

be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

C1. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS" "RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS", "PROTEST", OR "MOTION TO INTERVENE", as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of the above-named documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

**Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,**

*Acting Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-32980 Filed 12-17-97; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5936-5]

### Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget. The ICR expires on May 31, 1998 (ICR 0328.05, OMB No. 20050-0021). 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 February 17, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Oil Program Center, 401 M Street, SW (5203G), Washington, D.C. 20460. Materials relevant to this ICR may be inspected from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, by visiting the Public Docket, located at 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway (ground floor), Arlington, Virginia. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket material.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hugo Paul Fleischman, (703) 603-8769. Facsimile number: (703) 603-9116.

Electronic address:

fleischman.hugo@epamail.epa.gov. Note that questions but not comments will be accepted electronically.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Affected Entities

The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation applies only to non-transportation-related facilities that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S., or adjoining shorelines, and that have a total underground buried oil storage capacity of more than 42,000 gallons; or a total aboveground oil storage capacity of more than 660 gallons in a single container.

The specific private industry sectors expected to be affected by this action include petroleum and coal products manufacturing (NAICS 324); petroleum bulk stations and terminals (NAICS 42271); crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (NAICS 21111); transportation (including pipelines), warehousing, and marinas (NAICS 482-486/488112-48819/4883/4889/492-493/71393); electric power generation, transmission, and distribution (NAICS 2211); other manufacturing (NAICS 31-33); gasoline stations/automotive rental and leasing (NAICS 4471/5321); heating oil dealers (NAICS 454311); coal mining, non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying (NAICS 2121/2123/213114/213116); heavy construction (NAICS 234); elementary and secondary schools, colleges (NAICS 6111-6113); hospitals/nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 622-623); and crop and animal production (NAICS 111-112).

##### Title

"Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans," OMB Control Number 2050-0021. EPA Control Number 328.05. Expiration date: May 31, 1998.

## Abstract

Under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention regulation requires facilities to prepare and implement SPCC Plans to help "minimize the potential for oil discharges." This regulation is codified at 40 CFR part 112. The SPCC Plan must be "a carefully thought-out plan, prepared in accordance with good engineering practices." Preparation of the SPCC Plan requires that a facility's staff analyze how the facility will prevent oil discharges, thereby encouraging appropriate facility design and operations. The information in the SPCC Plan also promotes efficient response in the event of a discharge. Finally, proper maintenance of the SPCC Plan will promote important spill-reducing measures, facilitate leak detection, and generally ensure that the facility is at peak capability for deterring discharges. The specific activities and reasons for the information collection are described below.

## New Plan

Preparation of the Plan, required under section 112.3, involves several tasks, mostly conducted by the facility's technical personnel. These tasks include: field investigations to understand facility design and possible failures and to predict the flow paths of spilled oil and the potential harm that the spilled oil would have on navigable waters; a regulatory review to ensure that personnel are fully aware of all requirements and limitations imposed in the rule; an evaluation of current spill prevention and control practices the facility employs; preparation of the Plan according to the specification of section 112.7, and certification by a Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.)

## Modification of Plan

Under section 112.5(a) the SPCC Plan must be amended whenever there is a change in the facility's design, construction, operation, and maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential to discharge oil into navigable waters or onto adjoining shorelines. The amended Plan must also be certified by a P.E.

## Triennial Review

Under section 112.5(b), owners or operators of regulated facilities must review and evaluate the Plan at least once every three years. This involves review of spill prevention and control procedures being implemented under the current Plan, as well as a regulatory review. Facility owners/operators must amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective

prevention and control technology if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event; and such technology has been field-proven at the time of the review. If amended, the Plan must also be certified by a P.E.

#### Oil Discharge

Under section 112.4, in the event of certain oil discharges, facility owner/operators must submit information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days. Discharges of oil that trigger the reporting requirements are a single spill event of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons into navigable waters; or two or more spills (in a twelve month period) of harmful quantities as defined in 40 CFR part 110.

