

from the Section 3 use of clothianidin on rice, requires an increase in the tolerance for residues of clothianidin in rice. Therefore, a time-limited tolerance will be established in 40 CFR 180.586(b) to cover residues of clothianidin. Effective October 31, 2018 to November 9, 2018.

Quarantine exemption: EPA authorized the use of the insecticide thiamethoxam on a maximum of 190,000 acres of commercial rice fields to control rice delphacid (*Tagosodes orizicolus*). Time-limited tolerances for thiamethoxam in connection with this action will be established in 40 CFR 180.565(b). Section 18 use of thiamethoxam on rice results in potential clothianidin (a major metabolite of thiamethoxam) residues, that when combined with the residues from the section 3 use of clothianidin on rice, requires an increase in the tolerance for residues of clothianidin in rice. Therefore, a time-limited tolerance will be established in 40 CFR 180.586(b) to cover residues of clothianidin. Effective March 3, 2019 to November 9, 2021.

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of the insecticide sulfoxaflor on a maximum of 5.5 million acres of cotton fields to control tarnished plant bug (*Lygus lineolaris*). Permanent tolerances in connection with a previous registration action have been established in 40 CFR 180.668(a). Effective March 1, 2019 to October 31, 2019.

EPA authorized the use of the insecticide sulfoxaflor on a maximum of 3,000,000 acres of sorghum (grain and forage) to control sugarcane aphid. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.668(b). Effective April 1, 2019 to November 30, 2019.

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of the insecticide sulfoxaflor on a maximum of 16,591 acres of sorghum (grain and forage) to control sugarcane aphid. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.668(b). Effective March 27, 2019 to November 30, 2019.

EPA authorized the use of the insecticide sulfoxaflor on a maximum of 100,000 acres of cotton fields to control tarnished plant bug (*Lygus lineolaris*). Permanent tolerances in connection with a previous registration action have been established in 40 CFR 180.668(a).

Effective June 1, 2019 to October 1, 2019.

Washington

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 16,000 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2019 to August 31, 2019.

Wisconsin

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 3,100 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 18, 2019 to August 31, 2019.

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Agriculture Department

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Quarantine exemptions: EPA authorized the use of a mixture of potassium peroxymonosulfate and propylene glycol for disinfection of nonporous surfaces associated with poultry facilities infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus. Effective January 20, 2019 to January 20, 2022.

EPA authorized the use of citric acid to treat for disinfection of porous and nonporous surfaces contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease virus, African swine fever virus, low pathogenic avian influenza virus, and high pathogenic avian flu influenza virus. Effective February 6, 2019 to February 6, 2022.

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

Dated: June 10, 2019.

Michael Goodis,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9995-20-Region 10]

Reissuance of NPDES General Permit for Offshore Seafood Processors in Alaska (AKG524000)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Reissuance of final NPDES General Permit.

SUMMARY: The Director of the Water Division, EPA Region 10, is reissuing a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit to Offshore Seafood Processors in Alaska. The General Permit authorizes discharges of seafood processing waste from facilities (also referred to as “vessels”) that discharge at least 3 nautical miles (NM) or greater from the Alaska shore as delineated by mean lower low water (MLLW) or a closure line; and which engage in the processing of fresh, frozen, canned, smoked, salted or pickled seafood, the processing of mince, or the processing of meal, paste and other secondary by-products.

DATES: The issuance date of the General Permit is June 17, 2019. The General Permit will become effective July 17, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the General Permit and Response to Comments are available upon request at the following address: USEPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, WD-19-C04, Seattle, WA 98101-3188. Electronic requests may be mailed to: Washington.audrey@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Permit documents may be found on the EPA Region 10 website at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/npdes-general-permit-offshore-seafood-processors-alaska>. Copies of the general permit, Fact Sheet and Response to Comments are also available upon request. Requests may be made to Audrey Washington at (206) 553-0523 or to Joseph Ziobro at (206) 553-2723. Requests may also be electronically mailed to: washington.audrey@epa.gov, or ziobro.joseph@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

There are currently fewer than 100 permitted seafood processors that discharge effluent and operate more than 3 NM from the Alaskan shore or closure line. Most of the seafood processed on the vessels are pollock and Pacific cod. Other species have included sablefish, arrowtooth flounder, Pacific

hake, jack mackerel, Alaska plaice, Pacific Ocean perch, rockfish, sculpin, lumpsucker, skate, sole, Greenland turbot, bairdi, opilio, and king crab. The permit authorizes the discharge of seafood processing wastes that are mostly waste solids (shell, bones, skin, scales, flesh and organs), blood, body fluids, slime, oils and fats from cooking and rendering operations; disinfectants; and miscellaneous wastewaters. This Permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants from any shore-based facilities, nor any pollutants from vessels transporting seafood processing waste solely for the purpose of dumping materials into ocean waters. The median annual waste discharged from a vessel in 2014 and 2015 was 7.1 and 6.2 million pounds, respectively.

