

Washington Street, Prairie du Sac, WI 53578
 Public Scoping Meeting 2, Thursday March 6, 1997, 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., Adams-Columbia Electric Cooperative, 401 E. Lake Street, Friendship, WI

Agency Scoping Meeting, Friday March 7, 1997, 8:30 a.m., Holiday Inn, 655 Frontage Road—Exit 87, Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965
 To help focus discussions, a preliminary scoping document (Scoping

Document 1) outlining subject areas to be addressed at the meeting will be distributed by mail to the parties on the FERC mailing list for each project. Copies of Scoping Document 1 will also be available at the scoping meetings.

Site Visits

Site visits will be held at the two projects; anyone with questions regarding the site visits should contact the appropriate contact person below. All participants must furnish their own transportation. The date and time of the site visits are as follows:

Date/Time	Project/Dev.	Contact
Monday March 3, 1997, 2:00 p.m.	Prairie du Sac	Linda Hinseth, WPLCo, (608) 252-3341.
Tuesday March 4, 1997, 8:30 a.m.	Prairie du Sac	Linda Hinseth, WPLCo, (608) 252-3341.
Wednesday March 5, 1997, 8:30 a.m.	Castle Rock Development	Dick Hilliker, WRPCo, (715) 422-3722.
Thursday March 6, 1997, 8:30 a.m.	Petenwell Development	Dick Hilliker, WRPCo, (715) 422-3722.

The location of the site visits will be as follows:

Project/Dev.	Location
Prairie du Sac	Wisconsin Power and Light Co. Prairie du Sac Dam Site Directions: From STH 78, turn east on Dam Road, continue east to project site.
Castle Rock ...	Castle Rock Development Dam Site Wisconsin River Power Co. Directions: From CTH Z, travel west on Edgewood Dr. to dam access road, continue west to project site.
Petenwell	Petenwell Development Dam Site Wisconsin River Power Co. Directions: From STH 21, travel north on 18th Ave., to dam access road, continue north to project site.

proceeding on the projects under consideration. Individuals presenting statements at the meetings will be asked to sign in before the meeting starts and to clearly identify themselves for the record. Speaking time for attendees at the evening meetings will be determined before the meeting, based on the number of persons wishing to speak and the approximate amount of time available for the session. All speakers will be provided at least 5 minutes to present their views.

Individuals, organizations, and agencies with environmental expertise and concerns are encouraged to attend the meetings and to assist the staff in defining and clarifying the issues to be addressed in the EA.

Persons choosing not to speak at the meetings, but who have views on the issues, may submit written statements for inclusion in the public record at the meeting. In addition, written scoping comments may be filed with the Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20426. All such filings should conform with the requirements outlined in detail in Scoping Document 1.

For further information, please contact Frank Karwoski of (202) 219-2782.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-4125 Filed 2-19-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5691-4]

Request for Comments: Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act Facility Response Plan Requirements; Agency Information Collection Activities up for Renewal (OMB Control Number: 2050-0135)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). 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 April 21, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Oil Program Center, 401 M Street SW (5203G), Washington, DC 20460. Materials relevant to this ICR may be inspected by visiting Public Docket No. SPCC-5, located at 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway (ground floor), Arlington, Virginia. The docket is available for inspection between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Appointments are necessary and can be made by calling (703) 603-9232. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket material.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bobbie Lively-Diebold, (703) 356-8774. Facsimile number: (703) 603-9116. Electronic address:

Objectives

At the scoping meetings, the staff will: (1) summarize the environmental issues tentatively identified for analysis in the planned EA; (2) solicit from the meeting participants all available information, especially quantifiable data, on the resources at issue; (3) encourage statements from experts and the public on issues that should be analyzed in the EA, including viewpoints in opposition to, or in support of, the staff's preliminary views; (4) determine the relative depth of analysis for issues to be addressed in the EA; and (5) identify resource issues that are of lesser importance, and, therefore, do not require detailed analysis.

