

and Subcommittee to continue settlement negotiations. The subcommittee will forward any tentative settlement agreements to the CCP Team for discussion. The meetings will be conducted at the New York Power Authority's (NYPA) Robert Moses Powerhouse, at 10:00 a.m., located in Massena, New York.

1. The CCP Team will meet: January 30, 1998, April 21–22, 1998, May 28–29, 1998, and June 23–24, 1998.

2. The Ecological Subcommittee will meet: January 15–16, 1998, February 27, 1998, March 28, 1998, April 20, 1998, and May 27, 1998.

3. The Land Management and Recreation Subcommittee will meet: January 28, 1998, February 26, 1998, and March 25, 1998.

4. The Socioeconomic Subcommittee will meet: January 29, 1998, February 25, 1998, and March 24, 1998.

If you would like more information about the CCP Team and the relicensing process, as well as the subcommittees, please contact any one of the following individuals:

Mr. Thomas R. Tatham, New York Power Authority, (212) 468–6747, (212) 468–6172 (fax), EMAIL: Ytatham@P3GATE.USA.COM

Mr. Keith Silliman, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation, (518) 457–0986, (518) 457–3978 (fax), EMAIL: Silliman@ALBANY.NET

Mr. Thomas Russo, Ms. Patti Leppert-Slack, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, (202) 219–2700 (Tom), (202) 219–2767 (Patti), (202) 219–0205 (fax), EMAIL: Thomas.Russo@FERC.FED.US, EMAIL: Patricia.LeppertSlack@FERC.FED.US

Further information about the NYPA and the St. Lawrence-FDR Power Project can be obtained through the Internet at <http://www.stl.nypa.gov/index.html>. Information about the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission can be obtained at <http://www.ferc.fed.us>.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–31485 Filed 12–1–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP97–344–000]

Texas Gas Transmission Corporation; Notice of Informal Settlement Conference

November 25, 1997.

Take notice that an informal settlement conference will be convened in this proceeding on Wednesday, December 10, 1997, at 10:00 a.m. and Thursday, December 11, 1997, at 10:00 a.m., at the offices of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, for the purposes of exploring the possible settlement of the above-referenced docket.

Any party, as defined by 18 CFR 385.102(c), or any participant as defined in 18 CFR 385.102(b), is invited to attend. Persons wishing to become a party must move to intervene and receive intervenor status pursuant to the Commission's regulations (18 CFR 385.214).

For additional information, please contact Kathleen M. Dias at (202) 208–0524 or Michael D. Cotleur at (202) 208–1076.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–31481 Filed 12–1–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–55–000]

Transwestern Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

November 24, 1997.

Take notice that on November 20, 1997, Transwestern Pipeline Company (Transwestern) submits for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheets, proposed to become effective on December 20, 1997:

Eighth Revised Sheet No. 1
Fifth Revised Sheet No. 1A
Third Revised Sheet No. 116
First Revised Sheet No. 116A
First Revised Sheet No. 116B
First Revised Sheet No. 116C
Second Revised Sheet No. 117
First Revised Sheet No. 117A
First Revised Sheet No. 117B
Second Revised Sheet No. 118
First Revised Sheet No. 119A

Fifth Revised Sheet No. 126
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 127
Seventh Revised Sheet No. 128
Fifth Revised Sheet No. 129
First Revised Sheet No. 129A
Second Revised Sheet No. 130
Second Revised Sheet No. 138
First Revised Sheet No. 139
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 140
First Revised Sheet No. 142
Third Revised Sheet No. 143

Transwestern states that these tariff sheets are being filed to simplify and shorten Transwestern's form of Service Agreement under Rate Schedules FTS–1 (including the Form D applicable to capacity release) and ITS–1.

Transwestern states that copies of the filing were served upon Transwestern's customers and interested State Commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed in accordance with Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. All protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken in this proceeding, but will not serve to make protestant a party to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for inspection.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–31541 Filed 12–1–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5930–9]

Agency Information Collection Activities

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 proposed and/or continuing Information Collection Requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICRs to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the

proposed information collections as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 2, 1998.

