

displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Forms: Applications, Periodic Reporting, and Notices Final Rulemaking: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes (RIN 0584-AE02).

OMB Control Number: 0584-NEW.

Summary of Collection: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to include the benefit off-line storage and expungement activities contained in the Final Rule “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes,” (85 FR 52025) published August 24, 2020, which implements benefit issuance provisions of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008, Public Law 110-234 (2008 Farm Bill) and the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018, Public Law 115-334, (2018 Farm Bill). Both Farm Bills amended the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (the Act), which includes benefit issuance, storage, and expiration requirements for administering the program.

A subsequent interim final rule, titled “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): 2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes: Delay of Implementation Date for Certain Provisions”, published July 29, 2021 (86 FR 40763), delayed from September 24, 2021, until September 24, 2022, the implementation date of certain provisions of the Final Rule. This included the provisions in 7 CFR 274.2(h) and 274.2(i)(1)–(3) regarding storage of benefits off-line and permanent expungement of unused benefits.

Need and Use of the Information: State agencies are responsible for issuing benefits to those households entitled to benefits under the Act. SNAP regulations at 7 CFR 274.2, require State agencies to send notices via mail to SNAP participants to inform them if their benefits are being moved off-line and if their benefits are about to be expunged. Notices are sent to the home address of SNAP individuals/households via United States Postal Service. Off-line storage notices are sent up to 10 days prior to or concurrent with benefits moving off-line, and expungement notices must be sent, at a

minimum, 30 days prior to benefits being expunged. If a household contacts the State agency after the off-line notice has been sent or reapplies for SNAP benefits, the State agency must reinstate those benefits and make them available within 48 hours. Similarly, if a household follows the guidance in their expungement notice prior to the benefits being expunged, they can prevent expungement. If the household does not respond to the notice, the benefits will be moved off-line or expunged from their account.

Each notice is required to include specific information as outlined in SNAP Regulation 7 CFR 274.2(h)–(i). Off-line storage notices must include the steps necessary to bring the benefits back on-line and the State agency’s permanent expungement policy. Expungement notices must be written in easily understandable plain language and include the date that benefit expungement will begin, the action needed to prevent the expungement, and the household’s right to request a fair hearing.

Description of Respondents: 53 State, Local, or Tribal Government; 2,961,834 Individuals/Households.

Number of Respondents: 2,961,887.

Frequency of Responses:

Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion; Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 163,970.49.

Dated: June 2, 2022.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022-12264 Filed 6-6-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2021-0074]

Notice of Availability of a Pest Risk Analysis for the Importation of Fresh Oha Leaves (*Pterocarpus mildbraedii*) From Nigeria Into the Continental United States

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have prepared a pest risk analysis that evaluates the risks associated with importation of fresh Oha leaves (*Pterocarpus mildbraedii*) from Nigeria into the continental United States. Based on the analysis, we have determined that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary

measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh Oha leaves from Nigeria. We are making the pest risk analysis available to the public for review and comment.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before August 8, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS-2021-0074 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS-2021-0074, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A-03.8, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at www.regulations.gov or in our reading room, which is located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799-7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Marc Phillips, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231; (301) 851-2114; email: MarcPhillips@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the regulations in “Subpart L—Fruits and Vegetables” (7 CFR 319.56–1 through 319.56–12, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) prohibits or restricts the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world to prevent plant pests from being introduced into or disseminated within the United States.

Section 319.56–4 contains a performance-based process for approving the importation of fruits and vegetables that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, can be safely imported subject to one or more of the five designated phytosanitary measures listed in paragraph (b) of that section.

APHIS received a request from the national plant protection organization of Nigeria to allow the importation of fresh

Oha leaves (*Pterocarpus mildbraedii*) from Nigeria into the continental United States. As part of our evaluation of Nigeria's request, we have prepared a pest risk assessment (PRA) to identify the pests of quarantine significance that could follow the pathway of the importation of fresh Oha leaves from Nigeria into the continental United States. Based on the PRA, a risk management document (RMD) was prepared to identify phytosanitary measures that could be applied to the fresh Oha leaves to mitigate the pest risk.

Therefore, in accordance with § 319.56–4(c), we are announcing the availability of our PRA and RMD for public review and comment. Those documents, as well as a description of the economic considerations associated with the importation of fresh Oha leaves from Nigeria, may be viewed on the *Regulations.gov* website or in our reading room (see **ADDRESSES** above for a link to *Regulations.gov* and information on the location and hours of the reading room). You may request paper copies of the PRA and RMD by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the subject of the analysis you wish to review when requesting copies.

After reviewing any comments we receive, we will announce our decision regarding the import status of fresh Oha leaves from Nigeria in a subsequent notice. If the overall conclusions of our analysis and the Administrator's determination of risk remain unchanged following our consideration of the comments, then we will authorize the importation of fresh Oha leaves from Nigeria into the continental United States subject to the requirements specified in the RMD.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1633, 7701–7772, and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 1st day of June 2022.

Anthony Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–12077 Filed 6–6–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2022–0030]

Notice of Request for Extension of Approval of an Information Collection; *Mycoplasma Bovis* in Bison 2022 Case Control Study

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Extension of approval of an information collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request an extension of approval of an information collection associated with the 2022 case control study for the *Mycoplasma bovis* pathogen in U.S. bison herds.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before August 8, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to *www.regulations.gov*. Enter APHIS–2022–0030 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2022–0030, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A–03.8, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at *regulations.gov* or in our reading room, which is located in Room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on this study for the *Mycoplasma bovis* pathogen in bison, contact Mr. William Kelley, Assistant Director, Program Coordination & Implementation, Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health, VS, APHIS, 2150 Centre Avenue, Building B, MS 2E6, Fort Collins, CO 80526; (970) 494–7270. For information about the information collection process, contact Mr. Joseph Moxey, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2483.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: *Mycoplasma Bovis* in Bison 2022 Case Control Study.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0482.

Type of Request: Extension of approval of an information collection.

Abstract: Under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to protect the health of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations in the United States by preventing the introduction and interstate spread of serious diseases and pests of livestock and for eradicating such diseases within the United States when feasible. This authority has been delegated to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

APHIS first recognized *Mycoplasma bovis* as an emerging pathogen in bison herds in 2013. Since that time, few additional premises had been reported as affected until 2021, when multiple new premises and herds experienced significant losses attributed to the appearance of *Mycoplasma bovis* in the herds. These herds began experiencing 10 to 50 percent herd loss affecting multiple age classes, with reproductive-aged cows suffering the most significant losses. Despite the unique and significant burden of this pathogen on bison, little information exists on the sources of infection to naïve herds. Once affected, bison producers report significant recurrent losses in subsequent years, and producers who were first affected in 2013 continued to experience significant losses, particularly in 2021. Diagnostic testing is not currently able to identify animals infected but not shedding the bacterium; therefore, these animals can serve as a source of infection during subsequent years. To limit additional herds becoming infected in the 2022 season, APHIS is conducting a study on the potential sources of new infections in naïve herds and will collect information needed to identify risk factors for this rapidly spreading pathogen. Identifying risk factors is critical for developing prevention and control recommendations that are necessary because there are no effective treatments or vaccines currently for this pathogen and resulting mortality losses are high and recurring.

The information collection activity associated with this study consists of a multi-question questionnaire administered to bison producers (herd owners or managers). In April 2022, APHIS requested and was granted emergency approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct this information collection activity for 6 months. We are asking