Department of Pesticide Regulation

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California Notice 2026-03

TO: Pesticide Registrants and Interested Parties

SUBJECT: PESTICIDE REGISTRATION PROGRAM ANNUAL PROCESSING TIMELINES

The Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) mission is to protect human health and the environment by fostering sustainable pest management and regulating pesticides, including through its thorough, scientifically robust pesticide registration process. The department carries out that mission with a vision for pest management that is safe, effective, and sustainable for all Californians and our environment.

Pursuant to the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) section 12811 and Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations (3 CCR) section 6170, a pesticide must be registered (licensed) with the state before it can be used, possessed, or offered for sale in California. DPR's Pesticide Registration Branch (PRB) is responsible for pesticide registration and coordinates the required data evaluation process among scientific evaluation programs within DPR and other state agencies. PRB serves as the primary point of contact for registrants on all pesticide registration activities.

Before a pesticide product can be registered or amended in California, it must meet all applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and DPR data requirements for the pesticide product type and be evaluated for potential risk to human health and the environment. In order to meet these requirements, registrants may submit the data themselves or refer to appropriate data previously submitted to DPR for a similar pesticide product(s) registered by DPR that are subject to the same data requirements. The specific evaluation programs that a pesticide product submission may be routed to are based on current data requirements and previously evaluated data submitted to DPR. DPR registration decisions are also subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA").

DPR is continually focused on opportunities for improving the department's registration program timelines. Past annual timeline notices articulate previous initiatives to improve registration timelines including process improvements and addressing critical staffing resources (see California Notices 2025-06 and 2024-16). <cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/ca_notice_2025-06.pdf> and <cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/ca2024-16.pdf>

Recent Policy Updates Impacting 2025 Processing Times

DPR launched the California Pesticide Electronic Submission Tracking system (CalPEST) in 2024 to replace a legacy paper-based system. In addition to improving internal routing and concurrent review of registrations, CalPEST provides better visibility to registrants on their application status and enables secure electronic payments. In October 2025, DPR released the

second implementation of CalPEST, which expanded the system's functionality and further supported the transition toward a fully electronic process. With this implementation, all new submissions are now initiated directly within CalPEST, allowing DPR to receive applications in a consistent electronic format that reduces the administrative time traditionally required for intake, verification, and routing. Approximately 86 percent of companies with active products have at least one registered CalPEST user. DPR converts mailed submissions for companies not yet using the system. As adoption continues to increase, DPR expects corresponding reductions in the time spent manually preparing applications for scientific and regulatory review, ultimately improving the consistency and efficiency of future registration timelines.

This annual notice includes data from submissions from both the legacy system (paper based) and CalPEST systems. CalPEST collects new types of data that will allow for more refined tracking and assessment of registration timelines, including evaluation program specific data for new active ingredients and more specific metrics such as separating out pesticide products intended for use solely in agriculture or solely indoors.

DPR is closely tracking its timelines in advance of specific registration timelines that will go into effect beginning July 1, 2027 (AB 2113, Chapter 60, Statutes of 2024). DPR's 2024-2028 Strategic Plan goal additionally envisions the department initiating pesticide registration evaluations within 30 days of receiving scientific information. DPR anticipates meeting the goal of initiating evaluations within 30 days in 2026, and meeting AB 2113 required timelines for registration in 2027.

As of December 2025, and reflecting additional staffing at the department, registration backlogs in the most impacted evaluation programs have been eliminated. In contrast to the evaluation programs, the department is currently experiencing backlogs in label amendment submissions. Improvements to this area are a key priority for DPR. Several efforts to improve these backlogs were implemented in late 2025 and are described below.

Recent Policy Updates Impacting 2026 Processing Times

Over the past year, DPR implemented several policy changes intended to strengthen workload management, improve processing efficiency, and support more consistent and timely scientific review. One of the most substantial staffing-related updates is the formation of an additional registration team, Team Pine, announced in California Notice 2025-11. <cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CA-Notice-2025-11.pdf> This expansion builds upon the team-based workload structure introduced in 2023 and reflects the need to distribute active ingredients more evenly across five teams rather than four. By redistributing assignments and increasing staffing capacity, DPR anticipates more balanced workloads and a reduction in delays caused by uneven queue volumes. Team Pine's integration is expected to streamline the assignment of submissions and shorten the time before technical review begins.

