available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room. This filing may be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–22882 Filed 9–1–99; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2620-005; South Carolina]

Lockhart Power Company; Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment

August 27, 1999.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) regulations, 18 CFR part 380 (Order No. 486, 52 FR 47897), the Office of Hydropower Licensing has reviewed the application for a new license for the Lockhart Hydroelectric Project. The project is located on the Broad River, near the town of Lockhart, in Union, Chester, York, and Cherokee counties, South Carolina. No federal lands or facilities are occupied or used by the project.

On June 25, 1999, the Commission staff issued a draft environmental assessment (DEA) for the project and requested that comments be filed with the Commission within 30 days. Comments on the DEA were filed and are addressed in the final environmental assessment (FEA) for the project.

The FEA contains the staff's analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project and concludes that licensing the project, with appropriate environmental protective measures, would not constitute a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Copies of the FEA are available for review in the Public Reference Room, Room 2A, of the Commission's offices at 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426. This filing may also be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (please call (202) 208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–22880 Filed 9–1–99; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6432-4]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) 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 following continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans, EPA ICR No. 0328.08, OMB Control No. 2050-0021, expiring December 31, 1999 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 November 1, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR without charge from the U.S. EPA, Oil Program Center, 401 M Street, SW (5203G), Washington, D.C. 20460. Materials relevant to this ICR may be inspected from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays), by visiting the Public Docket, located at 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway (ground floor), Arlington, Virginia 22202. The docket number for this notice is SPCC-11. The telephone number for the Public Docket is (703) 603–9232. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket material. Comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection notice should be addressed to the Public

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hugo Paul Fleischman, (703) 603–8769. Facsimile number: (703) 603–9116.

Electronic address:

fleischman.hugo@epa.gov. Note that questions concerning the notice, but not comments will be accepted electronically. As noted above, comments should be sent to the Public Docket.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected Entities

The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulation applies only to non-transportationrelated 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: (1) A total underground buried oil storage capacity of more than 42,000 gallons; or (2) 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: (1) Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (NAICS 324); (2) petroleum bulk stations and terminals (NAICS 42271); (3) crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (NAICS 211111); (4) transportation (including pipelines), warehousing, and marinas (NAICS 482-486/488112-48819/4883/4889/492-493/71393); (5) electric power generation, transmission, and distribution (NAICS 2211); (6) other manufacturing (NAICS 31-33); (7) gasoline stations/automotive rental and leasing (NAICS 4471/5321); (8) heating oil dealers (NAICS 454311); (9) coal mining, non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying (NAICS 2121/2123/ 213114/213116); (10) heavy construction (NAICS 234); (11) elementary and secondary schools, colleges (NAICS 6111-6113); (12) hospitals/nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 622-623); and (13) crop and animal production (NAICS 111-112).

Title: "Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans," OMB Control Number 2050–0021. EPA Control Number 328.08. Expiration date: December 31, 1999.

Abstract

Under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, EPA's SPCC 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 § 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 § 112.7, and certification by a Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.)

Modification of Plan

Under § 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 § 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: (1) Such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event; and (2) such technology has been fieldproven at the time of the review. If amended, the Plan must also be certified by a P.E.

Oil Discharge

Under § 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: (1) A single spill event of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons into navigable waters; or (2) 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 § 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 Planspecific inspections as outlined under § 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) Ås 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 § 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.

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: (1) When facilities submit the Plans because of oil discharges, and (2) 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.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

EPA would 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 (December 2, 1997, 62 FR 63812). Proposed revisions would: (1) Give facility owners or operators flexibility to use alternative formats for SPCC Plans; (2) 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; (3) reduce the information required to be submitted after certain spill events; and (4) extend the period in which SPCC Plans must be reviewed and evaluated. EPA is now working to finalize the 1997 proposal, as well as two earlier

proposals affecting SPCC requirements, specifically, a proposal from October 22, 1991 (56 FR 54612), and one from February 17, 1993 (58 FR 8824).

Burden Statement

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

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 and any associated

capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) expenditures. 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 June 1999 dollars.

As of January 2000, approximately 460,027 existing facilities are assumed to be regulated under the SPCC program with approximately 4,600 new facilities joining the program in 2000. These numbers are based on the previous ICR estimate of approximately 460,027 existing and new facilities as of January 1999. 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 SPCCregulated 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 2000 are shown in Exhibits 1 and 2.

EXHIBIT 1.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EXISTING FACILITIES (2000)

	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Storage	236,057 125,280	58,857 26,065	13,453 315	308,366 51,661
Total	361,337	84,922	13,768	460,027

EXHIBIT 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW FACILITIES (2000)

	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Storage Production	2,361 1,253	589 261	135 3	3,084 1,517
Total	3,613	849	138	4,600

The facility cost estimates for each category of activities are based on June 1999 hourly wage rates for managerial (\$41.68), technical (\$30.96), and clerical (\$19.41) 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.

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.

