

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR STATIONARY SPARK
IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART JJJ)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

(a) Title of the Information Collection

“NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJ), ICR 2227.02, OMB Control Number 2060-NEW.”

(b) Short Characterization

This supporting statement addresses information collection activities that would be imposed by the “Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines,” 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJ. These standards fulfill the requirements of section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990, which requires the EPA to promulgate standards for stationary internal combustion engines. The EPA has determined that for purposes of promulgating new source performance standards (NSPS) regulations, the stationary internal combustion engine source category should be split into two source categories - compression ignition (CI) engines and spark ignition (SI) engines. The NSPS for stationary CI engines were published on July 11, 2006 (71 FR 39154).

The information collection activities in this ICR include initial notifications for non-certified engines greater than 500 hp, records of engine maintenance for all SI internal combustion engines (ICE), records of operating hours for emergency SI ICE, performance test data for owners and operators of non-certified stationary SI engines, and test data and activities associated with obtaining engine certification for engine manufacturers. The information collection activities will enable the EPA to determine initial and continuous compliance with the requirements of the final rule.

2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION

(a) Need/Authority for the Collection

The EPA is required under section 111 of the CAA to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect the application of the best technological system of continuous emissions reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emissions reduction, or any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated. The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology. Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every four years.

In addition, Section 114(a) States that:

. . . the Administrator may require any owner or operator subject to any requirement of this Act to (A) establish and maintain such records; (B) make such reports; (C) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (in accordance with such methods at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe); (D) sample such emissions; (E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical; (F) submit compliance certifications; and (G) provide such other information as he may reasonably require.

Certain reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify stationary SI engines subject to the regulation and to determine if the standards are being achieved.

(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The information will be used by the EPA to identify sources subject to the NSPS and ensure that the emission standards are being met. Records and reports are necessary to enable

the EPA to identify facilities that may not be in compliance with the requirements. Based on reported information, EPA will decide which facilities should be inspected and what records or units should be inspected at the facilities. The records that facilities maintain will indicate to EPA whether facility personnel are operating and maintaining the equipment properly.

3. NONDUPLICATION, CONSULTATIONS, AND OTHER COLLECTION CRITERIA

(a) Nonduplication

Duplication in the reporting of stationary SI engine information is not anticipated. If the standard has not been delegated, the information is sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Otherwise, the information is sent directly to the delegated State or local agency. If a State or local agency has adopted its own similar regulation to implement the Federal regulation, a copy of the report submitted to the State or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standard. Therefore, no duplication exists.

(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to OMB

A public notice of this collection will be provided in the final NSPS.

(c) Consultations

EPA has met with the Engine Manufacturers Association (EMA) on several occasions, as well as other affected entities that will be subject to the new emission standards. The public also had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed NSPS and the ICR during the specified comment period.

(d) Effects of Less Frequent Data Collection

The frequency of the data collection requirements was chosen by the EPA to provide reasonable assurance that engines are in compliance with the standard. Annual reporting for certifying engine families is necessary to align with the regulatory requirement to certify engine families every year.

(e) General Guidelines

None of the reporting or recordkeeping requirements contained in the final NSPS for stationary SI ICE violate any of the regulations established by OMB in CFR 1320.5.

(f) Confidentiality

The type of data that would be required from owners and operators is principally owner/operator and engine identification information and would not be confidential. If any information is submitted to the EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made, the information would be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B -- Confidentiality of Business Information.

We hold information from the engine manufacturers as confidential until the associated engines are available for purchase. Manufacturers may submit proprietary information, consisting generally of sales projections and certain sensitive technical descriptions. We grant confidentiality in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 2, subpart B, and class determinations issued by our Office of General Council.

(g) Sensitive Questions

This section is not applicable because the ICR does not involve matters of a sensitive nature.

4. THE RESPONDENTS AND THE INFORMATION REQUESTED

(a) Respondents/NAICS Codes

Respondents are owners or operators of new, modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE, as well as manufacturers of stationary SI ICE. These standards affect any industry, State, local, or tribal government using a stationary SI internal combustion engine. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes for facilities using stationary SI ICE affected by the regulation include: 2211 (Electric Power Generation, Transmission, or Distribution), 622110 (Medical and Surgical Hospitals), 335312 (Motor and Generator Manufacturing), 33391 (Pump and Compressor Manufacturing), and 333992 (Welding and

Soldering Equipment Manufacturing), 486210 (Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas), 211111 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production), 211112 (Natural Gas Liquids Producers), and 92811 (National security).