In addition to expanding staffing capacity, DPR launched a Submission Prioritization Pilot, described in California Notice 2025-12, designed to reduce the backlog of amendment submissions where we see the most room for improvement and reduction of backlogs. <cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/ca2025-12.pdf> Historically, all submissions were processed in the order received, but with CalPEST's enhanced tracking capabilities, DPR can now identify and elevate lower-complexity amendments or those tied to imminent federal deadlines. The pilot introduces a prescreening process to identify such submissions and incorporates a new document comparison tool that reduces the time required for label review. DPR is currently reviewing lessons learned from the pilot project to determine what permanent

changes are warranted to meaningfully reduce amendment backlogs while still ensuring full and timely review of all other submissions.

Earlier this year, DPR also modernized and clarified its amendment, notification, and non-notification framework through the issuance of California Notice 2026-02. <cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/CA-Notice-2026-02.pdf> This update replaces guidance that had been in place for more than two decades and provides comprehensive criteria for determining when changes require an amendment, when they may be submitted as notifications, and when they may be implemented without submission to the department. Clearer criteria also help minimize miscategorized submissions and reduce administrative time spent on corrections or resubmissions. Overall, this modernization is expected to ease the burden on both registrants and DPR staff, enabling the department to focus resources on more complex scientific evaluations and further improving the efficiency of the registration program. By allowing a broader range of lower-risk changes to move forward through notification or non-notification, DPR anticipates a substantial reduction in the number of full amendment submissions in future years.

Finally, beginning in May 2026, DPR will include information on the CalPEST Web site that articulates that teams are actively working on submissions from the appropriate range of months. <cdpr.ca.gov/california-pesticide-electronic-submission-tracking-calpest/> This will be updated monthly and provide more refined information on progress improvements to areas of current backlogs.

DPR anticipates the 2027 notice reporting on 2026 timelines will allow for additional metrics enabled by CalPEST data, including the three registration categories outlined in AB 2113:

- New active ingredients,
- New product or amendment to an existing product and no supporting scientific data is required for review, and
- New product or amendment to an existing product when evaluation of data is required.

The department will be soliciting feedback from stakeholders regarding future reporting categories.

Under AB 2113, the department may toll the applicable timeline under certain circumstances, including when a registrant does not correct a deficiency within 15 business days, when U.S. EPA approval is required, when a deficiency correction introduces substantive label or product changes, when registration fees have not been paid, or when an application relies on data from another similar product that is still under review. DPR will include tolling on timelines in the 2027 notice reflecting on 2026 timelines.

Collectively, these improvements to the registration program are expected to reduce backlogs, improve registration timelines and increase access to information for registrants on the status of their submissions. DPR expects to see these improvements reflected in the 2027 Notice on 2026 Registration Timelines.

1. ANNUAL SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED SUMMARY:

In 2025, nearly all registration and evaluation submissions were received through CalPEST. Slightly more than half of completed submissions were processed through CalPEST, while DPR continues to work through submissions from the legacy paper-based system. This year's report presents the total number of submissions received using combined data from both systems. However, due to the greater level of detail and precision available in CalPEST, when reporting average days to complete different types of submissions, CalPEST-derived metrics are presented separately from legacy timelines. Legacy submission information is therefore included but shown at the level of detail supported by the legacy system. Additionally, for this year's report, DPR has not tolled time under any provisions outlined in AB 2113 – when a registrant does not correct a deficiency within 15 business days, when U.S. EPA approval is required, when a deficiency correction introduces substantive label or product changes, when registration fees have not been paid, or when an application relies on data from another similar product that is still under review – due to the information not being available for a large portion of completed submissions from the legacy system. All timelines presented are inclusive of these situations.

