SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2227.03, OMB Control Number 2060-0610

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

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 JJJJ). 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 Information Collection Request (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.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the current Information Collection Request (ICR) without any "Terms of Clearance".

The burden to the "Affected Public" may be below found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal). The burden to the "Federal government" is attributed entirely to work performed by Federal employees or government contractors; this burden may be found below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal).

2. Need for and Use of the Collection

2(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.

2(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.

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standards ensure compliance with the applicable regulations which where promulgated in accordance with the Clean Air Act. The collected information is also used for targeting inspections and as evidence in legal proceedings.

3. Non-duplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

The requested recordkeeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ. **3(a) Non-duplication**

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.

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

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the Federal Register (75 FR 30812)on June 2, 2010. No comments were received on the burden published in the Federal Register.

3(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.

3(d) Effects of Less Frequent Collection

Less frequent information collection would decrease the margin of assurance that facilities are continuing to meet the standards. Requirements for information gathering and recordkeeping are useful techniques to ensure that good operation and maintenance practices are applied and emission limitations are met. If the information required by these standards was collected less frequently, the proper operation and maintenance of control equipment and the possibility of detecting violations would be less likely.

3(e) General Guidelines

These reporting or recordkeeping requirements do not violate any of the regulations promulgated by OMB under 5 CFR part 1320, section 1320.5.

3(f) Confidentiality

Any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B - Confidentiality of Business Information (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 40000, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 20, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

3(g) Sensitive Questions

The reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the standard do not include sensitive questions.

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

4(a) Respondents/SIC 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); 333992 (Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing); 486210 (Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas); 211111 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production); 2111112 (Natural Gas Liquids Producers); and 92811 (National security).

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ).

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
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	
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)

Electronic Reporting

Some of the respondents are using monitoring equipment that automatically records parameter data. Although personnel at the affected facility must still evaluate the data, internal automation has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping at a plant site.

Also, regulatory agencies in cooperation with the respondents continue to create reporting systems to transmit data electronically. However, electronic reporting systems are still not widely used. At this time, it is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the respondents use electronic reporting.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Read instructions.
Perform required activities to certify stationary SI ICE to meet emission limitations for nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), and hydrocarbons (HC), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), and volatile organic compounds (VOC).
Gather existing information (performance test results from a similar engine, engine manufacturer or control device vendor information that shows the engine will meet emission limitations)
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Record engine maintenance.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Record hours in non-emergency operation

5. The Information Collected: Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management

5(a) Agency Activities

EPA conducts the following activities in connection with the acquisition, analysis, storage, and distribution of the required information.

Agency Activities
Review initial notifications required to be submitted by industry.
Review engine certification for non-certified engine.
Review engine certification from nonroad to stationary.
Review performance test reports.

5(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.

Information contained in the reports is entered into the Air Facility System (AFS) which is operated and maintained by the EPA Office of Compliance. AFS is the EPA database for the

collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for approximately 125,000 industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses the AFS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. EPA and its delegated Authorities can edit, store, retrieve, and analyze the data.

The records required by this regulation must be retained by the owner/operator for two years.

5(c) Small Entity Flexibility

A majority of the respondents are large entities (i.e., large businesses). However, the impact on small entities (i.e., small businesses) was taken into consideration during the development of the regulation. The Agency conducted several meetings with industry trade associations to discuss regulatory options and the corresponding recordkeeping and reporting burden on industry. The Agency considers the current recordkeeping and reporting requirements to be the minimum requirements needed to ensure compliance. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced. Although the rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, the Agency nonetheless tried to reduce the impact.

During development of the rule, five of the 21 businesses evaluated were small according to the Small Business Administration (SBA) small business size standard. Applying this data to the respondent universe for this ICR results in approximately 24 percent or 3,940 small entities impacted by this ICR.

5(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

Table 1 documents the computation of individual burdens for the recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to the industry for the subpart included in this ICR. The individual burdens are expressed under standardized headings believed to be consistent with the concept of burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where appropriate, specific tasks and major assumptions have been identified. Responses to this information collection are mandatory.

The 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.

