

Grant Application and Agreement/State Intended Use Plan, (2) Biennial Report, (3) Annual Audit, and (4) Assistance Application Review.

(1) Capitalization Grant Application and Agreement/State Intended Use Plan: The State must prepare a capitalization grant application that includes an Intended Use Plan (IUP) outlining in detail how it will use all the funds covered by the capitalization grant. States may, as an alternative, develop the IUP in two parts. One part that identifies the distribution and uses of funds among the various set-asides and the DW-SRF. The second part addresses project funding to be provided by the DW-SRF itself.

(2) Biennial Report: The state must agree to complete and submit a biennial report on the uses of the capitalization grant. The scope of the report must cover the DW-SRF and all other non-SRF activities included under the capitalization grant agreement. States which jointly administer DW-SRF and CW-SRF programs, in accordance with Section 1452(g)(1), may submit reports (according to the schedule specified for each program) which cover both programs.

(3) Annual Audit: The state must agree to conduct or have conducted a separate audit of its capitalization grant. The scope of the audit will cover the DW-SRF and all other activities included in the capitalization grant agreement. States which jointly administer DW-SRF and CW-SRF programs, in accordance with Section 1452(g)(1), may submit audits which cover both programs but which report financial information for each program separately.

(4) Assistance Application Review: States assist local applicants seeking financial assistance in preparing DW-SRF loan applications. States then review completed loan applications and verify that proposed projects will comply with applicable federal and state requirements.

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. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

EPA would like to solicit comments 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.

Burden Statement:

(1) Capitalization Grant Application and Agreement/State Intended Use Plan.

1997: 51 States  $\times$  360 Hours = 18,360

Burden Hours

1998: 51 States  $\times$  300 Hours = 15,300

Burden Hours

1999: 51 States  $\times$  300 Hours = 15,300

Burden Hours

(2) Biennial Report.

1997: 51 States  $\times$  200 Hours = 10,200

Burden Hours

1999: 51 States  $\times$  250 Hours = 12,750

Burden Hours

(3) Annual Audit.

1997: 51 States  $\times$  80 Hours = 4,080

Burden Hours

1998: 51 States  $\times$  80 Hours = 4,080

Burden Hours

1999: 51 States  $\times$  80 Hours = 4,080

Burden Hours

(4) Loan Application Review.

1997: 51 States  $\times$  60 Applications  $\times$  40

Hours = 122,400 Burden Hours

1998: 51 States  $\times$  75 Applications  $\times$  40

Hours = 153,000 Burden Hours

1999: 51 States  $\times$  90 Applications  $\times$  40

Hours = 183,600 Burden Hours

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Dated: December 20, 1996.

Alfred W. Lindsey,  
Acting Director, Office of Wastewater Management.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5668-8]

# Agency Information Collection Activities for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of Availability of Information Collection Request (ICR) and Supporting Statement.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following continuing ICR to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): *Information Collection Request for 40 CFR part 51 and 52 Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review*: OMB No. 2060-003, Exp. March 31, 1997. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted to the EPA on or before March 3, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to Dennis Crumpler, NSR ICR Project Manager, Integrated Implementation Group, Information Transfer and Program Integration Division (MD-12), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Copies of the ICR Renewal draft Supporting Statement and other background information may be obtained from the ICR Project Manager at the address above, or it may be retrieved electronically from the NSR Bulletin Board ("News/Bulletins" Menu) located on the Office of Air Quality Planning And Standards Technology Transfer Network (TTN). Access to the TTN is via a computer and communications software at (919) 541-5742. The TTN may be accessed via Internet at the following addresses. TELNET:<ttnbbs.rtpnc.epa.gov>; FTP:<ttnftp.rtpnc.epa.gov>; and WWW:<ttnwww.rtpnc.epa.gov>. For assistance in accessing the TTN, contact the TTN Help Desk at (919) 541-5384 in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dennis Crumpler, the current NSR ICR project manager at (919) 541-0871.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which must submit an application for a permit

to construct a new or modify an existing source of air pollution, permitting agencies which review the permit applications, and members of the public who are due the opportunity to comment on permitting actions.