Tables 1-4 summarize the total number of submissions received in 2025, with Table 1 providing a general overview and Tables 2-4 providing data on more detailed subcategories. New product registration submissions include new products containing new active ingredients, products containing currently registered active ingredients, subregistrations, and California-only products. Product amendments include amendments to Section 3 products (i.e., products that require federal and CA registration under FIFRA section 3) and California-only products (i.e., products that do not require federal registration but do require registration in CA, such as adjuvants). Other submissions include minimum risk pesticides, Emergency Exemptions (Section 18), Special Local Needs (Section 24(c)) registrations, and Experimental Use Permits (EUP). Additional data includes but is not limited to submissions to address conditional registrations, adverse effects, risk assessment, reevaluation, etc.

Table 2 summarizes the total number of new product registration submissions in 2025 by type. Currently registered active ingredient submissions include all Section 3 and subregistration submissions. Table 3 summarizes the total number of submissions received to amend currently registered products, while Table 4 summarizes the total number of original and amended other submissions received including minimum risk pesticides, Emergency Exemptions (Section 18), Special Local Needs (Section 24(c)) registrations, and Experimental Use Permits (EUP).

Table 1. Total Number of Submissions Received

Submission Type	2025
New Products	987
Amendments	1480
Other	48
Additional Data	592
Total Received per Year	**3107**

Table 2. New Product Submissions Received

Submission Type	2025
Currently Registered Active Ingredient	840
CA-Only Products	118
New Active Ingredient	29
Total Received per Year	**987**

Table 3. Product Amendment Submissions Received

Amendment Type	2025
Section 3 Products	1408
CA-Only Products	72
Total Received per Year	**1480**

Table 4. Other Submissions Received

Submission Type	2025
Minimum Risk Pesticides	12
Emergency Exemptions (Section 18)	1
Special Local Needs (Section 24(c))	35
Experimental Use Permits (EUP)	0
Total Received per Year	**48**

2. SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION SUBMISSIONS PROCESSED BY YEAR

Table 5 summarizes the number of registration actions completed in 2025. This summary does not include additional data submissions unrelated to a registration action, including but not limited to submissions associated with post-registration activities, such as conditionals, adverse effects, risk assessments, reevaluations, etc. For all tables in this section and beyond, the numbers in the tables are calculated based on the year the submission was completed, though it may have been received in a previous year. A submission is considered complete when it has been accepted, denied, returned, or withdrawn.

Table 5. Product Submissions Processed Summary

Submission Type	2025	% Legacy	% CalPEST
Currently Registered Active Ingredient	780	59%	41%
CA-Only Product	70	56%	44%
New Active Ingredient	23	83%	17%
New Products Subtotal	**873**	59%	**41%**
Sec. 3 Amendment	1349	31%	69%
CA-Only Amendment	42	12%	88%
Amendments Subtotal	**1391**	30%	**70%**
Total	**2264**	42%	**58%**

3. ANNUAL TIMELINES TO COMPLETE DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGISTRATION SUBMISSIONS

Table 6 summarizes the annual average number of days to complete different types of registration submissions in 2025. A submission is considered complete when it has been accepted, denied, returned, or withdrawn. This table also includes timeline ranges for the middle 50% of submissions to complete final registration actions. Outliers in the data may skew averages, so the middle 50% range (i.e., 25th percentile to 75th percentile of timelines for submissions in a given category) gives a more accurate representation of the standard amount of time to complete a submission. The types of registration submissions are consistent with the registration types reported in the previous section (Table 5). Currently registered active ingredient submission types include Section 3 and Section 3 subregistration submissions. This summary does not include additional data submissions, including but not limited to actions associated with post-registration activities, such as conditionals, adverse effects, reevaluations, etc.

