The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (PRIA) was amended and extended in September 2007. FIFRA as amended by PRIA in 2007 requires EPA to complete registration review decisions by October 1, 2022 for all pesticides registered as of October 1, 2007. The registration review final rule provides for a minimum 60–day public comment period for all proposed registration review decisions.

This comment period is intended to provide an opportunity for public input and a mechanism for initiating any necessary amendments to the proposed decision. All comments should be submitted using the methods in **ADDRESSES**, and must be received by EPA on or before the closing date. These comments will become part of the Agency Docket for *Nosema locustae*. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked ''late.'' EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

The Agency will carefully consider all comments received by the closing date and will provide a Response to Comments Memorandum in the Dockets and www.regulations.gov. The final registration review decisions will explain the effect that any comments have had on the decisions. Background on the registration review program is provided at: *http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/*. Quick links to earlier documents related to the registration review of this pesticide are provided at: *http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/reg_review_status.htm/*. Additional information about biopesticides can be obtained by an alphabetical search of the Biopesticide Active Ingredient Fact Sheets on *http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/biopesticides/ingredients/index.htm*

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

FIFRA Section 3(g) and 40 CFR 155.40 provide authority for this action.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, registration review, pesticides, and pests.

Dated: August 21, 2008.

Janet L. Andersen,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. E8–20395 Filed 9–2–08; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2007–1072; FRL–8346–4]

Pesticide Reregistration Performance Measures and Goals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's progress in meeting its performance measures and goals for pesticide reregistration during fiscal year 2007. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires EPA to publish information about EPA's annual achievements in this area. This notice discusses the integration of tolerance reassessment with the reregistration process, and describes the status of various regulatory activities associated with reregistration and tolerance reassessment. The notice gives total numbers of chemicals and products reregistered, tolerances reassessed, Data Call-Ins issued, and products registered under the ''fast-track'' provisions of FIFRA. This notice also contains the schedule for completion of activities for specific chemicals during fiscal year 2008.

DATES: This notice is not subject to a formal comment period. Nevertheless, EPA welcomes input from stakeholders and the general public. Written comments, identified by the docket identification (ID) number [EPA–HQ–OPP–2007–1072], should be received on or before November 3, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2007–1072, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov/*. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail*: Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Delivery*: OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. Deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation (8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays). Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

Instructions: Direct your comments to docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2007–1072. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available on-line at *http://www.regulations.gov/*, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through regulations.gov or e-mail. The regulations.gov website is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through regulations.gov, your e-mail address will be captured automatically and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at *http://www.epa.gov/epahome/docket.htm/*.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either in the electronic docket at *http://www.regulations.gov*, or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. The hours of operation of this Docket Facility are from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol P. Stangel, Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460;

telephone: (703) 308–8007; e-mail: *stangel.carol@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. Although this action may be of particular interest to persons who are interested in the progress and status of EPA's pesticide reregistration and tolerance reassessment programs, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this notice, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or e-mail. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When submitting comments, remember to:

i. Identify the document by docket ID number and other identifying information (subject heading, **Federal Register** date and page number).

ii. Follow directions. The Agency may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part or section number.

iii. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.

iv. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used.

v. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.

vi. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns, and suggest alternatives.

vii. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity, obscene language, or personal threats.

viii. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline.

II. Background

EPA must establish and publish in the **Federal Register** its annual performance measures and goals for pesticide reregistration, tolerance reassessment, and expedited registration, under section 4(l) of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136a-1(l). Specifically, such measures and goals are to include:

- The status of reregistration.
- The number of products reregistered, canceled, or amended.
- The number and type of data requests or Data Call-In (DCI) notices under FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B) issued to support product reregistration by active ingredient.
- Progress in reducing the number of unreviewed, required reregistration studies.
- The aggregate status of tolerances reassessed.
- The number of applications for registration submitted under subsection (k)(3) (which provides for expedited processing and review of similar applications), that were approved or disapproved.
- The future schedule for reregistrations in the current and succeeding fiscal year.
- The projected year of completion of the reregistrations under section 4.

