

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D)
(Renewal)**

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D)
(Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1052.13, OMB Control Number 2060-0026.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) were proposed on August 17, 1971, and promulgated on December 23, 1971. These regulations apply to each fossil fuel fired steam generating unit with heat input rate of 73 megawatts (MW) (250 MMbtu/hr) or more, which commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 17, 1971. Subpart D regulations apply to both electric utility and industrial boilers. This regulation was supplanted by NSPS Subpart Da for electric utility steam generating units in 1978, and by NSPS Subpart Db for industrial-institutional-commercial boilers in 1986. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D.

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 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. In the event that there is no such delegated authority, the EPA regional office can review 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" are private sector businesses that operate fossil fuel fired steam generating units. The burden to the "Affected Public" may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part

60, Subpart D) (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 Fossil Fuel Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (Renewal). There are approximately 660 fossil fuel fired steam generating units, which are owned and operated by private sector businesses. None of the 660 facilities in the United States are owned by either state, local, or tribal entities or by 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 are 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 660 respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. Electric utility boilers, constructed after September 1978, are subject to Subpart Da, and industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, constructed after June 19, 1986, are subject to Subpart Db. Therefore, there have been no new Subpart D units since 1986; and new units are not expected in the future.

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), particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from fossil fuel fired steam generating units 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 D.

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 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 the standards are used to inform the Agency or delegated authority when a source becomes subject to the requirements of the regulations. The reviewing authority may then inspect the source to check if the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated the standards that 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 D.

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* (87 FR 20847) on April 8, 2022. 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 660 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 these same 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 Boiler Owners, at (540) 349-9043, and the American Boiler Manufacturers 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 comments 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 the standards. Requirements for information gathering and recordkeeping are useful techniques to ensure that good operation and maintenance practices are applied and emission limitations are met. If the information required by these standards was collected less frequently, the proper operation and maintenance of control equipment and the possibility of detecting violations would be less likely.

3(e) General Guidelines

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

3(f) Confidentiality

Any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the Agency policies set forth in Title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B - Confidentiality of Business Information (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 operators of fossil fuel fired steam generating units. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for fossil fuel fired steam generating units are provided in the following table:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	211
Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution	49	2211
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution	49	22112
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	49	221112
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	31	316
Wood Product Manufacturing	24	321
Paper Manufacturing	26	322
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	29	324
Chemical Manufacturing	28	325
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	30	326
Primary Metal Manufacturing	33	331
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	34	332
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	37	336
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	339
Educational services	82	611
Hospitals	806	622
American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	8641	921150

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Construction/reconstruction date	§60.7(a)(1)
Actual startup date	§60.7(a)(3)
Initial performance test results	§60.8(a)

Notifications	
Initial performance test	§60.8(d)
Demonstration of continuous monitoring system	§60.7(a)(5)
Opacity test notification	§60.7(a)(6)
Physical or operational change	§60.7(a)(4)

Reports	
Excess emissions and monitoring system performance semiannual report	§60.7(c), §60.45(g)
Digital opacity compliance system	§60.45(h)(3)

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, periods where the continuous monitoring system is inoperative	§60.7(b)
Maintain records for two years	§60.7(f)
CO measurements, calculations, and any corrective actions taken	§60.45(b)(6)(iv)
Performance tests conducted using Method 9 or Method 22	§§60.45(h)(1-2)
Digital opacity compliance system	§60.45(h)(3)

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.

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 continuous monitoring systems (CMS) for opacity, SO ₂ , NO _x (or, alternatively, a CO continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) rather than continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS)), and either O ₂ or CO ₂ or a fuel sampling and analysis system.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 3B, 6, 7, 9, 22 test, ASTM D3178, D3176, D1137, D1945, or D1946 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 the emission standard 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. 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

There are no small entities (i.e., small businesses) affected by this regulation.

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 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (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 71,500 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	\$157.61 (\$75.05 + 110%)
Technical	\$123.94 (\$59.02 + 110%)
Clerical	\$62.52 (\$29.77 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 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 varying industry wage rates and the additional overhead business costs of employing workers beyond their wages and benefits, including business expenses associated with hiring, training, and equipping their employees.

(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 this regulation. 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 , PM, and NO _x	\$200,000	0	\$0	\$15,000	660	\$9,900,000

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 \$9,900,000. 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 \$9,900,000 .

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 \$101,000.

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

Managerial	\$70.56 (GS-13, Step 5, \$44.10 + 60%)
Technical	\$52.37 (GS-12, Step 1, \$32.73 + 60%)
Clerical	\$28.34 (GS-6, Step 3, \$17.17 + 60%)

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2022 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 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (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 660 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that no additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. This situation is because electric utility boilers constructed after September 1978 are subject to Subpart Da, while industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, constructed after June 19, 1986, are subject to Subpart Db. Therefore, there have been no new Subpart D units since 1986; and new units are not expected in the future. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 660 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	0	660	0	0	660
2	0	660	0	0	660
3	0	660	0	0	660
Average	0	660	0	0	660

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 660.

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
Semiannual Report	660	2	N/A	1,320
			Total	1,320

The number of Total Annual Responses is 1,320.

The total annual labor costs are \$8,590,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (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 71,500 reporting hours. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D).

