

Subsequently, OMB interpreted its memorandum to apply only to persistent "cookies," and not to session "cookies."³ While the Commission will continue to use session "cookies," to bring the Commission's systems into full compliance with OMB's memorandum, the systems will not use persistent "cookies." As a consequence, the ability of the user to retain search parameters in CIPS will not be replicated in FERRIS.

Currently, RIMS contains a search entitled Tariff/Rate which is intended to provide a search of electric tariffs and rate schedules. The Commission never fully implemented this feature in RIMS. Further, on April 20, 2001, the Commission issued a Notice of Inquiry in Docket No. RM01-5-000⁴ inviting comments on selected issues related to the filing of electronic tariffs in order to develop a notice of proposed rulemaking, and thereafter a final rule, with respect to the filing of electronic tariffs. In light of the Commission's intention to pursue the filing of electronic tariffs and the fact that the electric tariff portion of RIMS was not fully formed, FERRIS will not contain the Tariff/Rate feature.

Appendix C

Downloading Files to a Self-Extracting Compressed File

To download all files posted on a specific day, select the previous day by clicking on the appropriate radio button or type in a specific date. Select only issuances if you wish to limit your results to issuances. Be sure to select 200 Results per Page. You may limit your results to a specific library or libraries by clicking on the appropriate box or boxes. From the results page select "select all" from the Search Options drop down menu. From the Action drop down menu select download, then press Go. Using this technique, all files from any results list may be downloaded in a self-extracting compressed file including the day's postings in any one of the libraries. In addition, the system includes a feature called the Request List. Select items from your results list, use the Action drop down menu to add the selected files to your Request List. You may do as many searches as you wish, adding to your Request List as you go. When you are finished, you may download the files in your Request List in a single self-extracting compressed file.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7156-2]

Agency Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Investigations into Possible Noncompliance of Motor Vehicles

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 continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Investigations into Possible Noncompliance of Motor Vehicles; EPA ICR Number 222.06; OMB Number 2060-0086 expiring June 30, 2002. 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 10, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may obtain copy of the ICR without charge from: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Certification and Compliance Division; ATTN: Richard W. Nash, 2000 Traverwood Dr, Ann Arbor MI 48105.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard W. Nash, 2000 Traverwood Dr, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. (734) 214-4412; nash.dick@epa.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are owners/lessees of motor vehicles.

Title: Investigations into Possible Noncompliance of Motor Vehicles; EPA ICR Number 222.06; OMB Number 2060-0086 expiring June 30, 2002.

Abstract: As part of an integrated compliance program, EPA occasionally needs to evaluate the emission performance of in-use motor vehicles. In order to perform this function, EPA must solicit certain information from the vehicle owner/lessee. Participation in the information survey, as well as the vehicle evaluation, is strictly voluntary. Typically, a group of 25 potential participants is identified. They are asked to return a postcard indicating their willingness to participate and if so, to verify some limited vehicle information. They are also asked when it would be suitable to contact them. Those willing to participate are called and asked about a half dozen questions

concerning vehicle condition and maintenance. Depending on owner/lessee response, additional groups of potential participants may be contacted until a sufficient number of vehicles has been obtained.

Information collected is used to assure that vehicles procured meet certain criteria. For example, since a manufacturer's responsibility to recall passenger cars is limited to 10 years of age or 100,000 miles of use, vehicles tested to establish potential recall liability must also meet those criteria. Other testing programs and vehicle types have different criteria. All information is publicly available.

The previous description generally describes how EPA obtains information on in-use passenger cars and light trucks from individual owners and lessees. Heavy duty trucks, those commonly referred to as over "¾ ton" capacity, are usually employed commercially; typically they are part of a "fleet" of identical (or very similar) vehicles. Consequently, EPA employs a slightly different method to obtain them. Potential owners/lessees can be found in registrations lists; engine manufacturers will also supply identities of their customers. Occasionally, a fleet operator will contact EPA and volunteer to participate. Once potential sources are identified, EPA will make a brief telephone call to the fleet managers to ascertain if they wish to participate. If the response is positive, EPA will visit the fleet to inspect vehicles and review maintenance records. (Fleets typically keep very good records on each vehicle; EPA can quickly determine if a particular unit is acceptable.) A single fleet can supply multiple vehicles and, typically, is quite willing to participate. Therefore, EPA makes far fewer inquiries than with individual owners of light vehicles. Based on comments, EPA may decide to address light and heavy duty vehicles separately.