FIFRA authorizes EPA to conduct a comprehensive pesticide reregistration program--a complete review of the human health and environmental effects of older pesticides originally registered before November 1, 1984. Pesticides meeting today's scientific and regulatory standards may be declared ''eligible'' for reregistration. To be eligible, an older pesticide must have a substantially complete data base, and must not cause unreasonable adverse effects to human health or the environment when used according to Agency approved label directions and precautions.

In addition, all pesticides with food uses must meet the safety standard of section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) 21 U.S.C. 346a. Under FFDCA, EPA must make a determination that pesticide residues remaining in or on food are ''safe''; that is, ''that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue'' from dietary and other sources. In determining allowable levels of pesticide residues in food, EPA must, among other requirements, perform a comprehensive assessment of each pesticide's risks, considering:

- Aggregate exposure (from food, drinking water, and residential uses).
- Cumulative effects from all pesticides sharing a common mechanism of toxicity.
- Possible increased susceptibility of infants and children.
- Possible endocrine or estrogenic effects.

The 1996 FFDCA amendments also required the reassessment of all existing tolerances (pesticide residue limits in food) and tolerance exemptions within 10 years, to ensure that they met the safety standard of the law. EPA was directed to give priority to the review of those pesticides that appeared to pose the greatest risk to public health. The Agency completed over 99% of the required tolerance reassessment decisions by August 3, 2006, and upon concluding the N-methyl carbamate cumulative risk assessment, completed all 9,721 tolerance reassessment decisions in September 2007. These decisions represent significant enhancements in public health and environmental protection. By successfully implementing this provision of FFDCA, EPA is ensuring that all pesticides used on food in the United States meet the law's safety standard. EPA's approach to tolerance reassessment under FFDCA was described fully in the Agency's document, ''Raw and Processed Food Schedule for Pesticide Tolerance Reassessment'' (62 FR 42020, August 4, 1997) (FRL–5734–6).

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) of 2003 became effective on March 23, 2004 (7 U.S.C. 136w–8). Among other things, PRIA directed EPA to complete Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) for pesticides with food uses/tolerances by August 3, 2006, and to complete all non-food use pesticide REDs by October 3, 2008. The Agency completed 99% of the REDs for pesticides with food uses due by August 3, 2006, and plans to complete all remaining REDs by October 3, 2008. EPA's schedule for meeting these deadlines is available on the Agency's website at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/decision_schedule.htm.*

III. Program Accountability

Through this summary of performance measures and goals for pesticide reregistration, tolerance reassessment, and expedited registration, EPA describes progress made during the past year in each of the

program areas included in FIFRA section 4(l).

A. Status of Reregistration

During fiscal year (FY) 2007 (from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007), EPA made significant progress in completing risk assessments and risk management decisions for pesticide reregistration. The Agency's decisions are embodied in RED documents. (See Table 1).

TABLE 1.—REREGISTRATION/RISK MANAGEMENT DECISIONS COMPLETED: IN FY 2007 AND FY 1991 THROUGH FY 2007

FY 2007 Decisions	Total, FY 1991 through FY 2007
27 FY 2007 REDs Aldicarb Aliphatic alcohols, C6-C16 Aliphatic esters Alkyl trimethylenediamines Allethrin stereoisomers 4-Aminopyridine Antimycin A Benzoic acid Bioban-p-1487 Bromonitrostyrene (Voluntary cancellation) Carbaryl Carbofuran (2006 IRED became a RED) Chlorflurenol 2,4-DP-p (dichlorprop-p) Dikegulac sodium Flumetralin Formetanate hydrochloride (2006 IRED became a RED) Glutaraldehyde MCPP-p (mecoprop-p) Mefluidide Naphthenate salts Octhilinone Oxamyl (2000 IRED became a RED) p-Dichlorobenzene (paradichlorobenzene) Polypropylene glycol Rotenone Trimethoxysilyl quats	**357 REDS**

Through the reregistration program, EPA is reviewing current scientific data for older pesticides (those initially registered before November 1984), reassessing their effects on human health and the environment, and requiring risk mitigation measures as necessary. Pesticides that have sufficient supporting data and whose risks can be successfully mitigated may be declared ''eligible'' for reregistration. EPA presents these pesticide findings in a RED document.

