

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Information Collection Request

Title: Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions and Compliance Monitoring Data Reporting

OMB Control Number: 2040-NEW

EPA ICR Number: 2764.02

Abstract:

The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) in the Office of Water at the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for managing the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program, a national program mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Section 1414 of the SDWA requires each community water system to mail, or provide by electronic means, to each customer of the system at least once annually a report on the level of contaminants in the drinking water purveyed by that system, known as the “consumer confidence report.” SDWA requires the EPA to monitor and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) to ensure that the nation’s drinking water reliably complies with the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), maximum residual disinfectant limits (MRDLs), treatment techniques (TT) and other requirements stipulated in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart B.

Section 1445 of the SDWA states that public water systems (PWS) shall conduct monitoring, maintain records, and provide information as needed for the EPA to implement its monitoring and enforcement responsibilities with respect to the Act. Primacy agencies, the EPA and state governments that have assumed primary enforcement responsibility under SDWA section 1413, ensure that PWSs are complying with these regulatory requirements.

As part of the PWSS Program, OGWDW uses the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) as the database of record for compliance with NPDWR requirements. SDWIS is a database management system that assists the EPA in tracking and interpreting violations data and other program-related data.

This ICR provides burden and cost estimates for the final revised Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule, including compliance monitoring data (CMD) reporting by primacy agencies. The EPA is finalizing the revised CCR rule to require CWSs serving 10,000 or more people that have violations to include a six-month update with their annual report. All other CWSs (without violations) serving 10,000 or more people will be required to reissue their annual report by December 31st. To implement its compliance oversight and enforcement responsibilities under the SDWA, the EPA is finalizing a provision as part of the rulemaking that will require primacy agencies to submit their CMD annually. The ICR estimates costs for future rule implementation.

The total annual respondent burden associated with this ICR is estimated to be approximately 0.12 million hours per year. The total annual respondent cost associated with this ICR is estimated to be approximately \$4.4 million. The distribution of annual burden between PWSs and primacy agencies is

approximately 0.09 million hours and 0.02 million hours, respectively. The distribution of annual costs between PWSs and primacy agencies is approximately \$3.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

There are no anticipated operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for respondents during the period covered by the ICR. This represents the “cost burden” as reported in the OMB inventory. These costs are for O&M only. There are no capital costs associated with the activities covered by this ICR.

The EPA burden for the final revised CCR rule and CMD are captured under the existing PWSS ICR (OMB Control No: 2040-0090, EPA ICR No: 0270.48) and are not expected to change as a result of this rule.

The total number of respondents for this ICR is 49,490; 66 of these respondents are primacy agencies and the balance, 49,424, are PWSs. The total annual number of responses for these respondents is 49,424 for PWSs, and 66 for primacy agencies).

1. NEED AND AUTHORITY FOR THE COLLECTION

Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.

Section 2008 of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) amended SDWA Section 1414(c)(4) on Consumer Confidence Reports by adding a new paragraph 1414(c)(4)(F). This new paragraph requires the EPA to revise the 1998 CCR regulations to increase the readability, clarity, and understandability of the information presented in the CCRs; increase the accuracy of information presented and risk communication in the CCRs; mandate report delivery at least biannually by systems serving 10,000 or more; and allow electronic delivery consistent with methods described in the memorandum *Safe Drinking Water Act-Consumer Confidence Report Rule Delivery Options* issued by the EPA on January 3, 2013. The AWIA amendments also require CCRs to include information on corrosion control efforts and when corrective action to reduce lead levels throughout the system is required following a lead action level exceedance. As with the original CCR Rule, the AWIA amendments direct that the revised regulations must be developed in consultation with PWSs, environmental groups, public interest groups, risk communication experts, the states, and other interested parties. The EPA will use information collected under this rule to ensure and track compliance.

Section 1445(a) of the SDWA authorizes the EPA to require any person (including water systems and States) subject to SDWA to make such reports as the EPA may reasonably require by regulation to assist the agency in determining whether such person has acted or is acting in compliance with SDWA. Under Section 1413(a)(1)-(3) of SDWA, states with primary enforcement authority are required to adopt drinking water regulations no less stringent than NPDWRs, adopt and implement adequate procedures for the enforcement of those regulations, and keep records and make reports with respect to those activities as the EPA may reasonably require by regulation. The annual reporting of CMD as required by the final rule will strengthen the agency’s ability to conduct oversight of PWS compliance with NPDWRs and primacy States’ implementation of the PWS program. Evaluating PWS compliance with the NPDWRs is based on the review and evaluation of sample results and operational data collected by PWSs and submitted to primacy states. Currently the EPA only receives state data on water system violations, water system inventory, and other information, such as enforcement actions, which does not allow the EPA to fully assess trends in water system compliance with sample collection and other actions required under the NPDWRs. As a result, the EPA is requiring annual reporting of CMD to assist the agency in

federal oversight of primacy agency and PWS compliance with SDWA requirements as part of the final rulemaking.

