http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm or call (202) 208–2222 for assistance.

n. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

Preliminary Permit—Any qualified development applicant desiring to file a competing development application must submit to the Commission, on or before a specified comment date for the particular application, either a competing development application or a notice of intent to file such an application. Submission of a timely notice of intent to file a development application allows an interested person to file the competing application no later than 120 days after the specified comment date for the particular application. A competing license application must conform with 18 CFR 4.30(b) and 4.36.

Notice of intent—A notice of intent must specify the exact name, business address, and telephone number of the prospective applicant, and must include an unequivocal statement of intent to submit, if such an application may be filed, either a preliminary permit application or a development application (specify which type of application). A notice of intent must be served on the applicant(s) named in this public notice.

Proposed Scope of Studies under Permit—A preliminary permit, if issued, does not authorize construction. The term of the proposed preliminary permit would be 36 months. The work proposed under the preliminary permit would include economic analysis, preparation of preliminary engineering plans, and a study of environmental impacts. Based on the results of these studies, the Applicant would decide whether to proceed with the preparation of a development application to construct and operate the project.

Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene—Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION'', ''COMPETING APPLICATION'', ''PROTEST'', ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'', as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of the above-named documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20426. An additional copy must be sent to Director, Division of Project Review, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, at the above-mentioned address. A copy of any notice of intent, competing, application or motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–28333 Filed 10–28–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6464–2]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; See List of ICRs Planned To Be Submitted in Section A

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 seven continuing Information Collection Requests (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICRs to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the information collections as described at the beginning of Supplementary Information.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 28, 1999.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2223A, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460. A hard copy of an ICR may be obtained without charge by calling the identified information contact individual for each ICR in Section B of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** or download off the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/icr/icr.htm*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific information on the individual ICRs see Section B of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

For All ICRs

The following information collection activities are mandatory. These ICRs are renewals of information collections associated with Clean Air Act regulations. The EPA is charged to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources. These New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, reflect:

* * * application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(l)].

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every four years.

EPA is also charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction:

In addition, Section 114(a) states that:

* * * the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records, (B) make such reports, (C) install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), (D) sample such emissions, (E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical, (F) submit compliance certifications, and (G) provide such other information as he may reasonably require.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are displayed in 40 CFR part 9.

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;

(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 automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

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.

A. List of ICRs Planned To Be Submitted.

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 seven continuing Information Collection Requests (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):

(1) NSPS Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1564.05, and OMB Control Number 2060–0202, expires March 31, 2000.

(2) NSPS subpart KK, Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants, EPA ICR No. 1072.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0081; expires April 30, 2000.

(3) NSPS subpart FFF, Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing, EPA ICR No. 1157.06, OMB No. 2060–0073, expires April 30, 2000.

(4) NSPS subpart OOO, Nonmetallic Mineral Processing; EPA ICR No. 1084.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0050, expires March 31, 2000.

(5) NSPS subpart PPP, Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing; EPA ICR No. 1160.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0114, expires March 31, 2000.

(6) NESHAP Subpart M, Dry Cleaning Facilities/Perchloroethylene (PCE), EPA ICR Number 1415.04, and OMB Control Number 2060.0234 expires 2/28/00.

(7) NESHAP subpart DD, Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations, EPA ICR Number 1717.02, OMB Control Number 2060–0313, expires March 31, 2000.

B. Contact Individuals for ICRs

(1) NSPS Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; Chris Oh (202) 564–7004, *oh.christopher@epa.gov*, EPA ICR Number 1564.05, and OMB Control Number 2060–0202, expires March 31, 2000.

(2) NSPS subpart KK, Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants, Deborah Thomas at (202)564-5041, *thomas.deborah@epa.gov* EPA ICR No. 1072.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0081; expires April 30, 2000.

(4) NSPS subpart OOO, Nonmetallic Minerals Processing; Gregory Fried, (202)564–7016/(202) 564–0050 (fax), *Fried.gregory@epa.gov*, EPA ICR No.1084, OMB Control No.2060–0050, expires March 31, 2000.

(5) NSPS subpart PPP, Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants; Gregory Fried, (202)564–7016/(202) 564–0050 (fax), *Fried.gregory@epa.gov*, EPA ICR No.1160.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0114, expires March 31, 2000.

(6) NESHAP (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants) for Perchloroethylene (PCE) Dry Cleaning Facilities Subpart M Recordkeeping and Reporting, Joyce Chandler, 202-564–7073, fax 202–564–0009, *chandler.joyce@epa.gov;* EPA ICR No.1415.04, OMB Control No. 2060.0234 expires February 28, 2000.