Three of the FY 2007 REDs were for the N-methyl carbamate pesticides carbofuran, formetanate hydrochloride, and oxamyl. EPA completed Interim REDs for these pesticides in earlier years. With completion of the N-methyl carbamate cumulative risk assessment in September 2007, these last Interim REDs became final REDs. Additional information is available on EPA's Assessing Pesticide Cumulative Risk web page, *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/*.

1. *Overall RED progress*. EPA's overall progress at the end of FY 2007 in completing REDs for groups of related pesticide active ingredients or cases is summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—OVERALL RED PROGRESS, FY 1991 THROUGH FY 2007

REDs completed	357 (58%)
Cases canceled	229 (37%)
REDs to be completed	27 (5%)
Total reregistration cases	613 (100%)

2. *Risk reduction in REDs*. Through the reregistration program, EPA seeks to reduce risks associated with the use of older pesticides. In developing REDs, EPA works with stakeholders including pesticide registrants, growers and other pesticide users, and environmental and public health interests groups, as well as the States and Tribes, USDA and other Federal agencies, and other entities to develop measures to effectively reduce risks of concern. Almost every RED includes some measures or modifications in how a pesticide can be legally used to reduce risks. The options for such risk reduction are extensive and include voluntary cancellation of pesticide products or deletion of uses; declaring certain uses ineligible or not yet eligible (and then proceeding with follow-up action to cancel the uses or require additional supporting data); restricting use of products to certified applicators; limiting the amount or frequency of use; improving use directions and precautions; requiring more protective clothing and equipment; requiring special packaging or engineering controls; requiring no-treatment buffer zones; employing ground water, surface water, or other environmental and ecological safeguards; and other measures.

3. *Goal for FY 2008*. EPA's goal in conducting the reregistration program is to complete the remaining 27 REDs during FY 2008. EPA's schedule for completing these decisions appears in Unit III.G., and also is available on the Agency's website at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/decision_schedule.htm*.

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 DCI notice requesting any product-specific data and specific revised labeling needed to complete reregistration 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, 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 would first require the registrant to amend the product's registration, incorporating the labeling changes specified in the RED as interim measures. 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.

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, or the product may first be suspended and later it may be

voluntarily canceled. EPA also keeps track of the status of the universe of pesticide products subject to reregistration, that is, the overall number of products reregistered, amended, canceled, and sent for suspension, as well as the number of products with actions pending, as of the end of each fiscal year.

In response to May 2008 draft findings and recommendations by EPA's Office of the Inspector General resulting from the annual FIFRA Financial Statements Audit, the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) is reviewing and strengthening its internal processes and controls for handling and electronically managing information concerning product reregistration actions and accomplishments. OPP expects to complete this review by December 31, 2008. In next year's Performance Measures and Goals **Federal Register** notice reporting on actions completed in FY 2008, the Agency plans to provide numbers of product reregistration actions completed in FY 2007 and in FY 2008.

EPA's goal is to complete 1,000 product reregistration actions during FY 2008.

C. Number and Type of DCIs to Support Product Reregistration by Active Ingredient

The number and type of product-specific Data Call-In (PDCI) requests that EPA is preparing to issue under FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B) to support product reregistration for pesticide active ingredients included in FY 2007 REDs are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—DCIS TO SUPPORT PRODUCT REREGISTRATION FOR FY 2007 REDS