2. PRACTICAL UTILITY/USERS OF THE DATA

Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The information collected by EPA is available to the public, via EPA's website (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinkingwater/safe-drinking-water-information-system-sdwis-federal-reporting>) or by requesting the data under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA; 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 2). In some cases, the SDWA requires that the information be provided to the public or the primacy agency. Primary users of the data collected under this ICR are the EPA, water systems and their customers, and primacy agencies, which include state regulators, Indian Tribes, and, in some instances, the EPA Regional Administrators. Other users include:

- Laboratory personnel
- Staff from other EPA programs (such as Superfund, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA))
- Federal Emergency Management Administration
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Military bases
- Farmers Home Administration
- Department of Interior
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- White House Task Forces
- American Water Works Association (AWWA)
- Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA)
- National Rural Water Association (NRWA)
- National Association of Water Companies (NAWC)
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA)
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Consumers Federation of America
- News organizations
- Native American Water Association (NAWA)
- Association of American Indian Affairs
- Inter-tribal Environmental Council
- National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC)
- Airlines 4 America (A4A)
- Other intertribal groups

3. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

The EPA currently requires primacy agencies to submit quarterly and annual reports, and in a format prescribed to the Administrator (§ 142.15(a)). These existing reports are limited in scope because they focus only on system inventory, violations, and other information, such as enforcement actions. This information is maintained in SDWIS¹. Primacy agencies primarily transmit SDWIS data to the EPA electronically. In the District of Columbia, Wyoming, and Indian Country (except for the Navajo Nation, which has primacy), results of system samples are sent directly to the EPA Region. These data assist the EPA in fulfilling its SDWA obligations. On a quarterly basis, the EPA uses the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) to generate a list of PWSs considered priority systems. The ETT assists the EPA and the primacy agencies in prioritizing and directing enforcement response to PWSs with the most systemic noncompliance by considering all violations incurred by a PWS in a comprehensive way.

This final rule revises § 142.15(b) to require all states with primacy to report the data necessary for determining compliance with NPDWRs, including MCLs, MRDLs, and TTs. The data necessary for determining compliance include sample results required under each NPDWR, and the related monitoring data to ensure that the correct number of samples were taken at the right time, in the correct locations, and were analyzed using an approved analytical method.

The EPA will develop the SDWIS State CMD Extraction Tool to facilitate state reporting. The EPA is currently in the process of developing the Drinking Water State-Federal-Tribal Information Exchange System (DW-SFTIES) as the long-term replacement for SDWIS State, the EPA plans to develop an automated data extraction feature into DW-SFTIES. States that choose to adopt DW-SFTIES for state data management purposes will be able to use this planned functionality to meet the annual CMD reporting requirement. Prior to adoption of DW-SFTIES, EPA will facilitate state reporting to minimize reporting burden. A primacy agency could submit CMD using one of two formats:

- 1) As a data extract using the EPA's SDWIS State Data Extraction Tool or,
- 2) As an extracted copy of its database, and database documentation.

The EPA currently provides a SDWIS Data Extraction Tool to 42 primacy agencies that use SDWIS State, which supports sharing of CMD with the EPA for the Six-Year Review of Drinking Water Standards. The Data Extraction Tool extracts CMD from a SDWIS State database and packages it in a file that can easily be submitted to the EPA. Prior to the implementation date for annual CMD reporting requirement and based on planned EPA-state workgroup input and testing, the EPA will enhance the Data Extraction Tool to enable these primacy agencies to automatically extract and annually submit the required CMD to the EPA.

For the second format mentioned, primacy agencies could submit to the EPA a database extract and share data documentation that describes the data structure and data element definitions. The EPA will work with the eight states, five territories, and one tribe with PWSS program primacy that do not currently use SDWIS State to submit a database extract to meet the annual CMD reporting requirement.

4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

¹ The public can access the violation data in SDWIS online at <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/howtoaccessdata.cfm>.

Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

The EPA has made an effort to ensure that the data collection efforts associated with this ICR are not duplicative. The EPA has consulted with state environmental programs, other federal agencies and regulated entities, such as PWSs and their representative trade associations. To the best of the EPA's knowledge, data currently required by the SDWA, and its implementing regulations codified at 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, are not available from any other source.

5. MINIMIZING BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL ENTITIES

If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

In developing this ICR, the EPA considered the requirement of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) to minimize the burden of information collections on small entities. Small entities include "small businesses," "small organizations" and "small government jurisdictions." These terms are defined below.

- A **small business** is any business that is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field as defined by the Small Business Administration regulations under section 3 of the Small Business Act.
- A **small organization** is any non-profit enterprise that is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field.
- A **small governmental jurisdiction** is the government of a city, county, town, township, village, school district, or special district that has a population of fewer than 50,000. This definition may also include Indian Tribes.

The major requirement under SBREFA is a regulatory flexibility analysis of all new rules that have a "significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities." This ICR is associated with new rules. Therefore, this ICR is subject to the SBREFA.

The EPA has made significant efforts to minimize the burden for all respondents, particularly for small entities as detailed below.

Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revision

If permitted by primacy their respective primacy agencies, the EPA's regulations allow, systems serving fewer than 10,000 people to advertise in the news media in lieu of sending reports to customers. Under 40 CFR 141.155(g)(2), CWSs serving 500 or fewer people may forego the notice-publishing requirement, provided they give notice at least annually to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or posting in an appropriate location that the CCR is available upon request. These flexibilities are unchanged in the final revised CCR rule.

Compliance Monitoring Data Reporting

There are no PWS burden associated with CMD reporting as this falls under the purview of state primacy agency activities.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION

Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The EPA has considered a wide range of alternatives for frequency of data collection. The final revised CCR rule requires at least annual reporting. For systems serving 10,000 or more people, SDWA requires them to send reports biannually, or twice per year. Distributing CCRs less frequently is not allowed under the SDWA. Annual reporting of compliance monitoring data is essential to enable the EPA to determine if compliance monitoring determinations were made correctly.

For other information collection activities, the EPA has chosen to require the least frequent collection that remains consistent with overall public health preservation objectives. If data are collected less frequently, the primacy agencies may not identify, in a timely fashion, violations that might threaten public health and the safety of drinking water consumers.

7. GENERAL GUIDELINES

Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

There are no special circumstances. The collection of information is conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.6.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

8a. Public Comment

If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the Agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the Agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

To comply with the 1995 Amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act, Agencies developing rule-related ICRs must solicit public comments for a 60-day period prior to submitting the request to OMB. EPA notified the public regarding the preparation of this ICR in the *Federal Register* preamble for the proposed revisions of the CCR rule (88 FR 20092, April 5, 2023).

No comments were received specifically on the ICR; however, based on public comment received on the proposed rule, modifications were made to the rule and underlying analyses prior to promulgation of the final rule. Where appropriate, these modifications are also reflected in this ICR. The most significant change for purposes of the ICR was a change in compliance date. After consideration of public comments, the EPA revised the compliance date to 2027 (from 2025 in the proposed rule), which shifts the anticipated activities states and CWSs will perform during the first three years following promulgation. For a full discussion of public comments on the proposed revisions of the CCR rule, as well as EPA's responses, see the Public Comment and Response Document included in the docket (EPA-HQ-OW-2022-0260).

8b. Consultations

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the Agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting

format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years - even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

Section 1414(c)(4)(F)(i) of the SDWA requires the agency to consult with “public water systems, environmental groups, public interest groups, risk communication experts, and the States, and other interested parties” in developing revisions to the Consumer Confidence Report Rule. In addition to seeking and considering public comment on the proposed rule, the EPA consulted with various stakeholders to solicit input on the rulemaking prior to publication of the proposal. The EPA sought recommendations from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council. In addition, the EPA sought input from tribal governments as part of tribal consultation, along with members of state, local government, and utility associations as part of a Federalism consultation. As part of the final revised CCR rule, the EPA consulted with representatives of CWSs and states regarding the accuracy of the EPA’s burden estimates.

9. PAYMENTS OR GIFTS TO RESPONDENTS

Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts were or will be provided to CWSs and states.

10. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or Agency policy. If the collection requires a systems of records notice (SORN) or privacy impact assessment (PIA), those should be cited and described here.

No confidential information will be collected as a result of this ICR.

