

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal),
EPA ICR Number 1071.13, OMB Control Number 2060-0028.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) were proposed on October 3, 1977; promulgated on September 10, 1979; and last-amended on February 27, 2014. These regulations apply to existing facilities and new facilities that have stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired). There are no new facilities under this subpart, as any facility which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after February 18, 2005 is subject to the NSPS for Stationary Combustion Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK). This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.

In general, all NSPS 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 NSPS.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file containing these documents and retain the file for at least two years following the generation date of such 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional offices.

The “Affected Public” are owners or operators of stationary gas turbine facilities. The ‘burden’ to the Affected Public may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal). The ‘burden’ to the Federal Government is attributed entirely to work performed by either Federal employees or government contractors and may be found at the end of this document in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal). There are approximately 535 stationary gas turbine facilities, which are owned and operated by the stationary gas turbine industry. None of the 535 facilities in the United States are owned by state, local, tribal or the Federal government.

They are all owned and operated by privately-owned, for-profit businesses. We assume that they will all respond to EPA inquiries.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there is an average of one affected facility at each plant site and each plant site has only one respondent (i.e., the owner/operator of the plant site).

Over the next three years, approximately 535 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. Any new sources will become subject to NSPS Subpart KKKK.

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 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, to establish standards of performance for new stationary sources that reflect:

. . . 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. Section 111(a)(1).

The Agency refers to this charge as selecting the best demonstrated technology (BDT). Section 111 also requires that the Administrator review and, if appropriate, revise such standards every eight years.

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, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from stationary gas turbines either cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and/or welfare. Therefore, the NSPS were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the standards 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 these emission standards. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with these same standards at all times. During the performance test a record of the operating parameters under which compliance was achieved may be recorded and used to determine compliance in place of a continuous emission monitor.

The notifications required in the standards are used to inform the Agency or its 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, leaks are being detected and repaired, and that the standards are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

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

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

The requested recordkeeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.

3(a) Non-duplication

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, duplication does not exist.

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* (84 FR 19777) on May 6, 2019. No comments were received on the burden published in the *Federal Register* for this renewal.

3(c) Consultations

The Agency has consulted industry experts and internal data sources to project the number of affected facilities and industry growth over the next three years. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in the standard, is the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). ICIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. The growth rate for the industry is based on our consultations with the Agency's internal industry experts. Approximately 535 respondents will be subject to these standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR.

Industry trade associations and other interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with these standards as they were being developed and that these same standards have been reviewed previously to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. In developing this ICR, we contacted both the Electric Power Research Institute, at (650) 855-8709, and the American Petroleum Institute (API), at (202) 682-8000.

It is our policy to respond after a thorough review of comments received since the last ICR renewal, as well as to those submitted in response to the first *Federal Register* notice. In this case, no comments were received.

3(d) Effects of Less-Frequent Collection

Less-frequent information collection would decrease the margin of assurance that facilities are continuing to meet these standards. Requirements for information gathering and recordkeeping are useful techniques to ensure that good operation and maintenance practices are applied and that 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 (CBI) (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 these standards 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 stationary gas turbines. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the respondents affected by the standard and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are listed in the table below.

Standard (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	0182	111419
Crude Petroleum Extraction	1311	211120
Natural Gas Extraction	1321	211130
Natural Gas Liquids Extraction	1321	211112
Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	1422	212312
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1799	238990
Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing	2043	311230
Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	2067, 2064	311340
Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	2075, 2079	311225
Breweries	2082	312120
Narrow Fabric Mills and Schiffli Machine Embroidery	2241	313220
Non-woven Fabrics Mills	2297	313230
Pulp Mills	2611	322110
Paper (except Newsprint) Mills	2621	322121
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes Manufacturing	2653	322211
Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	2812	325180
Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing	2816	325130
Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	2821	325211
Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing	2833	325411
Pharmaceutical Preparations Manufacturing	2834	325412