ADDRESSES: U.S. EPA, 401 M St., S.W., Washington D.C. 20460. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR without charge by calling Sandy Farmer of OPPE at (202) 260-2740.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

NSPS subpart Ka: Everett Bishop, phone number, 202-564-7032; facsimile, 202-564-0050; or by e-mail at Bishop.Everett@epamail.epa.gov. NSPS subpart O and NSPS subpart UU: John Dombrowski, (202) 564-7036; Facsimile number, (202) 564-0009; E-mail address "dombrowski.john@epamail.epa.gov". NSPS subpart QQ: Ginger Gotliffe at (202) 564-7072 or via e-mail (gotliffe.ginger@epamail.epa.gov). NSPS subpart BBB: Maria Malave at (202) 564-7027 or via e-mail (MALAVE.MARIA@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.) or send a fax to (202) 564-0050 her attention. NESHAP subpart C and MACT subpart X: Jane Engert, (202) 564-5021; FAX (202) 564-0050; e-mail: engert.jane@epamail.epa.gov; NESHAP subpart F: Dawn Banks-Waller, (202) 564-7034; Facimile number, (202) 564-0009; Email address "banks-waller.dawn@epamail.epa.gov". MACT subpart W: Sally Sasnett at (202) 564-7074(phone); 202 564-0009 (Fax) or sasnett.s@epamail.epa.gov (e-mail).

NSPS Subpart Ka (Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.)

Supplementary Information:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which have storage vessels containing petroleum liquids which have a storage capacity greater than 151,416 liters that were constructed, reconstructed or modified commencing after May 18, 1978 and prior to July 23, 1984.

Title: 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS Subpart Ka (Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.) OMB Control Number 2060-0121, expiring on 5/31/98.

Abstract: The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

* * * application of the best technological system of continuous emission reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, or any

non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section ill(a) (1)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every 4 years. In addition, Section 114 (a) states that:

* * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to, (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, (C) install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (D) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from VOL storage vessels cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS have been promulgated for this source category.

The control of emissions of VOC from storage vessels requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. VOC emissions are the result of evaporation of volatile organic liquids contained in the vessels. These standards rely on the enclosure of the tanks by fixed or floating roofs, or a vapor recovery system or equivalent control device.

(2) *Description and Practical Utility of the Information Collection Activity.* In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act. Generally, this information will be readily available because it is needed for plant records. As a result, there should be no additional burden from these requirements.

The format of the rule is that of an equipment standard. A performance test is not required because conducting a performance test is not feasible for floating roofs. Floating roofs are subject to visual inspections and periodic measurements. Flares must meet the General Provisions at section 60.18(f). The owner/operator must notify the date of construction or reconstruction no later than 30 days after such date, notify 60 days prior to a physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase emissions, record

occurrences of any start-up, shutdown or malfunction, record gap measurements: primary seals every five years, secondary seals every year, report within 60 days if seal gap measurements exceed regulatory limits (§ 60.112a), provide notice 30 days prior to seal gap measurement, provide information on vapor recovery system including emissions data, operations design and maintenance plan and record whenever the liquid is changed, type of petroleum liquid, period of storage and maximum true vapor).

Information generated by notifications, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NSPS continue to operate the control equipment used to achieve compliance. Notification of construction and startup indicates to enforcement personnel when a new affected facility has been constructed and therefore is subject to the standards. If the information were not collected, the Agency would have no means for ensuring that compliance with the NSPS is achieved and maintained by the new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the regulation. Under these circumstances, an owner or operator could elect to reduce operating expenses by not installing, maintaining, or otherwise operating the control technology required by the standards. In the absence of the recordkeeping requirements, the standards could be enforced only through continuous onsite inspection by regulatory agency personnel. Consequently, not collecting the information results in (1) greatly increased resource requirements for enforcement agencies or (2) the inability to enforce the standards.

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.

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: Based upon the data the Agency had from the last ICR, the burden was estimated as follows: notifying and reporting roof gaps is 5 hours, recording primary seal measurements is 18 hours, recording secondary seal measurements is 90 hours and fill/refill records is 5 hours. The frequency of response is one time and 183 respondents are estimated to be subject to these requirements. The average annual O&M cost for complying with NSPS Subpart Ka is estimated to be \$3,578 per respondent. 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.

NSPS Subpart O: Sewage Treatment Plant Incineration

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which incinerate wastes containing more than 10 percent sewage sludge (dry basis) produced by municipal sewage treatment plants or each incinerator which charges more than 1000 kg (2205 lb) per day municipal sewage sludge (dry basis) and which commenced construction or modification after June 11, 1973.