11. JUSTIFICATION FOR SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the Agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

No information of a sensitive nature will be collected as a result of this ICR.

12. RESPONDENT BURDEN HOURS & LABOR COSTS

Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.*
- If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and the aggregate the hour burdens.*

- *Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included as O&M costs under non-labor costs covered under question 13.*

12a. Respondents/NAICS Codes

Data associated with this ICR are collected and maintained at the PWS, state, and federal levels.

Respondents include:

- Owners/operators of PWSs, who must report to the primacy agency.
- State/Primacy agencies, and the EPA Regions that act as primacy agencies in Indian country.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for PWSs is 22131. The NAICS code for state agencies that include drinking water programs is 92411 (Administration of Air and Water Resources and Solid Waste Management Programs) or 923312 (Administration of Public Health Programs). Ancillary systems (i.e., those that supplement the function of other establishments like factories, power plants, mobile home parks, etc.) cannot be categorized in a single NAICS code. For ancillary systems, the NAICS code is that of the primary establishment or industry.

12b. Information Requested

The data items requested under this ICR differ across the three years covered by this ICR. As indicated in the final rule preamble, systems and states must comply with the new requirements beginning in 2027. In the first two years following promulgation, public water systems and primacy agencies will still be engaged in the regulatory startup/implementation activities, see response to 12c.

In year three covered by this ICR, CWSs and states will engage in ongoing implementation of the revised CCR rule requirements. CWSs will begin implementing additional activities according to the final rule requirements, and states will begin reporting CMD to the EPA and providing technical assistance and oversight of the revised CCR rule. Respondent information collection requirements covered by the CCR Rule and CMD reporting ICR are summarized in Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 below.

Exhibit 1: PWS Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Requirement	Regulatory Citation	Reporting Frequency/Record Retention Period
CCRs		
Mail or electronically deliver copies of CCR to customers.	40 CFR 141.155(a)	Annually, unless required to provide biannually for systems serving 10,000 or more persons, or unless waived per 40 CFR 141.155(g)
Good faith delivery of CCR to non-bill paying consumers.	40 CFR 141.155(b)	Annually, unless required to provide biannually for systems serving 10,000 or more persons
Submit copy of CCR to primacy agency.	40 CFR 141.155(c)	Annually, unless required to provide a 6-month update with the report

Requirement	Regulatory Citation	Reporting Frequency/Record Retention Period
Submit copy of CCR to agencies or clearing houses identified by the primacy agency.	40 CFR 141.155(d)	Annually, as required, unless required to provide a 6-month update with the report
Make current year's CCR available to public.	40 CFR 141.155(e)	As requested
Post current year's CCR on the Internet (for systems serving ≥50,000 people).	40 CFR 141.155(f)	Annually, unless required to provide a 6-month update with the report
Publish CCR in local newspaper or online news media, if the mailing requirement has been waived.	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)	Annually, except that systems serving ≤500 can forego per 40 CFR 141.155(g)(2)
Retain copy of CCR.	40 CFR 141.155(h)	For at least 3 years
Submit a plan to provide access to limited English proficiency consumer to the primacy agency (for systems serving ≥100,000 people)	40 CFR 141.155(i)	Initial plans due in 2027, and updated as needed

Exhibit 2: Primacy Agency Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Requirement	Regulatory Citation	Reporting Frequency/Record Retention Period
CCRs		
Make CCRs available to public.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(2)	As requested
Retain copies of CCRs and certifications that CCRs were distributed.	40 CFR 142.14(h)(1)	CCRs: 5 years Certifications: 1 year
Report violations of CCR provisions.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(4)	Quarterly
Retain copies of the translation access plan	40 CFR 142.14(h)(2)	5 years
Compliance Monitoring Data Reporting		
Report compliance monitoring data to SDWIS.	40 CFR 142.15(b)(3)	Annually beginning in 2027

12c. Respondent Activities

PWSs and primacy agencies must complete the activities described in the sections below.

Public Water Systems

Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions

For CCRs, CWSs will conduct the following start up activities:

- Review training materials from primacy agencies
- Train staff
- Conduct background research to determine applicability of access plan requirements (for CWSs serving 100,000 or more people only)
- Develop plan to facilitate translation access (for CWSs serving 100,000 or more people only)
- Develop templates for brief report summary

For CCRs, CWSs must conduct the following ongoing activities:

- CWSs serving 10,000 or more people will be required to provide two reports per year.
- The EPA will require that all reports include a report summary.
- Large systems serving 100,000 or more persons will be required to identify plans for providing access to the reports for consumers with limited English proficiency.
- All CWSs will be required to provide include language explaining their corrosion control procedures.