Procedures

The meetings will be recorded by a stenographer and will become part of the formal record of the Commission

lively.barbara@epamail.epa.gov. Note that questions, but not comments, will be accepted electronically.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected Entities

The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR Part 112) applies only to non-transportation-related fixed 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 storage capacity of more than 42,000 gallons; or (2) a total aboveground oil storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons, or an aboveground oil storage capacity of more than 660 gallons in a single container. All such facilities are required to conduct an initial screening to determine whether they are required to develop a facility response plan in accordance with the regulation.

Only those facilities that could cause "substantial harm" to the environment must prepare and submit a response plan. A facility is screened as "substantial harm" if one or both of the following criteria are met:

(1) The facility has a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons and transfers oil of any kind over water to or from vessels; or
 (2) The facility's total oil storage capacity is greater than or equal to one million gallons, and any of the following is true:

- The facility is located at a distance such that an oil discharge from the facility could shut down a public drinking water intake; or
- The facility is located at a distance such that an oil discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, as described in Appendices I, II, and III of the Department of Commerce (DOC) Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans; or
- At least one tank at the facility does not have adequate secondary containment; or
- The facility has had a reportable oil spill greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last five years.

In addition, the Regional Administrator (RA) has the authority to require any facility subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation to prepare a response plan.

The specific private industry sectors subject to this action include but are not limited to: (1) Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC 517); (2) Oil and Gas Extraction (SIC 13); (3) Trucking and Warehousing (SIC 42); (4) Electrical Utility (SIC 49); (5) Commercial/

Institutional Building (SIC 651); (6) Fuel Oil Dealers (SIC 598); and (7) Miscellaneous Manufacturing (SIC 20-39).

Title

Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act Facility Response Plan Requirements, OMB Control Number: 2050-0135. EPA Control Number: 1630.03. Expiration Date: July 31, 1997.

Abstract

The authority for EPA's response plan requirements is derived from Section 311 of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). EPA's regulation, which is codified at 40 CFR 112.20, requires that owners and operators of facilities that could cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into navigable water bodies or adjoining shorelines prepare plans for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge of oil, to a substantial threat of such a discharge, and, as appropriate, to discharges smaller than worst case discharges.

Each facility response plan is submitted to EPA. The Agency, in turn, reviews and approves plans from facilities identified as having the potential to cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment from oil discharges. Other low-risk, regulated facilities that are not required to prepare facility response plans are required to document their determination that they do not meet the "substantial harm" criteria.

Facility response plans enhance EPA's ability to protect navigable waters and sensitive environments when oil discharges occur and reduce the cost of spills to the regulated community and society. Response plans reduce such costs by ensuring that discharges are controlled and cleaned up swiftly and efficiently. Facilities that are prepared to respond to incidents are more likely to contain the spread of a spill before it reaches navigable waters and to mitigate the effects of a spill on the environment. In an emergency, On-Scene Coordinators, local emergency response officials such as fire chiefs, and outside oil spill response contractors may consult a facility's response plan.

None of the information to be gathered for this collection is believed to be confidential. The specific activities and reasons for the information collection are described below.

Initial Screening and Certification

Only those facilities regulated under the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation that could cause "substantial harm" to

the environment must prepare and submit response plans. Owners or operators of all facilities subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation must familiarize themselves with the rule to determine whether their facility meets the "substantial harm" criteria. Under § 112.20(e), facilities that do not meet the "substantial harm" criteria must document this determination by completing the "Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form," provided in Appendix C of the regulation.

