

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (Renewal)**

**1. Identification of the Information Collection**

**1(a) Title of the Information Collection**

NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2137.07, OMB Control Number 2060-0567.

**1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract**

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the regulations published at regulatory citation were proposed on May 3, 2011, and promulgated on February 16, 2012. These regulations apply to each individual or group of two or more new, reconstructed, or existing electric utility steam generating units (EGUs) within a contiguous area and under common control. An EGU is defined as a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts electric (MWe) that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale, or a fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MWe output to any utility power distribution system for sale. For coal-fired EGUs, the rule regulates HCl, filterable PM, Hg, and organic hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). For oil-fired EGUs, the rule regulates HCl, filterable PM, HF, and organic HAPs. New facilities include those that commenced construction, or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU.

In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Over the next three years, an average of 1,254 respondents per year shall maintain a file of these measurements, and retain the file for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there are an average of 2.1 continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) at each plant site, and each plant site has only one respondent (i.e., the owner/operator of the plant site). The required periodic reports are used to determine periods of excess emissions, identify problems at the facility, verify operation/maintenance procedures, and for compliance determinations.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the currently active ICR without any “Terms of Clearance.”

## **2. Need for and Use of the Collection**

### **2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection**

The EPA is charged under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction. In addition, section 114(a) states that the Administrator may require any owner/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, and use such audit procedures, or methods; (D) sample such emissions (in accordance with such procedures or methods, at such locations, at such intervals, during such periods, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe); (E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical; (F) submit compliance certifications in accordance with Section 114(a)(3); and (G) provide such other information as the Administrator may reasonably require.

In the Administrator's judgment, HAP emissions from EGUs cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Therefore, the NESHAP were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU.

### **2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data**

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

Performance tests are required in order to determine an affected facility's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with the standard at all times.

The notifications required in the standard are used to inform the Agency or delegated

authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of the regulations. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated, that leaks are being detected and repaired, and that the standard is being met. The performance test may also be observed.

The required periodic reports are used to determine periods of excess emissions, identify problems at the facility, verify operation/maintenance procedures, and for compliance determinations.

### **3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria**

#### **3(a) Nonduplication**

If the subject standards have not been delegated, the information is sent directly 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 standards to implement the Federal standards, 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 standards. 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* (79 FR 30117) on May 27, 2014. No comments were received on the burden published in the *Federal Register*.

#### **3(c) Consultations**

Industry experts have been consulted, and the Agency's internal data sources and projections of industry growth over the next three years have been considered. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the Online Tracking Information System (OTIS), which is operated and maintained by the EPA Office of Compliance. OTIS is the EPA database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of all compliance data.

Consultations with industry representatives (i.e., respondents) also were conducted to determine if there is any way for EPA to reduce the recordkeeping and reporting burden or improve the language in the standard to make it easier to comply. In developing this ICR, we contacted both the Electric Power Research Institute at (202) 872-9222 and the Edison Electric Institute at (202) 508-5000.

#### **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.

The standard requires respondents to maintain all records, including reports and notifications, for at least five years. This is consistent with the General Provisions as applied to the standards. EPA believes that the five-year records retention requirement is consistent with the Part 70 permit program and the five-year statute of limitations on which the permit program is based. The retention of records for five years allows EPA to establish the compliance history of a source, any pattern of non-compliance, and to determine the appropriate level of enforcement action. EPA has found that the most flagrant violators have violations extending beyond five years. In addition, EPA would be prevented from pursuing the violators due to the destruction or nonexistence of essential records.

### **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**

The respondents to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are owners or operators of fossil fuel-fired EGUs. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for respondents affected by the standard is 4911 (Electric Services). The corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code is 221100 (Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution).

### **4(b) Information Requested**

**(i) Data Items**

In this ICR, all the data that is recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU).