Compliance Monitoring Data Rule

There are no PWS activities associated with the compliance monitoring data rule.

Primacy Agencies

Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions

For the revised CCR rule, primacy agencies will conduct the following start up activities:

- Read and understand rule
- Regulation adoption, update of state program/primacy package
- Updating reporting system
- Preliminary data analysis
- CWS outreach, support and education
- Staff training
- Set up reporting system to extract and submit CMD

As part of the revised CCR rule, primacy agencies must conduct the ongoing activities:

- Review and retain reports and certifications from CWSs.
- Review and retain copies of the plan to provide access to limited English proficiency consumers for systems serving 100,000 or more people.
- Assist in preparation of reports, as needed.
- Provide technical assistance for translation support, as needed.
- Report compliance to the EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Data Reporting

Primacy agencies will be required to annually report CMD to the EPA.

12d. Respondent Burden Hours and Labor Costs

Burden and labor hours and costs are summarized for the final revised CCR rule and CMD reporting below. Labor costs are based on the number of burden hours times the average hourly wage rate, including overhead. Labor rates in 2022 dollars are used and are loaded with a 60 percent overhead factor. A loaded labor rate of \$56.18 per hour in 2022 dollars was used for state labor.

Burden to Public Water Systems

The annual PWS burden for final revised CCR rule and CMD reporting, is estimated to be approximately 93,193 hours. Exhibit 3 shows the breakdown of the annual burden hours. The bases for the burden estimates are detailed below.

The EPA relied on several sources of data to estimate the potential cost of the final rule, including information from interviews and from published sources. The EPA supplemented these data with several assumptions about how the rule would be implemented.

Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions

The final CCR rule requires, at a minimum, that each CWS mail or electronically deliver to each of its customers an annual report on the level of contaminants in the drinking water purveyed by that system. For systems serving 10,000 or more persons, they will need to provide CCRs biannually. If a system serving 10,000 or more persons has a violation between January 1st and June 30th of the current year, they will be required to provide a 6-month update with the second report. For systems serving 100,000 or more people, they will be required to provide a plan to their primacy agencies describing their approach for providing language access to limited English proficient consumers. The EPA estimates that final revised CCR rule requirements will affect approximately 49,424 CWSs during the course of this ICR period. Activities associated with the preparation and delivery of CCRs account for 93,193 burden hours per year, which includes burden for understanding the rule, CCR development and distribution for PWSs. The compliance with the revised requirements of the final rule begins in 2027, therefore, activities covered by this ICR include two years of upfront costs, and one year of ongoing costs (see section 12c).

Administration

The upfront administrative costs for CWSs include reviewing training materials received from primacy agencies and training staff to develop CCRs in compliance with the rule revisions. Systems serving 100,000 or more people will have ongoing administrative costs because they will periodically research, adjust, and update their translation access plan to account for changing demographics, as well as revise their plan to address feedback from the primacy agency.

Report Development

Preparation of a CCR includes assembling data, writing the report, ensuring that the notice meets regulatory requirements, and printing the document or notice. Burden estimates range from 1 hour for CWSs serving 10,000 or fewer people to 4 hours for CWSs serving 100,000 people or more. After completion of CCR preparation activities, all CWSs, regardless of size, are assumed to have the same burden (0.5 hours) for submitting to the state a copy of the CCR distributed to customers. Certification that the reports were distributed is also required along with the report. All CWSs, regardless of size, are assumed to have the same burden (0.25 hours) for maintaining a copy of the CCR and making it publicly available, if requested.

Report Delivery

The burden estimate for CCR delivery includes the following activities and assumptions: This ICR assumes a burden 3 hours per system to deliver CCRs for CWS serving 10,000-50,000 people, 5 hours per system to deliver CCRs for CWS serving 50,000-100,000 people, and 9 hours per system to deliver CCRs for CWS serving more than 100,000 people.

Compliance Monitoring Data Reporting

There is no PWS burden associated with CMD reporting as this falls under the purview of state primacy agency activities.

Burden to Primacy Agencies

The annual burden for state primacy agencies for final revised CCR rule and CMD reporting, is estimated to be approximately 22,701 hours. Exhibit 4 shows the annual burden on an activity-specific basis. The following briefly describes the bases for the burden estimates:

Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions

Primacy agencies are expected to incur burden for information collection activities associated with preparation assistance, review, and filing of CCRs. The total annual state burden is estimated at 21,232 hours.