Table 6. Summary of Annual Average Timeline (Days) to Complete Registration by Submission Type

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
New Product with Currently Registered Active Ingredient	517	262 – 695	279	271 – 359
CA-Only Products	539	277 – 821	280	254 – 352
New Active Ingredient	1252	813 – 1625	297	131 – 358
Sec. 3 Amendment	361	230 – 444	272	233 – 327
CA-Only Amendment	299	231 – 293	307	271 – 359

*Range represents the number of days for an action for middle 50% submissions completed in that year

Using the enhanced capabilities of CalPEST, we can calculate the breakdown of time spent in each stage of the registration process. For most submissions, the majority of time is spent in the "Pending" stage. This period encompasses initial intake activities such as indexing and preliminary review by the Continuous Evaluation Registration Team (CERT), when applicable, but is primarily driven by the time a submission waits in the Regulatory Scientist team queue before it can be assigned for active review. Although DPR has increased staffing within the Registration Branch, each Regulatory Scientist team continues to manage a substantial backlog, and this queue time remains the longest portion of the overall processing timeline. Backlogs at this stage led to Prioritization Pilot efforts described above. In contrast, the "In Review" stage reflects the periods when the Regulatory Scientist is actively working on the submission, both before and after evaluation if evaluation is required. The "In Evaluation" stage includes the duration a submission remains in evaluation program queues and undergoing program-specific review. Together, these workflow stages illustrate that the initial "Pending" period, especially time spent awaiting assignment within Regulatory Scientist teams, continues to be the primary driver of overall processing timelines for most submission types. Reducing time in queue continues to be a priority for the department and will continue to be a focus through efforts such as the prioritization pilot and completing hiring for phased in staffing increases associated with AB 2113. Table 7 demonstrates current aggregate timeframes for submissions in review, including those that may not yet be completed. These numbers may fluctuate as submissions

progress through the stages of the registration process until they are complete. As DPR reduces backlogs of submissions in queue, we expect overall timeframes to continue to improve.

Table 7. Summary of Annual Average Timeline (Days) in Each Registration Stage by Submission Type

Submission Type	Pending	In Review	In Evaluation
New Product with Currently Registered Active Ingredient	241	55	97
CA-Only Products	251	65	75
New Active Ingredient	47	39	138
Sec. 3 Amendment	237	38	92
CA-Only Amendment	243	52	-

4. ANNUAL TIMELINES FOR REGULATORY SCIENTISTS TO REVIEW DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGISTRATION SUBMISSIONS

Table 8 summarizes the average number of days for regulatory scientists to review different types of registration submissions completed in 2025. A submission is considered complete when it has been accepted, denied, returned, or withdrawn. In previous years, these timelines could only be calculated from legacy system data, which aggregated all time a submission spent in the Regulatory Scientist workload, including time waiting in the team queue in addition to completing initial and final reviews. This fully aggregated legacy timeframe appears higher in 2025 because DPR continues to close out older submissions that have been pending in the system for extended periods.

With the launch of CalPEST, these timeframes can now be separated to report actual review time. Accordingly, the table includes aggregated legacy columns showing the average and range for submissions processed outside CalPEST, alongside CalPEST-based columns that report actual review time. The CalPEST data make clear that time spent waiting in queues account for a meaningful portion of the overall review timeframe, offering new insight into where process improvements may further reduce registration timelines.

This table also includes timeline ranges for the middle 50% of submissions to complete final registration. Outliers in the data may skew averages, so the middle 50% range (i.e., 25th percentile to 75th percentile of timelines for submissions in a given category) gives a more accurate representation of the standard amount of time to complete a submission. The types of registration submissions are consistent with the registration types reported in the previous section (Table 6). Currently registered active ingredient submission types include Section 3 and Section 3 subregistration submissions. This summary does not include additional data submissions processed in any given year, including but not limited to actions associated with post-registration activities, such as conditionals, adverse effects, reevaluations, etc. Note that the table includes averages for submissions completed in that year, though they may have been received in previous years.

