

grapefruit to control citrus canker; July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2016.

Kentucky

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; August 10, 2015 to November 30, 2015.

Maryland

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Crisis exemptions: On July 7, 2015 the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene declared crisis exemptions for the use of ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, hydrogen peroxide, paracetic acid, and sodium hypochlorite to inactivate *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax) spores in laboratories that processed samples originating from Dugway Proving Ground potentially containing viable anthrax spores.

Michigan

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to November 30, 2015.

Mississippi

Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Denial: On July 27, 2015 EPA denied the use of a pesticide product containing the active ingredient thiamethoxam on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid. This request was denied because the Agency determined the situation did not meet criteria to be considered an urgent and non-routine situation, and a specific exemption under section 18 was not justified.

New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection

Specific Exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; September 15, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; September 21, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

New Mexico

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; August 28, 2015 to November 30, 2015.

New York

Department of Environmental Conservation

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 30, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

North Carolina

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific Exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; July 16, 2015 to November 30, 2015.

Pennsylvania

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

South Dakota

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of hop beta acids on beehives to control the varroa mite; August 19, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

Tennessee

Health Department

Crisis exemption: On July 29, 2015 the Tennessee Health Department declared a crisis for the use of hydrogen peroxide to inactivate *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax) spores in laboratories that processed samples originating from Dugway Proving Ground potentially containing viable anthrax spores.

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

West Virginia

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 16, 2015 to October 15, 2015.

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Quarantine Exemptions: EPA authorized the use of sodium chlorite to produce chlorine dioxide gas for decontamination of poultry facilities from avian influenza virus; August 4, 2015 to August 4, 2018.

EPA authorized the use of sodium hypochlorite on surfaces to decontaminate from foot and mouth disease, African swine flu and classical swine flu; September 17, 2015 to September 17, 2018.

EPA authorized the uses of sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide to decontaminate surfaces potentially exposed to prions, the causal agents of transmissible spongiform encephalitic diseases in livestock; September 25, 2015 to September 25, 2018.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: December 2, 2015.

Susan Lewis,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2015-31055 Filed 12-8-15; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-RCRA-2015-0732, FRL-9939-97-OSWER]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Solid Waste (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is planning to submit an information collection request (ICR), Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Solid Waste (Renewal) (EPA ICR No. 2382.04, OMB Control No. 2050-0205) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public

comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through March 31, 2016. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 8, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA-RCRA-2015-0732, online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), by email to rcra-docket@epa.gov, or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jesse Miller, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division, MC 5302P, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-1180; fax number: (703) 308-0522; email address: miller.jesse@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to: (i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: On March 21, 2011, EPA finalized standards and procedures to be used to identify whether non-hazardous secondary materials are solid wastes when used as fuels or ingredients in combustion units. "Secondary material" is defined as any material that is not the primary product of a manufacturing or commercial process, and can include post-consumer material, off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, post-industrial material, and scrap (codified in § 241.2). "Non-hazardous secondary material" is a secondary material that, when discarded, would not be identified as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261 (codified in § 241.2). This RCRA solid waste definition determines whether a combustion unit is required to meet the emissions standards for solid waste incineration units issued under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) or the emissions standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional boilers issued under section 112 of the CAA. In this rule, EPA also finalized a definition of traditional fuels.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are private sector.

Respondent's obligation to respond: required to obtain benefit (Sections 1004 and 2002 of RCRA).

Estimated number of respondents: 1,461.

Frequency of response: One-time.

Total estimated burden: 2,951 hours. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).
Total estimated cost: \$320,200, which includes \$320,200 annualized labor costs and \$0 annualized capital or O&M costs.

Changes in Estimates: There is a decrease of 23,542 hours in the total estimated respondent burden and \$1.4 million in the total labor costs compared with the ICR currently approved by

OMB. These decreases are not due to any program changes, but rather a revised estimate of the number of petitions expected to be submitted by the respondents. Only two petitions were submitted over the last three year period, versus the original estimate of 168 petitions. The number of petitions anticipated to be filed over the next three year period has therefore been reduced to 10, which EPA believes is still a conservative estimate. The change in labor costs also incorporates updated labor rates available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dated: November 23, 2015.

Barnes Johnson,

Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery.

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

[Public Notice 2015-6014]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank of the U.S.

ACTION: Submission for OMB Review and Comments Request.

Form Title: EIB 95-10, Application for Long Term Loan or Guarantee.

SUMMARY: The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal Agencies to comment on the proposed information collection, as required by the paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

By neutralizing the effect of export credit insurance and guarantees offered by foreign governments and by absorbing credit risks that the private sector will not accept, Ex-Im Bank enables U.S. exporters to compete fairly in foreign markets on the basis of price and product. This collection of information is necessary, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(a)(1), to determine eligibility of the applicant for Ex-Im Bank support.

The Export-Import Bank has made a change to the report to have the financial institution provide specific information (industry code, number of employees and annual sales volume) needed to make a determination as to whether or not the exporter meets the SBA's definition of a small business. The financial institution already provides the exporter's name and address. These additional pieces of information will allow Ex-Im Bank to