sup>26</sup>

A growing body of research associates exposure to other pesticides with a host of health hazards, including cancer. The Cancer Gag Act would prevent individuals harmed by *any* type of pesticide from suing over inadequate warning of the risks.<sup>27</sup> Dicamba exposure, for example, is associated with several types of cancers, including lung, colon, liver, and prostate.<sup>28</sup> Many pesticides are linked to thyroid disruption, which contributes to risk of thyroid cancer.<sup>29</sup> Cancer is not the only side effect — individuals with paraquat exposure are 1.25 times at risk for Parkinson’s disease.<sup>30</sup> Studies further show other non-cancer effects of pesticide exposure, including Alzheimer’s disease,

reproductive disorders, and respiratory problems. Pesticides may also damage DNA and contribute to organ failure.<sup>31</sup>

Pesticide exposure largely impacts agricultural workers, farmers, and their families.<sup>32</sup> The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that farmworker pesticide exposure results in as many as 300,000 acute illnesses per year, and these illnesses likely follow industry-wide trends where Latino or Hispanic farmers are most impacted.<sup>33</sup> In the Midwest, where agricultural pesticide use is most concentrated, research attributed an additional 155,000 cancer cases per year to pesticide exposure when compared to low-use regions.<sup>34</sup> Exposure is also not distributed evenly — in California, over half of the state's glyphosate use occurs in the eight most impoverished counties.<sup>35</sup> Children in particular are vulnerable to pesticide exposure when their school or home is located near agricultural applications, with children of color the most at-risk population.<sup>36</sup>

However, it is not only farmers that face exposure to carcinogenic pesticides. Bayer claims that 90 percent of the Roundup lawsuits levied against the company come from persons exposed to the pesticide during residential use.<sup>37</sup> As of 2012, home and garden expenditures accounted for a quarter of the pesticide market, opening up a major route of exposure for non-farmers.<sup>38</sup> Non-agricultural use of glyphosate specifically made up 10 percent of the market in 2014.<sup>39</sup> Consumer applicators often receive no training for safe application, leaving them at higher risk.<sup>40</sup> This may add to the pesticide load that Americans already face, with over 90 percent of the population having detectable pesticide biomarkers in their blood or urine.<sup>41</sup>

In 2023, Bayer purportedly removed glyphosate from residential use products in an effort to mitigate future litigation.<sup>42</sup> For those who used the pesticide prior to pulling it off the market, however, this may be too little, too late. The latency period for developing NHL after exposure can be up to 30 years or more,<sup>43</sup> meaning that even if someone stopped use in 2023, they could potentially develop cancer as late as the 2050s. By the time this individual even received a diagnosis, a successful national or state Cancer Gag Act could make it far too late to hold pesticide companies accountable or to recoup any damages for their failure to provide warning of the risks of exposure.

## Limiting Liability

The EPA does not require pesticide products to display warning labels detailing long-term health risks. Instead, EPA labels focus solely on acute risks from accidental ingestion and make no mention of long-term effects like cancer.<sup>44</sup> Bayer and its industry lap dogs aim to block lawsuits so long as product warning labels meet current EPA guidelines.<sup>45</sup> This quest for limited corporate liability is at the center of the Cancer Gag Act.

Notably, the EPA cannot always be relied on to help consumers make safe choices. Lee Zeldin, the new EPA administrator appointed by President Trump, has vowed to pursue a deregulation agenda that capitulates to industry at the expense of public health.<sup>46</sup> The EPA has already long lagged its counterparts in other countries in regulating dangerous pesticides.<sup>47</sup> In examining occupational hazards, the EPA employs a cost-benefit analysis that favors the corporate grower over the farmworker.<sup>48</sup> The pesticide registration process shuns the safer “precautionary principle” that governs places like the European Union (EU), which strives to do as little harm as possible, rather than ask how much harm is allowable.<sup>49</sup> The EPA is also reluctant to unilaterally revoke pesticide

approvals, instead relying on companies to voluntarily stop selling products.<sup>50</sup> In 2016, the U.S. routinely sprayed 322 million pounds of 72 pesticides that have been banned in the EU.<sup>51</sup>

The EPA's pesticide registration process is also vulnerable to outside influence. In the 2010s, Monsanto pressured the EPA to kill a glyphosate review that was to be undertaken by the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and to suspend an EPA Scientific Advisory Panel on the health risks of glyphosate.<sup>52</sup> Monsanto also ghostwrote "independent" scientific papers supporting the safety of glyphosate, including one that made it into the EPA's 2017 glyphosate cancer assessment.<sup>53</sup>