Table 8. Summary of Annual Average Timeline (Days) for Regulatory Scientists to Review by Submission Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
New Product with Currently Registered Active Ingredient	252	63 – 189	56	31 – 74
CA-Only Products	201	50 – 151	55	27 – 75
New Active Ingredient	112	28 – 84	59	36 – 89
Sec. 3 Amendment	262	65 – 196	43	20 – 56
CA-Only Amendment	135	34 – 101	45	24 – 63

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days for an action for middle 50% submissions completed in that year

5. ANNUAL TIMELINES AND PROJECTED TARGETS FOR SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION PROGRAMS

Seven scientific programs routinely evaluate data as a part of the pesticide registration process. Four of those programs are located in the Pesticide Evaluation Branch (EVAL).

Consistent with the 2024-2028 Strategic Plan, the overall goal is to reduce registration queues in individual scientific evaluation programs so that programs initiate pesticide registration evaluations within 30 days of receiving scientific information. DPR expects to meet this goal within the next year. This year, evaluation programs prioritized completing legacy paper reviews, reduced the queues in most of the programs, and will continue to complete more packages annually than they receive. The scope of the reduction is dependent on the number of packages currently in the queue, the complexity of the evaluation, and staffing levels. The complexity of scientific review varies by registration application and by evaluation program.

This section summarizes the average number of days for a submission to complete the scientific evaluation process within each scientific evaluation program for 2025. For this reporting year, legacy and CalPEST data are presented separately. The legacy column reflects the total time a submission spent in an evaluation program, including the program queue, but does not include program-specific data for new active ingredient submissions, because the legacy system could not capture those timelines when reviews occurred concurrently. In contrast, CalPEST now records these timeframes at the program level and includes new active ingredient submissions, allowing DPR to report program-specific timelines for all submission types for the first time. As a result, the 2025 data tables include aggregated legacy columns for the average and range alongside similar CalPEST-derived columns that provide a more complete and detailed view of evaluation timelines across programs. The CalPEST data reported in the following tables represent evaluator review only, excluding the period a submission spent in the evaluation program queue; no time has been tolled under AB 2113 for this reporting year.

5.1. CHEMISTRY

The Chemistry Program evaluates product chemistry and environmental fate data to support pesticide product registration in California. Chemistry staff draft evaluation reports summarizing submitted data and recommending whether the submissions and supporting data meet the requirements for registration in California for the proposed product. An overview of the evaluation of products by submission type is shown in Table 9. This year the Chemistry program evaluated nearly as many products as it received. Now that the Microbiology Program has caught up with their workload and is under the same program as Chemistry, the scientists can be cross trained to evaluate packages in both programs. We anticipate that this will help reduce the Chemistry Program queue to the goal of evaluating submissions within 30 days of receiving them in 2027. In March 2026, the queue had fewer than 20 submissions. Shorter queues will improve the consistency and predictability of evaluation timelines.

Table 9. Average Days to Complete Product Chemistry, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	85	37 – 104	32	21 – 42
# Submissions Received	*25*	-	*20*	-
# Submissions Completed	*27*	-	*13*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	108	N/A	58	N/A
# Submissions Received	*2*	-	*2*	-
# Submissions Completed	*3*	-	*1*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	43	13 – 47
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*16*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*15*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	64	N/A	41	N/A
# Submissions Received	*2*	-	*3*	-
# Submissions Completed	*2*	-	*3*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	-	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

5.2. PLANTS, PESTS, AND DISEASE

With the transition to CalPEST, the Pest and Disease Protection and Plant Physiology groups are now combined into a single evaluation program called Plants, Pests, and Disease. For the 2025 reporting year, the data presented reflects the activities of this unified team, which now evaluates product efficacy data across fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, and plant growth regulators, along with phytotoxicity reviews and assessments for new active ingredient submissions. Historically, these functions operated as two separate stations, each with different workload patterns and queue sizes. Prior to their combination, Pest and Disease Protection experienced increases in its queue due to staffing turnover and shared responsibilities, while Plant Physiology had reduced its queue substantially after completing a number of older and more complex reviews.

By consolidating these responsibilities within a single team, DPR expects more balanced assignment of work, fewer bottlenecks, and greater flexibility in aligning submissions with staff expertise. In its first year of evaluation timelines under the combined structure, the Plants, Pests, and Disease Program evaluated over 30% more packages than it received. In March 2026, there were fewer than ten unassigned packages in the queue. These shorter queues will improve the consistency and predictability of evaluation timelines.

