registrations and then granted the voluntary cancellation requests, establishing effective cancellation dates (FRL–8437–1); (74 FR 48551) for all of the products registered for use in the United States containing the active ingredient, disulfoton. The Agency described the impact of the cancellations on the registration review of disulfoton in the Final Work Plan, which was issued on October 1, 2009. Due to the cancellation order issued affecting all disulfoton product registrations in the United States, the Agency has found that it is not necessary to conduct new risk assessments for disulfoton and is therefore issuing a proposed decision pursuant to 40 CFR 155.53(c)(2) and 40 CFR 155.58. The Agency believes that mitigation measures put into effect on product labeling through the reregistration process are adequate to protect human health and the environment until existing stocks of disulfoton are exhausted. This proposed registration review decision is described in more detail in the Disulfoton Proposed Registration Review Decision, available in the disulfoton docket.

Following public comment, the Agency will issue a registration review final decision for products containing disulfoton.

The registration review program is being conducted under congressionally mandated time frames, and EPA recognizes the need both to make timely decisions and to involve the public. Section 3(g) of FIFRA, as amended, required EPA to establish by regulation procedures for reviewing pesticide registrations, originally with a goal of reviewing each pesticide's registration every 15 years to ensure that a pesticide continues to meet the FIFRA standard for registration. The Agency's final rule to implement this program was issued in August 2006, and became effective in October 2006, and appears at 40 CFR part 155, subpart C. 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 at 40 CFR 155.58(a) provides for a minimum 60–day public comment period on 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 docket for disulfoton. 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 docket. The registration review decision will explain the effect that any comments had on the decision and provide the Agency's response to significant comments.

Background on the registration review program is provided at: *http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review*. A link to earlier documents related to the registration review of disulfoton is provided at: *http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/reg_review_status.htm*.

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

Section 3(g) of FIFRA and 40 CFR part 155, subpart C, provide authority for this action.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Pesticides and pests, disulfoton.

Dated: October 19, 2009.

Richard P. Keigwin, Jr.,

Director, Pesticide Re-evaluation Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. E9–25597 Filed 10–22–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE U.S.

[Public Notice 126]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Final Collection; Comment Request

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

ACTION: Submission for OMB review and comments request.

Form Title: Competitiveness Report Survey EIB 00–02 OMB 3048–003.

SUMMARY: The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank), as a 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. Our customers will be able to submit this form on paper or electronically.

The purpose of this survey is to fulfill the statutory mandate (Export-Import Act of 1945, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 635) which directs the Export-Import Bank to report annually to Congress any action taken toward providing export credit programs that are competitive with those offered by official foreign export credit agencies.

The following changes have been made to the survey:

1. Added question—Years in Business in Part 1, Question 1.
2. Removed ''Medium-term Loan'' as an option in Part 1, Question 4.
3. Added question—How many applications did your organization file with Ex-Im Bank in CY 2009 in Part 1, Question 2.
4. Changed the option ''Never'' to ''N/A'' in Part 2, Questions 1 and 2.
5. Removed the option ''N/A'' in ''Other'' in Part 2, Questions 1 and 2.
6. Added ''Services'' category to Part 3, Question 3.
7. Added ''Local Costs'' to Part 3, Question 5.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before December 22, 2009 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted through *http://www.Regulations.Gov* or mailed to Monika Edwards, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20571.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Titles and Form Number: EIB 00–02 Competitiveness Report Survey.

OMB Number: 3048–003.

Type of Review: Regular.

Need and Use: This information will be used to report annually to Congress any action taken toward providing export credit programs that are competitive with those offered by official foreign export credit agencies.

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

Annual Number of Respondents: 125.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 0.05 hours.

Government Annual Burden Hours: 6.25.

Frequency of Reporting or Use: Yearly.

BILLING CODE 6690–01–P

COMPETITIVENESS REPORT SURVEY 2009

PART 1 – EXPORTER/BANKER COMPANY PROFILE

[Note: See "Part 1 Attachment" for answer choices to questions 1-4 below.]

