

maintenance on the control device and to show how the facilities plan to minimize emissions to the greatest extent possible during the maintenance. Total capital/startup costs associated with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements over the 3-year period of the ICR are estimated to be \$122,040, with operation and maintenance costs of \$3,957.

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: (1) Review instructions; (2) 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; (3) adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; (4) train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; (5) search data sources; (6) complete and review the collection of information; and (7) transmit or otherwise disclose the 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.

Comments are requested on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques. Send comments on the ICR to the Director, Collection Strategies Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822); 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St., NW., Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA." Include the ICR number in any correspondence. Since OMB is required to make a decision concerning the ICR between 30 and 60 days after January 9, 2003, a comment to OMB is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it by February 10, 2003. The final rule will respond to any OMB or public comments on the information collection requirements contained in this proposal.

H. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement

Act (NTTAA) of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-113) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs us to use voluntary consensus standards in our regulatory and procurement activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.*, materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. The NTTAA directs us to provide Congress, through annual reports to the OMB, with explanations when we do not use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

In this proposed rule, we are proposing requirements to use EPA Methods 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 3, 3a, 3b, 4, 18, 25a, 204, 204(a-f), 308, 316, 320, and SW 846 0011, and the NCASI methods previously discussed in this preamble. Consistent with the NTTAA, we conducted searches to identify voluntary consensus standards that could be used in addition to the EPA methods.

No voluntary consensus standards were identified as applicable to this proposed rule. For EPA Methods 1a, 2a, 2d, 2f, 2g, 204, 204a-f, 308, 316, and SW 846 0011, no applicable voluntary consensus standards were found. The search and review results are documented in Docket A-98-44. For EPA Methods 1, 2, 2c, 3, 3a, 3b, 4, 18, and 25a, we identified voluntary consensus standards that would not be practical due to lack of equivalency, detail, and/or quality assurance/quality control requirements. Specific reasons why the voluntary consensus standards are not practical are detailed in Docket A-98-44. For EPA Methods 2, 3a, 25a, and 320, we identified voluntary consensus standards that are under development or under EPA review. These voluntary consensus standards are listed in Docket A-98-44. Therefore, we do not propose to use any voluntary consensus standards.

We are requesting comment on compliance demonstration requirements in this proposed rule and specifically invite you to identify potentially-applicable voluntary consensus standards. You should explain why this regulation should adopt a particular voluntary consensus standard in lieu of or in addition to EPA's methods and/or the NCASI methods. Emission test methods and performance specifications submitted for evaluation should be accompanied with a basis for the recommendation, including method validation data and the procedure used to validate the candidate method (if

method other than Method 301, 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, was used).

Table 4 of proposed subpart DDDD lists the testing methods and performance standards included in the proposed regulations. Several of the methods have been used by States and industry for more than 10 years. Nevertheless, under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), the proposal also allows any State or source to apply to EPA for permission to use an alternative method in place of any of the EPA testing methods or performance standards listed in Table 4 of proposed subpart DDDD.

I. Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), provides that agencies shall prepare and submit to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, a Statement of Energy Effects for certain actions identified as "significant energy actions." Section 4(b) of Executive Order 13211 defines "significant energy actions" as "any action by an agency (normally published in the **Federal Register**) that promulgates or is expected to lead to the promulgation of a final rule or regulation, including notices of inquiry, advance notices of proposed rulemaking, and notices of proposed rulemaking: (1) (i) That is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 or any successor order, and (ii) is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy; or (2) that is designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action." The proposed rule is not a "significant energy action" because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The basis for the determination is as follows.

This proposed rule affects manufacturers in the softwood veneer and plywood (NAICS 321212), reconstituted wood products (NAICS 321219), and engineered wood products (NAICS 321213) industries. There is no crude oil, fuel, or coal production from these industries. Hence, there is no direct effect on such energy production related to implementation of this proposal. In fact, as previously mentioned in this preamble, there will be an increase in energy consumption, and hence an increase in energy