Table 10. Average Days to Complete Plants, Pests, and Disease Data, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	264	179 – 294	46	12 – 50
# Submissions Received	*10*	-	*13*	-
# Submissions Completed	*37*	-	*13*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	179	4 – 287	82	N/A
# Submissions Received	*4*	-	*1*	-
# Submissions Completed	*8*	-	*1*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	24	9 – 32
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*22*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*8*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	297	231 – 299	32	13 – 42
# Submissions Received	*5*	-	*7*	-
# Submissions Completed	*23*	-	*6*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	267	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*1*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

5.3. MICROBIOLOGY

The Microbiology Program evaluates product efficacy for antimicrobial products and product chemistry data for microbial-based products as required by state and federal laws and regulations. Microbiology staff draft evaluation reports that summarize and evaluate submitted data. Several years ago, a staffing shortage coupled with an influx in expedited product requests due to the COVID-19 pandemic, created a significant backlog in the Microbiology Program evaluation queue. Initially, temporary staff were hired to try to address the backlog. BCP requests in 22/23 and 23/24 led to the addition of four permanent positions. In 2025, the Microbiology Program evaluated twice as many packages as it received, nearly eliminating the backlog that had developed. This will allow scientists to cross train in chemistry evaluations and work towards improving the Microbiology Program evaluation reports. While the number of unassigned products in the queue can fluctuate depending on the number of submissions received, in March 2026 there were fewer than 10 packages in the Microbiology queue. Shorter queues will improve the consistency and predictability of evaluation timelines.

Table 11. Average Days to Complete Microbiology Data Evaluations, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	351	202 – 484	70	41 – 86
# Submissions Received	*20*	-	*10*	-
# Submissions Completed	*77*	-	*7*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	340	78 – 614	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*4*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*8*	-	*0*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	67	N/A
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*6*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*3*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	325	185 – 445	58	36 – 87
# Submissions Received	*12*	-	*21*	-
# Submissions Completed	*37*	-	*8*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	-	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

5.4. ECOTOXICOLOGY

The Ecotoxicology Program evaluates non-target organism toxicity data to support pesticide product registration in California. Ecotoxicology staff draft evaluation reports summarizing submitted data and recommending whether the proposed pesticide product is expected to pose risks to the environment. For the second year in a row, the average number of days a product is with the program has dropped. Additionally, the Ecotoxicology Program evaluated over 30% more packages than it received in 2025. While the number of unassigned products in the queue can fluctuate depending on the number of submissions received, in March 2026 the queue had fewer than 10 unassigned packages. Shorter queues will improve the consistency and predictability of evaluation timelines.

Table 12. Average Days to Complete Ecotoxicology Data Evaluations, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	178	55 – 165	52	N/A
# Submissions Received	*4*	-	*3*	-
# Submissions Completed	*9*	-	*2*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	58	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*1*	-	*0*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	85	43 – 80
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*23*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*11*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	182	N/A	60	N/A
# Submissions Received	*2*	-	*2*	-
# Submissions Completed	*3*	-	*2*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	-	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

5.5. HUMAN HEALTH ASSESSMENT

The Human Health Assessment Branch (HHA) is responsible for the evaluation of toxicology data in support of registration actions. HHA follows both federal and state toxicology data requirements for new active ingredients and formulated products. The number of annual toxicology data evaluations and completed submissions for formulated products are noted in Table 13 below. HHA does not have a queue of registration submissions.

Table 13. Average Days to Complete Human Health Data Evaluations, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	98	50 – 98	30	5 – 32
# Submissions Received	*36*	-	*24*	-
# Submissions Completed	*54*	-	*18*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	67	49 – 99	29	N/A
# Submissions Received	*7*	-	*3*	-
# Submissions Completed	*10*	-	*3*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	57	3 – 83
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*23*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*21*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	24	N/A	20	1 – 10
# Submissions Received	*1*	-	*7*	-
# Submissions Completed	*1*	-	*7*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	76	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*1*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

5.6. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Environmental Monitoring Branch (EM) includes the Air, Groundwater, and Surface Water Protection Programs. Pesticide product submissions may be routed for evaluation to one or all three EM Programs depending on several criteria including potential environmental concerns, application type, proposed use sites, physicochemical properties, and submitted environmental fate data. In future timeline notices, EM program data will be separated into air, groundwater, and surface water.

