SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generation Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1564.11, OMB Control Number 2060-0202.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generation Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) were proposed on June 9, 1989; promulgated on September 12, 1990; and amended last on February 16, 2012. These regulations apply to existing facilities and new industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 MMBtu/hr) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr), commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 9, 1989. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of the proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

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. If there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional office.

The “Affected Public” are owners or operators of small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generators. 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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (Renewal).

There are approximately 301 facilities. None of the facilities in the United States are owned by either 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 requirements.

Based on our consultations with industry representatives, there are an average of 1.7 affected facilities 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, an average of approximately 312 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and 11 additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards, for an overall average of 323 respondents per year. This estimate reflects an increase in the number of respondents from the currently-approved ICR, and it is based on the previously-estimated growth rate within the industry.

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)(l).

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, SO_2 and particulate matter (PM) emissions from small-industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units 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 Dc.

2(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements in these 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 the emission standards. Continuous emission monitors are used to ensure compliance with these 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 these standards are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of these 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 these same 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 Dc.

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* (85 FR 28003) on May 12, 2020. 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 these standards, 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 323 respondents will be subject to these same standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR. This estimate reflects an increase in the number of respondents based on continued growth within the industry.

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 standards have been reviewed previously to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. In developing this ICR, we contacted both the Council of Industrial Boilers, at (540) 349-9043, and the American Boilers Manufacturer's Association, at (703) 356-7172.

It is our policy to respond after a thorough review of comments received since the last ICR renewal, as well as for 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 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 owners and/or operators of small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the respondents affected by the standard are listed below:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	211
Utilities	49	221
Wood Product Manufacturing	24	321
Paper Manufacturing	26	322
Petroleum Refining	29, 33	324
Chemical Manufacturing	28	325
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	30	326
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	34	332
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	37	336
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	30	339
Educational Services	82	611

Hospitals	80	622

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Notification of construction or reconstruction	§§60.7(a)(1), 60.48c(a)
Notification of actual startup date	§60.7(a)(3)
Notification of modification	§60.7(a)(4)
Notification of demonstration of continuous monitoring system (CMS)	§§60.7(a)(5), 60.8(d)

Reports	
Semiannual reports of excess emissions and performance of continuous monitoring systems, and/or summary report forms	§§60.7(c), 60.7(d), 60.48c(c), 60.48c(d), 60.48c(j)
Initial performance test results and any subsequence performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS, and/or COMS	§§60.8(a), 60.48c(b)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Keep records of startups, shutdowns, malfunctions of affected facilities; malfunctions of control devices; and periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative.	§60.7(b)
Keep records of measurements, performance evaluations, calibration checks, adjustments and maintenance related to continuous monitoring systems	§60.7(f)

Recordkeeping	
SO_2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirement records	§60.48c(e)
Records of fuel supplier certification	§60.48c(f)
Keep records of the amount of fuel combusted each day	§60.48c(g)
Keep records for a period of two years.	§60.48c(i)

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.

As of January 1, 2012, these standards require that respondents submit electronic copies of certain required performance test reports, except opacity data, through CDX using the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). The CDX is the EPA's portal for submittal of electronic data using the EPA-provided electronic reporting tool (ERT) to generate electronic reports of performance tests and evaluations. The ERT generates an electronic report package that will be submitted using the CEDRI. The submitted report package will be stored in the CDX archive (the official copy of record) and the EPA's public database called WebFIRE. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT website, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CMS for SO_2 or sample fuel prior to combustion and estimate emissions using Method 6B. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate COMS for opacity.
Perform initial performance test for SO_2, Reference Method 19 test (Method 6B for fuel sampling), 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.

Respondent Activities
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

The 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 to 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. The EPA uses ICIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. The 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, according to the 2005 Economic Impacts Analysis for the Proposed NSPS amendments in 2005 (see Docket ID: EPA-HQ-OAR-2005-0031-0059), 12 percent of the projected new biomass units were expected to be small entities. Applying this percentage to the respondent universe for this ICR results in approximately 39 small entities impacted by this ICR.

