

## Section 24(c)

# SPECIAL LOCAL NEED REGISTRATIONS

## A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

### THIS FACT SHEET WILL ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- What is a Section 24(c) special local need registration?
- Who can apply?
- How do I apply?
- How do Section 24(c) special local need registrations and Section 18 emergency exemptions differ?

### What is a Section 24(c) special local need registration?

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 24(c) and [Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations \(40 CFR\), section 162.152](#), authorize state pesticide regulators to register a new end-use product or an additional use of a federally registered pesticide product to address an existing or imminent pest situation. The pest situation must be a special local need within the state that cannot be mitigated by a currently registered product. To issue a special local need (SLN) registration, the following conditions must apply:

- If the pesticide is to be used on a food or feed commodity, the use is covered by the necessary tolerances or exemptions from tolerances.
- Registration for the same use has not previously been denied, disapproved, suspended, or cancelled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or voluntarily cancelled by the registrant.
- The pesticide product does not contain a new active ingredient unregistered by U.S. EPA.
- There is no federally registered product available to address the special local need.



An SLN may address a new pest, method or timing of application, different use rate, new crop/use site, or integrated pest management (IPM) practice in certain crops.

### Who can apply?

*There are two types of SLNs:*

- A first-party SLN - the applicant is the registrant of the product.
- A third-party SLN - the applicant is someone other than the registrant, such as a grower, grower association, or University of California (UC) Extension personnel.

### How do I apply?

*Required items:*

- The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) [Form PR-REG-004](#), *Request for a Special Local Need Registration (SLN)*, Section 24(c). No DPR application fee is required.
- Residue chemistry, efficacy, phytotoxicity, and any other data that may be identified during the review process to support the SLN use pattern.
- For a first-party SLN, six copies of the proposed label that addresses the SLN use pattern. Third-party SLN labels are developed from the state application form.
- For a third-party SLN, a letter of authorization from the registrant of the pesticide supporting the use of its product as an SLN.
- A completed and signed U.S. EPA [Form 8570-25](#), *Application for/Notification of State Registration of a Pesticide to Meet a Special Local Need*.
- Detailed letters or documentation from experts such as UC farm advisors or UC Extension specialists demonstrating the SLN pesticide/use pattern has been shown to address an existing or imminent pest problem and no federally registered pesticide product is sufficiently available to mitigate the pest situation.

## How do SLNs and Section 18 emergency exemptions differ?

SECTION 24(c) Special Local Need	SECTION 18
Tolerance or exemption already established.	No tolerance yet established. U.S. EPA will establish a time-limited tolerance.
To meet a special local need (which may be a region of the state or the whole state).	For limited use to treat sudden and limited emergency pest infestations.
Justification and lack of alternatives must be documented.	Emergency situation must be well documented and not a historical pest problem. Economics and lack of alternatives must be verified.
Must be posted for a 30-day public comment period before use is allowed.	Can be used during the 30-day public comment period.
DPR issues without U.S. EPA review, although U.S. EPA has 90 days to comment.	Request made through DPR and issued after U.S. EPA approval, which includes the use, limitations on acreage and location, and the time-limited tolerance. DPR may issue “crisis” Section 18 after consultation with U.S. EPA.
Usually issued without expiration date. May be inactivated by applicant, DPR, or U.S. EPA.	Expiration date not to exceed one year, except quarantine exemptions (up to three years). Renewable if the emergency recurs or persists, although renewal difficult after the third year.
Applicant may be first-party (the registrant) or third-party (someone other than the registrant).	Applicant must be third-party (someone other than the registrant).
Subject to U.S. EPA maintenance fee. No DPR fee.	Not subject to U.S. EPA maintenance fee. No DPR fee.
Use requires a restricted materials permit only if the product is a restricted material.	Use requires a restricted materials permit even if the product is not a restricted material.

**Both Section 24(c) SLNs and Section 18s require scientific evaluation (efficacy, phytotoxicity, residue chemistry, and other data, as required) and a letter of authorization from the registrant.**

For information about Section 18s, see DPR’s guide [Section 18 Emergency Exemptions](#).

### For more information, please contact:

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