Response Plan Development

Under § 112.20(a), facilities that meet the "substantial harm" criteria must prepare and submit to EPA a response plan. Preparation of a response plan involves several tasks conducted by the facility's technical staff and/or hired contractors. Facility personnel must use background information such as the location, quantities, and types of material stored and a geographic description of the site (maps, schematic diagrams, latitude and longitude) available from the facility's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan required by 40 CFR Part 112). The response plan also must include a discussion of detection and notification procedures at the facility as well as a list of response equipment. A facility must designate a qualified individual to serve as the facility response coordinator who will have full authority to implement and terminate response actions. Roles and responsibilities of other members of the response team (both company responders and outside parties) also must be clearly established. A facility may wish to enter into an arrangement with an outside response contractor. If so, that response contractor's role must be clearly defined.

To develop a response plan, the facility performs a hazard analysis, which involves identifying potential hazards based on facility background information, determines the vulnerability of the surrounding area given the hazard, and assesses the risk of a release. The results of the hazard analysis are used to develop spill scenarios. For one scenario, the facility calculates the volume of a worst case discharge and develops an effective response to such a discharge. All aspects of an effective response must be included in the response plan, including containment, countermeasure, and mitigation procedures for different types of incidents, and the provision for proper cleanup and disposal of contaminated material.

Response Plan Maintenance

Under § 112.20(g), facilities must periodically review their response plans to ensure consistency with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Consequently, owners or operators who have prepared response plans must review relevant portions of the NCP and the applicable ACPs annually and update their facility response plan as appropriate.

Regulated facilities also are required to perform periodic drills and exercises in order to test the effectiveness of their response plan. Under § 112.20(h)(8), facility response plans must include information about facility self-inspection, drills/exercises, and response training, including descriptions of training and drill/exercise programs and documentation of tank inspections, equipment inspections, response training meetings, response training sessions, and drills/exercises. Consequently, facility response plans may be revised based on evaluations of the facility drills and exercises.

In addition, under § 112.20(d)(1), the owner or operator of a facility determined to have the potential to cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment must resubmit revised portions of their response plan after each material change. Material changes include changes in the amount or location of oil storage, changes in spill prevention equipment and capabilities, and other changes that affect the potential for a discharge to cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment.

Recordkeeping

Facilities subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, which determine that the response planning requirements under 40 CFR 112.20 do not apply to their facility, must certify and maintain a record of this determination. Facilities that are subject to the response planning requirements at 40 CFR 112.20 are required to maintain the response plan at the facility. The determination of applicability and the preparation of a response plan are one-time activities. Facilities with response plans also are required to maintain updates to the plan to reflect material changes to the facility and to log activities such as discharge prevention meetings, response training, and drills and exercises.

Purpose of Data Collection

The primary user of the facility response plan will be the facility,

which are established under OPA section 4202(a), may make use of the facility response plans in the preparation and update of ACPs. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) under the direction of the State Emergency Planning Committee (SERC) also can use facility-specific information to help develop local contingency plans required under SARA Title III Community Right-to-Know provisions. Once information contained in the response plans is made available, local and Regional response authorities will better understand the potential hazards and response capabilities in their area, thus reducing risk to the community.

Facility-specific response plans will help facility owners and operators develop a response organization or identify the necessary resources to adequately respond to an oil spill in a timely manner. Successful plans will be scenario-based and developed by the preparation of risk analyses of the areas in question; identification of several scenarios that require different levels of response; development of strategies to respond to each scenario; and identification and provision of resources necessary to respond to each scenario. If implemented effectively, the plans will reduce the impact and severity of oil spills and may prevent spills due to the identification of risks at the facility. EPA reviews and approves response plans for those facilities whose discharges may cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment in order to ensure that facilities believed to pose the highest risk have adequate resources and procedures in place to respond to a spill. EPA conducts two type of reviews for response plans submitted by "significant and substantial harm" facilities. First, EPA performs initial reviews of response plans submitted by "significant and substantial harm" facilities that are: newly-constructed (i.e., come into existence after the effective date of the regulation); existing facilities that become subject to the response plan requirements as the result of a change in operations (after the effective date of the regulation); and facilities newly-designated by the Regional Administrator as "significant and substantial harm." Second, EPA is required to periodically review the response plans of "significant and substantial harm" facilities that already have submitted a response plan to the Agency, provided that the period between plan reviews does not exceed five years. The Agency will require amendments to any response plan that does not meet the requirements.