Submitting a Plan after a discharge involves time to collect the required information, as well as time for review by management. The facility must also submit a copy of this information to the appropriate state agency in charge of water pollution control activities. After the Regional Administrator and the appropriate state agency have reviewed the Plan, the Regional Administrator may require amendment of the SPCC Plan. The amended Plan must be certified by a P.E. prior to implementation. Facilities may appeal a decision made by the Regional Administrator requiring an amendment to an SPCC Plan.

#### Recordkeeping

Under section 112.3, the facility owner/operator must maintain a copy of the SPCC Plan at the facility, or under certain circumstances, at the nearest field office. The Plan must be available for review during normal working hours. In addition, facilities must maintain (and update) records of Plan-specific inspections as outlined under section 112.7(e).

#### Purpose of Data Collection

EPA does not collect the information required by the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (i.e., the SPCC Plan) on a routine basis. Preparation, implementation, and maintenance of the SPCC Plan by the facility help prevent oil discharges, and mitigate environmental damage caused by such discharges. Therefore, the primary user of the data is the facility itself. For example:

(i) As facility staff accumulate the necessary data, they must analyze the facility's capability to prevent oil discharges, facilitate safety awareness, and promote appropriate modifications to facility design and operations;

(ii) Because facility staff keep the required information in a single document, they can respond efficiently in the event of a discharge;

(iii) To implement the Plan according to the specifications of section 112.7, the facility must meet certain design and operational standards that reduce the likelihood of an oil discharge;

(iv) Inspection records help facilities to promote important maintenance, facilitate leak detection, and demonstrate compliance with the SPCC requirements; and

(v) When facility staff review the Plan every three years, they ensure implementation of more effective spill prevention control technology.

EPA recognizes that the additional data would help to better demonstrate the effectiveness of the program and better understand the nature of the threat of oil pollution posed by facilities regulated under the SPCC program. As such, in 1995, EPA surveyed a random sample of potentially regulated facilities that produce, use, or store oil products. In July 1996, EPA published a report on the effectiveness of the SPCC program, using the data from the 1995 survey. In the 1996 report, EPA found that approximately 438,000 facilities were regulated under the SPCC program in 1996. The industries that make up the greatest proportion of potentially-regulated facilities are farms (37 percent) and oil production facilities (33 percent). The results of the EPA analysis indicate that facilities with larger storage capacity are likely to have a greater number of oil spills, larger volumes of oil spilled, and greater cleanup costs. Similar increases were found at facilities with more tanks and greater annual throughput. The results of the analysis also appear to indicate that there are no statistically significant relationships between certain other facility characteristics and spill risk. In particular, EPA did not identify a strong and stable relationship between the type of business conducted at a facility and the number of spills or volume of oil spilled. The analysis also revealed that the average age of a facility's tanks, the annual number of transfers, and the annual average tank turnover do not appear to be strongly related to oil spills. The report is available to the public for review at the Public Docket. EPA requests comments on that report.

Although the facility is the primary data user, EPA also uses the data in certain situations. EPA primarily uses SPCC plan data to ensure that facilities comply with the regulation, including design and operation specifications and inspection requirements. EPA reviews SPCC Plans when facilities submit the

Plans because of oil discharges, and as part of EPA's inspection program. State and local governments also use the data, which is not necessarily available elsewhere and can greatly assist local emergency preparedness planning efforts. Coordination with state governments is facilitated when, after certain spill events, a facility sends a copy of the SPCC Plan and additional information on the spill to the relevant state agency.

As part of the Agency's efforts to reduce the overall paperwork burden on regulated facilities, EPA would like to solicit comments on how the Agency could best reduce the total paperwork burden hours for this rule while maintaining an effective level of environmental protection.

EPA would also like to solicit public 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.