(7) NESHAP (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants) subpart DD, Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations, Walter Derieux, (202) 564–7067, *derieux.walter@epa.gov*, EPA ICR Number 1717.02, OMB Control Number 2060–0313, expires March 31, 2000.

C. Individual ICRs

(1) NSPS Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; EPA ICR Number 1564.05, and OMB Control Number 2060–0202, Expires March 31, 2000

Affected Entities: Entities affected by this action are those steam generating units for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 29, 1989, and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr).

Abstract: NSPS for Subpart Dc were proposed on June 9, 1989 and promulgated on September 12, 1990. These standards apply to steam generating units with a maximum design heat input of 29 megawatt (MW) (100 million Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr) commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal. The pollutants regulated under this subpart include sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and particulate matter (PM). Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must provide EPA or delegated State regulatory authority with the following one time-only reports specified in 40 CFR 60.7): notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; notification of demonstration of the continuous monitoring system (CMS); notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

The standards require reporting of the results of the initial performance test to determine compliance with the applicable SO_2 and/or PM standards. For units using a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to determine compliance with the SO_2 standard, the regulation requires submittal of the results of the CEMS demonstration. After the initial report, the standard for SO_2 requires each affected facility to submit quarterly compliance reports.

After the initial report, the standard for PM requires quarterly reports to be submitted to notify of any emissions exceeding the applicable opacity limit. If there are no excess emissions, a semiannual report stating that no exceedances occurred may be submitted.

The recordkeeping requirements for small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units consist of the occurrence and duration of any startup and malfunctions as described. They include the initial performance test results including information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test, and performance test measurements and results, including the applicable sulfur dioxide and/or particulate matter results. Records of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions should be noted as they occur. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements.

The reporting requirements for this type of facility currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and quarterly report of SO_2 emissions, and instances of excess opacity. Semiannual opacity reports are required when there is no excess opacity. Semiannual excess emission reports and monitoring system performance reports shall include the magnitude of excess emissions, the date and time of the exceedances or deviance, the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known) and corrective measures taken, and identification of the time period during which the CMS was inoperative (this does not include zero and span checks nor typical repairs/adjustments).

Burden Statement: The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry. Where applicable, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act. The estimate was based on a assumption that there would be 71 new affected facilities each year, and that there were approximately 425 sources in existence for the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart Dc are summarized by the following information.

The reporting requirements are as follows: read instruction (1 person-hour); initial performance test (for 10–30 million Btu/hr: 8 person-hours) (for 30–100 million Btu/hr: 330 person-hours). Sources are required to write reports on: notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), notification of physical/operational change (8 person-hours), notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), notification of initial performance test for CEM (2 person-hours), Quarterly continuous compliance report, for SO_2 (16 person-hours), Quarterly reports of fuels fired (2 person-hours), Excess opacity emission reports, for quarterly (16 person-hours), for semi annually (16 person-hours). Recordkeeping requirements include the following: maintaining records of start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions (1.5 person-hours), and measurements (1.5 person-hours).

(2) NSPS Subpart KK, Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants, EPA ICR No. 1072.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0081; Expires April 30, 2000

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are lead-acid battery manufacturing plants that produce or have the capacity to produce in one day (24 hours) batteries containing an amount of lead equal to or greater than 6.5 tons. Specifically, the affected facilities in each plant include grid casting, paste mixing, three-process operations, lead oxide manufacturing, lead reclamation, and other lead-emitting operations in lead acid battery manufacturing plants that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after the date of proposal.

Abstract: The largest single use of lead in the United States is in the manufacture of lead-acid, or secondary, storage batteries. Lead-acid battery manufacturing plants emit lead particulates in quantities that, in the Administrator's judgment, cause or contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Consequently, New Source Performance Standards were promulgated for this source category. These standards rely on the proper installation, operation and maintenance of particulate control devices such as electrostatic precipitators or scrubbers.