EPA also will use the facility-specific information provided in the response plans to continue to update ACPs as required by the OPA. Certain plan information, such as provisions for adequate response capability to respond to a worst case discharge, will help EPA and other government agencies to better understand the distribution and capacity of the response contractor industry and more appropriately allocate government resources to complement existing private-sector capacity.

Regional, State and local response authorities also will benefit from information contained in facility response plans. Area Committees,

which are established under OPA section 4202(a), may make use of the facility response plans in the preparation and update of ACPs. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) under the direction of the State Emergency Planning Committee (SERC) also can use facility-specific information to help develop local contingency plans required under SARA Title III Community Right-to-Know provisions. Once information contained in the response plans is made available, local and Regional response authorities will better understand the potential hazards and response capabilities in their area, thus reducing risk to the community.

Burden Statement

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide the information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems to collect, validate, and verify information, process and maintain information, and disclose and provide information; adjust methods to comply with any new requirements and instructions; 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 notice provides the Agency's estimated burden to facilities to perform the required actions under 40 CFR 112.20. The burden to regulated facilities is estimated in terms of the time (hours) spent by facility and other personnel to review the rule, conduct an initial screening to determine if plan preparation is required and, if necessary, prepare and maintain facility response plans. The Agency developed the burden hours estimates for facilities based on consultations with facility engineers familiar with Oil Pollution Prevention compliance and with EPA Regional staff involved directly with the implementation of the program. The burden hours calculated for each action are taken from the current ICR and EPA anticipates using these burden hour estimates in the ICR renewal. The Agency is soliciting public comment on these burden estimates.

In calculating the burden on all facilities subject to the response plan requirements, EPA uses a model-facility approach to characterize the diverse nature of regulated facilities. For purposes of this ICR, facilities are categorized according to size and type of facility operations. EPA's size categories are based on the oil storage capacity

categories provided in the Agency's "Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Facilities Study" (January 1991), which are defined as follows: (1) Small facility—total aboveground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons (or 660 gallons in a single tank) but less than or equal to 42,000 gallons; (2) Medium facility—total aboveground or underground storage capacities greater than 42,000 gallons but less than or equal to one

million gallons; and (3) Large facility—total storage capacity greater than one million gallons. The current ICR also classifies facilities into three additional categories based on how oil is used at the facility: consumption of oil as a raw material or end-use product (storage/consumption); marketing and distribution of oil as a wholesale or retail good (storage/distribution); or pumping oil from the ground as part of

exploration or production activities (production).

Exhibit 1 provides EPA's estimate of burden hours for facilities to read the regulation, make a determination of whether the response planning requirements apply to their facility, and complete the certification form as necessary. This is a one time event for a facility regulated by the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation.

EXHIBIT 1—BURDEN HOURS TO READ RULE, MAKE DETERMINATION, AND COMPLETE CERTIFICATION

Size category of facility	Hours required			
	Management	Technical	Clerical	Total
Small	0.25	0	0	0.25
Medium	1	0	0.5	1.5
Large	2	4	0.5	6.5

Most regulated facilities already have made this one-time determination. The burden hour estimates include facility personnel in the following labor categories: management, technical, and clerical.

Exhibits 2 and 3 provide the Agency's estimate of the burden hours required to prepare a response plan for medium and large facilities, respectively. Given the screening criteria for "substantial harm," the number of small facilities expected to be required to prepare a facility response plan is assumed to be

negligible. Preparation of a response plan is a one-time event for a facility that meets the "substantial harm" screening criteria. The burden described in Exhibits 2 and 3 would apply to facilities who have not previously submitted response plans because they are new or recently identified by the RA as being "substantial harm" or "significant and substantial harm" facilities. The burden hour estimates include facility personnel and consultants in the following labor

categories: Management, technical, clerical, foreman, and labor.