The Surface Water Protection Program (SWPP) is concerned with pesticide impacts to surface water and aquatic organisms. Most of the SWPP evaluations of pesticide products are focused on new active ingredients (AIs). For new AIs, SWPP evaluates risk via the Pesticide Registration Evaluation Model (PREM) using the proposed product label and specific physicochemical, environmental fate, and acute toxicity data extracted from DPR's Chemistry and Ecotoxicology Program reports.

The Groundwater Protection Program (GWPP) conducts detailed analysis of pesticide and degradate movement in the terrestrial field dissipation studies and utilizes contaminant transport modeling tools and the product application rate to evaluate the contamination potential of agricultural use pesticides prior to their registration in California. GWPP relies on the Chemistry program to screen the physicochemical properties of new active ingredients and degradates to determine if they are mobile and persistent in the environment and require additional evaluation.

The Air Program registration evaluations assess potential exposure to humans, adverse effects on non-target plants, and contribution to ground-level ozone through the emission of volatile organic compounds. The Registration and Evaluation Branches initially screen active ingredients and degradates based on their application methods, physicochemical properties, and thermogravimetric properties to determine if further in-depth evaluation is necessary. To evaluate the potential adverse effects of pesticides on human health and the environment, the Air Program uses contaminant transport and dispersion modeling tools, product application rates, and application methods prior to their registration in California. Most of these types of submissions fall under the Additional Data category and are not captured in Table 14.

Table 14. Average Days to Complete Environmental Monitoring Evaluations, Total Received Submissions, and Total Completed Submissions by Type[+]

Submission Type	Legacy	Legacy Range* (days)	CalPEST	CalPEST Range* (days)
Sec. 3 Products (days)	68	N/A	15	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*3*	-
# Submissions Completed	*3*	-	*2*	-
CA-Only Products (days)	-	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*0*	-
New Active Ingredient (days)	No Data	N/A	7	N/A
# Submissions Received	*No Data*	-	*2*	-
# Submissions Completed	*No Data*	-	*1*	-
Sec. 3 Amendment	-	N/A	9	N/A
# Submissions Received	*1*	-	*3*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*3*	-
CA-Only Amendment (days)	-	N/A	-	N/A
# Submissions Received	*0*	-	*0*	-
# Submissions Completed	*0*	-	*0*	-

[+]CalPEST data excludes time spent in the queue
*Range represents the number of days to review for middle 50% submissions completed in that year
N/A - no range shown for scenarios with less than 5 products reviewed in any given year.

6. CONCLUSION

The reported numbers reflect the average completion time for submissions in 2025. These numbers may be used to estimate the potential timeframes for future submissions. However, the actual completion time for an individual submission could vary depending upon its complexity, review status by U.S. EPA, staff levels at any given evaluation program, Additionally, incomplete or inaccurate submission materials or data may cause significant delays in the review process. This report is also available on DPR's Web site at <cdpr.ca.gov/docs/registration/canot/camenu.htm>.

As DPR continues to implement AB 2113 and more fully shifts to CalPEST data, the format and scope of future registration timeline notices will change. As required by AB 2113, Annual Timeline notices will be published by May 1 for the previous calendar year. Beginning Fall 2024 CalPEST began to collect new types of data on submitted registration packages.

If you have questions regarding this notice, please contact the Pesticide Registration Branch Ombudsperson, Mr. Aron Lindgren at <Registration.Ombudsperson@cdpr.ca.gov> or by telephone at 916-324-3563.

Original signed by *05/01/2026*

Tulio Macedo, Chief
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916-324-3527

Date

cc: Mr. Aron Lindgren, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist), DPR