Company Name _____ Address _____

Person Completing the Survey _____ Title _____

Phone Number _____ Fax Number _____ Email _____

1. Years in Business [ ] Years in Exporting/Trade Finance [ ]

   Years in Business with Ex-Im Bank [ ]

2. How many applications did your organization file with Ex-Im Bank in CY 2009? [ ]

3. Did you used Ex-Im Bank's medium-term or long-term program in CY 2009?
   YES ☐ NO ☐

4. If yes, which medium/long-term programs did you use in CY 2009? Check all that apply:

☐ Medium-term Insurance
☐ Medium-term Guarantee
☐ Long-term Guarantee
☐ Long-term Loan

5. Compared to 2008, my 2009 volume of exports/trade finance was:
   - o Higher
   - o Same
   - o Lower

EXPORTERS

2009 total sales volume [1.] 2009 total U.S. export sales volume [2.]

% of total export sales volume that was Ex-Im Bank supported [3.]

BANKERS

2009 total export credit extended with a term over one year [4.]

% of 2009 total export credit extended with a term greater than one year that was Ex-Im Bank supported

5.

PART 2–EXPERIENCE WITH FOREIGN EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES (ECAs)

[Note: See "Part 2 Attachment" for the possible answer choices to the questions below.]

1. Please indicate your experience in CY 2009 in **using, receiving support from or working with other official ECAs**. Please select the appropriate answer for each ECA listed.

Canada (EDC)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
France (Coface)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Germany (Hermes)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Italy (Sace)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Japan (JBIC/NEXI)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
UK (ECGD)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
China (China Ex-Im Bank/ Sinosure)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely	
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely	

2. Please indicate your experience in CY 2009 in **facing competitors that received support from foreign official ECAs.** Please select the appropriate answer for each ECA listed.

Canada (EDC)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
France (Coface)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A

Germany (Hermes)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Italy (Sace)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Japan (JBIC/NEXI)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
UK (ECGD)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
China (China Ex-Im Bank/ Sinosure)	Regularly	Rarely	N/A
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely	
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely	

PART 3 – EXPERIENCE WITH EX-IM BANK AS COMPARED TO FOREIGN ECAs

1. Why did you approach Ex-Im Bank for support in CY 2009? Please indicate the approximate frequency with which each of the following challenges or needs arise, as well as a typical region or situation that presents such a challenge/need.

[Note: When the survey is being completed on-line, if the cursor is placed over the question further explanation of that question will "pop up." The more detailed explanations are found in the "Part 2 Attachment."]

Challenge/Need	Frequency			Typical Region/Situation
Face competition From companies that Receive ECA support	Regularly	Rarely	N/A	_____
Lack of useful Private market financing	Regularly	Rarely	N/A	_____
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely		_____
Other _____	Regularly	Rarely		_____

Using the guide below, please grade Ex-Im Bank as it compares to other ECAs in the following categories based on your experience during CY 2009. If you have not had experience relating to a specific feature, please select 'N/A'.

[Note: When the survey is being completed on-line, if the cursor is placed over an element in which Ex-Im Bank is to be graded then the definition of that element will "pop up." The definitions for each of the elements are found in the "Part 3 Attachment."]

A+	= Fully competitive. Consistently equal to the (or is the sole) ECA offering the most competitive position on this element. Levels the playing field on this element with the most competitive offer from any of the major ECAs.
A	= Generally competitive. Consistently offers terms on this element equal to the average terms of the typical major ECA. Levels the playing field on this element with the typical offer from the major ECAs.
A-/B+	= In between A and B
B	= Modestly competitive. Consistently offers terms on this element equal to the least competitive of the major ECAs. Does not quite level the playing field on this element with most of the major ECAs.
B-/C+	= In between B and C
C	= Barely competitive. Consistently offers terms on this element that are a notch below those offered by any of the major ECAs. Puts exporter at financing disadvantage on this element that may, to a certain extent, be compensated for in other elements or by exporter concessions.
C-/D+	= In between C and D
D	= Uncompetitive. Consistently offers terms on this element that are far below those offered by other major ECAs. Puts exporter at financing disadvantage on this element so significantly that it is difficult to compensate for and may be enough to lose a deal.
F	= Does not provide program or element

Ex-Im Bank's Cover Policy

Scope of country risk	☐
Depth of non-sovereign risk	☐
Breadth of availability (e.g., restrictions)	☐

Interest Rate Provided by Ex-Im Bank

Loans (CIRR)	☐
Insurance cover	☐
Guarantee cover	☐

Ex-Im Bank's Risk Premia

Sovereign	☐
Non-sovereign	☐

Do you have any comments on Ex-Im's cover policy, interest rates, or risk premia, as they compare to those offered by other ECAs? For example, what core business policies and practices, if changed, would impact your competitiveness? Please be as specific as possible.