Title: NSPS Subpart O: Sewage Treatment Plant incineration, OMB Control Number 2060-0035, expires June 30, 1998.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.150, et seq., Subpart O, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for sewage sludge treatment plant incinerators. This information notifies EPA when a source becomes subject to the regulations, informs the Agency if a source is in compliance when it begins

operation, and informs the Agency if the source remained in compliance during any period of operation. In the Administrator's judgment, particulate matter emissions from sewage treatment plant incinerators cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NSPS were promulgated for this source category.

The control of emissions of particulate matter from sewage treatment plant incinerators requires not only the installation of properly designed equipment, but also the operation and maintenance of that equipment. Particulate matter emissions from sewage treatment plant incinerators are the result of the physical and chemical characteristics of the sludge feed and fuel use, the excess air rate, the temperature profile within the incinerator, the pressure drop across the control device, and operating procedures. These standards rely on the reduction of particulate matter emissions by wet scrubbers.

In order to ensure compliance with these standards, adequate recordkeeping is necessary. In the absence of such information, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards, that are protective of public health, are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act.

The standards require recordkeeping to document information relating to the continuous monitoring of: the pressure drop across the emission control device, the amount of oxygen in the incinerator exhaust gases upstream of the emissions control device, devices which measure temperature profiles, feed rates and fuel uses (for sources over the .75 lb/ton input cutoff), and document information relating to the daily results of grab samples each day of incineration to determine moisture and volatile content of the sludge. Specifically, incinerators from which particulate emission rate measured during the performance test is less than or equal to 0.38 g/kg of dry sludge input (0.75 lb/ton), shall be exempted from continuously monitoring and recording the following: incinerator temperature, fuel flow, sludge feed rate, and sludge moisture and volatiles content.

The standards require initial notification reports with respect to construction, modification, reconstruction, startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. The standards also require reports on initial performance tests.

Under the standard, the data collected by the affected industry is retained at the facility for a minimum of two (2)

years and made available for inspection by the Administrator.

The information is recorded in sufficient detail to enable owners or operators to demonstrate compliance with the standards. This information is used to monitor particulate emissions directly, thus ensuring continuous compliance with the standards. The semiannual reporting requirement for scrubber pressure drop and average oxygen content provide good indications of a source's compliance status. There is a direct correlation between particulate removal efficiencies, pressure drop across the scrubber, and elevated oxygen levels in the incinerator exhaust gases. For this reason, the Agency is requiring all sludge incinerators to continuously monitor and record pressure drop across the scrubber and oxygen levels in the incinerator exhaust gases. Other incinerator operating variables such as fuel use, incinerator temperature, and sludge quality have also been found by EPA to affect measures of particulate removal efficiencies.

The Agency considers that information on continuous sludge feed rates is necessary to evaluate cases for potential periods of increased particulate emissions (as indicated by changes in either scrubber pressure drop or oxygen content). Furthermore, an increase in the sludge feed rate, especially accompanied by increased moisture and volatile content, requires a proportional increase in the specific fuel consumption. Hence, excess emissions could potentially occur when sludge feed rates are above specific fuel consumption rates. Therefore, should either the fuel use increase, incinerator temperature increase, sludge moisture content increase, or sludge volatile content decrease compared to the values observed at the time of a performance test, it is reasonable to suspect that increased emissions of particulate matter could result. By requiring this information, EPA or other agencies to which enforcement authority is delegated will be given the means to identify those facilities that should be more frequently subjected to on-site inspections. 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.

