

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
(40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal)**

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 2196.07, OMB Control Number 2060-0590.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) were proposed on July 11, 2005; promulgated on July 11, 2006; and most-recently amended on November 13, 2019 (84 FR 61563)¹. These regulations apply to manufacturers, owners, and operators of new stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE). New facilities include those that either commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

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 the NSPS.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of these measurements and retain the file for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance reports, and records. All reports required to be submitted electronically are submitted through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), where the delegated state or local authority can review them. If there is no such delegated authority, the EPA regional office can review

¹The rule is amended to read that owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in remote areas of Alaska may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency and non-emergency engines, except that 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE must be certified to meet at least the Tier 3 PM standards in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 1042.101. The November 2019 final rule did not impose an information collection burden because the EPA did not make any changes to the information collection requirements (see 84 FR 61567).

them. All other reports are sent to the delegated state or local authority. If there is no such delegated authority, the reports are sent directly to the EPA's regional offices. The use of the term "Designated Administrator" throughout this document refers to the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as a state agency. The term "Administrator" alone refers to the U.S. EPA Administrator.

The "Affected Public" include manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary CI ICE units. The 'burden' to the "Affected Public" may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal). The 'burden' to the Federal Government is attributed entirely to work performed by either Federal employees or government contractors and may be found below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal). There are approximately 207,240 CI ICE facilities, which are owned and operated by either industry, state, local, or tribal governments. We assume that they will all respond to EPA inquiries.²

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 206,965 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and 40 additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. Therefore, the overall average number of respondents is 207,240 per year.

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.

² EPA does not maintain data on the proportion of facilities owned by state, local, or tribal governments, however, the rule primarily affects private industry and does not impose significant economic costs on State or local governments.

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, PM, SO₂, NO_x, CO, and hydrocarbon emissions from stationary CI ICE 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 IIII.

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 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 these 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 and that the standards are being met. The performance test may

also be observed.

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

Additionally, the EPA is requiring electronic reporting for certain notifications or reports. The EPA is requiring that owners or operators of affected sources would submit electronic copies of annual reports through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). For annual reports, EPA has developed templates for the reporting form in CEDRI specifically for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III.

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

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

3(a) Non-duplication

For reports required to be submitted electronically, the information is sent through the EPA's CDX, using CEDRI, where the appropriate EPA regional office can review it, as well as for state and local agencies that have been delegated authority. If a state or local agency has adopted under its own authority its own standards for reporting or data collection, adherence to those non-Federal requirements does not constitute duplication.

For all other reports, 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 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* (86 FR 8634) on February 8, 2021. 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 207,240 respondents will be subject to these standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR, including 40 new respondents per year that will become subject to these same standards.

Industry trade association(s) 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 Engine Manufacturers Association (EMA), at (312) 929-1970, and Cummins Incorporated, at (800) 343-7357.

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 that the 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 manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary CI ICE. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the respondents affected by these standards and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are listed below for stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines:

Standard (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Electric Power Generation, Transmission, or Distribution	4911, 4931, 4939	2211
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	8062, 8069	622110
Motor and Generator Manufacturing	3621, 7694	335312
Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	3563	333912
Measuring, Dispensing, and Other Pumping Equipment Manufacturing	3561, 3586, 3743	333914
Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing	3548, 3699	333992

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 Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Initial notification requirements for owners/operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE greater than 3,000 HP, or have a displacement of greater than 10 liters per cylinder; or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 175 HP and not certified.	§ 60.7(a)(1), § 60.4214(a)(1)

Reports	
Annual report for owners/operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year. (electronic submission)	§ 60.4214(d)
For stationary CI ICE equipped with AECs, report the use of AECs as required by 40 CFR 1039.665(e).	§ 60.4214(e)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Maintain records of notifications and maintenance conducted on the engine for owners/operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE greater than 3,000 HP, or have a displacement of greater than 10 liters per cylinder; or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 175 HP and not certified.	§ 60.4214(a)(2)
Maintain records of the hours of operation spent for emergency stationary CI ICE and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.	§ 60.4214(b)
Maintain records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached for stationary CI ICE equipped with diesel particulate filter (DPF).	§ 60.4214(c)

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.

The rule was amended to include electronic reporting provisions on January 30, 2013. Respondents are required to submit electronic copies of notifications and certain reports through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp) using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). The annual reports are to be created using Form 5900-558, the electronic template(s) included with this Supporting Statement. The templates include XML and Excel files which can be partially completed and saved for subsequent annual reports to limit some of the repetitive data entry. It reflects the reporting elements required by the rule and does not impose additional reporting elements. The OMB

Control Number is displayed on the Welcome page of the template, with a link to an online repository that contains the PRA requirements. For purposes of this ICR, it is assumed that there is no additional burden associated with the proposed requirement for respondents to submit the notifications and reports electronically.