3. MAJOR PROGRAMS AND PERFORMANCE (Please rate each of the sections **only** if you have experience with the program(s) during CY 2009.)

Ex-Im Bank's Large Aircraft Program

Interest rate

% of cover

Risk capacity

Ex-Im Bank's Project Finance

Core program features

Repayment flexibilities

Services

Availability

Flexibility

Content

Ex-Im's Co-financing

Number & utility of Bilateral Agreements

Flexibility in one-off deals

Ex-Im Bank's Foreign Currency Guarantee

Availability of hard currency cover

Availability of local currency cover

Accepts exchange rate risk

Do you have any comments on Ex-Im Bank's programs for large aircraft, project finance, services, foreign currency guarantees, and co-financing as compared to those of other ECAs? What programs or performance, if changed, would impact your competitiveness? Please be as specific as possible.

Using the guide below, please indicate how each "economic philosophy and public policy topics" influences your desire to approach Ex-Im Bank and the competitive impact of them on Ex-Im Bank as compared to other official ECAs: Please indicate "N/A" if not relevant to your experience with Ex-Im Bank in 2009.

+	Positive	Philosophy, policy or program has a positive impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (moves Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade up one notch)
*	Neutral	Philosophy, policy or program has a neutral impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (no impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade)
-	Negative	Philosophy, policy or program has a negative impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (moves Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade down one notch)

4. ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY (Please rate each of the sections **only** if you have experience with the program in CY2009). You may use "N/A" if not relevant.

Tied aid [ ] Market windows [ ]

Do you have any comments on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness with regard to **tied aid** or **market windows**? For example, have you seen competition supported by market windows or tied aid financing? Has either one or both of these financing vehicles had a material impact (positively or negatively) on your competitiveness during CY 2009? **Please be specific and provide as many details as possible**. You may also provide case specific data in Part 4.

[ ]

5. PUBLIC POLICIES (Please rate each of the sections **only** if you have experience with the program in CY2009). You may use "N/A" if not relevant.

Economic impact	
Foreign content	
Local Cost	
Environment	
PR 17/Shipping	

Do you have any comments on Ex-Im Bank's public policies as they compare with other ECAs concerning **economic impact, foreign content, local cost, shipping** or the **environment**? Where other ECAs do not have a comparable public policy, such as economic impact and shipping, do you have comments on the impact of these public policies on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness? For example, have any of these public policies had a material impact (positively or negatively) on your competitiveness during CY 2009? **Please be specific and provide as many details as possible.** You may also provide case specific data in Part 4.

6. COMPETITIVENESS WEIGHTING

Please rank Ex-Im Bank's overall importance of each category from 1-4, with "1" being most important category and "4" being the least important:

Core Business Policies and Practices	[ ]
Major Programs and Performance	[ ]
Economic Philosophy	[ ]
Public Policies	[ ]

PART 4 – EX-IM BANK PROJECTS

This template is provided as an opportunity for you to provide further detail about the grades that you gave in Part 3 by detailing any positive or adverse impacts of Ex-Im Bank program features in specific transactions during CY 2009.

