statement is \$2.3 million over the 3 year reporting period. See Table 5 and Section 6(b).

The estimated incremental burden cost provided in this ICR is more consistent with the dollar burden estimates provided in the 3 commenters than the previous estimates in the 1997 RIA.

### What Is the Next Step in the Process for This ICR?

The EPA will consider the comments received under this notice 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.** 

Dated: November 6, 2006.

#### Scott L. Mathias,

Acting Director, Air Quality Policy Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. E6–19376 Filed 11–14–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8242-2]

### Clean Air Act Advisory Committee; Notice of Charter Renewal

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

**ACTION:** Notice of charter renewal.

The charter for the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC) will be renewed for an additional two-year period, as a necessary committee which is in the public interest, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2 section 9(c). The purpose of CAAAC is to provide advice and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on issues associated with policy and technical issues associated with implementation of the Clean Air Act.

It is determined that CAAAC is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Agency by law.

Inquiries may be directed to Pat Childers, CAAAC Designated Federal Officer, U.S. EPA, Mail Code 6102A, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460, or by e-mail *childers.pat@epa.gov*.

Dated: November 2, 2006.

#### William L. Wehrum,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. E6–19282 Filed 11–14–06; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 6560–50–P** 

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8242-3]

Listening Session on Exploring Bottled Water as an Alternative Compliance Option in Limited Situations for Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Systems

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing a listening session on the viability of bottled water as an alternative compliance option for chronic contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of this meeting is to identify information and data needed for EPA to evaluate the efficacy of bottled water as an alternative compliance option for non-transient, non-community water systems.

**DATES:** The listening session will be held in Washington, DC, on Tuesday, December 12, 2006, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Registration will open at 8 a.m. **ADDRESSES:** The listening session will take place at RESOLVE. Inc., 1255, 23rd

take place at RESOLVE, Inc., 1255 23rd St., NW., Suite 275, Washington, DC 20037.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Interested participants from the public should contact Jennifer Moller, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Drinking Water Protection Division (Mail Code 4606M), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. There is no charge for attending this workshop as an observer, but seats are limited, so register as soon as possible. Please contact Jennifer Moller at Moller. Jennifer@epa.gov or call 202–564–3891 to receive additional details.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: At the request of the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA), EPA is convening a meeting to discuss information needed to explore whether and in what limited situations bottled water may be a safe and effective alternative compliance option to treatment technology and point-of-use devices. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) bottled water is allowed for use in very limited situations, such as in emergency situations or as a temporary measure under variances and exemptions. There is no statutory prohibition on the use of bottled water to achieve compliance. However, bottled water is prohibited by regulation (40 CFR 141.101) for use by a public water system to achieve compliance with a maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Public Comment: An opportunity for public comment will be provided during the listening session. Oral statements will be limited to five minutes; it is preferred that only one person present the statement on behalf of a group or organization. Written comments may be provided at the meeting or may be sent by mail to Jennifer Moller at the mail or e-mail address listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this notice.

Special Accommodations: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Jennifer Moller at Moller. Jennifer@epa.gov. To request accommodation of a disability, please contact Jennifer Moller, preferably at least 10 days prior to the meeting, to give EPA as much time as possible to process your request.

Dated: November 8, 2006.

### Cynthia C. Dougherty,

Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

[FR Doc. E6–19266 Filed 11–14–06; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0163; FRL-8099-7]

Aldicarb Revised Risk Assessments; Notice of Availability and Solicitation of Risk Reduction Options

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the availability of EPA's revised risk assessments for the N-methyl carbamate pesticide aldicarb. In addition, this notice solicits public comment on risk reduction options for aldicarb, as well as an initial impacts and/or preliminary benefits assessmentfor a number of