EPA uses several techniques in selecting the class or category of motor vehicles to be evaluated. First, if based on other information (e.g., defect reports, service bulletins) there is a suspicion that a problem exists; EPA may target a particular group. Second, groups with a large number of vehicles have potential for significant air quality effects; they may be selected for that reason. New emission control technology without a proven history is another factor in making selections. Finally, some vehicle classes are selected on a random basis.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information

³ Letter from John T. Spotila, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, to Roger Baker, Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Commerce (September 5, 2000).

⁴ Electronic Tariff Filings, 66 FR 15673 (March 20, 2001), 94 FERC ¶ 61,270 (March 14, 2001), III FERC Stats. & Regs. Notices ¶ 35,538 (March 14, 2001).

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: EPA estimates that approximately 1800 will be contacted, on average they will spend approximately 20 minutes each responding for a total burden of approximately 600 hours. The average reflects those who decline to participate (who will spend a short time reading the solicitation letter and discard it) as well as those who participate and will be asked a few additional questions about vehicle condition and maintenance. This collection is entirely voluntary, there are no recordkeeping requirements. 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, 2002

Robert Brenner,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7156-4]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs): Radionuclides

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: 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 continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs): Radionuclides. The EPA ICR Number is 1100.11, and the OMB control number is 2060-0191 which is expiring on June 30, 2002. 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 10, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, Radiation Protection Division, Center for Waste Management, Environmental Protection Agency, 6608J, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. Copies of the ICR may be obtained from Eleanor Thornton-Jones at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Center for Waste Management, Radiation Protection Division, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; Mail code: 6608J or by e-mail: thornton.eleanord@epa.gov or by phone (202) 564-9773.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eleanor Thornton-Jones, telephone: (202) 564-9773, fax: (202) 565-2065, e-mail: thornton.eleanord@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected Entities: Entities affected by this action are those which own or operate Department of Energy (DOE) facilities, elemental phosphorus plants, Non-DOE federal facilities and phosphogypsum stacks, underground uranium mines and uranium mill tailings piles.

Title: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Radionuclides, OMB No. 2060-0191, expiring 6/30/02.

Abstract: On December 15, 1989 pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 (42 U.S.C. 1857), EPA promulgated NESHAPs to control radionuclide emissions from several source categories. The regulations were published in 54 FR 51653, and are codified at 40 CFR part 61, subparts B, H, I, K, R, T, and W. Due to petitions for reconsideration, EPA rescinded subpart T (July 15, 1994, 59 FR 36280) as it applies to owners and operators of uranium mill tailings disposal sites licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an affected Agreement State.

Currently, EPA has prepared a final rule amending subparts H and I; National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities and the National Emission Standards for Radionuclide Emissions from Federal Facilities Other Than Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensees and Not Covered by Subpart H. (We are awaiting the Administrator's signature and expect this final rule amendment to be published in the **Federal Register** by the end of March 2002.) This amendment is a technical update to ensure that the best available science is being used to monitor radionuclide emissions from DOE and other federal facilities. Subparts H and I require emission sampling, monitoring and calculations to identify compliance with the standard. As applicable, subpart H and subpart I require sampling and monitoring of radionuclide air emissions in accordance with the guidance presented in the American National Standard Institute's (ANSI) Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in Nuclear Facilities, ANSI N13.1-1969. In 1999, this ANSI standard was revised and replaced by the new ANSI/HPS N13.1-1999 standard, entitled "Sampling and Monitoring Releases of Airborne Radioactive Substances from the Stacks and Ducts of Nuclear Facilities." The standard for both subparts H and I requires that emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air shall not exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive in any year an effective dose equivalent of 10 millirem/yr. Also, for non-DOE federal facilities, emissions of iodine shall not exceed an effective dose equivalent of 3 millirem/yr to any member of the public.

The new ANSI standard provides regulated facilities greater flexibility in designing sampling systems while preserving protection of human health and the environment. The DOE facilities and non-DOE federal facilities other