(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items: Attachment 1, Source Data and Information Requirements, summarizes the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this regulation for owners and operators of stationary SI ICE. In addition, manufacturers are required to submit an application for certification, including emission data and other descriptive information for each engine family subject to the emission standards.

(ii) Respondent Activities: The respondent activities required by the regulation as they relate to owners and operators as well as engine manufacturers are provided under the first column of Tables 1 through 3, introduced in section 6(a).

(iii) Summary of Requirements: The information collection activities in this ICR for owners and operators of stationary SI ICE include initial notifications for non-certified engines greater than 500 hp, records of proper engine maintenance, the operating hours of emergency SI ICE, and any performance test data used to demonstrate compliance for non-certified engines or certified engines operating in a non-certified manner (if they are greater than 100 hp). Manufacturers of certified SI ICE must follow the procedures outlined in the final rule to certify certain stationary SI ICE. The rule requires facilities to meet emission limitations for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and hydrocarbons (HC), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), and volatile organic compounds (VOC). For about half of owners and operators of SI ICE less than 500 hp, EPA expects that compliance will be demonstrated through purchasing a certified stationary SI ICE. Owners and operators of non-certified engines can demonstrate compliance by submitting performance test results from a similar engine or by submitting engine manufacturer or control device vendor information that shows that the engine will meet the

emission limitations. Alternatively, if none of the information described is available, owners and operators of non-certified stationary SI ICE can demonstrate compliance by conducting a performance test. The EPA estimates that the majority of engines greater than 500 hp will not be certified. It is assumed that stationary SI ICE will remain in continuous compliance if the engine is a certified engine. Performance tests for non-certified engines that are greater than 500 hp must be repeated every 3 years or 8,760 hours, whichever comes first.

Owners and operators of emergency stationary SI engines are required to install a non-resettable hour meter to monitor the total number of hours operated. Information EPA has obtained indicates that an hour meter is typically included with the engine so no separate cost for the hour meter was estimated. The information will be used to ensure that owners and operators do not exceed the number of hours allowed by the NSPS for maintenance and testing purposes, i.e., 100 hours per year. Owners and operators must also keep records of why the engine was operated.

5. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED -- AGENCY ACTIVITIES, COLLECTION METHODOLOGY, AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

(a) Agency Activities

A list of Agency activities for the first 3 years following the effective date of the standard is provided in Tables 4 through 6, which are introduced in section 6(c).

(b) Collection Methodology and Management

Data obtained during periodic visits by EPA personnel, from records maintained by the respondents, and from information provided in notifications will be tabulated and published for internal EPA use in compliance and enforcement programs. Records of measurements, maintenance, reports, and records must be retained for two years following the date of the item.

(c) Small Entity Flexibility

Minimizing the information collection burden for all sizes of organizations is a continuing effort for the EPA. The final rule applies to engine manufacturers as well as owners

and operators of stationary SI ICE. To limit the impact on small entities, only sources with non-certified engines with a maximum hp greater than 500 must submit an initial notification. However, owners and operators of all SI ICE must conduct performance tests on all non-certified engines (unless the engine is a certified engine less than 100 hp operated in a non-certified manner), but only engines greater than 500 hp have to conduct subsequent testing. It is currently estimated that 7,694 new non-certified engines will be sold in 2008. Approximately 6,000 of these non-certified engines are less than 500 hp. More than 1,000 of these engines are less than 50 hp.

The majority of the responsibility for small engines falls on the engine manufacturers. Engine manufacturers are responsible for ensuring that the engines will meet the emission limitations during its entire useful life. We expect more small engines will be certified by engine manufacturers than large engines. In addition, we expect more small engines will already be certified for nonroad use than large engines. Thus, small entities will be required to conduct fewer performance tests than large sources, reducing the impact on small sources. Furthermore, although the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for small and large businesses, these requirements are considered the minimum needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot be reduced further for small businesses.

(d) Collection Schedule

Owners and operators who must submit an initial notification must submit the initial notification no later than 30 days after the date construction or reconstruction commences. Records of hours of operation for emergency stationary SI ICE and justification of why the engine was operated must be maintained continuously. Owners and operators of non-certified SI ICE must conduct initial performance tests according to the schedule in 40 CFR 60.8(f). Owners and operators of non-certified SI ICE that are greater than 500 hp must conduct subsequent performance tests every 3 years or 8,760 hours, whichever comes first. Owners and operators of all SI ICE must record any maintenance conducted on the engine. Other reporting requirements

are associated with engine certification to the emission standards, which begin to apply as early as July 2007 for some engines.