Additionally, the Agency has recently proposed revisions to the SPCC rule to reduce the burden imposed on regulated facilities (cite FR date). Proposed revisions would give facility owners or operators flexibility to use alternative formats for SPCC Plans; allow the use of certain records maintained pursuant to usual and customary business practices, or pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, to be used in lieu of records mandated by the SPCC requirements; reduce the information required to be submitted after certain spill events; and extend the period in which SPCC Plans must be reviewed and evaluated.

#### Burden Statement

This document first presents the estimated number of existing and new storage and production facilities regulated under the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation. Next, the estimated burden hours and costs to

facilities to perform required actions are presented. Costs are composed of facility labor costs, the cost to use consultants, and any associated capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) expenditures. The cost to a facility to use consultants is listed as an O&M expenditure for purposes of this analysis. Finally, the estimated total annual burden hours and costs for all facilities to comply with the requirements of this regulation are presented. The burden hours shown for each action represent the hours in both the existing ICR and the corresponding hours in the ICR renewal, where there are differences. Costs have been updated to 1997 dollars.

To account for the role of consultants in the process of developing and updating SPCC Plans, EPA re-allocated a percentage of the burden for completing certain paperwork and recordkeeping activities (50 percent for large facilities, 25 percent for medium facilities, and five percent for small facilities) from facility personnel to consultants. The analysis assumes that the burden to a consultant to perform these activities would approximately be equal to that of facility personnel. In reality, a consultant may take slightly less time due to the expected economies

of scale associated with performing similar tasks for different facilities (e.g., rule familiarization) but on average, especially when it comes to performing more physical activities (e.g., reviews/inspections, modifications) the burden is expected to remain relatively constant regardless of who performs the activity.

As of January 1998, approximately 451,000 existing facilities are assumed to be regulated under the SPCC program with approximately 4,500 new facilities joining the program in 1998. These numbers are based on the previous ICR estimate of approximately 446,500 existing and new facilities as of January 1996. A one percent annual growth in the number of facilities is assumed. For purposes of this ICR, all facilities were grouped into two distinct categories: production facilities (facilities whose operations and oil storage activities are exclusively limited to oil production) and storage facilities (all other SPCC-regulated facilities whose operations do not include oil production). This categorization of facilities reflects differences in the estimated burden of compliance activities depending on the nature of the facility's operations.

The current ICR assumes that storage facilities make up 65 percent of small facilities, 69 percent of medium

facilities, and 98 percent of large facilities. Production facilities make up 35 percent of small facilities, 31 percent of medium facilities, and two percent of large facilities. These ratios, as well as the Agency's estimate concerning the number of regulated facilities, are based on the results of a 1995 survey of SPCC regulated facilities conducted by EPA. The results of this survey are available for public review at the Public Docket. The definitions of small, medium, and large facility are based on oil storage capacity and are defined as follows, based on the Agency's January 1991 "SPCC Facilities Study":

(i) Small facility—a facility that has aboveground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons (or 660 gallons in a single container), but less than or equal to 42,000 gallons;

(ii) Medium facility—a facility that has total (aboveground or underground) storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons but less than or equal to one million gallons; and

(iii) Large facility—a facility that has total storage capacity greater than one million gallons.

An estimate of the number of existing and new storage and production facilities in 1998 are shown in Exhibits 1 and 2.

EXHIBIT 1.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EXISTING FACILITIES (1998)

	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Storage .....	231,406	57,697	13,188	302,290
Production .....	122,812	25,551	309	148,672
Total .....	354,217	83,248	13,497	450,963

EXHIBIT 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW FACILITIES (1998)

	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Storage .....	2,314	577	132	3,023
Production .....	1,228	256	3	1,487
Total .....	3,542	832	135	4,510

The facility cost estimates for each category of activities are based on 1997 hourly wage rates for managerial (\$38.59), technical (\$28.26), and clerical (\$17.71) work. These wage rates include wages and salaries, benefit costs, and overhead costs and reflect private industry averages, which were estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Agency recognizes that these wage rates may underestimate the actual wages received by some SPCC personnel but overestimate the actual wage rate received by other facility personnel. The Agency estimated wage rates for consultants using the 1994

Facility Response Plan Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA). This RIA "loaded" the direct, private industry wages by a factor of 2.75 to develop wage rates for consultants. Consequently, this loading factor was applied to the direct labor rates for private industry managerial, technical, and clerical workers to estimate the following rates: managerial (\$106.12), technical (\$77.72), and clerical (\$48.70).

