

management plan (RMP) to EPA. The RMP includes information on offsite consequence analyses (OCA) as well as other elements of the risk management program.

On August 5, 1999, the President signed the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security, and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act (CSISFRRRA). The Act required the President to promulgate regulations on the distribution of OCA information (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(ii)). The President delegated to EPA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) the responsibility to promulgate regulations to govern the dissemination of OCA information to the public. The final rule was published on August 4, 2000 (65 FR 48108). The regulations imposed minimal requirements on the public, State and local agencies that request OCA data from EPA. The State and local agencies who decide to obtain OCA information must send a written request on their official letterhead to EPA certifying that they are covered persons under Public Law 106-40, and that they will use the information for official use only. EPA will then provide paper copies of OCA data to those agencies as requested. The rule authorizes and encourages State and local agencies to set up reading rooms. The local reading rooms would provide read-only access to OCA information for all the sources in the LEPC's jurisdiction and for any source where the vulnerable zone extends into the LEPC's jurisdiction.

Members of the public requesting to view OCA information at Federal reading rooms would be required to sign in and self certify. If asking for OCA information from Federal reading rooms for the facilities in the area where they live or work, they would be required to provide proof that they live or work in that area. Members of the public are required to give their names, telephone number, and the names of the facilities for which OCA information is being requested, when they contact the central office to schedule an appointment to view OCA 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.

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: For this ICR period, EPA estimates a total of 3,270 hours (annually) for local agencies requesting OCA data from EPA and providing read-only access to the public. For the State agencies, the total annual burden for requesting OCA data from EPA and providing read-only access to the public, is 3,816 hours. For the public to display photo identification, sign a sign-in sheet, certify that the individual has not received access to OCA information for more than 10 stationary sources for that calendar month, and to request information from the vulnerable zone indicator system (VZIS), EPA estimates a total of 8,754 hours annually. The total burden for the members of the public, State and local agencies is 15,840 hours and \$413,380 annually (47,520 hours for three years and \$1,240,140).

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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[RCRA-2003-0011; FRL-7496-6]

Development and Implementation of a Mercury Lamp Recycling Outreach Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Request for Applications (RFA)—Cooperative Agreements.

SUMMARY: In FY 2002 Congress appropriated funds to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the development and implementation of a lamp (light bulb) recycling outreach program to increase awareness of proper disposal methods among commercial and industrial users of mercury-containing lamps, in compliance with the Universal Waste Rule.

Mercury is a naturally occurring element commonly used by lamp manufacturers to increase the energy efficiency of the lamps they produce. Examples of these mercury-containing lamps include familiar varieties such as the fluorescent lamps commonly found in office buildings, high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, and mercury vapor lamps. While mercury is an essential component allowing lamps to operate more efficiently, it is also hazardous to humans and the environment, thus EPA categorizes spent mercury-containing lamps as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

On July 6, 1999, (see 64 FR 36466) mercury-containing lamps were added to EPA's Universal Waste program. This program, created in 1995, (see 60 FR 25492, May 11, 1995) eases the regulatory burden on facilities that manage certain widely generated hazardous wastes, known as universal waste. The program was designed to promote the collection and recycling of these wastes. It is important that mercury-containing wastes are properly managed since incorrect disposal of these wastes can seriously threaten the health of citizens, the environment, and wildlife. Repeated exposure to large amounts of mercury can cause kidney, and nerve damage in adults and children, and neurological damage in developing fetuses. Unfortunately, many members of the industrial and commercial community do not realize that the lamps in their buildings pose such a threat, and they are unaware of acceptable methods for disposing of their lamps. As a result, illegal dumping of this hazardous waste is common. To address this issue, EPA's Lamp