

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, Confidential Business Information (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>.

*Title:* NESHAP for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQ) (Renewal).

*Abstract:* The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), for Primary Copper Smelters were proposed on April 20, 1998 (63 FR 19582), and June 26, 2000 (65 FR 39326) respectively. These standards apply to any existing, reconstructed, or new primary copper smelters. The affected sources are each copper concentrate dryer, each smelting furnace, each slag cleaning vessel, each copper converter department, and the entire group of fugitive emission sources. Affected owners and operators are required to meet specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in order to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the rule. A primary copper smelter is only subject to the regulation if it is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emitting or has the potential to emit any single HAP at the rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at the rate of 25 tons or more per year.

Owners and operators must submit notification reports upon the construction, reconstruction, or modification of any primary copper smelter. Also, required is a one-time-only initial notification for new and reconstructed sources. The respondents are required to submit an annual performance test for each control device, and a semiannual summary report to EPA. Respondents subject to the final rule are required to prepare

and maintain on site two site-specific operating plans: (1) A startup, shutdown, malfunction plan, and (2) a fugitive dust control plan. Records and reports will be required to be retained for a total of five years, two years at the site, and the remaining three years at an off-site location.

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 records of a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standards, and serve as a record of the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. The information generated by monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements described in this ICR is used by the Agency to ensure that facilities affected by the standard continue to operate the control equipment and achieve continuous compliance with the regulation.

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.

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, and are identified on the form and/or instrument, if applicable.

*Burden Statement:* The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 196 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; 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.

*Respondents/Affected Entities:* Owners or operators of primary copper smelters.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 3.

*Frequency of Response:* Initially, monthly, semiannually and annually.

*Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden:* 8,837 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Costs:* \$564,848, which includes \$0 annualized capital/startup costs, \$8,000 annual O&M costs, and \$556,848 annual labor costs.

*Changes in the Estimates:* There is a decrease of 11,669 hours in the total estimated burden currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved ICR Burdens. The decrease in burden from the most recently approved ICR is due to a decrease in the number of sources. Our data indicates that there are approximately three sources subject to the rule, as compared to the active ICR that shows six sources. There are no new facilities expected to be constructed in the next three years. The decline in the number of sources was partially due to corporate mergers, coupled with power disruptions and high energy costs which resulted in loss of production and plant closure.

The annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden is reduced from \$98,000 to \$8,000. In the initial rule related ICR, respondents were required to install monitoring equipment. For this ICR, all of the monitoring equipment has been installed and only O&M costs remain.

Dated: March 1, 2005.

**Oscar Morales,**

*Director, Collection Strategies Division.*

[FR Doc. 05-4900 Filed 3-11-05; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OW-2003-0019, FRL-7883-8]

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS), EPA ICR Number 0318.10, OMB Control Number 2040-0050**

**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 a continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This is

a request to renew an existing approved collection. This ICR is scheduled to expire on July 31, 2005. 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 May 13, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, referencing docket ID number OW-2003-0019, to EPA online using EDOCKET (our preferred method), by e-mail to [ow-docket@epa.gov](mailto:ow-docket@epa.gov) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Mail Code 4101T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Lena Ferris, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Mail Code 4201M, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202-564-8831; fax number: 202-501-2399; e-mail address: [ferris.lena@epa.gov](mailto:ferris.lena@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID number OW-2003-0019, which is available for public viewing at the Office of Water 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 Office of Water Docket is (202) 566-0217. 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 within 60 days of this notice. 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 governments.

**Title:** Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS).

**Abstract:** The Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS) is required by Sections 205(a) and 516(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mtb/cwns/index.htm>). It is a periodic inventory of existing and proposed publicly owned wastewater treatment works (POTWs) and other water pollution control facilities in the United States, as well as an estimate of how many POTWs need to be built. The CWNS is a voluntary, joint effort of EPA and the States. The Survey records cost and technical data associated with POTWs and other water pollution control facilities, existing and proposed, in the United States (for data elements, see [http://oaspub.epa.gov/edr/edr\\_proc\\_qry.navigate?P\\_LIST\\_OPTION\\_CD=CSDIS&P\\_REG\\_AUTH\\_IDENTIFIER=1&P\\_DATA\\_IDENTIFIER=89802&P\\_VERSION=1](http://oaspub.epa.gov/edr/edr_proc_qry.navigate?P_LIST_OPTION_CD=CSDIS&P_REG_AUTH_IDENTIFIER=1&P_DATA_IDENTIFIER=89802&P_VERSION=1)). The State respondents who provide this information to EPA are State agencies responsible for environmental pollution control. No confidential information is used, nor is sensitive information protected from release under the Public Information Act. EPA achieves national consistency in the final results through the application of uniform guidelines and validation techniques.

During the period of this ICR, EPA will not be requiring or asking States to update CWNS information. EPA is planning to keep the CWNS database open for States that voluntarily choose to submit updated information, for their own purposes, between the 2004 and 2008 CWNS data entry periods. EPA will not be requiring or asking States to submit updated data until the 2008 CWNS data entry period, which will be covered under a subsequent ICR.