A source must make the following reports:

<b>Notifications</b>	
Initial notification	63.5(b)(4), 63.5(d)(1), 63.9(b), 63.10030(a-c)
Notification of performance test/evaluation	63.7(b), 63.7(c)(2), 63.8(e)(2), 63.9(g)(1), 63.10030(a and d)
Notification of compliance status	63.7(g), 63.9(h), 63.10030(a), 63.10030(e), 63.10005(k), 63.10011(e)
Request to use alternative monitoring procedure	63.8(f)

<b>Reports</b>	
Excess emissions	63.10(e)(3), 63.10021(g), 63.10031(a and d)
Performance test/evaluation results	63.8(e)(5), 63.10(d)(2), 63.10(e)(2), 63.10031(f)
Startup/shutdowns periods and activities	63.10011(g), 63.10021(i)
Semi-annual compliance report	63.10031(a and c)
Site-specific test plan	63.7(c), 63.10000(c)(2), 63.10000(d)(1), 63.10007(a)

A source must keep the following records:

<b>Recordkeeping</b>	
Notifications and reports	63.10032(a)(1)
Continuous monitoring system (CMS) tests, measurements, malfunctions, maintenance, exceedances	63.7(g)(3), 63.10(b)(2)(iii and vi-ix), 63.10(c), 63.10007(f), 63.10032(a)(2), 63.10032(b and c)
Monthly fuel use	63.10032(d)(1)
Documentation showing that criteria are satisfied for non-hazardous secondary materials	63.10032(d)(2)
Documentation showing continued qualification as a low emitting EGU (LEE)	63.10032(d)(3)
Emissions averaging implementation plan (only for sources electing to average emissions)	63.10032(e)
Startups and shutdowns	63.10021(h), 63.10032(f and i)
Malfunction periods and corrective actions taken to restore normal operation	63.10032(g and h)
Quarterly fuel use (only for sources qualifying as limited-use liquid oil-fired EGUs)	63.10032(j)
Tune-up records (only for sources that conducted tune-ups prior to April 16, 2012)	63.10005(f)

### 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 80 percent of the respondents use

electronic reporting. This estimate is based on the number of subject entities that have thus far reported electronically to EPA (i.e., 1,000 respondents reporting electronically/1,254 total respondents = 80 percent).

**(ii) Respondent Activities**

<b>Respondent Activities</b>
Read instructions.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CMS for filterable PM, HCl, HF, Hg, or organic HAPs.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Methods 5, 6A, 26A, 29, 30B, 202, or 320 tests, and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of disclosing and providing information.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

Currently sources are using monitoring and reporting equipment that provide parameter data in an automated way (e.g., continuous parameter monitoring systems). Although personnel at the source still need to evaluate the data, this type of monitoring equipment has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping.

**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.

<b>Agency Activities</b>
Observe initial performance tests and repeat performance tests, if necessary.
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports and excess emissions reports required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Online Tracking Information System (OTIS).

### **5(b) Collection Methodology and Management**

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission standard. Data and records maintained by the respondents are tabulated and published for use in compliance and enforcement programs. The semiannual reports are used for problem identification, as a check on source operation and maintenance, and for compliance determinations.

Information contained in the reports is entered into OTIS, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. OTIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for approximately 125,000 industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses the OTIS 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 five 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. During rulemaking, EPA conducted outreach to small entities and convened a Small Business Advocacy Review (SBAR) Panel to obtain advice and recommendations from representatives of small entities that would be subject to the rule. Agency discussions with the SBAR Panel included potential rulemaking approaches and alternatives that would decrease the rule's impact on small businesses. Due to technical considerations involving the process operations and the types of control equipment employed, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements are the same for both small and large entities. The Agency considers these to be the minimum requirements needed to ensure compliance and, therefore, cannot reduce them further for small entities. To the extent that larger businesses can use economies of scale to reduce their burden, the overall burden will be reduced.



### **5(d) Collection Schedule**

The specific frequency for each information collection activity within this request is shown in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (Renewal).

## **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.

### **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 670,241 hours. These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulation, Agency knowledge and experience with the NESHAP 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	\$128.06 (\$60.98 + 110%)
Technical	\$101.05 (\$48.12 + 110%)
Clerical	\$51.37 (\$24.46 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2014, “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 standard 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. These include the costs to conduct the initial performance tests for each EGU and startup costs for each CMS. The annual operation and

maintenance (O&M) costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s), conduct annual performance testing, and other costs such as photocopying and postage. The following table shows the test methods used for performance testing and the CMS expected to be installed.

