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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George R. Perkins, Environmental Specialist, Desert Southwest Customer Service Region, Western Area Power Administration, P.O. Box 6457, Phoenix, AZ 85005-6457, telephone (602) 352-2536, e-mail Gperkins@wapa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Western proposes to replace existing wood-pole H-frame structures with steel-pole H-frame structures along 52 miles of transmission line between Headgate Rock Substation in Parker and Blythe Substation in Blythe. The transmission line crosses the Colorado River near the town of Parker and Colorado River Indian Tribe administered lands in San Bernardino County, California. The transmission line crosses through riparian vegetation consisting of tamarisk but no wetland vegetation would be impacted. Western proposes to replace the existing wood-pole structures with light-duty steel structures because the existing poles have developed cracks and rot, and are in danger of failing. The project would involve replacing 23 structures and clearing about 1 acre of riparian vegetation for an access road within the boundaries of the 100-year floodplain of the Colorado River. The proposal to replace 23 structures covers a distance of 3 miles. The floodplain area has been subdivided and paved streets have been added. The area currently provides housing and several homes are built in the area.

In accordance with the DOE's Floodplain/Wetland Review Requirements (10 CFR part 1022), Western will prepare a floodplain assessment and will perform the proposed actions in a manner so as to avoid or minimize potential harm to or within the affected floodplain. The floodplain assessment will examine the proposed pole replacement activities. The floodplain action is located in San Bernardino, County, California, in T.1 N., R. 25 E., Sections 23, 24, 26, and 27. Maps and further information are available from the Western contact above.

Dated: May 1, 2003.

Michael S. HacsKaylo,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03-11722 Filed 5-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OAR-2003-0073, FRL-7496-8]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Distribution of Offsite Consequence Analysis Information Under Section 112(r)(7)(H) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)

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): Distribution of Offsite Consequence Analysis Information under section 112(r)(7)(H) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA ICR Number 1981.02, OMB Control Number 2050-0172, expiration date of the *active* ICR is October 31, 2003. 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 July 11, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Follow the detailed instructions in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sicy Jacob, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office, Mail Code 5104A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-8019; fax number: (202) 564-8233; email address: jacob.sicy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID number OAR-2003-0073, which is available for public viewing at the Air Docket in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-1742. An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA Dockets (EDOCKET) at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket>. Use EDOCKET to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of

the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the docket ID number identified above.

Any comments related to this ICR should be submitted to EPA and OMB within 60 days of this notice, and according to the following detailed instructions: (1) Submit your comments to EPA online using EDOCKET (our preferred method), by email to a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov, or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket, Mail Code 6102T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing in EDOCKET as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose public disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in EDOCKET. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available in the public docket. Although identified as an item in the official docket, information claimed as CBI, or whose disclosure is otherwise restricted by statute, is not included in the official public docket, and will not be available for public viewing in EDOCKET. For further information about the electronic docket, see EPA's **Federal Register** notice describing the electronic docket at 67 FR 38102 (May 31, 2002), or go to <http://www.epa.gov/edocket>.

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are State and local agencies and members of the public.

Title: Distribution of Offsite Consequence Analysis Information Under Section 112(r)(7)(H) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), OMB Control Number 2050-0172, EPA ICR Number 1981.02 expiring 10/31/2003.

Abstract: This ICR is the renewal of the ICR developed for the final rule, Accidental Release Prevention Requirements; Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(7); Distribution of Off-Site Consequence Analysis Information. CAA section 112(r)(7) required EPA to promulgate reasonable regulations and appropriate guidance to provide for the prevention and detection of accidental releases and for responses to such releases. The regulations include requirements for submittal of a risk

management plan (RMP) to EPA. The RMP includes information on offsite consequence analyses (OCA) as well as other elements of the risk management program.

On August 5, 1999, the President signed the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security, and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act (CSISSFRA). The Act required the President to promulgate regulations on the distribution of OCA information (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(ii)). The President delegated to EPA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) the responsibility to promulgate regulations to govern the dissemination of OCA information to the public. The final rule was published on August 4, 2000 (65 FR 48108). The regulations imposed minimal requirements on the public, State and local agencies that request OCA data from EPA. The State and local agencies who decide to obtain OCA information must send a written request on their official letterhead to EPA certifying that they are covered persons under Public Law 106-40, and that they will use the information for official use only. EPA will then provide paper copies of OCA data to those agencies as requested. The rule authorizes and encourages State and local agencies to set up reading rooms. The local reading rooms would provide read-only access to OCA information for all the sources in the LEPC's jurisdiction and for any source where the vulnerable zone extends into the LEPC's jurisdiction.

Members of the public requesting to view OCA information at Federal reading rooms would be required to sign in and self certify. If asking for OCA information from Federal reading rooms for the facilities in the area where they live or work, they would be required to provide proof that they live or work in that area. Members of the public are required to give their names, telephone number, and the names of the facilities for which OCA information is being requested, when they contact the central office to schedule an appointment to view OCA information.

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: For this ICR period, EPA estimates a total of 3,270 hours (annually) for local agencies requesting OCA data from EPA and providing read-only access to the public. For the State agencies, the total annual burden for requesting OCA data from EPA and providing read-only access to the public, is 3,816 hours. For the public to display photo identification, sign a sign-in sheet, certify that the individual has not received access to OCA information for more than 10 stationary sources for that calendar month, and to request information from the vulnerable zone indicator system (VZIS), EPA estimates a total of 8,754 hours annually. The total burden for the members of the public, State and local agencies is 15,840 hours and \$413,380 annually (47,520 hours for three years and \$1,240,140).

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.

Dated: May 6, 2003.

Deborah Y. Dietrich,

Director, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office.

[FR Doc. 03-11754 Filed 5-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[RCRA-2003-0011; FRL-7496-6]

Development and Implementation of a Mercury Lamp Recycling Outreach Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Request for Applications (RFA)—Cooperative Agreements.

SUMMARY: In FY 2002 Congress appropriated funds to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the development and implementation of a lamp (light bulb) recycling outreach program to increase awareness of proper disposal methods among commercial and industrial users of mercury-containing lamps, in compliance with the Universal Waste Rule.

Mercury is a naturally occurring element commonly used by lamp manufacturers to increase the energy efficiency of the lamps they produce. Examples of these mercury-containing lamps include familiar varieties such as the fluorescent lamps commonly found in office buildings, high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, and mercury vapor lamps. While mercury is an essential component allowing lamps to operate more efficiently, it is also hazardous to humans and the environment, thus EPA categorizes spent mercury-containing lamps as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

On July 6, 1999, (see 64 FR 36466) mercury-containing lamps were added to EPA's Universal Waste program. This program, created in 1995, (see 60 FR 25492, May 11, 1995) eases the regulatory burden on facilities that manage certain widely generated hazardous wastes, known as universal waste. The program was designed to promote the collection and recycling of these wastes. It is important that mercury-containing wastes are properly managed since incorrect disposal of these wastes can seriously threaten the health of citizens, the environment, and wildlife. Repeated exposure to large amounts of mercury can cause kidney, and nerve damage in adults and children, and neurological damage in developing fetuses. Unfortunately, many members of the industrial and commercial community do not realize that the lamps in their buildings pose such a threat, and they are unaware of acceptable methods for disposing of their lamps. As a result, illegal dumping of this hazardous waste is common. To address this issue, EPA's Lamp