Case Name	Case No.	Number of Products Covered by the RED[1]	Number of Product Chemistry Studies Required[2]	Number of Acute Toxicology Studies Required[3]	Number of Efficacy Studies Required
Aldicarb	0140	39	31	12 (2 batches)	0
Aliphatic Alcohols, C6-C16	4004	22	31	54 (5 batches/4 products not batched)	0
Aliphatic Esters	4005	1	31	6 (1 product not batched)	0
Alkyl Trimethylenediames	3014	13	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Allethrin Stereoisomers	0437	251	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	0
4-Aminopyridine	0015	10	31	PDCI and Acute toxicity batching have not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Antimycin-A	4121	1	31	6 (1 product not batched)	0
Benzoic Acid	4013	11	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	0
Bioban-p-1487	3028	5	34	Antimicrobial RED -- Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Bromonitrostyrene (Voluntary Cancellation)	2065	6	NA	NA	NA
Carbaryl[4]	0080	101	NA	NA	NA
Carbofuran[4]	0101	88	NA	NA	NA
Chlorflurenol	2095	5	31	30 (5 products not batched)	0
Chlormequat Chloride	3003	4	31	24 (4 products not batched)	0
Copper-8-Quinolate	4026	28	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed

TABLE 3.—DCIS TO SUPPORT PRODUCT REREGISTRATION FOR FY 2007 REDS—Continued

Case Name	Case No.	Number of Products Covered by the RED[1]	Number of Product Chemistry Studies Required[2]	Number of Acute Toxicology Studies Required[3]	Number of Efficacy Studies Required
2,4-DP-p (dichorprop-p)	0294	63	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	0
Dikegulac Sodium	3061	2	31	12 (2 products not batched)	0
Flumetralin	4119	6	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Formetanate HCl[4]	0091	6	NA	NA	NA
Glutaraldehyde	2315	59	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Mecoprop-p (MCPP-p)	0377	314	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	0
Mefluidide	2370	12	31	48 (2 batches/6 products not batched)	0
Naphthenate Salts	3099	49	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Octhilinone	2475	37	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Oxamyl[4]	0253	12	NA	NA	NA
Para-Dichlorbenzene	3058	28	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	0
Polypropylene Glycol (Butoxypolypropylene Glycol)	3123	53	31	PDCI and Acute toxicity batching have not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Rotenone	0255	50	31	Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Trimethoxysilyl Quats	3148[5]	30	34	Antimicrobial RED--Acute toxicity batching has not been completed	PDCI has not been completed
Total No. of Products	---	1,306	---	---	---

[1] The number of registered products containing a pesticide active ingredient can change over time. The product total that appears in the RED document (counted when the RED is signed) may be different than the number of products that EPA is tracking for product reregistration (counted later, when the RED is issued). This table reflects the current number of products associated with each RED, as they are being tracked for product reregistration.

[2] This column shows the number of product chemistry studies that are required for each product covered by the RED.

[3] In an effort to reduce the time, resources, and number of animals needed to fulfill acute toxicity data requirements, EPA batches products that can be considered similar from an acute toxicity standpoint. For example, 1 batch could contain 5 products. In this instance, if 6 acute toxicology studies usually were required per product, only 6 studies (rather than 30 studies) would be required for the entire batch. Factors considered in the sorting process include each product's active and inert ingredients (e.g., identity, percent composition, and biological activity), type of formulation (e.g., emulsifiable concentrate, aerosol wettable powder, granular), and labeling (e.g., signal word, use classification, precautionary labeling). The Agency does not describe batched products as substantially similar, because all products within a batch may not be considered chemically similar or have identical use patterns. (Note: FIFRA section 24(c) or Special Local Need (SLN) registrations are not included in the acute toxicity batchings because they are supported by a valid parent product (section 3) registration.)

[4] These 4 chemicals were addressed in IREDs issued in previous fiscal years. At that time, PDCIs were approved and/or issued for Carbaryl, Formetanate HCl, and Oxamyl. A PDCI was not issued for Carbofuran because its products were declared ineligible for reregistration. These IREDs became REDs in September 2007 when the N-Methyl Carbamate cumulative risk assessment was completed. Additional PDCIs will not be issued for these REDs.

[5] Two additional active ingredients were significantly similar to Trimethoxysiyl Quats (Case 3148) and were included in the Trimethoxysiyl Quats case before the RED was completed.

D. Progress in Reducing the Number of Unreviewed, Required Reregistration Studies

Although EPA made progress during FY 2007 in reviewing scientific studies submitted by registrants in support of pesticides undergoing reregistration, the percent of studies reviewed remained constant (See Table 4). The Agency is considering options for categorizing reregistration studies more precisely.