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: Public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection is estimated to average 106 hours per respondent per year. It is estimated that approximately 72 sewage treatment plants that are equipped with sludge incinerators are currently affected by the NSPS. It is estimated that an additional 3 sources will become subject to the standard each year over the next three years. Therefore, the ICR will apply to an average of $72 + 5.0$, or 77 sources over the next 3 years. For the purpose of this cost analysis, it is assumed that 50 percent of the 77 sewage sludge plants (includes estimated increase) would fall under the size threshold (.75 lb/ton sludge input) and thereby are exempt from monitoring incinerator temperature profiles, sludge feed rates, fuel use, and moisture and volatile contents of the sludge. Likewise, it is assumed that 50 percent of all the facilities would be required to file annual excess emissions reports. Reports of excess monitoring data are assumed to require 40 person hours per year to prepare. Reports indicating no excess would take 8 hours to prepare. Other assumptions used in estimating the burden hours include: there will be 18 plants (respondents) in 5 years equal to 3.6 respondents per year, and 20 percent of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure. The burden to respondents has been minimized by requiring the collection of only that information which the Agency considers essential to ensure that sewage sludge incinerators subject to the NSPS are properly maintained and operated on a continuing basis. In addition, the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements have been designed to reduce the incidence of reporting for plants that achieve compliance at emission rates well below the existing NSPS emission limit. Thus, those plants that are less likely to exceed the existing emission limit will be less burdened by the requirements. This estimate 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. The average annual burden to industry from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated at 8181.3 person-hours and \$360,795.33. The specific frequency for some of the information collection activities within this request are: initial performance tests, 72 hrs/event; repeat performance tests (estimated at 20%), 72 hrs/event; notify of construction or reconstruction, 2 hrs/event; notify of anticipated start-up, 2 hrs/event; notify of actual startup, 2 hrs/event; notify of demonstration of CMS, 40 hrs/event; notify of initial performance test, 2 hrs/event; excess emissions reports, excess reports, 40 hrs/event; non-excess Reports, 8 hrs/event; records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, etc., 1.5 hrs/event; record operating parameters of CMS, non-exempted facilities, 1.5 hrs/event and exempted Facilities: 0.5 hrs/event.

NSPS Subpart QQ

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS Subpart QQ for the graphic arts industry, or each publication rotogravure printing press (not including proof presses) and for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after October 28, 1980.

Title: NSPS Subpart QQ: Standards of Performance for the Graphic Arts Industry—Publication Rotogravure Printing, OMB number 2060-0105, expires April 30, 1998.

Abstract: The EPA is charged under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

* * * application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated

technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every four years. In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

* * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, (C) install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (D) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from the graphic arts industry, publication rotogravure printing industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) were promulgated for this source category. The NSPS for the Graphic Arts Industry were proposed on October 28, 1980, and promulgated on November 8, 1982. These standards apply to each publication rotogravure printing press (not including proof presses) for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. The standards prohibit the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility VOC equal to more than 16 percent of the total mass of VOC solvent and water used at that facility during any one performance averaging period.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction (40 CFR 60.7(a)(1)); notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup (40 CFR 60.7(a)(2) and (a)(3)); notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate (40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)); and the notification of the date of the initial performance test (40 CFR 60.7). Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility (40 CFR 60.7(b)). Test reporting requirements apply only to the initial performance test. A written report must be furnished to the Administrator describing the results of the initial performance test (40 CFR 60.8(a), 60.433(e)(6)). These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Recordkeeping specific to publication rotogravure operations include: performance test records and all other information required by this part/subpart recorded in a permanent file suitable for inspection. The file shall be maintained for at least two years. (40 CFR 60.7(f), and 60.434 (a)). This other information includes: the amount of solvent and water used, solvent recovered, and estimated emission percentage for each performance averaging period. The performance averaging period for monitoring of proper operation and maintenance is a calendar month or 4 consecutive weeks. In order to calculate corrected volumes and mass quantities, temperatures and liquid densities determined during the most recent performance test are used, or the owner can measure temperature to determine actual liquid densities for each performance period.

All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. 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.

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: The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting

requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. 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.

This estimate is based on the assumption that there would be 45 new affected facility over the three years of the existing ICR and that there were approximately 165 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart QQ are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (280 person-hours). It is assumed that 20% of tests are repeated due to failure. Estimates for report writing are: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), Notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), Notification of actual startup ((1 person-hour), Notification of initial performance test (2 person-hours), Report of performance test (included in reporting requirements listed above), Semiannual report (4 person-hours). Records must be kept for a period of two years. The average burden to industry over the three years of the current ICR from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements was estimated to be 8277 person hours.

NSPS Subpart UU: Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are each saturator and each asphalt storage facility at asphalt roofing plants, and each asphalt storage tank and each blowing still at

asphalt processing plants, petroleum refineries, and asphalt roofing plants.

