

intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

o. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS", "RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS", "PROTEST", OR "MOTION TO INTERVENE", as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

p. Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

q. Comments, protests and interventions may be filed electronically via the Internet in lieu of paper. See, 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the "e-Filing" link.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7135-2]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Nonconformance Penalties for Heavy-Duty Engines and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Including Light-Duty Trucks

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 proposed Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Nonconformance Penalties for Heavy-Duty Engines and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Including Light-Duty Trucks, ICR 1285.05, OMB Control Number 2060-0132, expired 5/31/1997, reinstatement. 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 April 1, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Certification and Compliance Division, Engine Programs Group, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Mail Code 6403J, Washington, DC 20460. Interested persons may request a copy of the ICR without charge from the contact person below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Erb, tel.: (202) 564-9259; fax: (202) 565-2057; or e-mail: erb.anthony@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which manufacture heavy-duty engines and vehicles including light-duty trucks.

Title: Nonconformance Penalties for Heavy-Duty Engines and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Including Light-Duty Trucks; OMB Control No. 2060-0132; EPA ICR No. 1285.05, expired 5/31/1997, reinstatement.

Abstract: Section 206(g) of the Act as amended in 1990 contains the nonconformance penalty (NCP) provisions. It requires tests of production engines and vehicles to determine the extent of their nonconformity. Nonconformance penalties allow a manufacturer to introduce into commerce heavy-duty engines or vehicles including light-duty trucks, which fail to conform with certain emission standards upon payment of a monetary penalty. A manufacturer that elects to pay a nonconformance penalty must perform a Production Compliance Audit (PCA). The collection activities of the nonconformance penalty program include periodic reports and other information (including the results of emission testing conducted during the PCA) which the manufacturer will create and submit to the Certification and Compliance Division (CCD), Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ), Office of Air and Radiation (OAR). CCD will use this information to ensure that manufacturers are

complying with the regulations and that appropriate nonconformance penalties are being paid. Responses to this collection are voluntary based on the fact that participation in the nonconformance penalty program is an option that is available to manufacturers. Once a manufacturer opts to participate, specific regulatory requirements must be fulfilled in order to obtain a benefit under the NCP. Confidentiality of proprietary information is granted in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 2, and class determinations issued by EPA's Office of General Counsel. 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:

Respondents/Affected Entities: Engine manufacturers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6.

Frequency of Response: 49.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 920 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Capital, O&M Cost Burden: \$2400. 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: January 15, 2002.

Robert Brenner,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 02-2124 Filed 1-28-02; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7134-5]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Eliciting Risk Tradeoffs for Valuing Fatal Cancer Risks

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 proposed Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Eliciting Risk Tradeoffs for Valuing Fatal Cancer Risks, EPA ICR 2057.01. 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 April 1, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Melonie Williams, National Center for Environmental Economics, US EPA, Mail Code 1809, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC, 20460. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR without charge by contacting Dr. Williams at 202-260-7978 or williams.melonie@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Chris Dockins at 202-260-5728 or dockins.chris@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those individuals who are contacted and voluntarily agree to participate in the survey. The survey pool will be a pre-established panel of respondents who have been randomly recruited from the general public by Knowledge Networks,

Inc. or other web-based survey research firm. Typically, respondents have agreed with the survey research firm to participate in periodic web-based surveys. None of the other surveys conducted by the firm administering this survey will be related to this study.

Title: Eliciting Risk Tradeoffs for Valuing Fatal Cancer Risks (EPA ICR No. 2057.01).

Abstract: It is widely recognized that reductions in cancer risks are among the most important and tangible benefits resulting from a variety of environmental, food safety and other public health initiatives. Nevertheless, assessing these benefits in monetary terms remains a challenge. In July 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Science Advisory Board (SAB) concluded that most existing estimates valuing the benefits of reductions in mortality risks "should not be taken as precise estimates for the value of reducing the risks of fatal cancers, because of differences in the nature of the risks being valued * * *." They also commended efforts "to develop systematic and credible approaches to improved valuation of the benefits of fatal cancer risk reduction." (USEPA, 2000). The purpose of this proposed survey is to extend these efforts.

Through a cooperative agreement, EPA's Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation (OPEI) and Research Triangle Institute (RTI) have designed and are proposing to conduct a nationwide survey of adult individuals. The focus of this survey is to elicit their relative preferences for reducing two types of potentially very different mortality risks—risk of automobile death and risk of contracting a fatal cancer. The existing empirical literature on mortality risk values has focused almost exclusively on accidental (occupational and/or automobile) deaths, because individuals regularly reveal information on their values for avoiding these types of risks through job choices and consumer purchases. However, as the SAB has concluded, these values may not be directly applicable for valuing avoided cancer risks. In contrast to accidental deaths, fatal cancer risks may involve a long delay between exposure to a carcinogen and the first symptoms of disease (latency period), and death may only occur after several years of suffering with the disease (morbidity period).

The proposed survey will explore individuals' tradeoffs between the two types of risks. It will apply established stated preference research methods, and the resulting survey data will be used to estimate (1) how strongly individuals

prefer reducing one type of risk over the other, (2) how this strength of preference is affected by the length of the morbidity and latency periods, (3) and how preferences differ across different types of cancer. These estimates will help to provide researchers and policy analysts with a systematic and credible basis for adjusting existing mortality risk values. Such adjustments will be particularly useful for assessing the benefits of reducing fatal cancer risks, but they will also be relevant in assessing the benefits of reducing other types of fatal risks that involve extended latency and/or morbidity periods.

The data collected through this survey will greatly benefit any agency or organization that has a role in protecting the public against fatal cancer risks and/or an interest in evaluating the resulting gains to society. Evaluations of this type are required under executive orders (Executive Order 12866) and a broad array of federal statutes, including the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Federal agencies with a particular interest in assessing the benefits of reductions in fatal cancer incidence include not only the USEPA, but the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (especially the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) as well. Many agencies and departments must also evaluate the benefits of their own risk reduction policies. The methodology proposed for this research will also provide a model for future researchers with an interest in exploring individuals values and tradeoffs between different types of health improvements.

A thorough pretest of the survey will be conducted using 250 respondents. For the full scale survey, information will be collected from an additional 2000 respondents. The survey is designed to collect information through an established panel of respondents, using a WebTV mode of administration. The data will be collected and stored electronically by the survey research firm. Based on previous experience and a limited number of cognitive pretest interviews, each survey will take approximately 25 minutes.

Responses to the survey will be voluntary. Typically, panel members are free to choose whether or not to respond