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 54 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$9,900,000. 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 1,980 labor hours at a cost of \$101,000; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NSPS for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (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 burden from the most-recently approved ICR as currently-identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This is due to two considerations: 1) the regulations have not changed over the past three years and are not anticipated to change over the next three years; and 2) the growth rate for this industry is very low or non-existent, so there is no significant change in the overall burden. Since there are no changes in the regulatory requirements and there is no significant industry growth, there are also no changes in the capital/startup or operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. There is a slight increase in costs, which is wholly due to the use of updated labor rates. This ICR uses labor rates from the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics report (February 2022) to calculate respondent burden costs.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 54 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-2022-0056. 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) 566-17. 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-2022-0056 and OMB Control Number 2060-0026 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 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (Renewal)

Burden Item	(A) Person hours per occurrence e	(B) Number of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondent s 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, (\$) ^b
1. Applications	N/A							
2. Survey and Studies	N/A							
3. Reporting Requirements								
A. Familiarization with Regulatory Requirements ^c	1	1	1	660	660	33	66	\$91,127.85
B. Initial performance test ^d	N/A							
C. Create information ^d	N/A							
D. Gather Existing Information	See 3E							
E. Write report								
Notification of construction/reconstruction ^d	N/A							
Notification of anticipated/actual startup ^d	N/A							
Notify of emission test ^d	N/A							
Report of initial emission test ^d	N/A							
Excess emissions report ^e	1	2	2	660	1,320	66	132	\$182,255.70
Subtotal Reporting Requirements					2,277			\$273,384
4. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Familiarization with Regulatory Requirements ^c	See 3A							
B. Plan activities	See 4C							
C. Implement activities	See 3B							
D. Develop record system	N/A							

E. Time to check computer system and calibrate continuous monitors ^f	0.25	365	91.25	660	60,225	3,011.25	6,022.5	\$8,315,416.3 1
F. Time to Train Personnel	N/A							
G. Time For Audits	N/A							
Subtotal Recordkeeping Requirements						69,259		\$8,315,416
Total Labor Burden and Costs (rounded) ^g						71,500		\$8,590,000
Total Capital and O&M Cost (rounded) ^g								\$9,900,000
Grand Total (rounded) ^g								\$18,500,000

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 660. There will be no additional new sources that will become subject to the rule over the three-year period of this ICR.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$157.61 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$123.94 per hour for Technical labor, and \$62.52 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 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% to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c We assume that all respondents will have to familiarize with the regulatory requirements and it will take 1 hour per respondent.

^d There have been no new subpart D units since 1986, and new units are not expected over the three-year period of this ICR; therefore, this burden item is not applicable.

^e We assume that each source will submit a semiannual report due to excess emission and monitoring systems performance over the three-year period.

^f We assume that respondents conduct this activity on a daily basis, and that plant operations occur 365 days per year.

^g 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 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generating Units (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D) (Renewal)

Burden Item	(A) EPA Hours per Occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA Person hour per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a	(E) Technical hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Managemen t hours per year (F=Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical hours per year (G=Ex0.10)	(H) Cost, (\$) ^b
Report Review								
Notification of construction	N/A							
Notification of anticipated startup	N/A							
Notification of actual startup	N/A							
Notification of Initial Test								
Sulfur dioxide ^c	N/A							
Particulate matter ^c	N/A							
Nitrogen oxides ^c	N/A							
Review Initial Test Results								
Sulfur dioxide ^c	N/A							
Particulate matter ^c	N/A							
Nitrogen oxides ^c	N/A							
Review Notification of CMS Demonstration								
Sulfur dioxide ^c	N/A							
Particulate matter ^c	N/A							
Nitrogen oxides ^c	N/A							
Review CMS Performance Demonstration								
Sulfur dioxide ^c	N/A							
Particulate matter ^c	N/A							
Nitrogen oxides	N/A							

Review excess emission reports ^d	1	2	2	460	920	46	92	\$54,033.44
Review sulfur dioxide compliance reports ^{d,e}								
Coal-Fired units	2	2	4	133	532	26.6	53.2	\$31,245.42
Oil-Fired units	2	2	4	67	268	13.4	26.8	\$15,740.18
Travel expenses	N/A							
Total Annual Burden and Cost (rounded) ^f						1,980		\$101,000

Assumptions:

^a We have assumed that the average number of respondents that will be subject to the rule will be 660. There will be no additional new sources that will become subject to the rule 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: Managerial rate of \$70.56 (GS-13, Step 5, \$41.07 + 60%), Technical rate of \$52.37 (GS-12, Step 1, \$30.47 + 60%), and Clerical rate of \$28.34 (GS-6, Step 3, \$16.49 + 60%). These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) “2020 General Schedule” which excludes locality rates of pay.

^c There have been no new subpart D units since 1986, and new units are not expected over the three-year period of this ICR; therefore, this burden item is not applicable.

^d We assume that approximately 70 percent of the sources monitor via CEM and that approximately 30 percent use fuel sampling and analysis.

^e Units using fuel sampling and analysis submit sulfur dioxide compliance reports instead of excess emission reports, which are based on CEM data. The figures used in this category are based on research performed during regulation revision.

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