Each exhibit represents separate burden estimates for small, medium, and large storage and production facilities. Exhibits 3 through 8 summarize the estimated facility burden

associated with performing each separate task associated with an SPCC Plan. Not all of the activities will be performed on an annual basis by all facilities. For the purposes of estimating respondent burden, EPA assumes that consultants are retained by some facilities to assist in the following activities: preparation of a new plan; modification of an existing plan; and conducting a triennial review. Again, EPA assumed that a large facility would use outside consultants about 50 percent of the time, a medium facility would use outside consultants about 25 percent of the time, and a small facility

would use outside consultants about five percent of the time to perform the above activities.

### New Plan

Exhibit 3 presents the estimated burden and costs for a facility to

perform the activities associated with preparing an SPCC Plan. All new facilities must prepare and implement an SPCC Plan.

#### EXHIBIT 3.—ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—PREPARATION OF NEW PLAN

Type of Facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	5.7	23.8	3.8	33.3	0	\$86	\$1,044
Medium .....	4.5	33.0	4.5	42.0	0	672	1,858
Large .....	3.0	38.0	4.0	45.0	0	2,141	3,402
Production:							
Small .....	5.7	26.6	3.8	36.1	0	93	1,132
Medium .....	4.5	34.5	4.5	43.5	0	696	1,924
Large .....	3.0	38.5	4.0	43.5	0	2,165	3,440

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

### Modification of Plan

Exhibit 4 presents the burden hours and costs for a facility to revise an SPCC

Plan after any modification that materially affects the facility's potential to discharge oil into navigable waters.

An estimated ten percent of facilities will need to modify their SPCC Plans each year.

#### EXHIBIT 4.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—MODIFICATION OF PLAN

Type of facility	Burden Hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	0.0	4.3	1.0	5.2	\$0	\$12	\$150
Medium .....	0.0	3.4	0.8	4.1	0	61	170
Large .....	0.0	2.3	0.5	2.8	0	123	195
Production:							
Small .....	0.0	4.3	1.0	5.2	0	12	150
Medium .....	0.0	3.4	0.8	4.1	0	61	170
Large .....	0.0	2.3	0.5	2.8	0	123	195

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

### Triennial Review

Exhibits 5 and 6 present the estimated burden hours and costs for a facility to complete a triennial review, with and

without amendment. As a result of the review process, the facility may need to amend its Plan, incurring additional costs. Annual burdens and costs per

facility are one-third of the values in Exhibits 5 and 6. An estimated three percent of all existing facilities will need to amend their Plans each year.

#### EXHIBIT 5.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—TRIENNIAL REVIEW—NO AMENDMENT

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.8	\$0	\$10	\$122
Medium .....	0.8	3.4	0.8	4.9	0	78	216
Large .....	0.5	4.0	0.5	5.0	0	240	381
Production:							
Small .....	1.0	3.3	0.5	4.8	0	12	151
Medium .....	0.8	4.1	0.8	5.6	0	90	249
Large .....	0.5	4.5	0.5	5.5	0	264	419

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

## EXHIBIT 6.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—TRIENNIAL REVIEW—AMENDMENT

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	1.0	6.7	1.9	9.5	\$0	\$23	\$281
Medium .....	0.8	6.8	1.5	9.0	0	140	386
Large .....	0.5	6.3	1.0	7.8	0	363	577
Production:							
Small .....	1.0	7.6	1.9	10.5	0	26	311
Medium .....	0.8	7.5	1.5	9.8	0	151	419
Large .....	0.5	6.8	1.0	8.3	0	387	615

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

**Oil Discharge**

Exhibit 7 presents estimated burden hours and costs for a facility to submit

information to the Regional Administrator in the event of certain discharges of oil into navigable waters.