In order to ensure compliance with the standards, adequate record-keeping and reporting is necessary. This information enables the Agency to: (1) Identify the sources subject to the standard; (2) ensure initial compliance with emission limits; and (3) verify continuous compliance with the standard. Specifically, the rule requires an application for approval of construction, notification of startup, notification and report of the initial emissions test, and notification of any physical or operational change that may increase the emission rate. In addition, sources are required to keep records of all startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

In the absence of such information collection requirements, enforcement personnel would be unable to determine whether the standards are being met on a continuous basis, as required by the Clean Air Act. Consequently, these information collection requirements are mandatory, and the records required by this NSPS must be retained by the owner or operator for two years. In general, the required information consists of emissions data and other information deemed not to be private. However, any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information (See 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

Industry Burden Statement: In the previously approved ICR, the average annual burden to the industry over the next three years to meet these record-keeping and reporting requirements was estimated at 320 person-hours. This is based on an estimated 48 respondents. The average annual burden for reporting only is projected to be 128 person-hours. EPA estimates a two hour burden for each of the following initial notifications; notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of the date of actual startup, and notification of the date of the performance test. The initial performance tests requires 24 hours, and the Method 9 test 4 hours. The Agency also assumes that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat the performance test.

(3) NSPS Subpart FFF Supplementary Information NSPS Subpart FFF: Standards of Performance for Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing Industry, EPA ICR Number 1157.06, OMB Number 2060–0073, Expires April 30, 2000

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NSPS Subpart FFF, or each rotogravure printing line used to print or coat flexible vinyl or urethane products, and for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after January 18, 1983.

Abstract: In the Administrator's judgment, VOC emissions from flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing

industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) were promulgated for this source category. The NSPS for the Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing Industry were proposed on January 18, 1983, and promulgated on June 29, 1984. These standards apply to each rotogravure printing line used to print or coat flexible vinyl or urethane products, and for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after the date of proposal. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are the pollutants regulated under this Subpart. The standards restrict the use of inks to those with a weighted average VOC content of less than 1.0 kilogram VOC per kilogram of ink solids, unless the source can otherwise reduce emissions to the atmosphere by 85 percent.

Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; and the notification of the date of the initial performance test. For those facilities using solvent recovery systems, a notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance standards must be sent in.

The recordkeeping requirements will be different for each facility based upon which method they use to meet the emissions standards. The following listing includes all the recordkeeping requirements for all methods. All of these requirements are not required for each facility.

The recordkeeping requirements for NSPS subpart FFF consist of the initial performance test results and other information necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of the part shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least two years following the date of those records.

Recordkeeping specific to flexible vinyl and urethane coating operations include: Recording the VOC content and amount of ink, any diluent solvent, and ink used and recovered (if using the inventory system) whenever emission control equipment is not used; the average temperature of control device exhaust gases (during performance tests of system using a thermal incinerator); the record made by the continuous monitoring device for temperature for a thermal or catalytic incinerator and for VOC concentration for solvent recovery systems; the average temperature of each 3-hour clock period of printing operations when the average temperature of the exhaust gases is more than 28 degrees C below the average temperature demonstrated during the most recent performance test of the thermal incinerator; the average gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed during performance testing of units using a catalytic incinerator; the average temperature for each 3-hour clock period of printing operation when the average temperature of the gas stream before the catalyst bed is more than 28 degrees C below the average temperature demonstrated during the most recent performance test or the average temperature difference across the catalytic bed is less than 80 percent of the average temperature difference of the device during the most recent performance test; the time periods of operation when emission control devices are not being used; the average exhaust vent VOC concentration in parts per million by volume (during the performance test for solvent recovery systems); record the average exhaust vent VOC concentration for each 3-hour clock period of printing operation when the average concentration is greater than 50 ppm and more than 20 percent greater than the average concentration value demonstrated during the most recent performance test of the solvent recovery system.

The reporting requirements for this industry currently include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and the semiannual reports. These reports are needed if the weighted average VOC is exceeded, if the average value of the exhaust vent VOC concentration solvent recovery controls are exceeded, and if drops in incinerator temperatures and drops in the average temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed or drops in the average temperature across the catalyst bed occur. They are also needed when the continuous monitoring device registers an exceedance.

All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test reports are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard, and note the operating conditions (temperature of exhaust gases, VOC concentrations, and temperature across the catalytic bed) under which compliance was achieved. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Burden Statement: The Agency computed the burden for each of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the currently approved 1997 Information Collection Request (ICR). Where appropriate, the Agency identified specific tasks and made assumptions, while being consistent with the concept of burden under the Paper Reduction Act.

This estimate is based on the assumption that there would be one new affected facility over the three years of the existing ICR and that there were approximately 8 sources in existence at the start of the three years covered by the ICR. The annual burden of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for facilities subject to Subpart FFF are summarized by the following information. The reporting requirements are as follows: Read Instructions (1 person-hour), Initial performance test (280 person-hours). It is assumed that 20% of tests are repeated due to failure. Estimates for report writing are: Notification of construction/reconstruction (2 person-hours), Notification of anticipated startup (2 person-hours), Notification of actual startup (1 person-hour), Notification of initial performance test (2 person-hours), Report of performance test (included in reporting requirements listed above), Semiannual report (4 person-hours). Records must be kept for a period of two years. The average burden to industry over the three years of the current ICR from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements was estimated to be 73.5 person hours.