Without the EPA fully considering harms in advance, injured parties must rely on litigation to force liability onto manufacturers and to receive compensation for damages retroactively.<sup>54</sup> The IARC decision led to thousands of lawsuits across the U.S., with consumers arguing that they developed NHL from exposure to Roundup.<sup>55</sup> In 2020, Bayer paid out over \$10 billion to settle 95,000 Roundup lawsuits in one of the largest settlements ever.<sup>56</sup> Despite this, the company maintains that Roundup is safe to use, and Bayer now seeks to quietly stifle future litigation at the federal and state levels via the Cancer Gag Acts.<sup>57</sup>

## Bayer Spends Big to Protect Profits

As a result of these lawsuits, Bayer is now waging a war on all fronts to protect profits and scapegoat the public for its own poor business decision to acquire Monsanto. Since the 2018 acquisition, Bayer's net income has plummeted 250 percent, with the company operating at a net loss in 2023 and 2024. In its Crop Sciences division, which houses Roundup and other pesticides, earnings have plummeted 187 percent since 2018.<sup>58</sup> At the end of 2024, Bayer set aside \$5.9 billion for glyphosate litigation, and in April 2025, Bayer approved a plan to dilute shares to raise an additional \$9 billion for future litigation.<sup>59</sup> Bayer's CEO has publicly stated that the company takes billions in annual losses due to the sheer volume of litigation.<sup>60</sup>

As the company flounders, Bayer is spending big to boost this dangerous legislation at the highest level, lobbying entities like the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, the EPA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.<sup>61</sup> Food & Water Watch (FWW) found that between 2023 and the second quarter of 2025, Bayer spent up to \$21.3 million on lobbying efforts at the federal level, including on the Agricultural Labeling Uniformity Act and the Farm Bill.<sup>62</sup> This represents a 43 percent increase in spending from total spending in the prior ten quarters.<sup>63</sup> This money has gone a long way, even giving the company influence over the exact bill text. Bill authors solicited the input of Bayer lobbyists on the Agricultural Labeling Uniformity Act, and the lobbyists helped to shop the bill around Congress.<sup>64</sup>

At the same time, Bayer is spending big on lobbying in states with Cancer Gag Act legislation. In Iowa, Bayer registered seven lobbyists and spent \$209,750 in the 2024 and 2025 reporting cycles — a 400 percent increase compared to the money spent during the two previous cycles.<sup>65</sup> FWW analysis found that a Bayer-aligned industry group, the Modern Ag Alliance, spent more than \$250,000 between January 2024 and March 2025 to flood Iowa's radio airways with over 3,300 ad spots promoting glyphosate, and paid its lobbyist \$10,000 in the 2025 reporting period.<sup>66</sup> In Florida, Bayer spent \$100,000 on lobbyists from 2024 through June 2025.<sup>67</sup>

In Missouri, where most of the glyphosate lawsuits against Bayer are based, the company has registered nine lobbyists, and the *Missouri Independent* found that the Modern Ag Alliance spent over \$180,000 on advertisements promoting glyphosate between November 2024 and March 2025.<sup>68</sup> Court documents show that Bayer is also ghostwriting letters to the editor about glyphosate's safety and publishing these under the signatures of non-author Missouri legislators.<sup>69</sup> Nevertheless, the bills failed in all three of these states in 2025.<sup>70</sup>

While Bayer does not make candidate contributions as a company, the Bayer PAC allows for employees to funnel money to political candidates. From January 2023 through June 2025, the PAC and its Missouri state affiliate gave over \$700,000 to political candidates, with more than a quarter of that occurring in the first half of 2025. Nearly \$70,000 of this went to sponsors or co-sponsors of the Agricultural Labeling Uniformity Act, with these individuals receiving more in the first half of 2025 than in all of 2024. Over one third of the money went to state or federal candidates in states where a version of the Cancer Gag Act was introduced in 2025, totaling over \$250,000. Missouri and Iowa candidates saw the most contributions among these states, with \$67,760 and \$56,000, respectively.<sup>71</sup>

## Conclusion

Even as pesticide giants desperately funnel money into pushing their agenda, people power is beating the odds. In February 2025, FWW rallied 150 Iowans at the state capitol to protest in opposition to Iowa's Cancer Gag Act.<sup>72</sup> Just a few weeks later, the House Speaker declared the bill dead from lack of support, even among Republicans.<sup>73</sup> This pattern is being replicated across the country, with bills dying in 9 of the 12 states with Cancer Gag Acts introduced during the 2025 session.<sup>74</sup>

People across the United States — including those in the agricultural heartland — oppose shielding pesticide corporations from liability. A federal Cancer Gag Act would preempt state labeling requirements and disempower states from doing what is best for their residents. To stop Bayer and its Big Ag cronies, legislators must oppose the Cancer Gag Act and any effort to limit state, county, and local authority to label and regulate pesticides.