Title: NSPS Subpart UU: Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturers; EPA ICR #0661.05; OMB Control #2060-0002; expiring July 31, 1998.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Subpart UU. The respondents of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are asphalt processing and roofing manufacturers (SIC Codes 2911, 2951, and 2952) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after November 18, 1980, or May 26, 1981 as appropriate. Owners and operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements specific to asphalt processing and roofing manufacturers consist mainly of temperature measurements. Owners or operators of affected facilities are required to continuously monitor and record the temperature of the gas at the inlet of the pollution control device if that control device is an electrostatic precipitator or a high velocity air filter. If the pollution control device is an afterburner, the owner or operator is required to continuously monitor and record the temperature in the combustion zone of the afterburner. If the control device is not one of the three mentioned above, the owner or operator is required to provide to the Administrator information describing the operating parameters, which indicate proper operation and maintenance of the device. The industry is exempted from periodic reporting of excess emissions.

Therefore, the recordkeeping requirements for asphalt processing and

roofing manufacturing consist of the occurrence and duration of any startup and malfunctions as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test, and performance test measurements and results; including temperature measurements. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Additional records to be maintained include all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations, all continuous monitoring system calibration checks, and adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, and the initial performance test results. For performance test reports, owners or operators must report the operating temperature of the control device during the test. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and not the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. If the information required by the standards were not collected, the Agency would have no means for ensuring that compliance with the NSPS is achieved and maintained by new, modified, or reconstructed sources subject to the regulations. Under these circumstances, an owner or operator could elect to reduce operating expenses by not installing, maintaining, or otherwise operating the control technology required by the standards. In the absence of the information collection requirements, compliance with the standards could be ensured only through continuous on-site inspections by regulatory agency personnel. Consequently, not collecting the information would result in either

greatly increased expenditures of resources, or the inability to ensure compliance with the standards.

The information collected from recordkeeping and reporting requirements are also used for targeting inspections, and is of sufficient quality to be used as evidence in court.

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.

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: Public reporting and recordkeeping requirements over the next three years for this collection is estimated at 3033 person-hours per year. It is estimated that approximately 46 facilities are currently affected and that an additional 3 new plants will become subject to the standards over the next three years. It is assumed that the facility operates for 250 days per year. The average annual burden to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$92,361.

The breakdown of this burden is as follows. The reporting requirements are estimated to be 89 person-hours per year, at a cost of \$2716. This includes reading instructions (2 hrs.), creating and gathering information through the initial performance tests (48 hrs.), reference Method 9 test (9.6 hrs.), and repeating performance tests (9.6 hrs.). There are several areas under writing reports: notification of construction or reconstruction (4 hrs.), notification of anticipated start-up (4 hrs.), notification of actual start-up (4 hrs.), notification of initial performance test (4 hrs.), report of CMS demonstration (4 hrs.), and report of performance test (4 hrs.). Excess emission reports, applications, and surveys and studies are not applicable to this ICR.

The recordkeeping requirements are estimated to be 2944 person-hours per year, at a cost of \$89,644. The burden in this area for reading instructions, planning and implementing activities are included under reporting requirements. The estimated time to enter information for recording startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, etc. is 69 hours. The estimated time to enter information for maintaining the records of operating the parameters of the continuous monitoring system (CMS) is 2875 hours. Development of the record system, training personnel, and conducting audits are not applicable to this ICR.

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.

NSPS Subpart BBB: Rubber Tire Manufacturing

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are facilities in rubber tire manufacturing plants: each undertread cementing operations, sidewall cementing operations, each tread end cementing operations, each bead cementing operations, each green tire spraying operations, each Michelin-A operations, each Michelin-B operations, and each Michelin-C-automatic operations, commencing construction, modification or reconstruction after January 20, 1993, the date of proposal.

Title: National Emission Standards (NSPS) for Rubber Tire Manufacturing, Part 60, Subpart BBB; OMB No. 2060-0156; EPA No. 1158.06; Expiration date April 30, 1998.

Abstract: In addition to the monitoring, recordkeeping and notification requirements specified in the General Provisions in § 60.7(a), (b), (d), (f), and (h), owners or operators are to comply with the requirements specified in NSPS Subpart BBB. These specific requirements are: Install,

calibrate, maintain, and operate a control device and monitor process parameters, as specified in § 60.544. Maintain records of operating parameters of monitoring device results for catalytic or thermal incinerators, or carbon absorbers; monthly VOCs use, number of days in compliance period, and other information needed to verify results of monthly tests; and of, formulation data or results of Method 24 analysis of water-based sprays containing less than 1.0 percent of VOC; as specified in § 60.545. Report on the initial compliance report that includes initial performance test results, monthly schedule to be use in making compliance determinations, design and equipment specifications and compliance method; the initial and annual formulation data or method 24 results to verify VOC content of water based-sprays; and on the semiannual reports of each monthly exceedance of applicable emission limit and monitoring device exceedance of acceptable limits; as specified in § 60.546.