Title: *Information Collection Request for 40 CFR part 51 and 52 Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review*: OMB No. 2060-007, Exp. March 31, 1997. Abstract: Part C of the Clean Air Act (Act)—“Prevention of Significant Deterioration,” and part D—“Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas” requires all States to adopt preconstruction review programs for new or modified stationary sources of air pollution. Implementing regulations for State adoption of these two NSR programs into their State Implementation Plan (SIP) are promulgated at 40 CFR 51.160 through 51.166 and appendix S. Federal permitting regulations are promulgated at 40 CFR 52.21 for PSD areas that are not covered by a SIP program.

In order to receive a construction permit for a major new source or major modification, the applicant must conduct the necessary research, perform the appropriate analyses and prepare the permit application with documentation to demonstrate that their project meets all applicable statutory and regulatory NSR requirements. Specific activities and requirements are listed and described in the draft Supporting Statement for the ICR.

Permitting agencies, either State, local or Federal, review the permit application to affirm the proposed source or modification will comply with the Act and applicable regulations. The permitting Agency then provides for public review of the proposed project and issues the permit based on its consideration of all technical factors and public input. The EPA, more broadly, reviews a fraction of the total applications and audits the State and local programs for their effectiveness. Consequently, information prepared and submitted by the source is essential for the source to receive a permit, and for Federal, State and local environmental agencies to adequately review the permit application and thereby properly administer and manage the NSR programs.

To facilitate adequate public participation, information that is submitted by sources as a part of their permit application, should generally be a matter of public record. See sections 165(a)(2) and 110(a)(2) (C), (D) and (F) of the Act. Notwithstanding, to the extent that the information required for the completeness of a permit is

proprietary, confidential, or of a nature that it could impair the ability of the source to compete in the market place, that information is collected and handled according to EPA's policies set forth in title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information (see 40 CFR part 2). See also section 114(c) of the Act.

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. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

The EPA would like to solicit comments 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.

**Burden Statement:** Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal Agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Since the last ICR renewal in September 1995, there have been no regulatory changes to affect the previous estimates of the number of respondents or the hourly burdens relative to the activities associated with NSR

requirements.<sup>1</sup> Consequently the estimated average annual burden to industry respondents for this collection of information is approximately 649 hours for each of 320 part C PSD permits (responses); 445 hours for each of 590 part D nonattainment permits, and about 8 hours for each of 19,500 minor source permits. The projected industry costs are approximately \$31 thousand for each part C source, \$21 thousand for part D sources, and \$380 for each minor NSR source. These costs are determined by multiplying the estimated number of hours for each burden category by \$47.00 per hour. This hourly rate represents a mixture of 75 percent technical staff and 25 percent management effort. Hourly rates for in-house and contractor effort are believed to be the same; although an average 30 percent of the burden is believed to be contracted. The estimated total annual burden to industry respondents is about 626 thousand hours and a commensurate cost of \$30.6 million which includes direct costs of about \$1.2 million for preconstruction monitoring. The estimated burden to State and local permitting Agencies is 272 hours per part C permit, 109 hours for a part D permit and 10 hours for a minor NSR permit. The cumulative burden and cost is 346 thousand hours and \$12.8 million. The annual estimated burden for the EPA is 16 thousand hours and \$594 thousand.

The NSR permit application burden and cost is up-front, so it does not require amortization over the life of the source. There are no operating and maintenance costs. All reporting and compliance monitoring costs associated with the implementation of a source's permitting requirements should be reflected in the burden associated with compliance assurance monitoring regulations, and the appropriate SIP or operating permit program. Therefore, the second and third year ICR burden and costs of the NSR program are zero for each respondent, and the net present value of the costs of the NSR rules are equal to the cost of the first year outlay. Because the average number of permits issued each year is expected to remain relatively constant, the program is expected to result in the same average burden and cost each year.

Based on limited information, EPA has estimated that few small businesses will experience a significant adverse

<sup>1</sup> On July 23, 1996 the EPA proposed regulatory revisions that if adopted would substantially reduce overall burden of the NSR programs, primarily by reducing the number of sources that would require a major source permit. See 61 FR 38249. The ICR will be revised coincident with the promulgation of the final rulemaking expected in early 1998.

impact due to administrative burden of the NSR Program. The projected burden also reflects consideration of environmental justice factors, which may influence certain major source permitting actions.