<b>Performance Test Methods and CEMS Equipment by Pollutant</b>		
<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Performance Test Method</b>	<b>CMS</b>
PM	Method 5 Method 202	New beta gauge PM CEMS
HCl	Method 320	New FTIR CEMS
Hg	Method 30B	New Hg CEMS

The costs related to PM and HCl CEMS were estimated using the CEMS Cost Model, which is available at [www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/cem/cems.xls](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/cem/cems.xls). The costs related to Hg CEMS were estimated using a report developed by Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM). The document is titled “Technologies for Control and Measurement of Mercury Emissions from Coal-Fired Power Plants in the United States: A 2010 Status Report” and is located at in the rulemaking docket for the NESHAP (Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0234-14040).

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

Initial performance testing of CEMS is usually conducted by a contractor such that the costs are a capital cost. It is anticipated that EGUs will use CEMS for compliance with the proposed PM, Hg, and HCl emission limits. The total costs for performance testing were calculated for this industry sector and are shown in the following tables. The number of existing and new sources in this sector combined with the number of tests required for each type of model plant resulted in a total annualized capital cost of approximately \$812,814. This includes \$111,944 for performance testing and \$700,869 for installing CEMS.

<b>Average Annual Capital Costs for Performance Testing</b>				
(A) Pollutant	(B) EPA Test Method	(C) Cost per Test	(D) Number of Tests	(E) Total Cost (E=CxD)
PM	Method 5 and 202	\$15,522	2	\$31,044
HCl	Method 320	\$20,444	2	\$40,888
Hg	Method 30B	\$20,006	2	\$40,012

<b>Average Annual Capital Costs for Performance Testing</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$55,972</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$111,944</b>

<b>Average Annual Capital Costs for CEMS Installation (Labor and Other Direct Costs)</b>			
(A) CEMS Type	(B) Cost per Technology	(C) Number of Installations	(D) Total Cost (C=BxC)
PM	\$65,388	2	\$130,776
HCl	\$111,045	2	\$222,090
Hg	\$174,002	2	\$348,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$350,434</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$700,869</b>

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$872,936. This is the total of column G in the following table.

<b>Average Annual Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) Costs</b>						
Costs per Monitor					(F) Number of Monitors	(G) Total (G=ExF)
(A) CEMS Type	(B) Labor	(C) Testing	(D) ODCs	(E) Total (E=B+C+D)		
PM	\$13,907	\$24,164	\$51,481	\$89,552	2	\$179,104
HCl	\$23,218	\$23,356	\$87,826	\$134,400	2	\$268,800
Hg	\$25,571	\$38,514	\$148,431	\$212,516	2	\$425,032
<b>Total</b>						<b>\$872,936</b>

The average annual cost for capital/startup and operation and maintenance costs to industry over the next three years of the ICR is estimated to be \$1,685,748.

### **6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost**

The only costs to the Agency are those costs associated with analysis of the reported information. EPA's 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 \$581,198.

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

Managerial	\$62.90 (GS-13, Step 5, \$39.31 + 60%)
Technical	\$46.67 (GS-12, Step 1, \$29.17 + 60%)
Clerical	\$25.25 (GS-6, Step 3, \$15.78 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2014 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. Details upon which this estimate is based appear below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (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 1,252 existing respondents will be subject to the standard. It is estimated that an additional 2 respondents per year will become subject. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 1,254 per year.

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents <sup>1</sup>	(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	2	1,250	0	0	1,252
2	2	1,252	0	0	1,254
3	2	1,254	0	0	1,256

<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
<b>Average</b>	2	1,252	0	0	1,254

<sup>1</sup> 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 1,254.

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

<b>Total Annual Responses</b>				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses E=(BxC)+D
<b>Existing Sources</b>				
Notification of CEMS demonstration	0	1	0	0
Notification of initial performance test	0	1	0	0
Performance test report	0	1	0	0
Notification of compliance status	0	1	0	0
Quality assurance program certification	0	1	0	0
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction report (10% of respondents)	125.2	1	0	125.2
Semiannual compliance report	1,252	2	0	2,504
Site-specific performance evaluation test plan	0	1	0	0
Request to use alternative monitoring procedure (10% of respondents)	0	1	0	0
<b>New Sources</b>				
Initial notification	2	1	0	2
Notification of CEMS demonstration	2	1	0	2
Notification of initial performance test	2	1	0	2
Performance test report	2	1	0	2
Notification of compliance status	2	1	0	2
Quality assurance program certification	2	1	0	2

<b>Total Annual Responses</b>				
(A) Information Collection Activity	(B) Number of Respondents	(C) Number of Responses	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	(E) Total Annual Responses E=(BxC)+D
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction report (10% of respondents)	0.2	1	0	0.2
Semiannual compliance report	2	2	0	4
Site-specific performance evaluation test plan	2	1	0	2
Request to use alternative monitoring procedure (10% of respondents)	0.2	1	0	0.2
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,648</b>

The number of Total Annual Responses is 2,648.

