

OP or N-methyl carbamate pesticide decisions to be completed REDs or tolerance reassessments. Instead, the Agency is issuing IREDs for these chemicals at this time. EPA will make final decisions and may issue REDs for these pesticides when the cumulative risks of the OPs or carbamates have been considered. Once the Agency completes a cumulative evaluation of the OPs, final decisions will be made and REDs may be issued for the 24 OP pesticides that initially had IREDs.

3. *Tolerance reassessment "TREDs."* EPA issues Reports on FFDCA Tolerance Reassessment Progress and Interim Risk Management Decisions, known as TREDs, for pesticides that require tolerance reassessment decisions under FFDCA, but do not require a reregistration eligibility decision at present because:

- The pesticide was first registered after November 1984 and is considered a "new" active ingredient, not subject to reregistration (e.g., fenarimol and primisulfuron-methyl in FY 2002);
- EPA completed a RED for the pesticide before FQPA was enacted (most FY 2002 TREDs are in this post-RED category); or
- The pesticide is not registered for use in the U.S. but tolerances are established that allow crops treated with the pesticide to be imported from other countries (e.g., mevinphos).

During FY 2002, EPA also completed TREDs for three pesticides (diuron, imazalil, and propanil) whose REDs are under development. The Agency expects to complete REDs for these pesticides in FY 2003.

As with IREDs, EPA will not take final action on pesticides subject to TREDs that are part of a cumulative group until cumulative risks have been considered for the group.

4. *Goals for FY 2003 and future years.* EPA's major pesticide reregistration and tolerance reassessment goals for FY 2003 and future years are as follows. In addition to achieving these traditional output-oriented goals, EPA also is working to develop measures that show results in terms of outcomes, as directed by OMB.

- i. *Complete individual pesticide risk management decisions.* EPA's goal in conducting the reregistration and tolerance reassessment program is to complete 20–35 Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) and Interim REDs each year during fiscal years 2003 through 2006, giving priority to pesticides with associated tolerances. Candidate pesticides for these decisions are listed near the end of this document.
- ii. *Evaluate OP and other cumulative risks.* EPA began developing methods

for cumulative risk assessment and the components of a cumulative risk assessment for the OP pesticides soon after FQPA was enacted in August 1996, although the Agency had begun considering this approach earlier, when it was recommended by NAS in their 1993 report, "Pesticides in the Diets of Infants and Children." These efforts came to fruition in FY 2002. In addition to completing most of the remaining risk assessments and risk management decisions for individual OP pesticides, EPA issued the preliminary OP cumulative risk assessment in December 2001. After considering public comment, stakeholder input, and the results of additional scientific review, EPA issued a revised OP cumulative risk assessment in June 2002 and has begun risk management actions based on this revised assessment. The Agency plans to review public and SAP comments on the revised cumulative risk assessment as well as examine newly submitted data in further evaluating OP cumulative risks during 2003. The Agency then may issue final reregistration eligibility and tolerance reassessment decisions for individual OP pesticides with IREDs and TREDs. Consideration of the cumulative risks of N-methylcarbamates, chloroacetanilides, and perhaps other common mechanism groups of pesticides will follow. For further information, see EPA's cumulative risk website, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/>.

iii. *Complete 100% of tolerance reassessment decisions.* EPA is continuing to reassess tolerances within time frames set forth in FFDCA as amended by FQPA, giving priority to those food use pesticides that appear to pose the greatest risk. Integration of the reregistration and tolerance reassessment programs has added complexity to the reregistration process for food use pesticides. The Agency successfully reached its first two tolerance reassessment milestones by completing over 33% of all tolerance reassessment decisions by August 3, 1999, and over 66% by August 3, 2002. EPA is working toward meeting the final FQPA tolerance reassessment goal: To complete 100% of all required tolerance reassessment decisions by August 3, 2006.

B. Product Reregistration; Numbers of Products Reregistered, Canceled, and Amended

At the end of the reregistration process, after EPA has issued a RED and declared a pesticide reregistration case eligible for reregistration, individual end-use products that contain pesticide

active ingredients included in the case still must be reregistered. This concluding part of the reregistration process is called "product reregistration."

In issuing a completed RED document, EPA sends registrants a Data Call-In (DCI) notice requesting any product-specific data and specific revised labeling needed to make final reregistration decisions for each of the individual pesticide products covered by the RED. Based on the results of EPA's review of these data and labeling, products found to meet FIFRA and FFDCA standards may be reregistered.

A variety of outcomes are possible for pesticide products completing this final phase of the reregistration process. Ideally, in response to the DCI notice accompanying the RED document, the pesticide producer, or registrant, will submit the required product-specific data and revised labeling, which EPA will review and find acceptable. At that point, the Agency may reregister the pesticide product. If, however, the product contains multiple active ingredients, the Agency instead issues an amendment to the product's registration, incorporating the labeling changes specified in the RED; a product with multiple active ingredients may not be fully reregistered until the last active ingredient in its formulation is eligible for reregistration. In other situations, the Agency may temporarily suspend a product's registration if the registrant has not submitted required product-specific studies within the time frame specified. The Agency may cancel a product's registration because the registrant did not pay the required registration maintenance fee. Alternatively, the registrant may request a voluntary cancellation of their end-use product registration.

1. *Product reregistration actions in FY 2002.* EPA counts each of the post-RED product outcomes described above as a product reregistration action. A single pesticide product may be the subject of several product reregistration actions within the same year. For example, a product's registration initially may be amended, then the product may be reregistered, and later the product may be voluntarily canceled, all within the same year. During FY 2002, EPA completed the product reregistration actions detailed in Table 4. The program's goal is to complete 400–450 product reregistration actions in FY 2003.