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.

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: The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1995 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. A 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.

This estimate is based on the assumption that there would be 9 new affected facilities over the three years of the existing ICR and that there were approximately 26 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart BBB are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (240 person-hours). It is assumed that 20% of tests are repeated due to failure. Estimates for report writing are: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), Notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), Notification of actual startup (2 person-hours), Notification of initial performance test (2 person-hours), Report of performance test (included in reporting requirements listed above), Semiannual exceedance report (8 person-hours), Annual report of formulation data/Method 24 results (2 person-hours), and Report of change in operating parameters (3 person-hours). We assume to estimate the reporting requirement burden that: (1) one-third of the sources report exceedance reports each month, (2) 80 percent of sources use water-based sprays and submit the annual report of formulation data, (3) 20 percent of all sources will have to report operational parameter changes, and (4) sources operate 250 days per year. Records must be kept for a period of two years. The average burden to industry over the three years of the current ICR from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements was estimated to be 10,914.6 person-hours.

NESHAP Subpart C: Beryllium

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are extraction plants, foundries, incinerators,

propellant plants, and machine shops which process beryllium ore, beryllium, beryllium oxide, beryllium alloys, or beryllium-containing waste.

Title: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Subpart C—Beryllium (OMB Control Number 2060-0092; expiration date, 3/30/98).

Abstract: Beryllium and many of its compounds are considered to be among the most toxic and hazardous of the nonradioactive substances in industrial use. Consequently, EPA promulgated standards in 1973 to control airborne releases from affected facilities such that ambient air concentrations would not exceed 0.01 micrograms per cubic meter. Alteration of a beryllium product by burning, grinding, cutting, or other physical means can, if uncontrolled, produce a significant hazard in the form of dust, fumes, or mist. Approximately 200 operations, such as machine shops, ceramic plants, propellant plants, extraction plants, and foundries, comprise the major users of beryllium that could cause emission to the atmosphere. All sources known to have caused, or to have the potential to cause, dangerous levels of beryllium in the ambient air are covered by the Beryllium NESHAP. In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate recordkeeping and reporting is necessary. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air 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.

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: The only recordkeeping and reporting requirements under this regulation are associated with the initial performance test. This is a one-time-only demonstration at start-up that a source's emissions are below the limit of 10 grams of beryllium per 24-hour period. Such a demonstration is required only of new sources and those that have modified, reconstructed, or otherwise altered their operations. It is estimated that three such sources will come on line over the next three years (one facility per year). These new, modified, or reconstructed facilities must submit initial notifications of construction, anticipated date of start-up, actual start-up date, and the date and results of the initial performance test. It is expected that the notifications (total of 4) would take two hours each to prepare; the initial performance test would take 24 hours to conduct; and it would take 4 hours to complete the performance test report. The burden for each new source would therefore be 36 hours. The total annual cost associated with this information collection would be \$1,292, based on a technical wage rate of \$35.89 per hour (\$17.09 per hour + 110% overhead). This estimate 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.

NESHAP Subpart F: Vinyl Chloride

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are exhaust gases and oxychlorination vents at ethylene dichloride (EDC) plants; exhaust gases at vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plants; and exhaust gases, reactor opening losses, manual vent valves, and stripping residuals at polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plants. The standards also apply to relief valves and fugitive emission sources at all three types of plants.

Title: NESHAP Subpart F: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Vinyl Chloride, OMB Control Number 2060-0071, expiration 6/30/98.