TABLE 4.—REVIEW STATUS OF STUDIES SUBMITTED FOR PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION, END OF FY 2007

Pesticide Reregistration List, per FIFRA Section 4(c)(2)	Studies Reviewed + Extraneous[1]	Studies Awaiting Review	Total Studies Received
List A	11,283 + 603 = 11,886 (87%)	1,788 (13%)	13,674
List B	6,630 + 1,061 = 7,691 (81.5%)	1,748 (18.5%)	9,439
List C	2,098 + 334 = 2,432 (84%)	463 (16%)	2,895
List D	1,275 + 134 = 1,409 (86%)	228 (14%)	1,637
Total Lists A - D	21,286 + 2,132 = 23,418 (84.7%)	4,227 (15.3%)	27,645 (100%)

[1] Extraneous studies is a term used to classify those studies that are not needed because the guideline or data requirement has been satisfied by other studies or has changed.

E. Aggregate Status of Tolerances Reassessed

During FY 2007, EPA completed 84 tolerance reassessment decisions for the N-methyl carbamate pesticides. With these reassessments, the Agency addressed 100% of the 9,721 tolerances that required reassessment (See Table 5).

EPA's general schedule for tolerance reassessment (62 FR 42020, August 4, 1997) identified three groups of pesticides to be reviewed; this grouping reflected the Agency's overall scheduling priorities. In completing tolerance reassessment, EPA gave priority to pesticides in Group 1, the Agency's highest priority group for reassessment.

1. *Aggregate accomplishments through reregistration and other programs.* EPA accomplished tolerance reassessment through pesticide registration and reregistration; by revoking tolerances for pesticides that have been canceled (many as a result of reregistration); by reevaluating pesticides with REDs issued prior to August 1996; and through other decisions not directly related to registration or reregistration, described further below. EPA used the Tolerance Reassessment Tracking System (TORTS) to compile this updated information and report on the status of tolerance reassessment (See Table 5).

TABLE 5.—TOLERANCE REASSESSMENTS COMPLETED POST-FQPA BY FISCAL YEAR, THROUGH FY 2007[1]

Tolerances Reassessed Through...	Late FY 96	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total, End of FY 2007
Reregistration/REDs	25	339	277	359	44	46	231	79	84	413	1,037	84	3,018
Tolerance Reassessments/ TREDs	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	15	119	69	305	0	1,284
Registration	0	224	308	340	55	216	200	0	69	0	1	0	1,413
Tolerance revocations	3	0	812	513	22	35	545	0	174	112	185	0	2,401
Other decisions including inerts	0	1	0	233	0	0	905	26	21	128	291	0	1,605
Total tolerances reassessed	28	564	1,397	1,445	121	297	2,657	120	467	722	1,819	84	9,721

[1] Includes corrected counts for some previous years.

i. *Reregistration/REDs.* EPA used the reregistration program to accomplish much of tolerance reassessment. For each of the tolerance reassessment decisions made through REDs since August 1996, the Agency has made the finding as to whether there is a reasonable certainty of no harm, as required by FFDCA. Many tolerances reassessed through reregistration remained the same while others were raised, lowered, or revoked.

ii. *Tolerance reassessments/TREDs.* Tolerances initially evaluated through REDs that were completed before August 1996 were reassessed to ensure that they met the new FFDCA safety standard. EPA issued these post-RED tolerance reassessment decisions as TREDs. The Agency also issued TREDs summarizing tolerance reassessment decisions for some REDs under development, for new pesticide active ingredients not subject to reregistration,

and for pesticides with import tolerances only.

iii. *Registration*. Like older pesticides, all new pesticide registrations must meet the safety standard of FFDCA. Many of the registration applications EPA receives are for new uses of pesticides already registered for other uses. To reach a decision on a proposed new food use of an already registered pesticide, EPA must reassess the aggregate risk of the the existing tolerances, as well as the proposed new tolerances, to make sure there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the public from aggregate exposure from all uses.