Exhibit 4 provides the Agency's estimate of the burden hours required to maintain a response plan (i.e., subsequent year burdens following initial year plan preparation burden) for medium and large facilities. The estimates in Exhibit 4 apply to existing facilities with response plans. The burden hour estimates include facility personnel and consultants in the following labor categories: Management, technical, clerical, foreman, and labor.

EXHIBIT 2—ESTIMATED FIRST-YEAR BURDEN HOURS FOR FACILITIES REQUIRED TO PREPARE FACILITY RESPONSE PLANS: MEDIUM FACILITIES

	Model Facility Category					
	Storage/Consumption		Storage/Distribution		Production	
	Rule familiarization	Facility response plan	Rule familiarization	Facility response plan	Rule familiarization	Facility response plan
Facility Personnel Burden (Hours)						
Management	3.0	16.75	6.0	20.25	3.0	15.75
Technical	6.0	34.5	3.0	39.5	6.0	33.5
Clerical	1.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	6.0
Foreman	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Labor	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Contractor Personnel Burden (Hours)						
Management	N/A	13.5	N/A	14.5	N/A	7.5
Technical	N/A	48.0	N/A	53.0	N/A	40.0
Clerical	N/A	9.5	N/A	10.5	N/A	6.5
Unit Burden Subtotal (Hours)	10	155.25	10	170.75	10	135.25
Total Unit Burden	165.25 hours		180.75 hours		145.25 hours	

N/A—Not Applicable.

Recordkeeping—The regulation does not include significant recordkeeping requirements. However, it can be assumed that the clerical labor indicated in this exhibit involves recordkeeping-related activities.

EXHIBIT 3—ESTIMATED FIRST-YEAR BURDEN HOURS FOR FACILITIES REQUIRED TO PREPARE FACILITY RESPONSE PLANS: LARGE FACILITIES

	Model facility category			
	Storage/Consumption		Storage/Distribution	
	Rule familiarization	Facility response plan	Rule familiarization	Facility response plan
Facility Personnel Burden (Hours)				
Management	4.0	30.5	4.0	35.5
Technical	8.0	54.25	8.0	63.25
Clerical	1.0	12.0	1.0	12.0
Foreman	0.0	22.0	0.0	22.0
Labor	0.0	64.0	0.0	64.0
Contractor Personnel Burden (Hours)				
Management	N/A	23.25	N/A	25.25
Technical	N/A	102.0	N/A	128.0
Clerical	N/A	20.0	N/A	21.0
Unit Burden Subtotal (Hours)	13.0	328.0	13.0	371.0
Total Unit Burden	341 hours		384 hours	

N/A—Not Applicable.

Recordkeeping—The regulation does not include significant recordkeeping requirements. However, it can be assumed that the clerical labor indicated in this exhibit involves recordkeeping-related activities.

EXHIBIT 4—ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS FOR MAINTAINING FACILITY RESPONSE PLANS

	Medium facilities			Large facilities	
	Storage/consumption	Storage/distribution	Production	Storage/consumption	Storage/distribution
Facility Personnel Burden (Hours)					
Management	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.0	9.0
Technical	18.5	19.5	18.5	21.0	22.0
Clerical	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Foreman	10.0	10.0	10.0	22.0	22.0
Labor	16.0	16.0	16.0	64.0	64.0
Contractor Personnel Burden (Hours)					
Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.0
Technical	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	36.0
Clerical	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.0
Total Unit Burden (Hours)	54.0	55.0	54.0	154.0	171.0

N/A—Not Applicable.

Recordkeeping—The regulation does not include significant recordkeeping requirements. However, it can be assumed that the clerical labor indicated in this exhibit involves recordkeeping-related activities.