(4) NSPS Subpart OOO, Nonmetallic Mineral Processing; EPA ICR No. 1084.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0050, Expires March 31, 2000

Affected Entities: This standard applies to owners or operators of new,

modified, or reconstructed facilities at nonmetallic mineral processing plants that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 1, 1985. Nonmetallic mineral processing includes the following affected facilities: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station. This standard does not apply to facilities located in underground mines; stand-alone screening operations; operations that only involve recycled asphalt; fixed sand gravel, or crushed stone plants with capacities of 25 tons per hour or less; portable sand, gravel, or crushed stone plants with capacities of 150 tons per hour or less; common clay or pumice plants with capacities of 10 tons per hour or less. Additionally, when an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size it is not subject to the standard until all facilities in a production line are replaced. Affected facilities in the plant process that are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F for Portland Cement NSPS, or Subpart I, Asphalt Concrete Plants NSPS, are not subject to this NSPS, Subpart OOO.

Abstract: Particulate matter is the pollutant regulated under this standard. Respondents must submit the following one-time-only reports: notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of the actual date of initial startup, notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate, notification of demonstration of the continuous emission monitor system (CMS) where the CMS is required (wet scrubber), notification of the date of the initial performance test, and the results of the initial performance test. Wet mining/screening operations are exempt from all requirements of the regulation, except an initial report and record describing the location of these operations. The general provision requirement to submit a notification of the anticipated date of initial startup is being waived for respondents subject to this standard.

Respondents are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. Owners or operators of facilities using a wet scrubber must record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate and submit semiannual reports for occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) and liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the averaged determined during the most recent performance test. All records shall be retained for at least two years.

Burden Statement: There are 2500 sources subject to this standard. It is estimated that 2 additional sources per year will become subject to the standard. The current ICR estimates an average annual burden to the industry of 6,586 person-hours. The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. EPA estimates a two hour burden for each of the following notifications; notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, notification of the date of actual startup, and notification of the date of the performance test. EPA estimated a 330 hour burden for initial performance tests. The Agency also assumed that 20% of all affected facilities will have to repeat the performance test.

EPA estimated that 84 of the existing 2500 facilities use wet scrubbers. For these facilities, 8 burden hours are estimated for semiannual scrubber malfunction reports. In addition, the daily recordkeeping burden of scrubber operating parameters is estimated at 15 minutes daily. It is also assumed that 5 percent, or 42 facilities, will have wet screening operations. It is estimated that these facilities will incur a 20 minute annual burden to verify exemption from this standard.

(5) NSPS Subpart PPP, Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing; EPA ICR No. 1160.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0114, Expires March 30, 2000

Affected Entities: This standard applies to each rotary spin wool fiberglass insulation manufacturing line for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after February 2, 1984.

Abstract: This standard regulates particulate matter. Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time-only reports: Notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollutant emission rate; and the notification of the date of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility. These notifications, reports and records are required, in general, of all sources subject to NSPS.

Recordkeeping requirements specific to wool fiberglass insulation manufacturers include continuous measurements of control device operating parameters. Where a wet scrubbing control device is used, the owner or operator of an affected facility must measure the gas pressure drop across each scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate to each scrubber no less than once every four hours. Owners or operators who comply using a wet electrostatic precipitator control device must measure the primary and secondary current and voltage in each electrical field and the inlet water flow rate no less than once every four hours. Daily records of this information shall be kept at the source for a period of two years.

The reporting requirements for this industry include the initial notifications listed, the initial performance test results, and semiannual reports of excess emissions. All reports are sent to the delegated State or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA Regional Office. Notifications are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the standard. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated and the standard is being met. Performance test records are needed as these are the Agency's record of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard.

Burden Statement: There are 20 sources subject to this standard. It is estimated that no additional sources will become subject to the standard over the next three years. The current ICR estimates an average annual burden to the industry of 1,410 person-hours. The following is a breakdown of burden used in the ICR. EPA estimates a 15 minute burden for the daily measurements of the control devices. EPA also estimates a four hour burden for each semiannual report of exceedances of the control device operating parameters. In addition, the operation and maintenance costs for particular matter monitoring equipment is approximately $16,500 per year. Because no new sources are anticipated for this source category over the past three years, the capital startup costs, and the costs associated with performance testing were zero.