The impact on small entities (i.e., small businesses) was taken into consideration during the development of these regulations. 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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 219,000 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). 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	$148.45 ($70.69 + 110%)
Technical	$121.46 ($57.84 + 110%)
Clerical	$60.23 ($28.68 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2020, "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 these regulations. The annual operation and maintenance costs are the ongoing costs to maintain the monitor(s) and other costs such as photocopying and postage.

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

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

(A) Continuous Monitoring Device	(B) Capital/ Startup Cost for One Respondent	(C) Number of New Respondents	(D) Total Capital/Startup Cost, (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
SO_2 Monitoring						
CEMS, control device inlet and outlet	$113,592	0	$0	$25,900	28	$725,200

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs						
CEMS, control device outlet only [a]	$73,028	19	$803,308	$17,100	521	$8,909,100
PM Monitoring						
COMS for sources burning coal, residual oil, or wood [b]	$47,033	7	$329,231	$9,100	134	$1,219,400
Total (rounded) [c]			**$1,720,000**			**$10,900,000**

[a] Number of respondents with O&M (521 units) represents an annual average of 323 existing facilities, multiplied by an average of 1.7 affected units per facility, less an annual average of 28 units requiring inlet and outlet monitoring [301 x 1.7 = 549.1 - 28 = 521.1, rounded to 521 units]. Number of respondents with capital costs (19 units) represents an average of 11 new facilities per year, multiplied by an average of 1.7 affected units per facility [11 x 1.7 = 18.7, rounded to 19 units].

[b] Number of respondents with O&M (134 units) represents an annual average of 129.2 existing affected facilities that require COMS, plus an average of 4.4 new affected facilities per year that require COMS [129.2/323 × 11 = 4.4 new affected facilities per year that require COMS; 129.2 + 4.4 = 133.6, rounded to 134 facilities that require COMS] Number of respondents with capital costs (7 units) represents an average of 4.4 new affected facilities per year that require COMS, multiplied by an average of 1.7 affected units per facility [4.4 x 1.7 = 7.48, rounded to 7 units].

[c] Totals have been rounded to 3 significant figures. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

The total capital/startup costs for this ICR are $1,720,000. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are $10,900,000. This is the total of column G.

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 $12,600,000. These are the recordkeeping 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 $302,000.

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

Managerial	$68.37 (GS-13, Step 5, $42.73 + 60%)
Technical	$50.72 (GS-12, Step 1, $31.70 + 60%)
Clerical	$27.46 (GS-6, Step 3, $17.16 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2020 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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 312 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that an additional 11 respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 323 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 [1]	(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	11	301	0	0	312
2	11	312	0	0	323
3	11	323	0	0	334
Average	11	312	0	0	323

[1] 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 323.

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	4	1.7	0	6.8
Notification of modification	7	1.7	0	11.9
Notification of actual startup	11	1.7	0	18.7
Notification of initial performance test	11	1.7	0	18.7
Notifications of CEMS demonstration	11	1.7	0	18.7
Semiannual compliance report	323	2	0	646
			Total	**721**

The number of Total Annual Responses is 721.

The total annual labor costs are $25,700,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 at the end of this document, respectively, and summarized below.

