

be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

**Lois D. Cashell,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-23164 Filed 8-29-97; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5885-8]

### Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under the Perfluorocompound (PFC) Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry EPA ICR No. 1823.01

**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 proposed Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under the Perfluorocompound (PFC) Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry EPA ICR No. 1823.01. 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 3, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Division, 401 M Street, SW (6202J), Washington, D.C. 20460.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Elizabeth Dutrow, Tel.: (202) 233-9061, Fax: (202) 233-9583, E-mail: dutrow.elizabeth@epamail.epa.gov.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

*Affected entities:* Entities potentially affected by this action are those which manufacture semiconductor devices.

*Title:* Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under the PFC Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry EPA ICR No. 1823.01.

*Abstract:* In April 1993, President Clinton issued the Climate Change Action Plan, which establishes the nation's commitment to returning U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990

levels by the year 2000. EPA's PFC Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry is an important voluntary program contributing to the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The PFC Emission Reduction Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry, along with ENERGY STAR Buildings, Green Lights, ENERGY STAR Computers, and other EPA Programs is a voluntary program aimed at preventing pollution rather than controlling it after its creation. These programs focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

EPA has developed this ICR to obtain authorization to collect information from Companies participating in the PFC Emission Reduction Partnership. By participating in the program, a Company agrees to endeavor to reduce PFC emissions. In the Partnership, a company will prepare an annual report to be submitted to a designated law firm that provides an overall estimate of PFC emissions, and a normalized PFC emission rate for its U.S. facilities. Information on Company-specific PFC emissions is aggregated into an industry-wide annual report, and used in combination with information on Companies' normalized rates of PFC emissions (submitted on a blind basis) to evaluate the overall PFC emission reductions achieved by the program.

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:* The projected hour burden for this collection of information is as follows:

*Average Annual Reporting Burden Hours=8,206.*

*Average burden hours/response=328.*

*Frequency of response=1/year.*

*Estimated number of respondents=25.*

*Cost burden to respondents:*

*Estimated Total Annualized Cost*

*Burden=\$455,879.*

*Total capital and start-up*

*costs=\$1,500.*

*Estimated Total Operation and Maintenance Cost=\$225.*

*Purchase of Services Cost=\$1,160.*

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: August 18, 1997.

**Jean Lupinacci,**

*Branch Chief, APPD, ESC/IBCS.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5885-9]

### National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology Reinvention Criteria Committee; Public Meeting

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92463, EPA gives notice of a two-day meeting of the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) Reinvention Criteria Committee (RCC). NACEPT provides advice and recommendations to the Administrator of EPA on a broad range of environmental policy issues. The RCC has been asked to identify criteria the Agency can use to measure the

progress and success of specific reinvention projects and its overall reinvention efforts. This meeting is being held to provide the EPA with perspectives from representatives of state and local government, environmental organizations, academia, industry, and NGOs.

**DATES:** The two-day public meeting will be held Monday, September 29, 1997 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Tuesday, September 30, 1997 from 8:30 a.m. to 12 Noon. The meeting will be held at the Ramada Plaza Hotel Old Town, Alexandria, Virginia.

**ADDRESSES:** Materials, or written comments, may be transmitted to the Committee through Gwendolyn Whitt, Designated Federal Officer, NACEPT/RCC, U.S. EPA, Office of Cooperative Environmental Management (1601-F), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gwendolyn Whitt, Designated Federal Officer for the NACEPT Reinvention Criteria Committee at 202-260-9484.

Dated: August 20, 1997.

**Gwendolyn C.L. Whitt,**

*Designated Federal Officer.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5886-4]

### Announcement of Stakeholders Meeting on the new Regulatory Impact Analysis Framework for implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of stakeholders meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be holding a one and a half day public meeting on September 23 and 24, 1997. The purpose of this meeting is to have a dialogue with stakeholders and the public at large on EPA's development of a new regulatory impact analysis framework for proposed drinking water regulations. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require that, whenever EPA proposes a national primary drinking water regulation, EPA must publish a cost-benefit analysis. EPA would like to have a dialogue with stakeholders and the public at large on the various components of this analysis, including treatment design, unit treatment costs and national costs, model systems development, baseline estimates, data

quality objectives, and benefits analysis. EPA is seeking input from national, State, Tribal, municipal, and individual stakeholders and other interested parties. This meeting is a continuation of stakeholder meetings that started in 1995 to obtain input on the Agency's Drinking Water Program. These meetings were initiated as part of the Drinking Water Program Redirection efforts to help refocus EPA's drinking water priorities and to support strong, flexible partnerships among EPA, States, Tribes, local governments, and the public. At the upcoming meeting, EPA is seeking input from state and Tribal drinking water programs, the regulated community (public water systems), public health organizations, academia, environmental and public interest groups, engineering firms, and other stakeholders on a number of issues related to developing the new regulatory impact analysis framework. EPA encourages the full participation of stakeholders throughout this process.

**DATES:** The stakeholder meeting on the new regulatory impact analysis framework for drinking water regulations will be held on Tuesday, September 23, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EDT and Wednesday, September 24, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. EDT.

**ADDRESSES:** To register for the meeting, please contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 between 9:00 am and 5:30 pm EDT. Those registered for the meeting by Friday, September 12, 1997 will receive an agenda, logistics sheet, and background materials prior to the meeting. Members of the public who cannot attend the meeting in person may participate via conference call and should register with the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Conference lines will be allocated on the basis of first-reserved, first served. Members of the public who cannot participate via conference call or in person may submit comments in writing by October 24, 1997, in order for comments to be included in the meeting summary, to Ben Smith, at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St, SW (4607), Washington, DC, 20460 or smith.ben@epamail.epa.gov. The meeting will be held in Suite 275, 1255 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general information on meeting logistics, please contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. For information on the activities related to developing the new regulatory impact analysis framework and other EPA activities under the Safe Drinking

Water Act, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### A. Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996, EPA must provide a thorough cost-benefit analysis, as well as comprehensive, informative, and understandable information to the public. The 1996 SDWA amendments require that new regulations be developed so as to ensure that they represent a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction. Also required is a detailed analysis of the relationship to: health impacts, including those to sensitive subgroups; impacts of other contaminants; treatment objectives; incremental impacts above a baseline that considers current regulations, uncertainty, and affordability. EPA must also consider the impact on the technical, financial, and managerial capacity of water systems. In so doing, EPA must also use the best available, peer reviewed science and methods. The amendments provide EPA with flexibility to identify and incorporate new benefits, including willingness to pay. In addition, EPA has expanded information-gathering authority, and must consider point-of-use and point-of-entry devices. After first defining a maximum contaminant level (MCL), or treatment technique standard based on affordable technology, EPA must determine whether the costs of that standard would be justified by the benefits. If not, EPA may adjust an MCL to a level that maximizes health risk reduction benefits at a cost that is justified by the benefits. The authority to adjust the MCL has limits that also require evaluation. In addition to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act impose additional analytical and consultative requirements in connection with new rules.

The upcoming meeting deals specifically with EPA's efforts to prepare the framework for the new regulatory impact analysis, which includes a series of proposed regulatory support documents, and plans for public involvement in rule development. These documents fall into three categories: periodically updated reference works, regulation specific data documents, and regulation specific analytical documents. The reference works consist of manuals for baseline definition, model systems, benefits methodologies, data quality objectives,