The EPA will consider all comments submitted in response to this notice when preparing the ICR renewal and supporting statement for submittal to OMB.

Dated: December 20, 1996.

Robert G. Kellam,

Director, Information Transfer and Program Integration Division.

[FR Doc. 96-33262 Filed 12-30-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5673-2]

**Agency Information Collection  
Activities: Proposed Collection;  
Comment Request; Request for  
Information for the Bioremediation  
Field Initiative Database Systems**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Request for Information for the Bioremediation Field Initiative Database Systems, EPA ICR No. 1672.01, OMB Control No. 2080048, expires 04/30/97. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before March 3, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of Research and Development. A copy of the ICR without charge, can be obtained at: <http://www.epa.gov/ORD/WebPubs/biorem>

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fran Kremer, 513-569-7346, [KREMER.FRAN@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV](mailto:KREMER.FRAN@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are those that are involved in the use of innovative technologies at Superfund sites, such as state and local governments, businesses, and nonprofit institutions.

**Title:** Request for Information for the Bioremediation Field Initiative Database Systems, OMB Control No. 20800048, expires 04/30/97.

**Abstract:** This is an ICR renewal for gathering information on the design, operation, and performance of biological treatment technologies from remediation experts and managers working at sites where biological treatment technologies are being tested or implemented. The authority for collecting information on innovative treatment technologies is described at Section 311 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 8003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 7001 of the Oil Pollution Act, and Section 10 of the Toxic Substance Control Act. The information will help the EPA to deploy innovative technologies more quickly at Superfund and other sites.

Selected respondents are asked to complete and return, via mail, a two-part questionnaire. The first part requests general site information, such as location, contacts, contaminants, and legislative authority under which the site is being remediated. The second part requests site-specific biotechnology information, such as the stage of the operation, wastes and media being treated, cleanup level goals, and the performance and cost of the treatment. All responses are strictly voluntary. Following the initial questionnaire, respondents receive followup questionnaires on a semi-annual basis to update the information already provided. EPA has developed an easy-to-use PC-based version of the questionnaire that is currently in use. To run the electronic questionnaire, the user must have access to a Windows-capable IBM-compatible PC, preferably 486-class or better. The PC questionnaire has several benefits:

- Questions that apply only under particular circumstances (i.e., are dependent on previous responses) are only presented to the user as necessary.
- Data validations are performed optionally as the user is filling out the questionnaire and are required when a respondent is ready to submit the data to EPA. Data validation conditions are reported with an explanation of the problem/situation and recommended corrective action(s).
- Pick lists are provided for several questions, so that user may choose an item from a list rather than enter the full text using the keyboard.

Respondents may utilize either the paper- or the PC-based questionnaire, whichever they prefer. In each case, when respondents are updating the site records for sites that are already in the Bioremediation Field Initiative database, the questionnaire shows the site's complete responses from past

questionnaires, so that information that has not changed need not be reentered. Respondents with access to the Internet may express comments or request assistance using an e-mail account that is identified in each questionnaire mailing. Each form of the questionnaire is updated occasionally between data collection cycles to include prominent new technologies and contaminants as they are identified in prior collection efforts.

EPA compiles information from completed questionnaires into the Bioremediation Field Initiative computer database. EPA developed a software program called the Bioremediation in the Field Search System (BFSS) to search, view, and report information in the database. BFSS is available to the public via computerized bulletin boards, or interested parties may obtain a copy of BFSS by mail by calling the Bioremediation Field Initiative hotline (513 569-7562) and requesting a copy. The next update to BFSS (scheduled for the Spring of 1997) is also anticipated to be available on the Internet. The Bioremediation Field Initiative database currently contains information on over 465 sites, and approximately 100 new sites are expected to be included in the next update of BFSS. Anyone with access to an IBM-compatible 286-AT class computer equipped with DOS 3.3 or better may run BFSS. The Bioremediation Field Initiative database also has appeared in the Bioremediation in the Field bulletin, published quarterly and distributed to approximately 3,500 addressees who have registered for Bioremediation Field Initiative mailings. Each site contains contact information for one or more individuals associated with the regulatory authority or application of bioremediation technology at the site. Remediation professionals may contact individuals with common site conditions to share information. Summary statistics may be drawn from the database to elucidate trends in bioremediation.

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The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

- (i) evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the