The total annual labor costs are \$65,620,407. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (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, respectively, and summarized below.

#### **(i) Respondent Tally**

The total annual labor hours are 670,241. Details regarding these estimates may be found in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (Renewal).

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 253 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$1,685,749. 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

12,761 labor hours at a cost of \$581,198. See Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU) (Renewal).

#### **6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden**

There is a decrease of 30,055 in the estimated respondent burden, as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. The decrease occurred because the standard has been in effect for more than three years and the requirements are different during initial compliance as compared to on-going compliance. This ICR also adjusted the respondent labor burden cost by referencing updated labor rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There is a decrease in capital/startup and O&M costs, as calculated in section 6(b)(iii), compared to the previous ICR. This decrease also occurred because the standard has been in effect for more than three years and the requirements are different during initial compliance as compared to on-going compliance. The previous ICR primarily reflected burdens and costs associated with initial activities for both existing and new subject facilities such as purchasing and installing monitoring equipment, conducting initial performance testing, and establishing recordkeeping systems. The overall result is a decrease in capital/startup and O&M costs.

There is a net decrease in the Agency burden costs from the most recently approved ICR due to initial compliance with the standard having occurred during the previous ICR period. For the next three years, fewer sources will be submitting initial compliance notifications/reports to EPA, hence the decrease in Agency burden. This ICR also adjusted the Agency labor burden cost by referencing updated labor rates from OPM.

#### **6(g) Burden Statement**

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 253 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 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-2014-0093. 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) 566-1927. 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-2014-0093 and OMB Control Number 2060-0567 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 – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (Renewal)**

Burden Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Technical person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Technical person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Total cost per year (\$) <sup>b</sup>
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Surveys and studies	N/A							
3. Acquisition, installation, and utilization of technology and systems	160.6	1	160.6	2	321.2	16.06	32.12	36,164.39
4. Report requirements								
A. Read instructions	1	1	1	2	2	0.1	0.2	225.18
B. Required activities								
Existing sources								
CEMS quarterly inspections	2.5	4	10	1,252	12,520	626	1,252	1,409,645.58
CEMS daily calibration drift tests	0.4	365	146	1,252	182,792	9,139.6	18,279.2	20,580,825.47
CEMS daily monitoring	0.25	365	91.25	1,252	114,245	5,712.25	11,424.5	12,863,015.92
All CEMS must follow appropriate performance specifications	14	1	14	1,252	17,528	876.4	1,752.8	1,973,503.81
New sources								
Initial performance test (PM, Methods 5 and 202)	27.8	1	27.8	2	55.6	2.78	5.56	6,260.09
Initial performance test (HCl, Method 320)	26.4	1	26.4	2	52.8	2.64	5.28	5,944.83
Initial performance test (Hg, Method 30B)	27.8	1	27.8	2	55.6	2.78	5.56	6,260.09

Burden Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Technical person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Technical person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	Technical hours per year (Cx D)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Total cost per year (\$) <sup>b</sup>
CEMS quarterly inspections	2.46	4	9.84	2	19.68	0.98	1.97	2,215.8
CEMS daily calibration drift tests	0.12	365	43.8	2	87.6	4.38	8.76	9,863.02
CEMS daily monitoring	0	365	0	2	0	0	0	0
All CEMS must follow appropriate performance specifications	7.3	365	2664.5	2	5,329	266.45	532.9	600,000.1
C. Create information	See 4B							
D. Gather existing information	See 4E							
E. Write Report								
Existing sources								
Notification of CEMS demonstration	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of initial performance test	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Performance test report	See 4B							
Notification of compliance status	16.5	1	16.5	0	0	0	0	0
Quality assurance program certification	4	1	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction report (10% of respondents)	10	1	10	125.2	1,252	62.6	125.2	140,964.56
Semiannual compliance report	75	2	150	1,252	187,800	9,390	18,780	21,144,683.7
Site-specific performance evaluation test plan	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0
Request to use alternative monitoring procedure	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0