6. ESTIMATING THE BURDEN AND COST OF THE COLLECTION

(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

The stationary SI internal combustion engine NSPS is estimated to affect an average of about 16,500 new engines in each of the next 3 years, or a total of nearly 50,000 engines over 3 years. Of the 16,500 new engines each year, it is estimated that about 50 percent of this total will be certified by the engine manufacturer; however, the percentage of engines certified by the manufacturer varies with engine size, type and fuel. For engines 25-50 hp, it was estimated that 50 percent of engines with any type of fuel will be certified. It is estimated that all gasoline and rich burn liquid petroleum gas (LPG) fired engines above 50 hp will be certified. Manufacturers are expected to certify approximately 50 percent of lean burn engines and engines fired with fuels other than gasoline or LPG with a maximum hp less than 500. Only 20 percent of engines with a maximum hp greater than or equal to 500 hp will be certified.

Only non-certified engines greater than 500 hp need to submit an initial notification. Owners and operators will demonstrate compliance by purchasing certified stationary SI ICE or conducting performance tests. If compliance is achieved using performance testing and the maximum hp of the engine is greater than 500, additional performance tests are required every 3 years or 8,760 hours, whichever comes first. For this analysis, it was assumed that only one performance test would be conducted for any one engine in the first 3 years. Owners and operators of emergency engines will be required to keep records of the number of hours during emergency and maintenance and testing. Owners and operators of any type SI ICE must record all maintenance conducted on the engine.

(b) Estimating Respondent Costs

The information collection activities for sources subject to these requirements are presented in

Tables 1 through 3. Certification costs for engine manufacturers were estimated in Table 5.2.1-4 of the document, "Final Regulatory Support Document: Control of Emissions from Unregulated Nonroad Engines." This cost includes the cost of certifying the engine to the emission standards and the cost for in-use testing and upgrades to the facility. Adjusting these costs to 2005 dollars using the consumer price index, certification costs of \$13 per engine for 25 to 300 hp engines, \$32 for 300 to 600 hp SI engines, and \$153 for greater than 600 hp engines were used to estimate certification costs. The number of engines estimated to be certified by engine manufacturers was based on the percentages given in paragraph 6(a) reduced by the number of engines that are already certified for nonroad use. Engine manufacturers provided estimates of the number of engines that will be certified to EPA small engine regulation Part 90. These estimates were similar to those in paragraph 6(a).

To certify SI engines for stationary use that have been certified for nonroad use, the source must submit the nonroad certification information for approval. This only occurs once for each engine family. Since no information is currently available for the number of SI engine families, it was assumed that the number of families is similar to CI engines. Hence it was assumed that 200 SI engine families will have been certified for nonroad use. It is assumed that only one technical person-hour is necessary to submit approval certification for use as a stationary engine that already certified for nonroad use.

Non-certified engines would require an initial compliance test, which was estimated to cost \$1,000 per engine using portable analyzers. This would cover costs to test all regulated pollutants. The NSPS impact for this category of engines includes the cost of notification and recordkeeping, each of which was estimated to be 1 hour per year.

The total cost for each respondent activity includes labor costs. Labor rates, on a per-hour basis, are taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.toc.htm>) as posted for December 2005, except when noted

TABLE 1. RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST OF REPORTING FOR THE FIRST YEAR

Burden Item	Person-hours per occurrence (A)	Number of occurrences per year (B)	Person-hours per respondent (C)=(A*B)	Respondents per year (D)	Technical person-hours (E)=(C*D)	Management person-hours (F)=(E*0.05)	Clerical person-hours (G)=(E*0.1)	O&M Cost per Respondent	Total Cost (\$) Year 1*
1. Applications									
A. Engine Certification for stationary use**				8					
- 25-300 hp		2,780						13	36,142
- 300-600 hp		272						32	8,719
- >600 hp		412						153	63,046
B. Certification from Nonroad to Stationary use***	1	200			200				13,600
C. Initial Test for Engines not Certified				7,694				1,000	7,694,421
2. Surveys and Studies									
	N/A								
3. Reporting Requirements									
A. Read Instructions	0.5	1	0.5	16,285	8,142	407	814		614,335
B. Required Activities									
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D								
D. Write Report									
-Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)	1	1	1	2,142	2,142	107	214		161,631
4. Recordkeeping Requirements									
A. Record Engine Maintenance	1	1	1	16,285	16,285	814	1,628		1,228,670
B. Train personnel	N/A								
C. Recording hours in non-emergency operation	1	1	1	421	421				28,625
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				16,293	27,190	1,328	2,657	7,802,329	9,849,188
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					2	0.1	0.2	479	605

*Costs are based on December 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends total compensation index which includes wages, salaries, and benefits. Costs are estimated using the following hourly rates: technical at \$68, management at \$81 and clerical at \$34.

**Costs for new certification assessed per new engine. The number of engines certified for nonroad use is not included in this number of engines. Number of respondents is approximate number of engine manufacturers that will be certifying engines.

***For certification from nonroad to stationary use, an occurrence is equivalent to an engine family (assumed 200 engine families certified for nonroad use, based on CI analysis).

TABLE 2. RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST OF REPORTING FOR THE SECOND

Burden Item	Person-hours per occurrence (A)	Number of occurrences per year (B)	Person-hours per respondent (C)=(A*B)	Respondents per year (D)	Technical person-hours (E)=(C*D)	Management Person-hours (F)=(E*0.05)	Clerical person-hours (G)=(E*0.1)	O&M Cost per Respondent	Total Cost (\$) Year 2*
1. Applications									
A. Engine Certification for stationary use**				8					
- 25-300 hp		3,005						13	39,061
- 300-600 hp		297						32	9,513
- >600 hp		435						153	66,503
B. Certification from Nonroad to Stationary use***	1	200			200				13,600
C. Initial Test for Engines not Certified				7,656				1,000	7,655,743
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A								
3. Reporting Requirements									
A. Read Instructions	0.5	1	0.5	16,538	8,269	413	827		623,890
B. Required Activities									
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D								
D. Write Report									
-Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)	1	1	1	2,204	2,204	110	220		166,279
4. Recordkeeping Requirements									
A. Record Engine Maintenance	1	1	1	16,538	16,538	827	1,654		1,247,779
B. Train personnel	N/A								
C. Recording hours in non-emergency operation	1	1	1	427	427				29,032
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				16,546	27,638	1,351	2,701	7,770,820	9,851,400
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					2	0.1	0.2	470	595

*Costs are based on December 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends total compensation index which includes wages, salaries, and benefits. Costs are estimated using the following hourly rates: technical at \$68, management at \$81 and clerical at \$34.

**Costs for new certification assessed per new engine. The number of engines certified for nonroad use is not included in this number of engines. Number of respondents is approximate number of engine manufacturers that will be certifying engines.

***For certification from nonroad to stationary use, an occurrence is equivalent to an engine family (assumed 200 engine families certified for nonroad use, based on CI analysis).

TABLE 3. RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST OF REPORTING FOR THE THIRD YEAR

Burden Item	Person-hours per occurrence (A)	Number of occurrences per year (B)	Person-hours per respondent (C)=(A*B)	Respondents per year (D)	Technical person-hours (E)=(C*D)	Management person-hours (F)=(E*0.05)	Clerical person-hours (G)=(E*0.1)	O&M Cost per Respondent	Total Cost (\$) Year 3*
1. Applications									
A. Engine Certification for stationary use**				8					
- 25-300 hp		3,013						13	39,171
- 300-600 hp		308						32	9,851
- >600 hp		450						153	68,837
B. Certification from Nonroad to Stationary use***	1	200			200				13,600
C. Initial Test for Engines not Certified				7,784				1,000	7,784,150
2. Surveys and Studies									
	N/A								
3. Reporting Requirements									
A. Read Instructions	0.5	1	0.5	16,791	8,396	420	840		633,444
B. Required Activities									
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D								
D. Write Report									
-Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)	1	1	1	2,275	2,275	114	228		171,660
4. Recordkeeping Requirements									
A. Record Engine Maintenance	1	1	1	16,791	16,791	840	1,679		1,266,889
B. Train personnel	N/A								
C. Recording hours in non-emergency operation	1	1	1	433	433				29,440
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				16,799	28,095	1,373	2,746	7,902,009	10,017,042
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					2	0.1	0.2	470	596

*Costs are based on December 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends total compensation index which includes wages, salaries, and benefits. Costs are estimated using the following hourly rates: technical at \$68, management at \$81 and clerical at \$34.

**Costs for new certification assessed per new engine. The number of engines certified for nonroad use is not included in this number of engines. Number of respondents is approximate number of engine manufacturers that will be certifying engines.

***For certification from nonroad to stationary use, an occurrence is equivalent to an engine family (assumed 200 engine families certified for nonroad use, based on CI analysis).

otherwise in the tables. The base labor rates are \$29.24 for technical/professional personnel, \$33.98 for management, and \$14.30 for clerical. The total compensation rate is \$40.62 for technical/professional personnel, \$48.56 for managerial, and \$20.31 for clerical. This accounts for paid leave, insurance, etc. The compensation rates were then adjusted by an overhead and profit rate of 167 percent. The final total wage rates are \$68 for technical/professional personnel, \$81 for management, and \$34 for clerical.

(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

Because the information collection requirements were developed as an incidental part of standards development, no costs can be attributed to the development of the information collection requirements. Because reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the part of the respondents are required under section 111 of the CAA, no operational costs will be incurred by the Federal government. Examination of records to be maintained by the respondents would occur incidentally as part of the periodic inspection of sources that is part of the EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program and, therefore, is not attributable to the ICR.

The Agency burden and cost estimates include only those items where the government would incur additional costs as a result of the information collection. These costs include user costs associated with the review and analysis of the reported information. These are presented in Tables 4 through 6.

The hourly burden for review of reports was estimated through discussion with personnel from local agencies who review these types of reports. Each report reviewed for certification represents an engine family. For this analysis, the number of SI engine families were assumed to be the same as the number of CI engine families (i.e., 200 engine families currently certified for nonroad use and 35 currently non-certified engine families). Labor rates for Federal employees are based on the January 2006, Office of Personnel Management pay rates for General Schedule employees (see <http://www.opm.gov/oca/06tables/html>). The pay rates were multiplied by the standard government benefits multiplication factor of 1.6. The resulting average hourly labor

TABLE 4. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE FIRST YEAR

Activity	EPA hours per operation (A)	Operations per year (B)	Technical person-hours per year (C)=(A*B)	Management person-hours per year (D)=(C*0.05)	Clerical person-hours per year (E)=(C*0.1)	Total Cost (\$) Year 1* (F)
Report Review						
1. Initial notification	2	2,142	4,284	214	428	234,788
2. Engine Certification for Non-certified Engine**	2***	35	81			3,220
3. Engine Certification from nonroad to stationary	1	200	200			8,000
4. Performance Tests	2	7,694	17,697	885	1,770	969,805
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			22,262	1,099	2,198	1,215,812

*Costs for notifications are based on January 2006 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$48, management at \$80, and clerical at \$28.

**Costs associated with certification applications are based on a technical rate of \$40.

***EPA hours per operation for presentation purposes have been rounded to whole hours, but is estimated at approximately 2.3 hours in estimating total costs.

TABLE 5. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE SECOND YEAR

Activity	EPA hours per operation (A)	Operations per year (B)	Technical person-hours per year (C)=(A*B)	Management person-hours per year (D)=(C*0.05)	Clerical person-hours per year (E)=(C*0.1)	Total Cost (\$) Year 2* (F)
Report Review						
1. Initial notification	2	2,204	4,408	220	441	241,540
2. Engine Certification for Non-certified Engine**	2***	35	81			3,220
3. Engine Certification from nonroad to stationary	1	200	200			8,000
4. Performance Tests	2	7,656	17,608	880	1,761	964,930
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			22,296	1,101	2,202	1,217,690

*Costs for notifications are based on January 2006 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$48, management at \$80, and clerical at \$28.

**Costs associated with certification applications are based on a technical rate of \$40.

***EPA hours per operation for presentation purposes have been rounded to whole hours, but is estimated at approximately 2.3 hours in estimating total costs.

TABLE 6. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE THIRD YEAR

Activity	EPA hours per operation (A)	Operations per year (B)	Technical person-hours per year (C)=(A*B)	Management person-hours per year (D)=(C*0.05)	Clerical person-hours per year (E)=(C*0.1)	Total Cost (\$) Year 3* (F)
Report Review						
1. Initial notification	2	2,275	4,550	228	455	249,356
2. Engine Certification for Non-certified Engine**	2***	35	81			3,220
3. Engine Certification from nonroad to stationary	1	200	200			8,000
4. Performance Tests	2	7,784	17,904	895	1,790	981,114
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			22,734	1,123	2,245	1,241,690

*Costs for notifications are based on January 2006 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$48, management at \$80, and clerical at \$28.

**Costs associated with certification applications are based on a technical rate of \$40.

***EPA hours per operation for presentation purposes have been rounded to whole hours, but is estimated at approximately 2.3 hours in estimating total costs.

costs are \$48 for technical personnel, \$80 for management, and \$28 for clerical.

To oversee the certification program for the nonroad SI engine rule, EPA estimated that the Agency's burden would be approximately 2,500 hours or \$100,000. This was based on projecting 50 hours per week at \$40 per hour. The number of nonroad engine families expected to be certified is 1,077. The Agency's burden per engine family would therefore be approximately 2.3 hours. For the engine families that are stationary only and that will have to conduct all elements of certification, the EPA believes it is appropriate to assume the same level of effort, i.e., about 2 hours per engine family. However, for engine families that are currently certified for nonroad use, but that will additionally have to be certified for stationary use (200 engine families), minimal effort is expected to be involved and EPA estimates that the Agency will spend approximately 1 hour of technical labor for these engine families.

The total annual average burden for the Agency is 25,754 hours and \$1,225,064.

(d) Estimating the Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs

The respondent universe was estimated using information developed by Power Systems Research. This information included new engine sales from 1990 to 2002. The average annual increase in engine sales was added for each year to estimate the 2008-2010 new engine sales. Information provided by engine manufacturers allowed distribution of the engines by engine type. The total burden is calculated by adding the cost of performance testing for engine certification and for non-certified engines and the cost of technical, management, and clerical hours per year. The technical hours are calculated by multiplying the total hours per respondent by the number of respondents per year for each respondent activity. Management and clerical hours are assumed to be 5 percent and 10 percent of the technical hours, respectively, unless noted otherwise.

The total cost is calculated by summing the labor and performance testing costs. The labor costs are determined by multiplying the total labor hours by the total wage rate for each labor category. Total cost is presented in the far right column of each table (Tables 1-3).

(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables

(i) Respondent Tally A breakdown for each of the collection, reporting, and recordkeeping activities required by the NSPS is presented in Tables 1 through 3. The estimate of total annual hours requested from the respondents was based on the assumptions outlined in section 6(d) of this supporting statement. The EPA estimated the respondent burden by totaling the hours for the first 3 years after the implementation of the NSPS for technical, managerial, and clerical staff at the facility, and then dividing that total by three to determine the average annualized burden. The 3-year summary results are presented in Table 7. The total number of responses for these respondents over the first 3 years after the implementation of the NSPS is estimated to be 80,674, or an average of 26,891 per year. For the first 3 years after the implementation of the NSPS, the EPA estimates that industry would expend 31,693 hours annually at a cost of about \$10 million per year to meet the recordkeeping and reporting requirements and requirements related to obtaining engine certification and demonstration of compliance.

(ii) The Agency Tally A breakdown for each of the Agency activities required for the NSPS is provided in Tables 4 through 6. The bottom line Agency burden hours and costs, presented in Table 8, are calculated by totaling the hours per year for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by totaling the cost column. The average annual burden is calculated by dividing the 3-year total by three. The estimated average annual burden, over the first 3 years, for the Agency would be 25,754 hours at a cost of \$1,225,064 per year.

(iii) Variations in the Annual Bottom Line There is very little variation in the number of respondent labor hours for the first three years. Only a slight increase in the number of engines sold (1.5 percent) makes each subsequent year slightly higher. The typical number of respondent labor hours is around 2 hours (e.g., year 1: $31,175/16,285 = 1.91$). This represents a total cost to this respondent of \$620 (e.g., year 1: $\$9,849,188/16,285 = \605).