## Endnotes

- 1 Held, Lisa. "Bayer's efforts to block Roundup lawsuits kicks into high gear." *Civil Eats*. Updated May 14, 2025; Vaccari, Carolina et al. "Paraquat and Parkinson's disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies." *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part B*. Vol. 22, Iss. 5-6. 2019 at 24.
- 2 Held (May 2025); Martin, Sabine. "House speaker: 'I don't see the support' for bill limiting suits against pesticide makers." *Des Moines Register*. Updated April 3, 2025.
- 3 Held (May 2025); Stockard, Sam. "Tennessee lawmakers postpone pesticide bill until 2026." *Tennessee Lookout*. April 9, 2025; McCue Bell, Mary. "Pesticide bills wither again in Missouri legislature." *Columbia Missourian*. May 15, 2025; FL H.B. 129 (2025); ID H.B. 303 (2025); NC S.B. 639 (2025-2026); OK H.B. 1755 (2025).
- 4 Schwingl, Pamela J. et al. "A tiered approach to prioritizing registered pesticides for potential cancer hazard evaluations: Implications for decision making." *Environmental Health*. Vol. 20, Iss. 1. December 2021 at abstract and 2.



- 5 National Institutes of Health. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. "Pesticides." Available at <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/pesticides>. Accessed July 2025 and on file with Food & Water Watch (FWW).
- 6 Benbrook, Charles. "Trends in glyphosate herbicide use in the United States and globally." *Environmental Sciences Europe*. Vol. 28, Iss. 1. December 2016 at 5.
- 7 *Ibid.* at 1; Monsanto. "History of Monsanto's Glyphosate Herbicides." June 2005 at 1; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Economic Research Service. [Table]. "Genetically engineered varieties of corn, upland cotton, and soybeans, by state and for the United States, 2000-18." Updated July 16, 2018.
- 8 Benbrook (2016) at 2 and 10.
- 9 Cohen, Patricia. "Roundup maker to pay \$10 billion to settle cancer suits." *New York Times*. June 24, 2020; Bomey, Nathan. "Monsanto shedding name: Bayer acquisition leads to change for environmental lightning rod." *USA Today*. June 4, 2018.
- 10 USDA. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). [Fact sheet]. "2021 agricultural chemical use survey: Corn." No. 2022-1. May 2022 at 2; USDA NASS. [Fact sheet]. "2023 agricultural chemical use survey: Soybeans." No. 2024-4. May 2024 at 2.
- 11 FWW analysis of USDA NASS. Quick Stats. Available at <https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov>. Accessed January 2025.
- 12 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). "Glyphosate Interim Registration Review Decision Case Number 0178." Docket No. EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0361. January 2020 at 9.
- 13 Price, A. J. et al. "Glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth: A threat to conservation tillage." *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. Vol. 66, Iss. 4. July/August 2011 at 268 to 269.
- 14 International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds. Number of Resistant Species to Individual Active Herbicides (Top 15). July 29, 2025. Available at <https://weedsociety.org/graphs/activebyspecies.aspx>.
- 15 Daggy, Joanne K. et al. "Dicamba and 2,4-D in the urine of pregnant women in the Midwest: Comparison of two cohorts (2010-2012 vs. 2020-2022)." *Agrochemicals*. Vol. 3, Iss. 1. March 2024 at 42 to 43; Bayer. "Dicamba." Available at <https://www.bayer.com/en/agriculture/dicamba> and on file with FWW. Accessed January 2025.
- 16 FWW analysis of USDA NASS. Quick Stats.
- 17 Held (May 2025).
- 18 Romm, Tony. "Bayer lobbies Congress to help fight lawsuits tying Roundup to cancer." *Washington Post*. June 20, 2024.
- 19 Held (May 2025); Martin (2025); Stockard (2025); McCue Bell (2025); FL H.B. 129 (2025); ID H.B. 303 (2025); NC S.B. 639 (2025-2026); OK H.B. 1755 (2025).
- 20 Bayer. "Managing the Roundup™ Litigation." Updated June 30, 2025. Available at <https://www.bayer.com/en/managing-the-roundup-litigation>. Updated June 30, 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 21 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). National Cancer Institute (NCI). "Cancer Stat Facts: Cancer of Any Site." Available at <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/all.html>. Accessed May 2025 and on file with FWW; HHS NCI. "Statistics and Graphs." Available at <https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/ocs/statistics#statistics-footnote1>. Accessed July 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 22 HHS NCI. Incidence Rates Table. Available at <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates>. Accessed May 2025.
- 23 *Ibid*; FWW analysis of Iowa Legislature. Lobbyist Reports. Available at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/lobbyist/reports>. Accessed July 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 24 World Health Organization (WHO). International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). [Press release]. "IARC Monographs Volume 112: Evaluation of five organophosphate insecticides and herbicides." March 20, 2015.
- 25 WHO IARC. (2017). *Some Organophosphate Insecticides and Herbicides, Volume 112: IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans*. Lyon: IARC at 395 to 399; Zhang, Luoping et al. "Exposure to glyphosate-based herbicides and risk for non-Hodgkin lymphoma: A meta-analysis and supporting evidence." *Mutation Research/Reviews in Mutation Research*. Vol. 781. July-September 2019 at abstract and 202.
- 26 University of Michigan. Environmental Health Science Center of Excellence. [Fact sheet]. "What are endocrine disruptors?" June 2012 at 1 and 2; Clair, Émilie et al. "A glyphosate-based herbicide induces necrosis and apoptosis in mature rat testicular cells *in vitro*, and testosterone decrease at lower levels." *Toxicology in Vitro*. Vol. 26, Iss. 2. March 2012 at 1 to 2 and 7; Gasnier, Céline et al. "Glyphosate-based herbicides are toxic and endocrine disruptors in human cell lines." *Toxicology*. Vol. 262, Iss. 3. August 2009 at 185 and 188 to 189; Avila-Vazquez, Medardo et al. "Environmental exposure to glyphosate and reproductive health impacts in agricultural population of Argentina." *Journal of Environmental Protection*. Vol. 9, No. 3. March 2018 at 242 and 250; Garry, Vincent F. et al. "Birth defects, season of conception, and sex of children born to pesticide applicators living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA." *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Vol. 110, Supplement 3. June 2002 at 445.
- 27 Held, Lisa. "Inside Bayer's state-by-state efforts to stop pesticide lawsuits." *Civil Eats*. Updated January 29, 2025.