In estimating the total burden of the information collection on the regulated community in the renewal ICR, EPA will calculate the per facility (unit) burden for each model facility category by multiplying the estimated burden hours by the wage rates established for each labor category. EPA then will multiply the unit burden estimates for each model facility category by the total number of affected facilities in that category. The total burden of the information collection on the regulated community will be the sum of the total burden estimates for each model facility category for screening and certification, response plan development, and

response plan maintenance activities. Screening and certification and the development of response plans are expected only for new facilities or facilities identified by the RA as being either a "substantial harm" or "significant and substantial harm" facility. The bulk of facilities required to prepare plans in accordance with 40 CFR 112.20 will be faced only with response plan maintenance activities for the three-year approval period for this ICR renewal.

The hourly rates used in the current ICR, adjusted to 1993 dollars using the Employment Cost Index (ECI), are: \$53.49 for management, \$36.66 for

technical, and \$16.72 for clerical labor. The hourly rates for foremen and laborers are based on average wage rates in the construction industry. The rates, which include direct salary and fringe benefits (calculated at 40 percent of direct salary) but do not include any overhead costs are: \$30.82 for foreman and \$20.55 for laborer. The consultant hourly rates, in 1993 dollars, are: \$105.06 for management, \$72.00 technical, and \$32.85 for clerical labor. In the renewal ICR, EPA will update the labor wage rates for the different labor categories to reflect the Federal government's most current wage rate figures.

EPA also will estimate the number of new facilities subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation that must determine whether the response planning requirements apply to their facilities. Similarly, the Agency will estimate the number of new facilities subject to the requirements that must prepare a response plan. EPA will use these estimates and information on the number of existing facilities that already have submitted response plans to calculate the total burden to the regulated community for maintaining response plans.

EPA anticipates in the renewal ICR that the total burden attributable to the regulation at 40 CFR 112.20 will decrease in part because the Agency believes the current ICR overestimated the number of facilities subject to the response planning requirements at the time the regulation was first promulgated. EPA will adjust the ICR estimates to reflect more accurate information obtained by the Agency during the implementation of the response plan requirements.

The Agency anticipates that the burden on the regulated community for the three-year period 1997–2000 will be less than the burden for the three-year period 1994–1997, because the majority of facilities subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation currently maintain either a certification form or a response plan. As a result, only those facilities previously not subject to the regulation (i.e., facilities that are new, that implement a change in design, such as an increase in oil storage capacity, or that are identified by the RA as a “substantial harm” facility) will be required to either complete the certification form or develop a response plan in the upcoming three-year ICR approval period. For such “newly-regulated facilities,” the burden attributable to 40 CFR 112.20 may also be lessened because the number of states that require response plans similar to that required under the OPA has increased and because some new facilities may submit a response plan prepared in the Integrated Contingency Plan format. EPA currently is analyzing state requirements to determine the degree of overlap with the response planning requirements under the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation.

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 also would 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.

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 the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the address listed above under **ADDRESSES** near the top of this Notice.

Dated: February 13, 1997.

Stephen D. Luftig,

Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.

[FR Doc. 97–4122 Filed 2–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[FRL–5690–8]

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review; Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D)), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) for Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources—Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations—Subpart MM) described below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 24, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL: Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260–2740, and refer to EPA ICR No. 1064.08.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations (Subpart MM) OMB Control No. 2060–0034; EPA ICR No. 1064.08). This is a request for reinstatement, with change, or a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Abstract: The Administrator has judged that VOC emissions from automobile and light duty truck surface coating operations cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Owners/operators of automobile and light duty truck surface coating operations must notify EPA of construction, modification, startups, shut downs, date and results of initial performance test. Monitoring requirements specific to automobile and light duty truck surface coating operations consist of monitoring both VOC emissions and incineration temperatures.

In order to ensure compliance with the standards promulgated to protect public health, adequate reporting and 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.

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 Federal Register Notice required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on September 29, 1995.

Response to Comments: The American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) and the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM) jointly filed comments in response to Information Collection Request (ICR) for Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources—Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations—Subpart MM). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, January 8, 1997 at 2:00 p.m. to discuss