

OMB 2060–0597 to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection request as described below. This notice is a proposed extension of the Portable Fuel Container ICR, which is currently approved through September 30, 2019. 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.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 24, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing the Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2013–0118, to the EPA: Online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia Giuliano, Compliance Division, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000 Traverwood, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105; telephone number: 734–214–4865; fax number 734–214–4869; email address: giuliano.julia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Supporting documents which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting will be available in the public docket, EPA–HQ–OAR–2013–0118, for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it 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. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: EPA is required under Section 183(e) of the Clean Air Act to regulate Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the use of consumer and commercial products. Under regulations promulgated on February 26, 2007 (72 FR 8428) manufacturers of new portable gasoline containers are required to obtain certificates of conformity with the Clean Air Act, effective January 1, 2009. This ICR covers the burdens associated with this certification process. EPA reviews information submitted in a manufacturer's application for certification to determine if the gasoline container design conforms to applicable regulatory requirements and to verify that the required testing has been performed. The certificate holder is required to keep records on the testing and collect and keep warranty and defect information for annual reporting on in-use performance of their products. The respondent must also retain records on the units produced, apply serial numbers to individual containers, and track the serial numbers to their certificates of conformity. Any information submitted for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to EPA regulations at 40 CFR 2.201 *et seq.*

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Manufacturers of new portable gasoline containers from 0.25 to 10.0 gallons in capacity.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory 40 CFR part 59, subpart F.

Estimated number of respondents: 8 (total).

Frequency of response: Yearly for warranty reports; at least once every five years for certificate renewals.

Total estimated burden: 206.9 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: \$22,028.90 (per year), includes \$12,552 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in Estimates: There is a reduction of 43.1 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease of the estimated burden and cost estimates is due to a change in the estimated cost of labor and additional testing requirements for new portable fuel container families to comply with the requirements for evaporative testing promulgated in 40 CFR part 59.

Dated: April 17, 2019.

Byron Bunker,

Director, Compliance Division, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[FR Doc. 2019–08307 Filed 4–23–19; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2017–0657; FRL–9992–46–OLEM]

RIN 2050–ZA11

Planning for Natural Disaster Debris Guidance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of a final guidance entitled, Planning for Natural Disaster Debris. The Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance is intended to assist communities in planning for debris management before a natural disaster occurs (also referred to as “pre-incident debris management planning”). This guidance revises EPA's existing guidance document on planning for natural disaster debris that was published in 2008 under the same name. Pre-incident planning can significantly aid decision-making during a response and enhance a community's resiliency. Pre-incident planning can help communities recover faster, spend less money on cleanup and debris/waste management, and use fewer resources to rebuild and recover.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on April 24, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID

No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2017-0657. All documents in this docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., confidential business information (CBI) or other information for which disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically at www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center Reading Room. Please see <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/epa-docket-center-reading-room> or call (202) 566-1744 for more information on the Docket Center Reading Room.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Kaps, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (5304P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 703-308-6787; email address: kaps.melissa@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Planning for Natural Disaster Debris Guidance

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) final Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance provides planning suggestions and considerations to assist the whole community (i.e., all governmental, private, nonprofit, community, and other stakeholders) in preparing for debris management before a natural disaster occurs. Communities that may benefit from the advice presented in this document include those that are currently without a debris management plan, are in the beginning stages of the debris management planning process, or have existing debris management plans that are not comprehensive or have not been updated with new information. Plans should be updated regularly to keep the information current (e.g., record reductions in existing disposal capacity, include innovative reuse or recycling opportunities), as well as exercised to ensure that the whole community remains familiar with their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the disaster debris plan.

Updating the 2008 version of EPA's Planning for Natural Disaster Debris, this guidance adds information drawn from communities' experiences with natural disasters, including hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, volcanoes, floods, wildfires, and winter storms, and

provides more planning recommendations, resources, and lessons learned for managing natural disaster debris. Also, this guidance walks through EPA's pre-incident debris management planning process. This process has four steps to help prepare communities for effective debris management: (1) Conduct pre-planning activities; (2) develop a comprehensive pre-incident debris management plan; (3) keep the debris management plan updated; and (4) implement the debris management plan during a natural disaster.

Natural disasters generate large amounts of debris that communities must manage to fully recover from the disaster. Debris management is often one of the biggest costs for a response, and recovery is not complete until all debris has been managed. Pre-incident debris management planning can significantly aid decision-making during a natural disaster by allowing important analyses and considerations to be made in advance, i.e., not during a disaster response. Pre-incident planning can also enhance a community's resiliency by, for example, identifying (and mitigating) potential debris sources in advance. In the event of a disaster, a more resilient community generates less debris to manage and contains fewer hazardous materials that may pose an increased risk to human health and the environment if released. Resilient communities recover faster, spend less money on cleanup and debris management, and use fewer resources to rebuild and recover. Effective planning addresses source reduction and hazard mitigation activities to reduce the amount and toxicity of debris generated by a natural disaster; strategies for reuse and recycling of materials to minimize the environmental and economic impact of debris management activities; and issues and considerations beyond initial debris removal [for example, characterizing and processing (e.g., volume reduction, refrigerant removal) debris for proper management, tracking debris from the original deposited point to its final destination, communicating with the public about debris collection and other management activities]. For these reasons, EPA believes it is critical that communities include debris management planning in their overall preparation for natural disasters.

A copy of the final guidance can be found on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-waste/guidance-about-planning-natural-disaster-debris>.

Dated: April 4, 2019.

Barnes Johnson,

Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery.

[FR Doc. 2019-08305 Filed 4-23-19; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9992-27-OA]

Request for Nominations of Candidates for EPA's Science Advisory Board Computable General Equilibrium Model Review Panel

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office invites nominations of environmental economists and other experts with expertise in computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling to be considered for appointment to the SAB's CGE Model Review Panel.

DATES: Nominations should be submitted in time to arrive no later than May 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public wishing further information regarding this Notice and Request for Nominations may contact Dr. Holly Stallworth, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office (1400R), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; by telephone at (202) 564-2073 or at stallworth.holly@epa.gov. General information concerning the EPA SAB can be found at the EPA SAB website at <http://www.epa.gov/sab>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The SAB (42 U.S.C. 4365) is a chartered Federal Advisory Committee that provides independent scientific and technical peer review, advice and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on the technical basis for EPA actions. As a Federal Advisory Committee, the SAB conducts business in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App. 2) and related regulations. The SAB CGE Model Review Panel will be an ad hoc panel of the SAB that provides advice through the chartered SAB. It will be charged with reviewing a CGE model developed by EPA's National Center for Environmental Economics (NCEE) for use by agency analysts for the economic analysis of environmental regulations. Experts