(i) Respondent Tally

The total annual labor hours are 219,000 hours. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 304 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are $12,600,000. 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 6,120 labor hours at a cost of $302,000; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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 an adjustment increase in the respondent burden, and O&M cost from the most-recently approved ICR. This increase is not due to any program changes. The change in burden and costs is due to an increase in the number of respondents. This ICR assumes an industry growth rate of 11 respondents per year, or an increase of 33 respondents, since the last ICR renewal period, which results in an increase in burden and the number of responses submitted. The industry growth also results in an increase in O&M costs. This ICR also maintains a continuous growth rate of 11 respondents per year over the next three years. Because the number of new sources anticipated over the next three years has not changed, there is no increase in the anticipated capital costs reflected in this ICR.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 304 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-2013-0332. 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-2013-0332 and OMB Control Number 2060-0202 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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (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)	(H) Cost ($)[b]
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Reporting requirements								
A. Familiarize with the regulatory requirements [c]	2	1	2	323	646	32.3	64.6	$87,148.95
B. Required activities								
Performance test (2.9 - 8.7 MW) [h]	8	2	16	7	112	5.6	11.2	$15,109.42
Performance test (8.7 – 29 MW) [h]	330	2	660	4	2,640	132	264	$356,150.52
C. Create information	See 3B							
D. Gather existing information	See 3E							
E. Write report								
Notification of construction/reconstruction [d, g]	2	1.7	3.4	4	13.6	0.68	1.36	$1,834.71
Notification of modification [e, g]	2	1.7	3.4	7	23.8	1.19	2.38	$3,210.75
Notification of actual startup [f, g]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$5,045.47
Notification of initial performance test [g]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$5,045.47
Notification of demo of CEMS [g]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$5,045.47

Semiannual reports	16	2	32	323	10,336	516.8	1033.6	$1,394,383.25
Results of performance test	See 3B							
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements					**15,966**			**$1,872,974**
4. Recordkeeping requirements								
A. Familiarize with the regulatory requirements	See 3A							
B. Plan activities	N/A							
C. Implement activities	N/A							
D. Develop record system	N/A							
E. Check computer system, calibrate continuous monitors	1.5	365	547.5	323	176,843	8,842.1	17,684	$23,857,025.88
F. Train personnel	N/A							
G. Audits	N/A							
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements					**203,369**			**$23,857,026**
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded) [i]					**219,000**			**$25,700,000**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST (rounded) [i]								**$12,600,000**
GRAND TOTAL (rounded) [i]								**$38,300,000**

Assumptions:

[a] We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 312. There will be 11 additional new sources per year that will become subject to the rule over the three-year period of this ICR, for a total of 323 respondents.

[b] This ICR uses the following labor rates: $148.45 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; $121.46 per hour for Technical labor, and $60.23 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2020, "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 existing respondents will have to familiarize with the regulatory requirements each year.

[d] We have assumed that four new respondents will each take two hours to write notification of construction/reconstruction report.

[e] We have assumed that seven new respondents will each take two hours to write notification of modification report.

[f] We have assumed that all new respondents will each take 16 hours to write the semiannual report two times per year.

[g] We have assumed that occurrences/respondents for new facilities are based on an average of 1.7 affected facilities per respondent, with an estimated 10 percent retest.
[h] This estimate includes performance test (opacity) for coal, wood, and oil-fired steam generating units and test of continuous emissions monitor.
[i] 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 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc) (Renewal)

Activity	(A) EPA person-hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA person-hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants 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)	(H) Cost [b]
Review of notification of construction/ reconstruction [c]	2	1.7	3.4	4	13.6	0.68	1.36	$773.63
Review of notification of modification [c]	2	1.7	3.4	7	23.8	1.19	2.38	$1,353.85
Review of notification of actual startup [c]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$2,127.48
Review of initial CEMS demonstration [c]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$2,127.48
Review of demonstration of monitoring system [c]	2	1.7	3.4	11	37.4	1.87	3.74	$2,127.48
Review of semiannual reports [d]	8	2	16	323	5,168	258.4	516.8	$293,979.10
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (rounded) [e]					**6,120**			**$302,000**

Assumptions:

[a] We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 312. There will be 11 additional new sources per year that will become subject to the rule over the three-year period of this ICR, for a total of 323 respondents.

[b] The cost is based on the following labor rate which incorporates a 1.6 benefits multiplication factor to account for government overhead expenses. Managerial rates of $68.37 (GS-13, Step 5, $42.73 × 1.6), Technical rate of $50.72 (GS-12, Step 1, $31.70 × 1.6), and Clerical rate of $27.46 (GS-6, Step 3, $17.16 × 1.6). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) "2020 General Schedule" which excludes locality rates of pay.

[c] We have assumed that occurrences/respondent for new facilities are based on an average of 1.7 affected facilities per respondent.

[d] We have assumed that it will take 8 hours two times per year to review each semiannual report.

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