Petrochemical Manufacturing	2865, 2869	325110
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	2873	325311
Paint and Coating Manufacturing	2899	325510
Petroleum Refineries	2911	324110
Other Aluminum Rolling, Drawing and Extruding	3357	331318
Copper Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, and Alloying	3357	331420
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	3471	332813
Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Unit Manufacturing	3511	333611
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts Manufacturing	3724	336412
Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing	3799	336214
All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	3999	325998
Other Airport Operations	4581	488119
Pipeline Transportation of Refined Petroleum Products	4613	486910
All Other Pipeline Transportation	4619	486990
Wired Telecommunication Carriers	4813	517311
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	4911, 4931, 4939	221112
Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	4922	486210
Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution	4923	221210
Natural Gas Distribution	4924, 4925, 4932	221210
Sewage Treatment Systems	4952	221320
Material Recovery Facilities	4953	562920
Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	4953	562213
Steam and Air-conditioning Supply	4961	221330
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers	5074	423720
Other Groceries and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers	5149	424490
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	5171	424710
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	6531	531210
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	8062	622110
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	8221	611310
Testing Laboratories	8734	541380
Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	8999	541690
Police Protection	9221	922120
Administration of Public Health Programs	9431	923120
National Security	9711	928110

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications and Reports	
Notification to construct/reconstruct	§60.7(a)(1)
Notification of actual startup	§60.7(a)(3)
Notification of physical or operational change which may increase the emission rate	§60.7(a)(4)
Notification of performance test	§60.8(a)
Notification of sources with continuous monitoring systems	§60.7(a)(5)
Semiannual report of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance	§60.7(c)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Maintain records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative	§60.7(b)
Maintain records of fuel consumption and fuel to water ratio in the turbine, for sources using water injection to control NO ₂ emissions	§60.334(a)
Maintain records of sulfur and nitrogen content of fuel used in turbine	§60.334(i)
Maintain records of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks	§§60.334(b), 60.7(f)
Maintain all records for two years	§60.7(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.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for NO _x , or CMS for fuel consumption and water or stream-to-fuel ratio for water injection NO _x control devices.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 3 or 3A and 7E, Method 20 or ASTM D6522-00, test, 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 collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for disclosing and providing information.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

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 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 Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and ICIS.

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 standards and note the operating conditions under which compliance was achieved. 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 reported by state and local governments in the ICIS Air database, which is operated and maintained by EPA's Office of Compliance. ICIS is EPA’s database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses ICIS 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

The 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. 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 at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (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.

The Agency may neither conduct nor 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 record-keeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 69,100 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulations, 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	\$141.06 (\$67.17+ 110%)
Technical	\$120.27 (\$57.27 + 110%)
Clerical	\$58.67 (\$27.94 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2019, “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 only costs to the regulated industry resulting from information collection activities required by the subject standards are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or operation and maintenance costs.

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

The only type of industry costs associated with the information collection activity in these regulations are labor costs. There are no capital/startup or operation and maintenance costs.

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 such activities 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 \$237,000.

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

Managerial	\$66.62 (GS-13, Step 5, \$41.64 + 60%)
Technical	\$49.44 (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.90 + 60%)
Clerical	\$26.75 (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.72 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2019 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to Federal government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear at the end of this document in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (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 535 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 535 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	0	535	0	0	535
2	0	535	0	0	535
3	0	535	0	0	535
Average	0	535	0	0	535

^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 535.

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

Total Annual Responses				
(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
Notification of construction/reconstruction	0	1	0	0
Notification of actual startup	0	1	0	0
Notification of initial performance test	0	1.2	0	0
Notification of demonstration of CMS	0	1	0	0
Excess emission and exemption (semiannual) report	535	2	0	1,070
Total Number of Annual Responses			Total	1,070

The number of Total Annual Responses is 1,070.

The total annual labor costs are \$8,000,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal).

6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Cost Tables

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

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 69,100 hours. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal).

We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

Furthermore, the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 65 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$0. 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 4,920 labor hours at a cost of \$237,000; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal).