It is assumed that the probability of a facility having such a spill in any given year is 0.15 percent.

## EXHIBIT 7.—ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—OIL DISCHARGE

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	\$0	\$0	\$67
Medium .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	67
Large .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	67
Production:							
Small .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	67
Medium .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	67
Large .....	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	67

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

**Recordkeeping**

Exhibit 8 presents the burden hours and costs for a facility to perform Plan

maintenance and Plan-specific recordkeeping activities. All regulated

facilities are subject to these requirements.

## EXHIBIT 8.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS-RECORDKEEPING

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total <sup>1</sup>
Storage:							
Small .....	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	\$0	\$0	\$65
Medium .....	0.0	4.5	0.5	5.0	0	0	136
Large .....	0.0	9.5	0.5	10.0	0	0	277
Production:							
Small .....	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	94
Medium .....	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	94
Large .....	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	94

<sup>1</sup> Total cost includes the cost of facility labor, capital, and O&M costs.

**Annual Expected Facility Burden**

The total annual burden per facility reflects the sum of the annual burdens

incurred by the facility for each category of activities outlined above. The estimated annual burden for an existing

facility is shown in Exhibit 9. Exhibit 10 presents the estimated annual burden for a new facility.

## EXHIBIT 9.—ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS PER FACILITY—EXISTING FACILITIES

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total
Storage:							
Small .....	0.3	3.3	0.8	4.3	\$0	\$5	\$123
Medium .....	0.3	6.0	0.8	7.1	0	33	227
Large .....	0.2	11.1	0.7	12.0	0	94	426
Production:							
Small .....	0.3	4.6	0.8	5.7	0	6	161
Medium .....	0.3	4.7	0.8	5.8	0	37	195
Large .....	0.2	4.7	0.7	5.6	0	102	255

## EXHIBIT 10.—ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS PER FACILITY—NEW FACILITIES

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial 38.59	Technical 28.26	Clerical 17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total
Storage:							
Small .....	5.7	26.2	4.4	36.3	\$67	\$87	\$1,192
Medium .....	4.5	37.8	5.1	47.4	67	678	2,078
Large .....	3.0	47.7	4.6	55.3	67	2,153	3,765
Production:							
Small .....	5.7	30.0	4.4	40.1	67	94	1,308
Medium .....	4.5	37.8	5.1	47.4	67	702	2,102
Large .....	3.0	41.7	4.6	49.3	67	2,177	3,620

**Total Annual Expected Facility Burdens**

The total annual burdens for all existing facilities and all new facilities are shown in Exhibits 11 and 12. The

approximately 451,000 existing facilities will incur a combined burden of about 2.42 million hours and 72 million. In addition, around 4,500 new facilities will incur a combined burden of about 180,137 hours at a cost of 6.6 million.

The total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden to the regulated community as a result of the SPCC Program is estimated to be approximately 2.6 million hours at a cost of about 78.6 million.

## EXHIBIT 11.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—ALL EXISTING FACILITIES

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total
Storage:							
Small .....	73,626	755,173	177,623	1,006,422	\$0	\$1,091,079	\$28,418,284
Medium .....	14,511	346,051	48,033	408,595	0	1,891,286	13,080,463
Large .....	2,218	146,152	9,517	157,887	0	1,233,329	5,617,205
Production:							
Small .....	39,075	562,489	94,268	695,832	0	677,170	19,749,279
Medium .....	6,426	121,312	21,272	149,010	0	939,632	4,992,377
Large .....	52	1,468	223	1,743	0	31,375	78,810