- 28 Lerro, Catherine C. et al. "Dicamba use and cancer incidence in the agricultural health study: An updated analysis." *International Journal of Epidemiology*. Vol. 49, No. 4. August 2020 at abstract and 1327; FWW analysis of USDA NASS. Quick Stats.
- 29 Lerro, Catherine C. et al. "Cancer incidence in the Agricultural Health Study after 20 years of follow-up." *Cancer Causes Control*. Vol. 30, No. 4. April 2019 at 318 to 319.
- 30 Vaccari et al. (2019) at 24.
- 31 Centner, Terence J. "Pesticide usage is compromising people's health in the United States: Ideas for reducing damages." *Agriculture*. Vol. 11, Iss. 6. June 2021 at 4.
- 32 Donley, Nathan et al. "Pesticides and environmental injustice in the USA: Root causes, current regulatory reinforcement and a path forward." *BMC Public Health*. Vol. 22, No. 1. December 2022 at 2.
- 33 *Ibid.* at 8.
- 34 Gerken, Jacob et al. "Comprehensive assessment of pesticide use patterns and increased cancer risk." *Frontiers in Cancer Control and Society*. Vol. 2. 2024 at 6 to 7.
- 35 Donley et al. (2022) at 5.
- 36 *Ibid.* at 6.
- 37 Whitlock, Jennifer. "Bayer to remove glyphosate from lawn, garden Roundup products." *Texas Farm Bureau*. August 3, 2021.
- 38 Schwingl et al. (2021) at 2.
- 39 Benbrook (2016) at supplemental table S18.
- 40 Centner (2021) at 6 to 7.
- 41 Schwingl et al. (2021) at 2.
- 42 Whitlock (2021).
- 43 Weisenburger, Dennis D. "A review and update with perspective of evidence that the herbicide glyphosate (Roundup) is a cause of non-Hodgkin lymphoma." *Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia*. Vol. 21, Iss. 9. September 2021 at 622 to 623.
- 44 Opsahl, Robin. "Bill proposing legal immunity for pesticide manufacturers advances." *Iowa Capital Dispatch*. March 19, 2024; Held (January 2025); 40 C.F.R. § 156.
- 45 Opsahl (2024); Held (January 2025).
- 46 Chemnick, Jean and Scott Waldman. "Meet the 'great deregulator' Trump chose to lead EPA." *E&E News*. November 12, 2024; Daly, Matthew. "Senate confirms Zeldin to lead Environmental Protection Agency as Trump vows to cut climate rules." *Associated Press*. January 29, 2025.
- 47 Donley, Nathan. "The USA lags behind other agricultural nations in banning harmful pesticides." *Environmental Health*. Vol. 18, Iss. 1. December 2019 at abstract.
- 48 Donley et al. (2022) at 10.
- 49 *Ibid.* at 15.
- 50 Donley (2019) at abstract and 4 to 5.
- 51 *Ibid.* at abstract.
- 52 Krinsky, Sheldon and Carey Gillam. "Roundup litigation discovery documents: Implications for public health and journal ethics." *Journal of Public Health Policy*. Vol. 39, Iss. 3. August 2018 at 5 and 6.
- 53 *Ibid.* at 3 and 4; EPA. Office of Pesticide Programs. "Revised Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential." December 2017 at 188.
- 54 Centner (2021) at 6 to 7 and 9.
- 55 WHO IARC (2017) at 398 to 411; Romo, Vanessa. "Jury awards terminally ill man \$289 million in lawsuit against Monsanto." *NPR*. August 10, 2018; Gillam, Carey. U.S. Right to Know. "Landmark lawsuit claims Monsanto hid cancer danger of weedkiller for decades." *Guardian*. May 22, 2018.
- 56 Cohen (2020).
- 57 Bayer. [Open letter]. "American Agriculture at Risk." April 17, 2024; Held (January 2025).
- 58 Bayer. Annual Report 2024. March 2025 at 2; Bayer. Annual Report 2023. March 2024 at 2; Bayer. Annual Report 2018. March 2019 at 2.
- 59 Bayer (March 2025) at 93; Scurria, Andrew et al. "Bayer seeks new Roundup settlement while exploring Monsanto bankruptcy." *Wall Street Journal*. May 15, 2025.
- 60 Thomas, Patrick. "Farmers' favorite weedkiller nears its end, Bayer warns." *Wall Street Journal*. April 14, 2025.
- 61 FWW analysis of U.S. House of Representatives. Office of the Clerk. Lobbying Disclosures. Available at <https://disclosurespreview.house.gov>. Accessed July 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 62 *Ibid.*
- 63 *Ibid.*