(6) NESHAP Subpart M, Dry Cleaning Facilities/Perchloroethylene (PCE), EPA ICR Number 1415.04, and OMB Control Number 2060.0234 Expires February 28, 2000

Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which are subject to NESHAP Subpart M, owners or operators of dry cleaning facilities using Perchloroethylene (PCE) as a solvent.

Abstract: The information collected is needed to determine which sources are subject to the regulation and whether these sources are in compliance with the standards. EPA is required under Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (Act) to regulate emissions of 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in Section 112(b) of the Act. One of these pollutants, PCE, is emitted from dry cleaning facilities. In the Administrator's judgement, PCE emitted from dry cleaning facilities causes, or contributes significantly, to the air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health. Consequently, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) for this source category have been developed. Certain records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify sources subject to the standards and to ensure that standard, which is based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) or generally achievable control technology (GACT), is being achieved. The Agency will use the information to identify sources subject to the standards to ensure that MACT or GACT is being properly applied, monitoring is being conducted on a weekly basis to ensure that the emission control devices are being properly operated and maintained on a continuous basis to reduce vented PCE emissions, and leak detection and repair are being conducted on a weekly basis to reduce fugitive PCE emissions. The records and reports are necessary to enable the EPA to identify facilities that may not be in compliance with the standard. Based on reported information, the EPA can decide which facilities should be inspected/receive compliance assistance, and what records or processors should be inspected at these facilities. The records that the facilities maintain would indicate to the EPA whether they are operating and maintaining equipment properly to control vented emissions and whether transfer emissions and other fugitive emissions are being properly controlled. To minimize the burden, much of the information the Agency needs to determine compliance would be recorded and retained on site at the facility. Such information would be reviewed by enforcement/compliance assistance personnel during an inspection and would not need to be routinely reported to the EPA.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Subpart M are mandatory under 40 CFR 63.324. These requirements include the 5 year retention of records (40 CFR 63.324(d)). In addition to the general provision requirements there are records of solvent purchase per month (40 CFR 63.324(d)(1)), records of calculation and results of yearly PCE consumption (40 CFR 63.324(d)(2)), records of weekly or biweekly inspections (40 CFR 63.324(d)(3)), records of dates of repair or purchase orders (40 CFR 63.324(d)(4)), records of monitoring (40 CFR 63.324(d)(5) and (6)), initial report requirements (all) (40 CFR 63.324(a)), report on compliance (40 CFR 63.324(b)), report on facility status change to major source (40 CFR 63.324(c)), report on exceedance of low solvent consumption exemption level (40 CFR 63.324(c)).

Burden Statement: Since the dry cleaning industry is considered to be comprised primarily of small businesses, the EPA took special steps to ensure that the burdens imposed on the small businesses were reasonable. There are an estimated 25,090 affected facilities. The previous ICR estimated the annual public reporting burden for this collection of information as an average 9 hours per response for new dry cleaning facilities and zero hours per response for existing dry cleaning facilities. The public recordkeeping burden was estimated to average 48 hours per respondent for a total 1,192,879 hours.

(7) NESHAP (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants Subpart DD, Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations, EPA ICR Number 1717.02, OMB Control Number 2060–0313, Expires March 31, 2000

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are certain types of waste management facilities that are ''major sources,'' as defined in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and receive from other facilities wastes containing specific organic compounds listed as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Abstract: This ICR contains record keeping and reporting requirements that are specifically authorized by Section 14 of the CA (42 U.S.C. 7414) and set out in the NESHAP General Provisions. This information is used by Agency to: (1) identify major sources and newly constructed sources subject to the standards; (2) ensure that maximum achievable control technol (MACT) is being properly applied; and (3) ensure that the emission control devices are being properly operated and maintained on a continuous basis. The records that the facility is required to maintain would indicate to the Agency whether facility personnel are operating and maintaining control of equipment properly. Owners or operators of the affected facilities described must make the following one-time reports: Notification of the date of construction or reconstruction; notification of the anticipated and actual dates of startup; notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the regulated pollution emission rate; notification of the date of the initial performance test; and the results of the initial performance test. Owners or operators are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. The standards require periodic record keeping to document process information relating to the sources' ability to meet the requirements of the standard and to note the operational conditions under which compliance was achieved.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and record keeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 208 hours per response.

Dated: October 4, 1999.

Bruce R. Weddle,

Director, Office of Compliance.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6466–7]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension of Application Requirements for the Approval and Delegation of Federal Air Toxics Programs to State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Agencies

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