## EXHIBIT 12.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—ALL NEW FACILITIES

Type of facility	Burden hours				Cost		
	Managerial \$38.59	Technical \$28.26	Clerical \$17.71	Total bur- den hours	Capital	O&M	Total
Storage:							
Small .....	13,194	60,580	10,170	83,944	\$155,042	\$201,558	\$2,757,678
Medium .....	2,597	21,832	2,928	27,357	38,657	391,318	1,198,967
Large .....	396	6,294	600	7,290	8,836	283,996	496,585
Production:							
Small .....	7,002	36,879	5,398	49,279	82,284	115,801	1,605,988
Medium .....	1,150	9,668	1,297	12,115	17,119	179,422	537,095
Large .....	9	129	14	152	207	6,730	11,189

No person is 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 displayed at 40 CFR part 9.

Send comments regarding these matters, or any other aspects of information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the address listed above under **ADDRESSES** near the top of this document.

Dated: December 11, 1997.

**Elaine F. Davies,**

*Deputy Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.*

[FR Doc. 97-33078 Filed 12-17-97; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5936-9]

### Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Class V Underground Injection Control Study

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following proposed Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Class V Underground Injection Control Study, EPA ICR #1834.01. 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 February 17, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** To obtain a copy of the ICR without charge please contact the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, EPA Headquarters, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460 or contact the persons listed below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, e-mail: hotline-sdwa-group@epamail.epa.gov; or Anhar Karimjee, (202) 260-3862, fax (202) 260-0732, e-mail: karimjee.anhar@epamail.epa.gov.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are those which own, operate or use Class V

underground injection wells, or collect, record, or know of information on their existence and/or their location including, but not limited to: State Environmental Water Quality Agencies, State Oil and Gas Divisions, State Energy Divisions, State Departments of Health, State Agricultural Agencies, State Coastal Commissions or Oceanic Divisions, State Mining and Minerals Divisions, and State Hazardous Waste Divisions.

**Title:** Class V Underground Injection Control Study, EPA ICR #1834.01.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this information collection is to gather data on Class V underground injection wells. The collection will be conducted by EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) as required by section 2c of the EPA's modified consent decree with the Sierra Club (*Sierra Club v. Carol M. Browner*, Civil Action No. 93-2644 NHJ, 1997) in order to comply with section 1421 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300h). These wells may pose a risk to underground sources of drinking water (USDWs) and therefore EPA is collecting information necessary to determine whether a national regulation is appropriate.

The collection will involve two components. First, a small number of initial site visits for agricultural drainage wells, storm water drainage wells, large capacity septic systems, and certain industrial wells will be conducted to count the number of those well types in certain geologic settings. This data will then be used to create a mathematical model that will eventually be used to estimate the number of wells in existence on a national scale. Once the model is created, additional site visits will be conducted to calibrate the model.

The second component of the collection, for fourteen other well subclasses (electric power return flow wells, direct heat return flow wells, heat pump/AC return flow wells, aquaculture wells, wastewater treatment effluent, aquifer recharge wells, aquifer storage and recovery wells, saltwater intrusion barrier wells, subsidence control wells, mining, sand and other backfill wells, spent brine recovery wells, solution mining wells, in-situ fossil fuel recovery wells and aquifer remediation wells), involves general data collection from State and local agencies on the number of wells in existence and their location on a county level. EPA may also, for some well subclasses in some States, ask for additional information such as permitting requirements, contamination incidents and injectate constituents. The

site visits and the data collection component will provide EPA with an estimation of the number of wells, which will provide, in part, the basis for determining whether national regulations for the well subclasses are necessary, and if so, the extent of the regulations.

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:** It is estimated that this information collection will involve a total cost burden to the Respondents of \$72,073 and a total hour burden to the Respondents of 2,019 hours. There will be no capital, start-up or operation and maintenance costs but the collection will involve a one time response, from 2,369 respondents, of approximately 0.85 hours. 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