6(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

The average annual burden to industry over the next three years from these recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 22,634. The recordkeeping hours shown in Table 1 are 20,101. The reporting requirement hours shown in Table 1 are 2,533. These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the NSPS program, the previously approved ICR, and any comments received.

6(b) Estimating Respondent Costs

(i) Estimating Labor Costs

This ICR uses the following labor rates:

Managerial	$116.05 ($55.26 + 110%)
Technical	$97.21 ($46.29 + 110%)
Clerical	$48.87 ($23.27 + 110%)

These rates are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010, Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group. The rates are from column 1, "Total Compensation." The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

(ii) Estimating Capital/Startup and Operation and Maintenance Costs

The type of industry costs associated with the information collection activities in the subject standards are both labor costs which are addressed elsewhere in this ICR and the costs associated with continuous monitoring. The capital/startup costs are one-time costs when a facility becomes subject to the regulation. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitors and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

(iii) Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

There is no capital/startup costs associated with this ICR.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are $2,302,967. This is the average annual O&M cost to industry over the next three years of the ICR. The table below summarizes the various contributions to the average annual O&M costs. The costs for engine certifications for stationary use were taken from the previous ICR and adjusted based on the consumer price index increase of 9.8 percent between 2005 and 2010. Based on the previous ICR, it is assumed that the cost for the initial certification test and subsequent retesting will be

$1,000.

Burden Item	(A) Number of Occurrences per Year	(B) O&M Cost per Occurrence[a]	(C) Total O&M Cost
Engine Certification for Stationary Use[b]			
- 25-300 hp	91	$14.27	$1,298.57
- 300-600 hp	9	$35.14	$316.26
- >600 hp	14	$168	$2,352
Initial Test for Engines not Certified	253	$1,000	$253,000
Subsequent Performance Test for Engines > 500 hp[c]	2,046	$1,000	$2,046,000
Total Annual O&M Cost			$2,302,967

[a] O&M cost per occurrence for certifications for stationary was increased by 9.8 percent from the previous ICR to account for the increase in the average annual consumer price index (ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt)

[b] The distribution of new engine types is based on the same distribution from the previously approved ICR.

[c] Previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3-years or 8,760 hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is assumed that 12 percent of existing engines, or 2,046 existing engines, will be rated at > 500 hp, have previously had an initial performance test conducted, and are now required to conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period.

6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. The EPA overall compliance and enforcement program includes activities such as the examination of records maintained by the respondents, periodic inspection of sources of emissions, and the publication and distribution of collected information.

The average annual Agency cost during the three years of the ICR is estimated to be $241,398.

This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate as follows:

Managerial $62.27 (GS-13, Step 5, $38.92 + 60%)
Technical $46.21 (GS-12, Step 1, $28.88 + 60%)
Clerical $25.01 (GS-6, Step 3, $15.63 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2010 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees. These rates can be obtained from the OPM web site, http//:www.opm.gov/oca/payrates/index/htm. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden– NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal).

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

Based on our research for this ICR, on average over the next three years, approximately 16,546 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 253 respondents per year will become subject. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 17,052 per year.

The number of respondents is calculated using the following table that addresses the three years covered by this ICR.

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents [a]	(B) Number of Existing Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	253	16,546	0	0	16,799
2	253	16,799	0	0	17,052
3	253	17,052	0	0	17,305
Average	253	16,799			17,052

[a] New respondents include sources with constructed, reconstructed, and modified affected facilities.

Column D is subtracted to avoid double-counting respondents. As shown above, the average Number of Respondents over the three-year period of this ICR is 17,052.

The total number of annual responses per year is calculated using the following table:

(A) Information Collection Activity	(A) Annual Number of New Respondents	(B) Number of Reports for New Respondents	(C) Number of Existing Respondents	(D) [a] Number of Reports for Existing Respondents	(E) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records but Do Not Submit Reports	(F) Total Annual Responses F=(A×B) + (C×D) +E
Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)	30	1	0	0	n/a	30
Record Engine Maintenance	253	1	16,799	1	n/a	17,052
Recording hours in non-emergency operation	6	1	421	1	n/a	427
Total (rounded)						17,509

The number of Total Annual Responses is 17,509. These responses include initial notifications, notifications of compliance status, and annual compliance reports; they do not count recordkeeping activities as a response.