- 64 Romm (2024).
- 65 FWW analysis of Iowa Legislature.
- 66 *Ibid.*; FWW analysis of Federal Communications Commission. Public Inspection Files. Available at <https://publicfiles.fcc.gov>. Accessed March 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 67 FWW analysis of Florida Lobbyist Registration Office. Compensation Report — Aggregate Totals. Available at <https://floridalobbyist.gov/CompensationReportSearch/CompAggregateTotals>. Accessed June 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 68 Missouri Ethics Commission. Principal. Available at <https://mec.mo.gov/mec/Lobbying/PrincipalSearch.aspx#gsc.tab=0>. Accessed May 2025 and on file with FWW; Keller, Rudi. “Some record of Bayer’s Missouri campaign to protect Roundup will be unsealed.” *Missouri Independent*. March 13, 2025; Keller, Rudi. “Lawyer demands records of Bayer’s Roundup ‘propaganda’ campaign in Missouri.” *Missouri Independent*. March 3, 2025.
- 69 Jackelen v. Monsanto Company. Emergency Motion at 11. (19th Circuit Court Missouri 2025).
- 70 Martin (2025); McCue Bell (2025); FL H.B. 129 (2025).
- 71 FWW analysis of Federal Election Commission. Political Action and Party Committees. Available at <https://www.fec.gov/data/committees/pac-party>. Accessed July 2025 and on file with FWW.
- 72 Koons, Cami. “Do your job’ lowans urge lawmakers to protect them instead of corporations.” *Iowa Capital Dispatch*. February 10, 2025.
- 73 Martin (2025).
- 74 Held (May 2025); Martin (2025); Stockard (2025); McCue Bell (2025); FL H.B. 129 (2025); ID H.B. 303 (2025); OK H.B. 1755 (2025).