Abstract: The owner/operator must make the following one-time-only

reports: application for approval of construction or modification; notification of startup; application of waiver of testing (if desired by source); application for equivalency (if desired by source); and an initial report. The initial report includes a list of the equipment installed for compliance, a description of the physical and functional characteristics of each piece of equipment, a description of the methods which have been incorporated into the standard operation procedures for measuring or calculating emissions, and a statement that the equipment and procedures are in place and are being used. Generally, the one-time-only reports are required of all sources subject to NESHAP. The record keeping and other reporting requirements, are specific to this NESHAP. To fulfill the record keeping requirement, sources detect leaks in accordance with an approved leak detection and elimination program, which generally consists of an area VC monitoring system and a portable hydrocarbon detector to find small leaks of VC and to pinpoint major VC leaks indicated by the area system. Action taken to repair leaks must also be recorded and kept on file. Excess stack emissions are generally recorded automatically by a continuous emission monitor. Reactor operation parameters (temperature and pressure) are also recorded automatically by a device that continuously monitors these parameters. Owners and operators are also required to submit quarterly reports of reactor opening losses (PVC plants only), stripping residuals (PVC plants only), and excess emissions. They are also required to report within 10 days of each relief valve discharge and manual vent valve discharge. The information generated by the monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements described above is issued by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the NESHAP continue to operate the control equipment and use proper practices to achieve compliance with NESHAP. Notification startup indicates enforcement personnel when a new facility has been constructed and is thus subject to the standards. If information required by the standards were not collected, the Agency would have no means for ensuring that compliance with the NESHAP is achieved and maintained by the sources subject to the regulation. EPA uses this information to directly determine the compliance status of sources in lieu of on-site surveillance. The burden to respondents has been minimized by requiring the collection of only that information which the Agency considers essential

that PVC, EDC, and VCM plants are properly maintained and operated on a continuous basis. Certain reports required by State or local agencies may duplicate information required by the recommended standards. In such cases, a copy of the report submitted to the State or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the recommended standard. 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.

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: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 255 hours per reporting response and 1.25 hours for recordkeeping. To minimize the burden, much of the information the EPA would need to determine compliance is recorded and stored at the facility. Minimal reporting is necessary unless a violation occurs. Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: application of construction or reconstruction, 2 hours; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup 2 hours; application for waiver of testing, 8 hours; application of equivalency, 40 hours; initial report, 24 hours; quarterly report, 50 hours; MVV/RVD report, 8 hours; initial performance test, 60 hours. It is assumed 20% of performance tests will be repeated due to failure. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility.

Specific vinyl chloride recordkeeping includes records of reactor parameters and emissions, .25 hour. It is assumed

the plant operates 365 days a year. Records of leaks detected is one hour per week. Recordkeeping 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.

MACT Subpart W: Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which manufacture polymers and resins from epichlorohydrin.

Title: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Epoxy Resins Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production, Information Collection Request, OMB control number 2060-0290, expires July 31, 1998.

Abstract: This ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR Part 63.1-15, Subpart H, and 63.520-528, Subpart W, hazardous air pollutants from process vents, storage vessels, waste water systems and equipment leaks. The standards require recordkeeping and reporting to document process information related to the source's ability to comply with the standards. This information is used by the Agency to identify sources subject to the standards and to insure that the maximum achievable control is being properly applied. Respondents are owners or operators of new and existing facilities that manufacture polymers and resins from epichlorohydrin. Source categories include basic liquid epoxy resin (BLR) producers and epichlorohydrin-modified non-nylon polyamide resins also known as wet strength resins (WSR).

Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, requires that EPA establish standards to limit emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from stationary sources. The sources subject to these provisions emit the HAPs epichlorohydrin, and in lesser amounts, hydrochloric acid and methanol. In the Administrator's judgment, hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions in this

industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may be reasonably anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, NESHAPs have been promulgated for this source category as required under section 112 of the Clean Air 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.

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: There are approximately thirteen facilities which must comply with these provisions, three are plants that produce basic liquid epoxy resins and ten are producers of wet strength resins. The growth rate for this industry is so low that no new plants are expected in the next three years. The average burden per facility per year is estimated to be 1483 hours. This includes 1050 hours for daily wastewater monitoring, and additional hours for record-keeping, reporting and notifications related to compliance status, leak detection and repair, startup/shutdown and malfunction events, process changes, emissions exceedances, and construction/reconstruction and startups. Because this is not a new information collection, it assumes that most facilities will have already developed the record-keeping and reporting mechanisms to maintain and report the required data except for process additions or changes.

MACT Subpart X: Secondary Lead Smelters

Supplementary Information

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are owners or operators of secondary lead smelters

that operate furnaces to reduce scrap lead metal and lead compounds to elemental lead.