Electronic copies of records may also be maintained in order to satisfy federal recordkeeping requirements. For additional information on the Paperwork Reduction Act requirements for CEDRI and ERT for this rule, see: <https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/paperwork-reduction-act-pra-cedri-and-ert>.

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate hourly meters or CMS for backpressure. Diesel particulate filters must as be installed with a backpressure monitor.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1, 1A, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, 7E 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

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 these 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 annual 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. The 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 five 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 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 Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (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 recordkeeping and reporting requirements is estimated to be 408,000 hours (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 below). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of these 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	\$153.55 (\$73.12 + 110%)
Technical	\$122.20 (\$58.19 + 110%)
Clerical	\$61.51 (\$29.29 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2021, “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(s) 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)
Certification/Durability Testing	\$0	0	\$0	\$4,776	35	\$167,160
Selective Enforcement Audits	\$0	0	\$0	\$75,105	1	\$75,105
TOTAL (rounded)			\$0			\$242,000

Note: 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 \$0. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$242,000. 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 \$242,000. 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. The 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 \$20,100.

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

Managerial	\$69.04 (GS-13, Step 5, \$43.15 + 60%)
Technical	\$51.23 (GS-12, Step 1, \$32.02 + 60%)
Clerical	\$27.73 (GS-6, Step 3, \$17.33 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2021 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 Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (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 206,965 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that an additional 40 respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 207,240 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		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)

Number of Respondents					
Year	Number of New Respondents ¹	Number of Existing Respondents	Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports	Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	40	235	206,925	0	207,200
2	40	235	206,965	0	207,240
3	40	235	207,005	0	207,280
Average	40	235	206,965	0	207,240

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 207,240.

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
Certification for stationary use	35	1	0	35
Certification for stationary/non-road use	200	1	0	200
Notification for non-emergency stationary CI ICE >3,000 hp, prime	32	1	0	32
Notification for non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement >10 l/cyl, prime	8	1	0	8
Annual report for emergency stationary CI ICE >100 hp that operates >15 hours/yr	10,362	1	0	10,362
			Total	10,637

The number of Total Annual Responses is 10,637.

The total annual labor costs are \$48,200,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III) (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 408,000 hours. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (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 38 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$242,000. 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 403 labor hours at a cost of \$20,100; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (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 are no significant changes in burden from the most-recently approved ICR. The change in burden is primarily due to an increase in the total number of sources and correction of calculation errors in the most-recently approved ICR. First, the number of respondents was updated to reflect new respondents based on continuous growth within the stationary CI engine industry. However, this ICR also corrects errors from the currently-approved ICR including the

number of manufacturers conducting certification recordkeeping and the total number of stationary CI engines. The number of manufacturers conducting certification recordkeeping has been adjusted downwards to reflect that this applies to those engine families for which manufacturers are requesting certification annually. The total number of stationary CI engines is adjusted to reflect growth that was not incorporated in the currently-approved ICR, and more accurately reflects the number of respondents submitting an annual report. Due to these adjustments, there is an overall decrease in burden, although the rounded burden hours have not changed from the prior ICR. There was no change in capital costs. This ICR also adjusts the operation and maintenance costs to more accurately reflect the cost assumptions for certification activities, based on documentation from the final rules and as applied to the current estimate of respondents. The overall result is an increase in costs.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 38 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-OAR-2020-0666. 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. Due to COVID-19 precautions, entry to the Reading Room is available by appointment only. Please contact personnel in the Reading Room to schedule an appointment. 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-OAR-2020-0666 and OMB Control Number 2060-0590 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 Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal)

Burden item	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
	Person hours per occurrence ^e	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Person hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical person-hours per year (E=CxD)	Management person hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical person hours per year (Ex0.1)	Total Cost Per year ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
A. Certification for stationary use								
- Certification application ^c	44	1	44	35	1,540	77	154	\$209,483.89
- Recordkeeping	4.4	1	4.4	35	154	7.7	15.4	\$20,948.39
^d - Certificate/durability testing	168	1	168	35	5,880	294	588	\$799,847.58
- Selective enforcement audits	115	1	115	1	115	5.75	11.5	\$15,643.28
- Defect reporting ^e	125	1	125	4	500	25	50	\$68,014.25
B. Certification for stationary/non-road use	1	1	1	200	200	10	20	\$27,205.70
2. Surveys and studies	N/A							
3. Reporting requirements								
A. Read and understand rule requirement ^f	1	1	1	40	40	2	4	\$5,441.14
B. Required activities	See 3D							
C. Gather existing information	See 3D							
D. Write report								
Initial notification								
>3,000 hp, prime ^g	2	1	2	32	64	3.2	6.4	\$8,705.82
>10 l/cyl, prime ^h	2	1	2	8	16	0.8	1.6	\$2,176.46
Pre-2007, not certified,	N/A							

