application of uniform guidelines and validation techniques.

For CWNS 2012, EPA is offering States two options for participating: (1) The Traditional Method and (2) the Gap Approach Option. The Gap Approach Option enables a State to comprehensively assess at the State level, for various facility size groupings, wastewater facility revenues and capital and operation maintenance (O&M) expenses over 20 years. This comprehensive facility economic analysis supports State and EPA sustainable infrastructure programs. The Traditional Method enables States to assess the capital needs for each facility within the state. This spatially comprehensive assessment of capital needs, along with current and projected populations receiving various levels of wastewater treatment, supports holistic watershed management approaches.

Under the “Traditional Method” of documenting water pollution control needs, states submit capital needs for all facilities in the state:
- Wastewater Treatment Plants.
- Separate Sewer Systems.
- Combined Sewer Systems.
- Stormwater Management.
- Decentralized Wastewater Treatment.
- Nonpoint Source (NPS) Control.

For each need, states submit one or more supporting documents (Facility Plan, Engineer’s Estimate, etc.). Revenue and operation and maintenance (O&M) needs data are not collected in the Traditional Method.

Under the “Gap Approach” to documenting water pollution control needs, states submit capital & O&M needs and revenues for a sample of these facilities:
- Wastewater Treatment Plants.
- Separate Sewer Systems.
- Combined Sewer Systems.

For these sampled facilities, revenues are submitted and asset condition analysis data is used to estimate capital and O&M needs. Results from the sample set of facilities are extrapolated to provide State level estimates at ±25% accuracy. Average sample rates are:
- 10–25% for facilities serving less than 10,000 people.
- 30–60% for facilities serving between 10,000 and 100,000 people.
- 100% (census survey) for the largest 3% of facilities in each state.

EPA is interested in comments and information on an alternate sample design that would provide State level estimates at ±10% accuracy. Under this alternative, average sample rates would be:
- 15–45% for facilities serving less than 10,000 people.
- 35–80% for facilities serving between 10,000 and 100,000 people.
- 100% (census survey) for the largest 3% of facilities in each state.

Since in CWNS the Gap Approach is only applicable to Wastewater Treatment Plants, Separate Sewer Systems, and Combined Sewer Systems, States selecting the Gap Approach will use the Traditional Method for all other facilities (Stormwater Management, Decentralized Wastewater Treatment, NPS Control).

**Burden Statement:** The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.55 hours per response. 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 which have subsequently changed; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

The ICR provides a detailed explanation of the Agency’s estimate, which is only briefly summarized here: Frequency of response: Every 4 years. Estimated total number of potential respondents: 56 States (States, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories) and 5,122 Local Facilities. Estimated total average number of responses for each State respondent: 271. Estimated total annual State burden hours: 7,053. Estimated total average number of responses for each Local Facility respondent: 5,122. Estimated total annual Local Facility burden hours: 2,031. Estimated total annual costs: $284,372 for States and $85,666 for Local Facilities. These costs are all capital costs, there are no maintenance and operational costs.

Are there changes in the estimates from the last approval?

There is an increase of 277 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with that identified in the ICR currently approved by OMB. The 277 hour increase is the net result of a decrease of 182 State burden hours combined with an increase of 459 hours in Local Facility burden hours. These changes are estimated impacts of 10 States selecting the Gap Approach Option. In this option, total state effort is projected to decrease slightly due to the sampling design (the greater State effort per facility is slightly more than offset by entering data for a sampled portion of facilities rather than for all facilities). For Local Facilities, the projected increased burden results from the extra per facility effort being slightly more than the burden saved by switching from a census to a sampling approach.

What is the next step in the process for this ICR?

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 pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. At that time, EPA will issue another Federal Register notice pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv) to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the technical person listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

Sheila E. Frace,
Acting Director, Office of Wastewater Management.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology Notice of Charter Renewal

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Charter Renewal.

Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App.2, the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) is a necessary committee which is in the public interest. Accordingly, NACEPT will be renewed for an additional two-year period. The purpose of NACEPT is to provide advice and recommendations to the
any changes to the draft risk assessment, issue a revised risk assessment, explain this public comment period, EPA will reviewing comments received during U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. After public comment opportunity, EPA is threatened under the Endangered assessment includes a species specific carbon dioxide uses, as well as gas exposure and effects may occur for all identified in the draft ecological risk suggestions for mitigation of the risk Interested parties may also provide applied to this draft risk assessment. and input may address, among other sulfur, and opens a public comment availability of EPA’s draft ecological risk The Chemical Review Manager identified in the table in Unit II. for the pesticide specific information contact: The Chemical Review Manager in general, and may be of interest to a broad range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, farm worker, and agricultural advocates; the