Ex.	Cost/Policy/ Program	ECA	Market	Project Description	Describe the competition you faced and the effect that it had on your business (eg forced to change sourcing; lost jobs; lower exports). If possible, please quantify.
	Cover	EDC	Iran	Power Plant	As a result of Ex-Im Bank's lack of cover for Iran, we were forced to source from outside the U.S. This resulted in a loss of over $100 million in U.S. export sales.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

BILLING CODE 6690–01–C

PART 1—ATTACHMENT

Dropdown answers:

(1) Compared to 2002, my 2003 volume of exports/trade finance was:
- ○ Higher
- ○ Same
- ○ Lower

(2) 2003 total sales volume:
- ○ <$10 million
- ○ $10–$50 million
- ○ $51–100 million
- ○ $101–$500 million
- ○ $501 million–$1 billion
- ○ >$1 billion

(3) 2003 total U.S. export sales volume:
- ○ <$10 million
- ○ $10–$50 million
- ○ $51–100 million
- ○ $101–$500 million
- ○ $501 million–$1 billion
- ○ >$1 billion

(4) % of total export sales volume that was Ex-Im Bank supported:
- ○ <10%
- ○ 10%–25%
- ○ 26%–50%
- ○ 51%–75%
- ○ >75%

(5) 2003 total export credit extended with a term over one year:
- ○ <$10 million
- ○ $10–$50 million
- ○ $51–100 million
- ○ $101–$500 million
- ○ $501 million–$1 billion
- ○ >$1 billion

(6) % of 2003 total export credit extended with a term over one year that was Ex-Im Bank supported:
- ○ <10%
- ○ 10%–25%
- ○ 26%–50%
- ○ 51%–75%
- ○ >75%

PART 2—ATTACHMENT

(1) Dropdown answers:

Experience with foreign ECAs (receiving support from or facing competitors supported by):
- ○ Frequent
- ○ Regular

○ Rare
○ None

(2) Pop-up definitions:

Part/Section	Term/phrase	Definition
Part 2, Challenge/Need	Face competition from companies that receive ECA support.	
	Find a lack of useful private market financing available.	Private market financing is either unavailable for the term or market or is so expensive as to be prohibitive.
	Need continuing U.S. government involvement.	For example, in certain transactions, a long-term presence of the U.S. government is a useful transactional security blanket, even if not financially necessary to fund the transaction.

PART 3—ATTACHMENT

(1) Grades definition:

A+	Fully competitive	Consistently equal to the (or is the sole) ECA offering the most competitive position on this element. Levels the playing field on this element with the most competitive offer from any of the major ECAs.
A	Generally competitive	Consistently offers terms on this element equal to the average terms of the typical major ECA. Levels the playing field on this element with the typical offer from the major ECAs.
A−/B+		In between A and B.
B	Modestly competitive	Consistently offers terms on this element equal to the least competitive of the major ECAs. Does not quite level the playing field on this element with most of the major ECAs.
B−/C+		In between B and C.
C	Barely competitive	Consistently offers terms on this element that are a notch below those offered by any of the major ECAs. Puts exporter at financing disadvantage on this element that may, to a certain extent, be compensated for in other elements or by exporter concessions.
C−/D+		In between C and D.
D	Uncompetitive	Consistently offers terms on this element that are far below those offered by other major ECAs. Puts exporter at financing disadvantage *on this element* so significant that it is difficult to compensate for and may be enough to lose a deal.
F	Does not offer program or element	

Pop-up definitions:

Part/Section	Term/phrase	Definition
Part 3, Core Business Policies and Practices	Ex-Im Bank's Cover Policy	Please compare the following elements of Ex-Im Bank's willingness to cover political and commercial risks in a particular country against other ECAs' cover policies.
	Scope of country risk	The number and utility of countries where cover is available.
	Depth of non-sovereign risk	The number, variety and utility of cover available for private buyers.
	Breadth of availability	The number and utility of markets where cover is not restricted by amount or term.
	Interest Rates Provided by Ex-Im Bank	Please compare the interest rates available under Ex-Im Bank programs (including those offered by the private sector lenders who benefit from Ex-Im's guarantee or insurance) to those available from other ECAs.
	Loans (CIRR)	The official fixed Commercial Interest Reference Rate offered under Ex-Im Bank's direct loan program.
	Insurance Cover	The interest rates offered by banks using Ex-Im Bank's medium-term insurance program.
	Guarantee Cover	The interest rates offered by banks using Ex-Im Bank's guarantee program.
	Ex-Im Bank's Risk Premia on:	Please compare the following types of exposure or risk fee charged by Ex-Im Bank to the fees charged by other ECAs.
	Sovereign	The exposure fee charged by Ex-Im Bank for transactions to sovereign buyers or guaranteed by sovereign entities.
	Non-sovereign	The exposure fee charged by Ex-Im Bank for transactions to public non-sovereign or private sector buyers.
Part 3, Major Programs and Performance	Ex-Im Bank's Large Aircraft Program	Please compare the following elements of Ex-Im Bank's large aircraft program to the aircraft programs of other ECAs.
	Fixed interest rate level	The interest rates available under Ex-Im Bank's aircraft program.
	Percentage of cover	The percentage of the transaction value underwritten by Ex-Im Bank.