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control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in 40 CFR are listed 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, 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:** As this ICR is intended to allow States to voluntarily update CWNS information for their own purposes, EPA will not be imposing any burden under this ICR. Should States choose to update CWNS facilities during this period, the average burden per respondent per facility updated is 1.55 hours. In previous between survey periods, five to ten States have selected to update CWNS facility information. Assuming five to ten states choose to update facilities in this between survey period, with an average of 600 facilities per state and an average of 50% of facilities needing updates every 4 years, the total overall voluntary burden to the five to ten States would range between 2,325 and 4,650 hours. 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: March 4, 2005.

**James A. Hanlon,**

*Director, Office of Wastewater Management.*

[FR Doc. 05-4959 Filed 3-11-05; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7884-1]

### Science Advisory Board Staff Office; Request for Nominations, Ad Hoc Integrated Nitrogen Research Committee of the Science Advisory Board

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office (hereinafter, the "Staff Office") is announcing the formation of a new Ad Hoc Integrated Nitrogen Research Committee of the Science Advisory Board (hereinafter, the "Committee") and is hereby soliciting nominations for this Committee.

**DATES:** Nominations should be submitted by April 11, 2005, per the instructions below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Any member of the public wishing further information regarding this Request for Nominations may contact Ms. Kathleen White, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), EPA Science Advisory Board Staff, at telephone/voice mail: (202) 343-9878; or via e-mail at: [white.kathleen@epa.gov](mailto:white.kathleen@epa.gov). General information concerning the SAB can be found on the EPA Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/sab>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

Reactive nitrogen compounds (Nr)—that is, all biologically active, photochemically reactive, and radiatively active nitrogen compounds in the atmosphere and biosphere of the Earth can cause multiple effects in the atmosphere, in terrestrial ecosystems, in freshwater and marine systems, and on human health. The result is a wide variety of beneficial and detrimental changes in the health and welfare of people and ecosystems. Information to date indicates reactive nitrogen is accumulating in the environment. Anthropogenic activity leading to production of reactive nitrogen has been shown to exceed that from natural systems. Circulation of reactive nitrogen in the atmosphere, hydrosphere and

biosphere of the Earth has a wide variety of consequences that are magnified with time as reactive nitrogen moves along its biogeochemical pathway. Furthermore, research indicates the influence of reactive nitrogen in the environment should be considered from a systems perspective and integrated across environmental media. For example, reactive nitrogen that produces urban air pollution can also contribute to water pollution and the extensive use of nitrogen-containing materials in a watershed has a strong impact on the health of the associated coastal zone. Accordingly, there is a need to assess the extent of linkage among the effects that nitrogen causes in the environment, and to explore the implications of these linkages for nitrogen research and risk management.

The EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established by 42 U.S.C. 4365 to provide independent scientific and technical advice, consultation, and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA policies and regulations. It is the initial assessment of the SAB that EPA's research programs on Nr could be better integrated. The SAB is conducting a study to assess the degree of integration among the current EPA programs, to make recommendations for a more integrated research program on Nr, and to identify opportunities for a more integrated approach to nitrogen management.

To carry out the Integrated Nitrogen Research Project, the SAB is forming an Ad Hoc Committee, known as the Integrated Nitrogen Research Committee. The Staff Office is soliciting nominations for members of the new Committee. The Committee will provide advice through the chartered SAB. The Committee will comply with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) and all appropriate SAB Staff Office procedural policies.

The Committee will address the following questions:

1. What are the nitrogen problems?
2. What are the linkages among/ between the different nitrogen problems?
3. What EPA environmental programs and policies could provide the greatest control of nitrogen? What are the benefits of integrated nitrogen management?
4. What are the research needs to better understand the nitrogen problems and to strengthen the integrated risk management of nitrogen?

To achieve these overall goals, the SAB plans to conduct a number of

workshops and issue reports for this study.

#### Nomination of Candidates for SAB Committee

The SAB Staff Office is soliciting public nominations of nationally and internationally recognized scientists with expertise in one or more of the following areas:

##### *Biogeochemistry and Effects*

(1) The sources of Nr released into the environment from human activities and natural sources, including: Intentional cultivation of crops which promote conversion of nitrogen gas to organic nitrogen; combustion of fossil fuels; and the Haber-Bosch process.

(2) The behavior and effects of Nr in the atmosphere, including tropospheric ozone, particulate matter and visibility, and greenhouse gases and stratospheric ozone.

(3) The behavior and effects of Nr on humans and ecosystems in the terrestrial environment, including grassland/forest and agroecosystem.

(4) The behavior and effects of nitrogen in the aquatic environment, including wetlands, groundwater, surface waters, estuarine, coastal and marine environments.

##### *Risk Reduction*

(5) Risk Reduction Approaches including implementation of regulatory and voluntary approaches to risk reduction.

##### *Control*

(6) Specific control technologies or practices, including combustion controls for nitrogen oxides, ozone precursors, and particulate matter/visibility and practices for controlling ammonia in agriculture.

*Process and Deadline for Submitting Nominations:* Any interested person or organization may nominate qualified experts from academia, industry, non-governmental organizations or State, local and tribal governments in the areas of expertise described above to serve on the Committee. Nominations should be submitted in electronic format through the Form for Nominating Individuals to Panels of the EPA Science Advisory Board provided on the SAB Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/sab>. The form can be accessed through a link on the blue navigational bar at that Web site. To be considered, nominations must include all the information required on that form.

Anyone who is unable to submit nominations electronically using this form, or who has questions concerning the nomination process may contact Ms.