The total annual labor costs are $2,123,623. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal).

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entities are $2,302,967. The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 5,357 labor hours at a cost of $241,398. See below Table 2: Annual Agency Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal).

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables

The detailed bottom line burden hours and cost calculations for the respondents and the Agency are shown in Tables 1 and 2 below, respectively, and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 22,634. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal). Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average than 1 hour per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are $2,302,967 . The cost calculations are detailed in Section 6(b)(iii), Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

(ii) The Agency Tally

The average annual Agency burden and cost over next three years is estimated to be 5,357 labor hours at a cost of $241,398. See below Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden– NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal).

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is a decrease in the total estimated labor hour burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved ICR Burdens because the rule is now fully implemented. The previous ICR covered the initial phase of standard implementation which occurred over a three-year period. This ICR shows the labor hour and cost burden after full implementation.

This decrease is not due to any program changes.

The change in cost to Respondents and the Agency is due to both labor rate adjustments to reflect the most recent available estimates and an overall decrease in burden.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour 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 valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Numbers for EPA regulations are listed at 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2010-0347. An electronic version of the public docket is available at http://www.regulations.gov/ which may be used to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select “search,” then key in the docket ID number identified in this document. The documents are also available for public viewing at the Enforcement and Compliance 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 docket center is (202) 566-1752. 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 Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OECA-2010-0347 and OMB Control Number 2060-0610 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

This part is not applicable because no statistical methods were used in collecting this information.

Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal)

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)	Total Cost ($)
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A							
3. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read Instructions[b]	0.5	1	0.5	253	126.5	6.3	12.7	$13,649
B. Required Activities								
C. Gather Existing Information	Included in 3D							
D. Write Report								
-Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)[b]	1	1	1	30	30	1.5	3	$3,237
-Subsequent Performance Test (>500 hp certified engines)[c]	1	1	1	2,046	2,046	102.3	204.6	$220,762
Reporting Subtotal					2,533			$237,648
4. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Record Engine Maintenance	1	1	1	17,052	17,052	852.6	1705.2	$1,839,902
B. Train personnel	N/A							
C. Recording hours in non-emergency operation	1	1	1	427	427	21.35	42.7	$46,073
Recordkeeping Subtotal					20,101			$1,885,975
TOTAL					22,634			$2,123,623

Assumptions:

[a] 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 $97.21, management at $116.05 and clerical at $48.87.

[b] It is assumed that 253 non-certified new engines will become subject to the rule each year over the 3-year period. Based on the estimated distribution of existing engines, it is assumed that 12 percent of new engines, or 30 new engines, will be rated at >500 hp and require initial notification.

[c] Previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3 years or 8,760 hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is assumed that 12 percent of existing engines, or 2,046 existing engines will be rated at > 500 hp and have previously had an initial performance test conducted and are now required to conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period.

Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal)

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 ($) (F)
Report Review						
1. Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines)[b]	2	30	60	3.0	6.0	$3,109
2. Engine Certification for Non-certified Engine [b,]	2	253	506	25.3	50.6	$26,223
3. Engine Certification from nonroad to stationary	1	0	0	0	0	$0
4. Performance Tests[b]	2	2,046	4,092	204.6	409.2	212,066
SUBTOTAL BURDEN AND COST			5,356 (rounded)			$241,398

Assumptions:

[a] Costs for notifications are based on Office of Personnel Management General Schedule. Costs are estimated using the following rates: technical at $46.21, management at $62.27, and clerical at $25.01.

[b] After full implementation, existing sources are no longer subject to these activities. It is assumed that 253 non-certified new engines will become subject to the rule each year over the 3-year period. Based on the estimated distribution of existing engines, it is assumed that 12 percent of new engines, or 30 new engines, will be rated at >500 hp and require initial notification. Additionally, previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3 years or 8,760 hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is assumed that 12 percent of existing engines, or 2,046 existing engines will be rated at > 500 hp and have previously had an initial performance test conducted and are now required to conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period. The agency is expected to experience burden from evaluating these new sources and subsequent testing of existing sources > 500 hp.