Part/Section	Term/phrase	Definition
	Risk capacity	Ex-Im Bank's ability to take on a variety of risks in its aircraft program.
	Ex-Im Bank' Project Finance	Please compare the following elements of Ex-Im Bank's project finance program to those of other ECAs' programs.
	Core program features	Availability of coverage for pre- and post-completion risks, interest during construction, local costs support.
	Repayment flexibilities	Willingness and ability to use available OECD repayment flexibilities.
	Ex-Im Bank's Co-financing	Please compare the following elements of Ex-Im Bank's co-financing program to those of other ECAs' co-financing programs.
	# and utility of bilateral agreements	Availability and utility of co-financing framework agreements between Ex-Im Bank and another ECA.
	Flexibility in one-off deals	Availability and willingness to do one-time co-financing transactions without a bilateral framework agreement.
	Ex-Im Bank's Foreign Currency Guarantees.	Please compare Ex-Im Bank's ability to guarantee loans denominated in foreign currencies compared to that of other ECAs.
	Availability of hard currency cover	Availability of cover for freely convertible and readily available currencies of developed countries, such as the Japanese yen, the Euro, and the Swiss franc.
	Availability of local currency cover	Availability of cover for the currencies of the buyer, typically located in emerging market countries, such as the Mexican peso, South African rand, and Indian rupee.
	Pricing	The exposure fee charged by Ex-Im Bank under its foreign/local currency guarantee program.
	Ex-Im Bank's Support for Services Exports.	Please compare the following elements of Ex-Im Bank's support for services (intangible exports such as engineering and design services) to the support provided by other ECAs.
	Availability	How easy it is to attain medium- or long-term Ex-Im Bank support for services exports (on a stand-alone basis, i.e., without being bundled with exports of goods).
	Repayment terms	The repayment terms Ex-Im Bank offers for services exports.

Competitive Impact Definition

+	Positive	Philosophy, policy or program has a positive impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (moves Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade up one notch).
*	Neutral	Philosophy, policy or program has a positive impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (no impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade).
−	Negative	Philosophy, policy or program has a positive impact on Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness (moves Ex-Im Bank's competitiveness grade down one notch).

Part 3, Economic Philosophy	Tied Aid	The offer of concessional credits to buyer countries in return for the purchase of U.S. goods.
	Market windows	Ex-Im Bank's response to the provision of export credits on ''market terms'' by a government ECA or government-supported financial institution.
Part 3, Public Policies	Economic Impact	The requirement to assess whether Ex-Im Bank financing of a particular export will cause substantial injury to U.S. industry or result in the production of a good that is subject to a trade measure.
	Foreign content	Inclusion of eligible content that originated outside the U.S. and the buyer's country in a U.S. supply contract.
	Local costs	Support for export-related costs that are incurred in the buyer's country.
	PR 17/Shipping	The requirement that exports support by Ex-Im Bank's medium- and long-term loans and long-term guarantees be shipped on U.S. flag vessels.
	Environment	Environmental review procedures, policies and requirements.

Competitiveness Weighting

Now that you have graded Ex-Im Bank in several areas, please weight the overall importance of each of the four broad categories listed above to Ex-Im Bank's overall competitiveness. Please ensure that the sum of your weights equals 100%.

Core Business Policies and Practices	[0–100%]
Major Programs and Performance	[0–100%]
Economic Philosophy	[0–100%]
Public Policies	[0–100%]

Sharon A. Whitt,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. E9–25442 Filed 10–22–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6690–01–P

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE U.S.

[Public Notice 127]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

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

ACTION: Submission for OMB Review and comments request.

Form Title:

Notification by Insured of Amounts Payable Under Multi-Buyer Export