Title: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)—Secondary Lead Smelters (OMB Control Number 2060-0296; expiration date March 30, 1998)

Abstract: The EPA is required under Section 112(d) of the 1990 Clean Air Act, to regulate emissions of 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The pollutants emitted from secondary lead smelters include both metal and organic HAPs identified in this list of 189 pollutants. In the Administrator's judgment, such emissions cause or contribute significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health. Consequently, NESHAP for this source category were promulgated on June 23, 1995.

Certain records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify sources subject to the standard and to ensure that the standard, which is based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT), is being achieved. The information will be used by Agency enforcement personnel to: (1) identify sources subject to the standard; (2) ensure that MACT is being properly applied; (3) ensure that emission control devices are being properly operated and maintained on a continuous basis to reduce HAP emissions from furnaces and process fugitive sources; and (4) ensure that fugitive dust controls are being fully implemented. In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air 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.

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: There are 23 sources currently subject to this standard, and no additional sources are anticipated during the next three years. Since most of the reporting requirements are one-time-only activities for new sources, these will not apply to the 23 existing facilities and consequently, have not been included in estimating the respondent burden for this ICR. The total annual burden for all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements plus the preparation of semi-annual reports is estimated to be 5,686 hours technical, 285 hours managerial, and 568 hours clerical. The total annual cost associated with this ICR is \$231,561 or approximately \$10,000 per facility per year. This estimate 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.

Dated: November 25, 1997.

Elaine G. Stanley,

Director, Office of Compliance.

[FR Doc. 97-31575 Filed 12-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5960-6]

Proposed Settlement Agreement, Clean Air Act Citizen Suit

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance, with section 113(g) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (Act), 42 U.S.C. 7413(g), notice is hereby given of a proposed partial consent decree, which was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia by the United States Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) on November 19, 1997, to address a lawsuit filed by the Sierra Club. This lawsuit, which was filed pursuant to section 304(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7604(a), concerns, among other things, EPA's alleged failure to meet a mandatory deadline under section 112(f)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412(f)(1). Section 112(f)(1) of the Act relates to a report to Congress on the risk to public health remaining, or likely to remain, from sources subject to hazardous air pollutant regulation under section 112 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412, after the application of technology-based standards under section 112(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412(d). The proposed partial consent decree provides that no later than March 24, 1998, the Administrator shall sign a notice of availability of the proposed report, and that no later than February 1, 1999, the Administrator shall sign the letter transmitting the final report to Congress.

For a period of thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the proposed partial consent decree from persons who were not named as parties or intervenors to the litigation in question. EPA or the Department of Justice may withhold or withdraw consent to the proposed partial consent decree if the comments disclose facts or circumstances that indicate that such consent is inappropriate, improper, inadequate, or inconsistent with the requirements of the Act. Unless EPA or the Department of Justice determines, following the comment period, that consent is inappropriate, the final partial consent decree will establish the deadlines listed above for specific actions under section 112(f)(1) of the Act.

A copy of the proposed partial consent decree was lodged with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on November 19, 1997. Copies are also available from Phyllis Cochran, Air and Radiation Division (2344), Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-7606. Written comments should be sent to Diane E. McConkey at the address above and must be submitted on or before January 2, 1998.

Dated: November 24, 1997.

Scott C. Fulton,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 97-31571 Filed 12-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-00514; FRL-5759-4]

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program Regional Workshops; Open Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) is a voluntary partnership between the pesticide user community and EPA. EPA, in conjunction with the National Foundation for IPM Education, will hold two meetings in December to allow PESP members to discuss pesticide risk reduction issues of common interest and to exchange ideas on risk reduction techniques. Further, the meetings will serve as an introduction to PESP for organizations considering membership and for other parties interested in pesticide risk reduction. Both meetings are open to the public.

DATES: The meetings will be held on December 4, 1997, from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. and December 8, 1997, from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting on December 4 will be held at Skamania Lodge, Stevenson, WA. The meeting on December 8 will be held at the University Club, University of California, Davis, CA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Frank W. Ellis, Jr., Office of Pesticide Programs (7501W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 5th floor, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 703-308-8107; e-mail: ellis.frank@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Begun in 1994 with 23 charter partners, PESP has grown to include 77 partners encompassing interests as diverse as almond growers in California, villages in the Northeast and utility rights-of-way managers throughout the country and 15 supporters encompassing interests as diverse as major food processors and stormwater management agencies. Partner organizations