Facilities will receive a written notification from the EPA whether permit coverage and authorization to discharge under the general permit is approved.

The draft Permit, Fact Sheet, Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation, and associated Permit forms were made available for a 45-day public comment from March 25, 2019 to May 9, 2019. The EPA received comments from the At-Sea Processors Association, the Groundfish Forum, and the Freezer Longline Coalition. As a result of comments, the EPA modified Section V.B.4 of the permit to reduce the number of representative pictures required quarterly from four to at least one. The EPA prepared a Response to Comment document, which is available on EPA's website at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/npdes-general-permit-offshore-seafood-processors-alaska>.

The EPA has prepared a Biological Evaluation for this Permit action. Consultations under the Endangered Species Act between the EPA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have been completed. The EPA has not yet completed consultation with NMFS. On June 1, 2019, NMFS provided the EPA with an excerpt from their Draft Incidental Take Statement for the Biological Opinion (BO) on EPA's Proposed Reissuance of General Permit AKG524000 for Offshore Seafood Processors in Alaska, which included draft Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPMs). NMFS indicated to the EPA that, while the agency would not be able to issue a final BO prior to Permit issuance, their final BO will include final RPMs for the Western Distinct Population Segment Steller Sea Lions (DPS SSLs). As such, the EPA has incorporated the draft RPMs from NMFS as final permit conditions, resulting in changes to the Daily Sea Surface Visual

Monitoring Requirements and a change to an Effluent Limitation Requirement. The Sea Surface Visual Monitoring Requirements in Section VI.C. of the Permit have been modified to include a required Steller sea lion visual monitoring program for any vessel discharging unground waste. The Effluent Limitation Requirement at V.A.3. has been modified to require that in all waters west of 144° West longitude, the discharge of any unground waste must cease whenever Steller sea lion(s) are present within 250 meters in any direction of the vessel(s).

The EPA is issuing the final permit pending completion of ESA consultation, consistent with Section 7(d) of the Endangered Species Act. The EPA does not believe that issuing this permit pending the completion of consultation poses interim risks of concern to Western DPS SSLs, and if further consultation with NMFS were to reveal new information that the EPA determines warrants modification to the permit to protect listed species or critical habitat, the EPA has authority to take appropriate action to modify the permit pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a)(2).

II. Other Legal Requirements

This action is not significant and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Executive Orders 12866, *Regulatory Planning and Review*, and 13563, *Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review*.

Dated: June 7, 2019.

Angela Chung,

Associate Director, Water Division, Region 10.

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

[Public Notice: 2019-3017]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

ACTION: Submission for OMB review and comments request.

SUMMARY: The Export-Import Banks of the United States (EXIM), 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. This collection of information is necessary to determine eligibility of the

underlying export transaction for EXIM insurance coverage.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 17, 2019 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically on WWW.REGULATIONS.GOV (EIB 92-41) or by mail to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20038, Attn: OMB 3048-0019. The information collection tool can be reviewed at: <https://www.exim.gov/sites/default/files/pub/pending/eib92-41.pdf>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title and Form Number: EIB 92-41 Application for Financial Institution Short-Term, Single-Buyer Insurance.

OMB Number: 3048-0019.

Type of Review: Renewal.

Need and Use: The "Application for Financial Institution Short-term Single-Buyer Insurance" form will be used by financial institution applicants to provide EXIM with the information necessary to determine if the subject transaction is eligible for EXIM insurance coverage.

Affected Public: This form affects entities involved in the export of U.S. goods and services.

Annual Number of Respondents: 215.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 1.6 hours.

Annual Burden Hours: 344.

Frequency of Reporting of Use: Annual.

Government Expenses:

Reviewing Time per Year: 1,290 hours.

Average Wages per Hour: \$42.50.

Average Cost per Year: \$54,825 (time*wages).

Benefits and Overhead: 20%.

Total Government Cost: \$65,790.

Bassam Doughman,

IT Specialist.

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

[Public Notice 2019-3016]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

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

ACTION: Submission for OMB review and comments request.

SUMMARY: The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM), 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