We assume that burdens for managerial tasks take 5% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical tasks for managers are to review and approve reports. Clerical burdens are assumed to take 10% of the time required for technical tasks because the typical duties of clerical staff are to proofread the reports, make copies and maintain records.

6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden

There is no change in the labor hours in this ICR compared to the previous ICR. This is due to two considerations. First, the regulations have not changed over the past three years and are not anticipated to change over the next three years. Secondly, the growth rate for the industry is very low, negative or non-existent, so there is no significant change in the overall burden. There is an adjustment increase in the labor burden in this ICR compared to the previous ICR due to the increase in labor costs over the past three years.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 65 hours per response. ‘Burden’ means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information either 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 neither conduct nor 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-2013-0313. 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), WJC 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-2013-0313 and OMB Control Number 2060-0028 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 Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal)

Burden item	(A) Person hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person hours per year (F=Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person hours per year (G=Ex0.1)	Total Cost Per year (\$) ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Surveys and studies	N/A							
3. Reporting requirements								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirements ^c	1	1	1	535	535	26.75	53.5	\$71,256.65
B. Required activities ^d								
Initial performance test	110	1	110	0	0	0	0	\$0
Repeat performance test ^e	110	0.2	22	0	0	0	0	\$0
C. Create information	See 3B							
D. Gather existing information	See 3E							
E. Write report								
Notification of construction/reconstruction ^d	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of actual startup ^d	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of initial performance test ^d	2	1.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of demonstration of CMS ^d	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Report of performance test	See 3B							
Excess emission and exemption reports ^f	10	2	20	535	10,700	535	1,070	\$1,425,133.00
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements						12,920		\$1,496,390
4. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirements ^c	See 3A							
B. Plan activities	See 4C							
Implement activities	See 3							

Develop record system	N/A							
C. Time to check computer system and calibrate continuous monitor ^g	0.25	365	91.25	535	48,818.75	2,440.94	4,881.88	\$6,502,169.31
D. Train personnel	N/A							
E. Audits	N/A							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements						56,142		\$6,502,169
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded) ^h						69,100		\$8,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST (rounded) ^h								\$0
GRAND TOTAL (rounded) ^h								\$8,000,000

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 535 existing sources. There will be no additional sources over the three-year period of this ICR.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$141.06 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$120.27 per hour for Technical labor, and \$58.67 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2019, “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.

^c We have assumed that all respondents will have to familiarize with the regulatory requirements each year.

^d We have assumed that there will be no new sources expected over the three-year period of this ICR.

^e We have assumed that 20 percent of respondents will have to repeat initial performance test due to failure.

^f We have assumed that each respondent will take 10 hours two times per year to write the excess emissions and exemption reports.

^g We have assumed that it will take each respondent 15 minutes 365 days per year to check computer system and calibrate continuous monitor.

^h Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG) (Renewal)

Activity	(A) EPA person- hours per occurrenc e	(B) No. of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA person- hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a	(E) Technica l person- hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Managemen t person- hours per year (F=Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours per year (G=Ex0.1)	(H) Cost per year, (\$) ^b
1. Performance test								
New plants ^c	24	1.2	28.8	0	0	0	0	\$0
2. Report review								
Notification of construction ^c	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of actual startup ^c	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of initial test ^c	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Notification of CMS demonstration ^c	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	\$0
3. Semiannual reports								
Excess emissions and exemption reports ^d	4	2	8	535	4,280	214	428	\$237,308.88
TOTAL (rounded) ^e					4,920			\$237,000

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 535 existing sources. There will be no additional sources over the three-year period of this ICR.

^b This cost is based on the following labor rates which incorporates a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses: \$66.62 Managerial rate (GS-13, Step 5, \$41.64 x 1.6), \$49.44 Technical rate (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.90 x 1.6), and \$26.75 Clerical rate (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.72 x 1.6). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) “2019 General Schedule”, which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c We have assumed that there will be no new sources expected over the three-year period of this ICR

^d We have assumed that it will take 4 hours two times per year to review the excess emissions and exemption reports.

^e Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.