iv. *Tolerance revocations*. When EPA has canceled use on a particular crop or commodity of all products containing a pesticide active ingredient, the Agency ordinarily will revoke the tolerance, unless a party provides data to support it as an import tolerance. Some pesticides were canceled due to the Agency's risk concerns. Others were canceled voluntarily by their manufacturers, based on economic decisions not to support reregistration. Tolerance revocations are important even if there are no domestic uses of a pesticide because residues in or on imported commodities treated with the chemical could still present dietary risks that may exceed the FFDCA ''reasonable certainty of no harm'' standard, either individually or cumulatively with other substances that share a common mechanism of toxicity.

v. *Other reassessment decisions*. In addition to the types of reassessment actions described above, a total of 1,605 additional tolerance reassessment decisions were made. Some were made for inert ingredient tolerance exemptions through actions not directly related to registration or reregistration.

2. *Accomplishments for priority pesticides*. During FY 2007, EPA completed the remaining 84 tolerance reassessment decisions for the high priority N-methyl carbamate pesticides. This completes the reassessment of priority pesticides.

F. Applications for Registration Requiring Expedited Processing; Numbers Approved and Disapproved

By law, EPA must expedite its processing of certain types of applications for pesticide product registration, i.e., applications for end-use products that would be identical or substantially similar to a currently registered product; amendments to current product registrations that do not require review of scientific data; and products for public health pesticide uses. During FY 2007, EPA considered and approved the numbers of applications for registration requiring expedited processing (also known as ''fast track'' applications) shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—FAST TRACK APPLICATIONS APPROVED IN FY 2007

Me-too product registrations/Fast track	394
Amendments/Fast track	3,441
Total applications processed by fast track means	3,835

For those applications not approved, the Agency generally notifies the registrant of any deficiencies in the application that need to be corrected or addressed before the application can be approved. Applications may have been withdrawn after discussions with the Agency, but none were formally ''disapproved'' during FY 2007.

On a financial accounting basis, EPA devoted 25.4 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in FY 2007 to reviewing and processing applications for fast track me-too product registrations and label amendments. The Agency spent approximately $3.15 million in FY 2007 in direct costs (i.e., time on task, not including administrative expenses, computer systems, management overhead, and other indirect costs) on expedited processing and reviews.

G. Future Schedule for Reregistrations

EPA plans to complete the remaining 27 REDs in FY 2008, meeting the October 3, 2008 PRIA deadline. The Agency's schedule for completing these decisions is as follows. This schedule also is available on EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/decision_schedule.htm*.

List 1.—FY 2008 REDs Schedule

Acrolein
Busan 77
Chloropicrin
Chromated arsenicals (CCA)
Coal tar/creosote
Dazomet
Diiodomethyl p-tolyl sulfone (Amical 48)
Ethylene oxide (ETO) (TRED completed in FY 2006)
Formaldehyde
Grotan
Inorganic thiosulfates (ammonium thiosulfate)
Methyl bromide (soil fumigant uses; commodity uses TRED & RED completed FY 2006)
Methyldithiocarbamate salts (metam sodium/metam potassium)
MITC (methyl isothiocyanate)
Naphthalene
Nicotine
Organic esters of phosphoric acid
Pentachlorophenol
Prometon
Siduron
Sodium fluoride
Sulfometuron methyl
Sumithrin
Tetramethrin
Tributyltin-containing compounds
Triclosan (Irgasan)
Triforine

H. Projected Year of Completion of Reregistrations

EPA expects to complete 27 remaining reregistration eligibility decisions in FY 2008. Product reregistration, which takes place only after the reregistration eligibility decisions have been completed for the active ingredients, will not likely be completed before 2014.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: August 22, 2008.

James B. Gulliford,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

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FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSURANCE CORPORATION

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board; Regular Meeting

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the regular meeting of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board (Board).

Date and Time: The meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on September 11, 2008, from 10 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roland E. Smith, Secretary to the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board, (703) 883–4009, TTY (703) 883–4056.

ADDRESSES: Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available) and parts will be closed to the public. In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are: