

ICR SUPPORTING STATEMENT

for

NESHAP FOR STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

AS REVISED IN AUGUST 2010

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

(a) Title of the Information Collection

NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ) (Final Rule)

(b) Short Characterization

This supporting statement addresses new information collection activities that would be imposed by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, as revised in 2010. In March 2009, EPA proposed standards for existing stationary compression ignition (CI) RICE that either are located at area sources of HAP emissions or that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP and are located at major sources of HAP and for existing non-emergency stationary CI engines greater than 500 brake HP that are located at major sources of HAP. In that same action, EPA also proposed standards for existing stationary spark ignition (SI) engines that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP and located at major sources of HAP and existing stationary SI engines located at area sources of HAP emissions. EPA promulgated NESHAP for the CI engines portion of that proposal (i.e., existing stationary CI RICE that either are located at area sources of HAP emissions or that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP and are located at major sources of HAP and

for existing non-emergency stationary CI engines greater than 500 brake HP that are located at major sources of HAP) on March 3, 2010 (75 FR 9674). This final action adds requirements for the remaining portion of the March 2009 proposal (i.e., existing stationary SI engines that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP and located at major sources of HAP and existing stationary SI engines located at area sources of HAP emissions). This supporting statement addresses only the burden associated with these SI sources.

These standards fulfill the requirements of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990, which requires the EPA to promulgate standards for stationary RICE. The original NESHAP (69 FR 33474, June 15, 2004) applied only to stationary RICE greater than 500 horsepower (HP) located at a major source. EPA promulgated NESHAP for new and reconstructed stationary RICE that are located at area sources of HAP emissions and for new and reconstructed stationary RICE that have a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at major sources of HAP emissions on January 18, 2008 (73 FR 3568

The information collection activities in this ICR include: initial performance testing for certain engines, one-time notifications and periodic reports, recording information, monitoring and the maintenance of records. The information collection activities will enable the EPA to determine initial and continuous compliance with emission standards for the regulated pollutants.

2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION

(a) Need/Authority for the Collection

The EPA is required under section 112 of the CAA to establish NESHAP that reflect the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for achieving continuous emission reductions. Section 112(d) states:

Emissions standards promulgated under this subsection and applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants shall require the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants subject to this section that the Administrator, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable for new or existing sources in the category or subcategory to which such emission standard applies

Section 112(i) further states:

After the effective date of any emissions standard, limitation or regulation promulgated under this section and applicable to a source, no person may operate such source in violation of such standard, limitation or regulation

In addition, section 114(a)(1) states that:

. . . the Administrator may require any person who owns or operates any emission source or who is 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, (D) sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (E) provide such other information, as he may reasonably require.

Certain reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify stationary RICE 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 standards 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 standards. 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 existing stationary SI RICE 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 their 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 rule for the NESHAP.

(c) Consultations

In September 1996, the EPA chartered the Industrial Combustion Coordinated Rulemaking (ICCR) advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The committee's objective was to develop recommendations for regulations for several combustion source categories under sections 112 and 129 of the CAA. The ICCR advisory committee, known as the Coordinating Committee, formed Source Work Groups for the various combustor types covered under the ICCR. One work group, the RICE Work Group, was formed to research issues related to stationary RICE. The RICE Work Group submitted recommendations, information, and data analysis results to the Coordinating Committee, which in turn considered them and submitted recommendations and information to the EPA. The Committee's recommendations were considered by the EPA in developing the original regulations for stationary RICE, as well as for the additional stationary SI RICE now being addressed.

More recently, EPA has met with the Engine Manufacturers Association (EMA), the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA), the American Petroleum Institute (API), as well as other affected entities that will be subject to the new emission standards. Information and advice from these groups was considered when developing these additions to the NESHAP for existing stationary SI RICE. EPA has also gathered further information on existing engines and has considered comments it received on the original proposed rule in creating this final rulemaking. Additionally, EPA has obtained a significant amount of new emissions test data for stationary SI RICE, which were used in the final rulemaking. The public also had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed NESHAP 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 a facility is in compliance with the standard. Less frequent collection could result in long-term exceedances of the applicable emission standards.

(e) General Guidelines

With the exception of requiring records to be maintained for more than 3 years, none of the guidelines in CFR 1320.5 are being exceeded. This rule requires all records to be maintained for a period of 5 years, which is consistent with the General Provisions under 40 CFR part 63.

(f) Confidentiality

The type of data that would be required is principally emissions data 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.

(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 existing stationary SI RICE that are less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at major sources of HAP and existing stationary SI RICE that are located at area sources of HAP emissions. A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons or more per year of any single HAP or 25 tons or more per year of any combination of HAP. These standards affect any industry, State, local, or tribal government using stationary RICE as defined in the regulation. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes for facilities using stationary RICE affected by the regulation include: 2211 (Electric Power Generation, Transmission, or Distribution), 622110 (Medical and Surgical Hospitals), 48621 (Natural Gas Transmission), 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.

(ii) Respondent Activities: The respondent activities required by the regulation are provided under the first column of Tables 1 through 3, introduced in section 6(a).

(iii) Summary of Monitoring Requirements: The monitoring activities in this ICR include initial performance tests for demonstrating compliance for non-emergency SI engines

greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP located at major sources and non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines greater than 500 HP located at area sources. It also includes recording hours of operation for stationary emergency engines. Engines that are greater than 500 HP are subject to subsequent performance testing every 3 years or 8,760 hours, whichever comes first, but are not included since the ICR only considers the first 3 years after the rule has become effective and subsequent performance testing for larger engines is expected to occur after those initial 3 years. Non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines greater than 500 HP and located at area sources that have add-on controls are required to use a continuous parametric monitoring system (CPMS) to monitor the catalyst inlet temperature and pressure drop across the catalyst to ensure those parameters do not exceed the operating limitations required by the final rule. The cost of purchasing and operating a CPMS was obtained from vendor quotes received for previous rulemaking and adjusted to 2009 dollars. The capital cost of a CPMS is \$568. It is estimated that 30 hours per year is necessary to operate and maintain the CPMS and that 6 hours per year (or 0.5 hours per month) is needed to record information from the CPMS. Engines that are less than 100 HP and located at a major source, stationary emergency RICE, and stationary non-emergency RICE that are located at area sources (except stationary non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines greater than 500 HP) must comply with specific work/management practices described in the final rule. No ICR burden was attributed to the requirement of following the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements or the owner or operator's own maintenance plan. It is expected that the majority of owners and operators are already following some type of O&M requirements and no additional burden is expected in order to comply with this requirement. However, 1 hour per engine was attributed to those engines subject to work/management practices in order to record

necessary information associated with engine maintenance.

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 5 through 7, 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 semiannual reports will be tabulated and published for internal EPA use in compliance and enforcement programs. The final rule allows records to be retained in hard copy or electronic format to allow flexibility and minimize burden.

(c) Small Entity Flexibility

Minimizing the information collection burden for all sizes of organizations is a continuing effort for the EPA. The additions to the NESHAP for existing stationary SI RICE apply to engines less than or equal to 500 HP located at major sources and to all existing SI engines at area sources.

To reduce the impact on small entities, EPA is finalizing minimal compliance requirements on owners and operators of smaller engines, i.e., those less than 100 HP, owners and operators of emergency engines, and owners and operators of most engines at area sources. These engines must follow O&M requirements only and are not subject to performance testing. EPA believes that O&M requirements will ensure that the engine is in compliance. The cost of subjecting these engines to performance testing is not reasonable and would constitute a

significant economic burden when compared to the cost of the unit itself. EPA expects that a large number of smaller engines will be subject to the rule and therefore believes the reduced compliance requirements will assist in reducing the burden on and providing flexibility for small entities. Further, only engines greater than 500 HP will be subject to continuous monitoring and additional performance testing. Thus, small entities will be required to conduct fewer performance tests than large sources, reducing the impact on small sources. Furthermore, EPA is requiring less reporting requirements on smaller sources, but at the same time requiring a level of reporting that would be needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, additionally reducing the impact on small businesses.

(d) Collection Schedule

Existing sources must submit an initial notification that the source is subject to the standard within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the relevant standard. Sources who are required to conduct a performance test must submit a notification 60 days prior to each performance test. Sources who must conduct performance testing to demonstrate initial compliance must submit an initial notification of compliance within 180 days after completion of the initial compliance demonstration. Sources whose initial compliance demonstration does not include performance testing must submit an initial notification of compliance within 30 days of the initial compliance demonstration. Owners and operators of existing stationary non-emergency SI RICE greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP located at major sources of HAP and existing stationary 4SLB and 4SRB non-emergency SI RICE greater than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must submit to the EPA a semiannual compliance report that includes any exceedances and malfunctions.

6. ESTIMATING THE BURDEN AND COST OF THE COLLECTION

(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

It is estimated that 62,167 engines will be subject to recordkeeping and reporting requirements under the final rule each year over the next 3 years after the rule has become effective. Sources must perform initial performance tests for non-emergency SI engines that are greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP located at major sources and for non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB SI engines that are greater than 500 HP located at area sources. Sources with non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines greater than 500 HP that have controls are subject to continuous monitoring requirements. Sources must also conduct additional performance tests on non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines that are greater than 500 HP at area sources that are not limited use engines every 3 years or 8,760 hours, whichever comes first. Sources with non-emergency limited use 4SLB and 4SRB RICE that are greater than 500 HP must test every 8,760 hours of operation or 5 years, whichever comes first. However, as noted previously, this ICR does not include those activities.

An itemized breakdown of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements with the annual cost and labor requirements for the respondents subject to the NESHAP for the 3-year period following the effective date of the rule is presented in Tables 1 through 3. The annual cost and labor respondent burden estimates for the first year after promulgation are provided in Table 1. The burden estimates for years 2 and 3 are presented in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. These numbers were derived from the EPA's experience with other standards.

(b) Estimating Respondent Costs

The information collection activities for sources subject to these requirements are presented in Tables 1 through 3. The total cost for each respondent activity includes labor costs

and capital/startup costs.

(i) Estimating Labor Costs 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.t02.htm>) as posted for March 2010. The base labor rates are \$32.61 for technical/professional personnel, \$38.17 for management, and \$15.91 for clerical. The total compensation rate is \$46.29 for technical/professional personnel, \$55.26 for managerial, and \$23.27 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 \$77 for technical/professional personnel, \$92 for management, and \$39 for clerical.

(ii) Estimating Capital/Startup Costs Capital costs associated with this NESHAP result from having to conduct performance testing. Capital costs are based on consultation with equipment vendors and industry experts. The cost of conducting performance testing is based on testing either for CO or formaldehyde, depending on the engine type. Stationary lean burn SI engines would be testing for CO, while stationary rich burn engines would be testing for formaldehyde. The testing costs are estimated at \$500 and \$1,000 per engine, for testing CO and formaldehyde emissions, respectively.

Owners and operators of emergency stationary 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 cost of monitoring includes the purchase of a CPMS for existing stationary non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB engines greater than 500 HP at area sources that have add-on

controls to monitor the catalyst inlet temperature and pressure drop across the catalyst. The cost of purchasing a CPMS was obtained from vendor quotes and is \$568 in 2009 dollars.

The total capital and startup costs for each year are shown in Tables 1 through 3. The total capital and startup cost over the three year period is estimated to be \$41,484,834 or an average of \$13,828,278 per year.

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

Burden Item	Person-hours occurrence	Number of occurrences per year	Person-hours per Respondent	Respondents per year	Technical person-hours	Management person-hours	Clerical person-hours	Capital/Startup Cost**	O&M Cost**	Total Cost (\$) Year 1
1. Applications	N/A									
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A									
3. Reporting Requirements										
A. Read Instructions	4	1	4	45,633	182,532	9,127	18,253			\$15,662,075
B. Required Activities										
-Initial Performance Test (CO)	N/A	1		25,673				\$500		\$12,836,484
-Initial Performance Test (CH ₂ O)	N/A	1		19,960				\$1,000		\$19,960,003
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D									
D. Write Report										
-Notification of construction/reconstruction										
-Notification of anticipated startup										
-Notification of actual startup										
-Notification of performance test	2	1	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127			\$7,831,038
-Initial notification of compliance	2	1	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127			\$7,831,038
-Semiannual compliance report	1	2	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127			\$7,831,038
4. Recordkeeping Requirements	Included in 3A									
A. Read Instructions										
B. Train personnel	4	1	4	45,633	182,532	9,127	18,253			\$15,662,075
C. Continuous monitoring										
-Follow Manufacturer's Instructions	None									
-Purchase and install CPM										
-pressure and temp. (large RICE)	30	1	30	15,299	458,960	22,948	45,896	\$568		\$48,069,219
-record information	0.5	12	6	15,299	91,792	4,590	9,179			\$7,876,174
-Record information (hrs of operation)	1	1	1	16,534	16,534	827	1,653			\$1,418,659
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				62,167	1,206,147	60,307	120,615	41,484,834		\$144,977,804
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					19	0.97	1.94	582		2,332

*Costs are based on March 2010 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 \$77, management at \$92 and clerical at \$39.

**Costs per Respondent.

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

Burden Item	Person-hours occurrence	Number of occurrences per year	Person-hours per Respondent	Respondents per year	Technical person-hours	Management person-hours	Clerical person-hours	Capital/Startup Cost**	O&M Cost**	Total Cost (\$) Year 2
1. Applications	N/A									
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A									
3. Reporting Requirements										
A. Read Instructions	N/A									
B. Required Activities										
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D									
D. Write Report										
-Semiannual compliance report	1	2	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127			\$7,831,038
4. Recordkeeping Requirements										
A. Read Instructions	Included in 3A									
B. Train personnel										
C. Continuous monitoring										
-Follow Manufacturer's Instructions	None									
-pressure and temp. (large RICE)	30	1	30	15,299	458,960	22,948	45,896			\$39,380,872
-record information	0.5	12	6	15,299	91,792	4,590	9,179			\$7,876,174
-Record information (hrs of operation)	1	1	1	16,534	16,534	827	1,653			\$1,418,659
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				62,167	658,551	32,928	65,855			\$56,506,743
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					11	0.53	1.06			909

*Costs are based on March 2010 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 \$77, management at \$92 and clerical at \$39.

**Costs per Respondent.

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

Burden Item	Person-hours occurrence	Number of occurrences per year	Person-hours per Respondent	Respondents per year	Technical person-hours	Management person-hours	Clerical person-hours	Capital/Startup Cost**	O&M Cost**	Total Cost (\$) Year 3
1. Applications	N/A									
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A									
3. Reporting Requirements										
A. Read Instructions	N/A									
B. Required Activities										
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D									
D. Write Report										
-Semiannual Compliance report	1	2	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127			\$7,831,038
4. Recordkeeping Requirements										
A. Read Instructions	Included in 3A									
B. Train personnel										
C. Continuous monitoring										
-Follow Manufacturer's Instructions	None									
-pressure and temp. (large RICE)	30	1	30	15,299	458,960	22,948	45,896			\$39,380,872
-record information	0.5	12	6	15,299	91,792	4,590	9,179			\$7,876,174
-Record information (hrs of operation)	1	1	1	16,534	16,534	827	1,653			\$1,418,659
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST				62,167	658,551	32,928	65,855			\$56,506,743
AVERAGE PER RESPONDENT					11	0.53	1.06			909

*Costs are based on March 2010 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 \$77, management at \$92 and clerical at \$39.

**Costs per Respondent.

(iii) Total O&M Costs No costs were attributed to the requirement of following the manufacturer's emission-related O&M requirements or the owner or operator's own maintenance plan. It is expected that the majority of owners and operators are already following some type of O&M requirements and minimal to no additional burden is expected.

EPA expects that a testing firm will be conducting the initial performance test. Therefore, no O&M cost has been estimated for performance testing.

Beyond operating and maintaining the CPMS for engines subject to continuous monitoring of the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature, no additional cost was estimated for the CPMS. The total cost associated with the CPMS includes the annualized capital costs and the cost of labor. It is estimated that 30 hours per year is necessary to operate and maintain the CPMS and that 6 hours per year (or 0.5 hours per month) is needed to record information from the CPMS. The total cost of the CPMS is estimated to be \$16,023,073 per year.

(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 112 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 based on assumptions made for previous rulemakings on what level of effort is involved in reviewing these types of reports. Labor rates for Federal employees are based on the January 2010 Office of Personnel Management pay rates for General Schedule employees (see http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/gs_h.pdf).

The pay rates were multiplied by the standard government benefits multiplication factor of 1.6. The resulting average hourly labor costs are \$52 for technical personnel, \$87 for management, and \$30 for clerical.

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

The respondent universe was estimated through information available in the Power Systems Research's (PSR) North American Engine PartsLink Database and information from the National Agriculture Statistics Service for SI engines used for irrigation sets. It is estimated that 62,167 existing SI engines will be subject to requirements under this ICR annually. The total burden is calculated by adding the total 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.

The total cost is calculated by summing the labor, capital/startup, and O&M costs. With the exception of the costs for performance tests, the labor costs are determined by multiplying the total labor hours by the total wage rate for each labor category. The total capital/startup and O&M costs are calculated by multiplying the cost for each respondent by the number of

respondents. Total cost is presented in the far right column of each table.

TABLE 4. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE FIRST YEAR						
Activity	EPA hours per operation	Operations per year	Technical person-hours per year	Management person-hours per year	Clerical person-hours per year	Total Cost (\$) Year 1
Report Review						
1. Notification of performance test	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127	5,443,831
2. Initial notification of compliance	2	45,633	91,266	4,563	9,127	5,443,831
3. Semiannual Compliance Report	2	91,266	182,532	9,127	18,253	10,887,662
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			365,064	18,253	36,506	21,775,324
*Costs are based on January 2010 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$52, management at \$87, and clerical at \$30.						

TABLE 5. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE SECOND YEAR						
Activity	EPA hours per operation	Operations per year	Technical person-hours per year	Management person-hours per year	Clerical person-hours per year	Total Cost (\$) Year 2
Report Review						
1. Semiannual Compliance Report	1	45,633	45,633	2,282	4,563	2,721,915
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			45,633	2,282	4,563	2,721,915
*Costs are based on January 2010 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$52, management at \$87, and clerical at \$30.						

TABLE 6. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BURDEN AND COST FOR THE THIRD YEAR						
Activity	EPA hours per operation	Operations per year	Technical person-hours per year	Management person-hours per year	Clerical person-hours per year	Total Cost (\$) Year 3
Report Review						
1. Semiannual Compliance Report	1	45,633	45,633	2,282	4,563	2,721,915
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			45,633	2,282	4,563	2,721,915
*Costs are based on January 2010 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$52, management at \$87, and clerical at \$30.						

(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 NESHAP 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 NESHAP 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 NESHAP is estimated to be 505,931, or an average of 168,644 per year. For the first 3 years after the implementation of the NESHAP, the EPA estimates that industry would expend 967,246 hours annually at a total cost of \$85,997,097 per year to meet the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. Note that the 3-year summary begins with the first year the rule becomes effective, i.e., 3 years after promulgation. In other words, year 1 for this ICR would be in 2013.

(ii) The Agency Tally A breakdown for each of the Agency activities required for the NESHAP 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 174,926 hours at a cost of \$9,073,052 per year.

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	62,167	1,206,147	60,307	120,615	1,387,069	144,977,804
Second	62,167	658,551	32,928	65,855	757,334	56,506,743
Third	62,167	658,551	32,928	65,855	757,334	56,506,743
Three Year Total	186,500	2,523,250	126,162	252,325	2,901,737	257,991,290
Annual Average	62,167	841,083	42,054	84,108	967,246	85,997,097

*Costs are based on March 2010 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 \$77, management at \$92 and clerical at \$39.

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	62,167	365,064	18,253	36,506	419,823	21,775,324
Second	62,167	45,633	2,282	4,563	52,478	2,721,915
Third	62,167	45,633	2,282	4,563	52,478	2,721,915
Three Year Total	186,500	456,330	22,816	45,633	524,779	27,219,155
Annual Average	62,167	152,110	7,605	15,211	174,926	9,073,052

*Costs are based on January 2010 Office of Personnel Management labor statistics for Federal Workers. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at \$52, management at \$87, and clerical at \$30.

(iii) Variations in the Annual Bottom Line The total burden and cost estimates for the first 3 years after the NESHAP is promulgated are given in Tables 1 through 3 and Table 7. The variation in total activity and respondent burden and cost from year to year is shown in the tables. In years 1, 2, and 3, the total costs are \$144,977,804; \$56,506,743; and \$56,506,743; respectively (see Tables 1 through 3 and 7). In the first year, 45,633 engines are reading instructions, submitting notifications of performance tests, notification of compliance, and semi-annual compliance reports (or annual reports if limited use engines), and conducting performance tests. 15,299 engines are monitoring the pressure drop across the catalyst and monitoring the catalyst inlet temperature. 16,534 emergency engines are keeping records of their hours of operation. In the second and third years, 45,633 engines are submitting semi-annual compliance reports (or annual reports if limited use engines), 15,299 are monitoring catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature, and 16,534 emergency engines are keeping records of the hours of operation.

The total number of agency hours for review of reports decreases since many engines will only have to conduct an initial performance test. Each year the agency must review semi-annual compliance reports, but notifications of performance tests and notifications of initial compliance will only be in year 1. The total number of agency hours for years 1, 2, and 3 are 419,823; 52,478; and 52,478, respectively. The corresponding agency costs for activities during these years are \$21,775,324; \$2,721,915; and \$2,721,915 (see Table 8).

(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

This burden in this ICR addresses new information collection activities that would be imposed by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ,

as revised in 2010.

(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average about 6 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-2008-0708, 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-2008-0708 and OMB Control Number 2060-0548 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 63 Subpart ZZZZ
5-year retention of records	63.6660(b)
Records of all notifications and reports	63.6655(a)(1)
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the stationary RICE and each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment	63.6655(a)(2)
Records of performance tests and performance evaluations	63.6655(a)(3)
Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period	63.6650(b)(4)
Records of the catalyst pressure drop (measured monthly) and catalyst inlet temperature (4-hour average)	63.6655(d)
Records of maintenance conducted on the engine	63.6655(e)
Records of the number of hours of operation recorded through a non-resettable hour meter	63.6655(f)
Reporting Requirements	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ
Report the following information semiannually: -company name and address -name, title, and signature of the responsible official certifying the accuracy of the report -date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period -if no deviations occurred during the period, a statement that no deviations occurred -information on deviations and malfunctions	63.6650