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

		Burden hours		Cost					
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1		
Storage:									
Small	6.0	25.0	4.0	35.0	\$0	\$0	\$1,102		
Medium	6.0	44.0	6.0	56.0	0	0	1,729		
Large	6.0	76.0	8.0	90.0	0	0	2,758		
Production:									
Small	6.0	28.0	4.0	38.0	0	0	1,195		
Medium	6.0	46.0	6.0	58.0	0	0	1,791		
Large	6.0	77.0	8.0	91.0	0	0	2,789		

¹ 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

		Burden hours				Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1		
Storage:									
Small	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	\$0	\$0	\$159		
Medium	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	0	0	159		
Large	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	0	0	159		
Production:									
Small	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	0	0	159		
Medium	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	0	0	159		
Large	0.0	4.5	1.0	5.5	0	0	159		

¹ 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

Towns of Costless		Burder	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1
Storage:							
Small	1.0	2.4	0.5	4.0	\$0	\$0	\$129
Medium	1.0	4.5	1.0	6.5	0	0	200
Large	1.0	8.0	1.0	10.0	0	0	309
Production:							
Small	1.0	3.5	0.5	5.0	0	0	160
Medium	1.0	5.5	1.0	7.5	0	0	231
Large	1.0	9.0	1.0	11.0	0	0	340

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

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

		Burder	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1
Storage:							
Small	1.0	7.0	2.0	10.0	\$0	\$0	\$297
Medium	1.0	9.0	2.0	12.0	0	0	359
Large	1.0	12.5	2.0	15.5	0	0	468

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

		Burder	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1
Production:							
Small	1.0	8.0	2.0	11.0	0	0	328
Medium	1.0	10.0	2.0	13.0	0	0	390
Large	1.0	13.5	2.0	16.5	0	0	498

¹ 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

		Burder	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1
Storage:							
Small	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	\$8	\$0	\$81
Medium	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	10	0	83
Large	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	14	0	87
Production:							
Small	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	8	0	81
Medium	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	10	0	83
Large	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	14	0	87

¹ 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 BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS—RECORDKEEPING

		Burder	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total 1
Storage:							
Small	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	\$0	\$0	\$72
Medium	0.0	4.5	0.5	5.0	0	0	149
Large	0.0	9.5	0.5	10.0	0	0	304
Production:							
Small	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	103
Medium	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	103
Large	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.5	0	0	103

¹ 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 and new facility is shown in Exhibit 9.

These estimates were computed by estimating the annual burden for both storage and production facilities and weighting each estimate by the percentage of storage and production facilities to compute an overall model facility estimate.

EXHIBIT 9.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS PER FACILITY

		Burden hours				Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	O&M	Total		
Existing:									
Small	0.3	3.8	0.8	4.9	\$0	\$0	\$147		
Medium	0.3	6.1	0.9	7.4	0	0	222		
Large	0.3	12.5	0.9	13.8	0	0	419		
New:									
Small	6.0	28.8	4.6	39.4	67	0	1,232		
Medium	6.0	49.1	6.6	61.7	67	0	1,899		
Large	6.0	85.8	8.6	100.4	67	0	3,074		

Total Annual Expected Facility Burdens

The total annual burdens for all existing facilities and all new facilities are shown in Exhibit 10. The

approximately 460,027 existing facilities will incur a combined burden of about 2.6 million hours and \$42.0 million. In addition, around 4,600 new facilities will incur a combined burden of about 208,740 hours at a cost of \$6.5 million.

The total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden to the regulated community as a result of the SPCC Program is estimated to be approximately 2.8 million hours at a cost of about \$48.5 million.

EXHIBIT 10.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND COSTS-ALL FACILITIES

		Burden	hours	Cost			
Type of facility	Managerial \$41.68	Technical \$30.96	Clerical \$19.41	Total burden	Capital	Capital O&M	
Existing:							
Small	120,987	1,370,233	282,445	1,773,666	\$4,333	0	\$17,413,617
Medium	28,434	519,585	80,109	628,129	1,195	0	18,828,671
Large	4,610	171,923	12,988	189,521	287	0	5,767,959
New:							
Small	21,686	104,204	16,622	142,511	240,935	0	4,452,849
Medium	5,097	41,701	5,605	52,402	56,626	0	1,612,362
Large	826	11,817	1,184	13,827	9,182	0	423,298

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: August 24, 1999.

Elaine F. Davies,

Deputy Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.

[FR Doc. 99-22934 Filed 9-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6432-5]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; Petition for Objection to State Operating Permit for Maui Electric Company, Limited for the Maalaea Generating Station Units M17 & M19 (Hawaii CSP No. 0067–01–C) at Maalaea, Maui, Hawaii

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 9.

ACTION: Notice of final order on petition to object to state operating permit.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Clean Air Act Section 505(b)(2) and 40 CFR 70.8(d), the EPA Administrator is hereby denying a petition to object to a state operating permit issued by the Hawaii Department of Health to Maui Electric Company, Limited for the Maalaea Generating Station Units M17 & M19 at Maalaea, Maui, Hawaii. This order constitutes final action on the petition submitted by Kawaihae Cogeneration Partners (KCP). Pursuant to Section 505(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act ("Act"),

petitioner may seek judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of this decision under section 307 of the Act.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final order, the petition and all pertinent information relating thereto are on file at the following location: Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Air Division, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California, 94105. The final order is also available electronically at the following address: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/nsr/poly_gui.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Baker (AIR-3), U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Telephone (415) 744–1258, Email Baker.Robert@epa.gov. Interested parties may also contact the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Air Branch, 919 Ala Moana Blvd.—Room 203, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Clean Air Act affords EPA the opportunity for a 45-day period to review, and object to as appropriate, operating permits proposed by State permitting