Compliance Monitoring Data Rule

As illustrated in Exhibit 4, hours of burden are for providing the EPA with information regarding all CMD that is necessary to determine compliance with the drinking water requirements. The total annual state burden is estimated at 1,469 hours.

Exhibit 3: Annual PWS Burden and Cost

Activity	Annual Burden Hours	Annual Labor Cost (\$K)	Total Annual Labor Cost (\$K)
Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions	93,193	\$3,082	\$3,082
CMD	0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	93,193	\$3,082	\$3,082

Exhibit 4: Annual State Burden and Cost

Activity	Annual Burden Hours	Annual Labor Cost (\$K)	Total Annual Labor Cost (\$K)
Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Revisions	21,232	\$1,193	\$1,193
CMD	1,469	\$83	\$83
TOTAL	22,701	\$1,275	\$1,275

Estimating Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs

Respondents for this ICR include PWSs and states or other primacy agencies. This ICR estimates the number of CWS respondents at 49,424.

In addition to the PWS respondents, this ICR assumes 66 primacy agencies (50 states plus the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, the EPA Regions conducting direct implementation of tribal primacy, and the Navajo Nation).² Therefore, the total number of respondents is 49,490.

The total costs and burden for these respondents are summarized in. Agency costs and burden are detailed in section 14.

Total Burden Hours and Costs

The bottom line burden hours and costs are presented in Exhibit 5. The total annual respondent burden associated with this ICR is estimated to be 115,895 burden hours. There is no the EPA burden or cost associated with this ICR.

Exhibit 5: Bottom Line Annual Burden and Cost

Total Number of Respondents	49,490
CWS	49,424
Primacy Agency	66
Total Annual Responses	49,490
CWS	49,424
Primacy Agency	66
Number of Responses per Respondent	1
Total respondents	49,490
Total responses	49,490
Total Respondent Hours	115,895
CWS	93,193
Primacy Agency	22,701
Hours Per Response	2.3
Annual Respondent Hours	115,895
Annual Responses	49,490
Total Annual Respondent Cost (\$K)	\$4,357
CWS	\$3,082
Primacy Agency (\$K)	\$1,275
Total Annual Hours (respondents and agency)	115,895
Total Annual Cost (respondents and agency)	\$4,357

13. RESPONDENT CAPITAL AND O&M COSTS

² This is a simplifying assumption. Primacy activities for Wyoming and the District of Columbia are actually carried out by the respective EPA Regional offices.

Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).

The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life) and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should consider costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities. If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collections services should be a part of this cost burden estimate.

Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

The EPA estimates there will be no O&M costs incurred during the period covered by the rule. Beginning in 2027 when system will incur O&M costs as a result of the final revised CCR rule which would reflect non-labor costs associated with printing, delivery, posting, and publishing CCRs. There are no capital costs associated with this ICR. All costs incurred by primacy agencies are labor costs.

14. AGENCY COSTS

Provide estimates of annualized costs to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

14a. Agency Activities

The EPA is assumed not to have any new burden associated with final revised CCR rule or CMD reporting that is not captured under the PWSS ICR.

14b. Agency Labor Cost

The EPA costs are captured under the PWSS ICR for this rule.

14c. Agency Non-Labor Costs

The EPA costs are captured under the PWSS ICR for this rule.

15) REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in the burden or capital/O&M cost estimates.

AWIA amended SDWA section 1414 which required the EPA to revise the CCR rule, as previously described. The annual reporting of CMD as required by this final rule will strengthen the agency's ability

to conduct oversight of PWS compliance with NPDWRs and primacy States' implementation of the PWS program.

16) PUBLICATION OF DATA

For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

Currently the EPA only receives state data on water system violations, water system inventory, and other information, such as enforcement actions. The information collected by EPA is available to the public, via EPA's website (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinkingwater/safe-drinking-water-information-system-sdwis-federal-reporting>). Following promulgation of the final rule, the EPA will engage stakeholders to inform implementation, including incorporating CMD into the EPA's publicly available platforms. Because the first installment of the CMD will not be received by the EPA until the compliance date in 2027 as identified in the Federal Register, the EPA does not anticipate publication of data for the first three years following promulgation covered under this ICR.

17) DISPLAY OF EXPIRATION DATE

If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

Not applicable.

18) CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

Not applicable.