Burden Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Technical person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Technical person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	Technical hours per year (Cx D)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Total cost per year (\$) <sup>b</sup>
information								
Existing sources								
Records of CEMS malfunctions	1	12	12	1,252	15,024	751.2	1,502.4	1,691,574.7
Records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, etc.	1	12	12	1,252	15,024	751.2	1,502.4	1,691,574.7
Records of monthly fuel use	2	12	24	1,252	30,048	1,502.4	3,004.8	3,383,149.39
New sources								
Records of CEMS malfunctions	1	12	12	2	24	1.2	2.4	2,702.2
Records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, etc.	1	12	12	2	24	1.2	2.4	2,702.2
Records of monthly fuel use	2	12	24	2	48	2.4	4.8	5,404.39
F. Time to train personnel	80	1	80	2	160	8	16	18,014.64
G. Time for audits	N/A							
<b>Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements</b>						<b>69,405</b>		<b>6,795,122</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)</b>						<b>670,241</b>		<b>65,620,407</b>

**Assumptions:**

<sup>a</sup> EPA estimates an average of 1,252 existing facilities and 2 new facilities per year will be subject to the NESHAP over the next 3 years. Across all existing facilities, EPA estimates there will be a total of 1,252, 261, and 1,103 CEMS monitoring for PM, HCl, and Hg, respectively. EPA projections indicate that new facilities will be coal-fired and will require PM, HCl, and Hg monitoring. EPA therefore estimates there will be a total of 6 new CEMS monitoring for PM, HCl, and Hg.

<sup>b</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$101.05 (technical), \$128.06 (managerial), and \$51.37 (clerical). These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2014, "Table 2. Civilian workers, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total compensation." They have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

**Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (Renewal)**

Burden Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Technical person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Technical person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year <sup>a</sup>	Technical hours per year (CxD)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Total cost per year (\$) <sup>b</sup>
Observe initial performance test <sup>c</sup>	24	1	24	1	24.00	1.20	2.40	1,256.20
Observe repeat performance test <sup>d</sup>	24	0.2	4.8	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Review initial notification	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0.05	0.1	52.34
Review notification of CEMS demonstration	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0.05	0.1	52.34
Review notification of initial performance test	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0.05	0.1	52.34
Review performance test report	8	1	8	2	16	0.8	1.6	837.47
Review quality assurance program certification	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0.05	0.1	52.34
Review startup, shutdown, and malfunction report (10% of respondents)	8	1	8	125.4	1,003.2	50.16	100.32	52,509.09
Review semiannual compliance report	8	1	8	1,254	10,032	501.6	1,003.2	525,090.93
Review notification of compliance status	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0.05	0.1	52.34
Review site-specific performance evaluation test plan	8	1	8	2	16	0.8	1.6	837.47
Review request to use alternative monitoring procedure (10% of respondents)	0.5	1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	5.23
Travel Expenses <sup>e</sup>								400
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (ROUNDED)</b>						<b>12,761</b>		<b>581,198</b>

**Assumptions:**

<sup>a</sup> EPA estimates an average of 1,252 existing facilities and 2 new facilities per year will be subject to the NESHAP over the next 3 years. Across all existing facilities, EPA estimates there will be a total of 1,252, 261, and 1,103 CEMS monitoring for PM, HCl, and Hg, respectively. EPA projections indicate that new

facilities will be coal-fired and will require PM, HCl, and Hg monitoring. EPA therefore estimates there will be a total of 6 new CEMS monitoring for PM, HCl, and Hg.

<sup>b</sup> This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$46.67 (technical), \$62.90 (managerial), and \$25.25 (clerical). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2014 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.

<sup>c</sup> EPA estimates it will observe 20% of initial performance tests ( $2 \times 20\% = 0.4$ , or 1 after rounding).

<sup>d</sup> EPA assumes 20% of initial performance tests must be repeated due to failure ( $1 \times 20\% = 0.2$ , or 0 after rounding).

<sup>e</sup> EPA estimates annual travel expenses to be \$400 [(1 person  $\times$  1 plant/year  $\times$  3 days/plant  $\times$  \$50 per diem) + (\$250 round trip/plant  $\times$  1 plant/year) = \$400/year].