The total burden and cost estimates for the first 3 years after the NSPS is promulgated are

given in Tables 1 through 3 and Table 7. The slight yearly increase in total activity and

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST

Year	Number of Respondents	Technical person-hours	Management person-hours	Clerical person-hours	Total person-hours	Total Cost (\$)*
First	16,293	27,190	1,328	2,657	31,175	9,849,188
Second	16,546	27,638	1,351	2,701	31,689	9,851,400
Third	16,799	28,095	1,373	2,746	32,214	10,017,042
Three Year Total	49,637	82,923	4,052	8,104	95,078	29,717,631
Annual Average	16,546	27,641	1,351	2,701	31,693	9,905,877

*Costs are based on December 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Trends total compensation index which includes wages, salaries, and benefits. Costs are estimated using the following hourly rates: technical at \$68, management at \$81 and clerical at \$34, unless noted otherwise in this supporting statement.

TABLE 8. SUMMARY OF AGENCY BURDEN AND COST

Year	Number of Respondents	Technical person-hours	Management person-hours	Clerical person-hours	Total person-hours	Total Cost (\$)*
First	16,293	22,262	1,099	2,198	25,559	1,215,812
Second	16,546	22,296	1,101	2,202	25,599	1,217,690
Third	16,799	22,734	1,123	2,245	26,102	1,241,690
Three Year Total	49,637	67,293	3,323	6,645	77,260	3,675,193
Annual Average	16,546	22,431	1,108	2,215	25,754	1,225,064

*Costs for notifications are based on January 2006 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$48, management at \$80, and clerical at \$28.

respondent burden and cost is shown in the tables. In years 1, 2, and 3, the total costs are \$9,849,188; \$9,851,400; and \$10,017,042; respectively (see Tables 1 through 3 and 7). In the first year, 2,142 engines will be required to submit initial notifications, 3,465 will submit complete certifications for stationary use, 200 engine families will submit applications for nonroad engines to be approved for stationary use, 16,285 engines will record maintenance and 421 emergency engines will be recording their hours of operation during non-emergencies. In the second year, 2,204 more engines will be required to submit initial notifications, 3,737 will submit complete certifications for stationary use, 200 engine families will submit applications for nonroad engines to be approved for stationary use, 16,538 engines will record maintenance and 427 emergency engines will be recording their hours of operation during non-emergencies. By the third year, 2,275 more engines will be required to submit initial notifications, 3,771 will submit complete certifications for stationary use, 200 engine families will submit applications for nonroad engines to be approved for stationary use, 16,791 engines will record maintenance and 433 emergency engines will be recording their hours of operation during non-emergencies. The total number of agency hours for review of initial notifications increases slightly each year because the number of new engines increases slightly each year. As estimated, the agency's effort related to engine certification applications does not change from year to year because the same number of engine families will be certified each year. The largest portion of agency burden required by the SI NSPS, nearly 90 percent, is reviewing performance tests that demonstrate compliance for engines that are not certified. The total number of agency hours for years 1, 2, and 3 ranges from 25,559 to 26,102. The corresponding agency cost for activities during these years ranges from \$1,215,812 to \$1,241,690 (see Table 8).

(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

This is the initial estimation of burden for this ICR; therefore this section does not apply.

(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information

is estimated to average less than 2 hours per response. 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. 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.

EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2005-0030, which is available for public viewing at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-1742. An electronic version of the public docket is available through at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Use this site to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select "Advance Search," then "Docket Search," then key in the docket ID number identified above. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Office for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID No. (EPA-HQ-OAR-2005-0030) and the OMB Control Number (2060-NEW) in any

correspondence.

PART B OF THE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

This section is not applicable because statistical methods are not used in data collection associated with this regulation.

ATTACHMENT 1

SOURCE DATA AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Recordkeeping Requirements	40 CFR 60 subpart JJJJ
Maintain records of initial notifications for sources with non-certified engines with a maximum hp greater than or equal to 500.	§60.4245(c)
Maintain records of all maintenance conducted on any SI ICE.	§60.4245(a)(2)
Maintain manufacturer's certification information for any certified engine to demonstrate compliance.	§60.4245(a)(3)
Maintain records of performance testing on any non-certified engine to demonstrate compliance.	§60.4245(a)(4)
Maintain records of the hours of operation spent during non-emergency operation for emergency stationary SI ICE.	§60.4245(b)

Reporting Requirements	40 CFR 60 subparts A and JJJJ
Initial notification requirements for owners/operators of non-emergency non-certified stationary SI ICE with a maximum horsepower greater than or equal to 500 HP.	§60.7(a)(1) and §60.4245(c)
For owners and operators of non-certified stationary SI ICE with a maximum hp greater than 500, a copy of their performance test that demonstrates compliance as conducted in §60.4244.	§60.4245(d)