prime, >175 hp								
E. Annual report for emergency stationary CI ICE ⁱ	16	1	16	10,362	165,792	8,289.6	16,579.2	\$22,552,437.07
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements						200,446		\$23,709,904
4. Recordkeeping requirements								
A. Read and understand rule requirement ^j	1	1	1	55,955	55,955	2,797.7	5,595.5	\$7,611,447.51
B. Train personnel	N/A							
C. Recording CDPF corrective action ^k	1	1	1	20,724	20,724	1,036.20	2,072.4	\$2,819,054.63
D. Recording hours in non-emergency operation ^l	0.5	1	0.5	207,240	103,620	5181	10362	\$14,095,273.17
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements						207,344		\$24,525,775
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded)^m						408,000		\$48,200,000
Total Capital/O&M Costs^m								\$242,000
Grand Total (Labor and Capital/O&M Costs)^m								\$48,400,000

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are 207,240 sources currently subject to the regulations. EPA estimates that approximately 160 stationary CI engines greater than 3,000 HP are sold each year, and that 20 percent of these engines are used for non-emergency purposes. This means that there are an estimated 32 new non-emergency engines greater than 3,000 HP sold each year that would have to submit an initial notification. EPA also estimates that 8 engines with a displacement of 10 liters per cylinder or more are sold in the U.S. each year. Therefore it is estimated that 40 new sources are expected each year over the next three years.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$153.55 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$122.20 per hour for Technical labor, and \$61.51 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 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.

^c We assume that approximately 35 engine families per year will be required to be certified to the emission standards of the rule by manufacturers. We have assumed that it will take 44 hours for all affected facilities to complete the certification application. EPA also estimates that approximately 200 engine families currently certified for nonroad use will be required to be certified to the stationary CI rule and would have minimal burden.

- ^d We assume that approximately 35 engine families per year will be required to be certified to the emission standards of the rule. We have assumed that it will take 168 hours for all affected facilities to complete the certificate/durability testing.
- ^e We assume 10% of new respondents will have to conduct defect-reporting. We have assumed that it will take 125 hours for all affected facilities to complete the defect report.
- ^f We have assumed that each of the 40 respondents will take one hour to read instructions.
- ^g We have assumed that 80 percent of the 40 affected facilities are required to write the >3,000 hp, prime report.
- ^h We have assumed that 20 percent of the 40 affected facilities will write the 10 l/cyl prime report.
- ⁱ Applies to emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i). We have assumed 16 hours per annual report based on ICR 1975.06 (NESHAP For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) and that 5% of respondents must submit an annual report.
- ^j We have assumed that on average 27% (or 55,955) of the 207,240 respondents will read rule instructions each year.
- ^k We have assumed that it will take 10% of respondents 1 hour to keep records of corrective actions taken for CI ICE equipped with diesel particulate filters.
- ^l We have assumed that respondents are required to keep the records for the recording hours in non-emergency operation.
- ^m 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 Source Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII) (Renewal)

Activity	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
	EPA person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per plant per year	EPA person-hours per plant per year	Plants per year ^a	Technical person-hours per year	Management person-hours per year	Clerical person-hours per year	Cost, \$ ^b
			(C=AxB)		(E=CxD)	(Ex0.05)	(Ex0.1)	
Report Review								
1. Initial notification of compliance ^c	2	1	2	40	80	4	8	\$4,596.40
2. Certification application								
A. Certification for stationary use ^d	2	1	2	35	70	3.5	7	\$4,021.85
B. Certification for stationary/non-road use ^e	1	1	1	200	200	10	20	\$11,491.00
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (rounded)^f						403		\$20,100

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that there are 207,240 sources currently subject to the regulations, and it is estimated that 40 new sources are expected each year over the next three years.

^b This cost is based on the following hourly labor rates: \$69.04 for Managerial (GS-13, Step 5, \$43.15 + 60%), \$51.23 for Technical (GS-12, Step 1, \$32.02 + 60%) and \$27.73 Clerical (GS-6, Step 3, \$17.33 + 60%). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) “2014 General Schedule” which excludes locality rates of pay. These rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees.

^c We have assumed that each of the 40 affected facilities would have to submit the initial notification of compliance report.

^d We have assumed that it will take 2 hours to review the certification for stationary use report for each respondent.

^e We have assumed that it will take one hour one time per year to review the certification for stationary/non-road use for each respondent.

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

**Appendix A – Draft Electronic Reporting Template
(see Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0666)**