

ICR Summary Information

Hours per Response	2
Number of Respondents	20,088
Total Estimated Burden Hours	38,000
Total Estimated Costs	\$7,540,000
Annualized Capital O&M	\$2,920,000
Total Annual Responses	20,700
Form Number	5900-596

Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (Renewal)

Burden Item	(A) Person-hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per year	(C) Person-hours per respondent (C=AxB)
1. Applications	N/A		
2. Surveys and Studies	N/A		
3. Reporting Requirements			
A. Familiarize with regulatory requirements ^c	0.5	1	0.5
B. Required Activities	N/A		
C. Gather Existing Information	See 3D		
D. Write Report			
Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines) ^d	1	1	1
Subsequent Performance Test (>500 hp certified engines) ^e	1	1	1
Annual report for emergency stationary SI ICE ^f	16	1	16
Subtotal for Reporting Requirements			
4. Recordkeeping Requirements			
A. Record Engine Maintenance	1	1	1
B. Train personnel	N/A		
C. Recording hours in non-emergency operation ^f	1	1	1
D. Records of initial notification, manufacturer's certifications, and performance tests	See 3D		
Subtotal for Recordkeeping Requirements			
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COST (rounded) ^g			
TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST (rounded) ^g			
GRAND TOTAL (rounded) ^g			

Assumptions:

^a We assume there are an average of 19,835 existing respondents and an additional 253 respondents will become subject to the rule each year.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: Managerial \$157.61, Technical \$123.94, and Clerical \$62.52. These rates are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total," and include varying industry wage rates and the additional overhead business costs of employing workers beyond their wages and equipping their employees.

^c We assume all new and existing respondents will have to familiarize themselves with the regulatory requirements each year.

^d It is assumed that 253 non-certified new engines will become subject to the rule each year over the 3-year period. Based on the EPA's estimate that 12% of new engines, will be rated at >500 hp and require initial notification. (253 x 12% = 30.36, rounded to 30)

^e Previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3 years or 8,750 hours. It is assumed that 8.75 percent of existing engines will be rated at > 500 hp and have previously had an initial performance test conducted and

^f We assume it will take 16 hours per annual report based on ICR 1975.06 (NESHAP For Stationary Reciprocating Int Impacts memo for this rule, EPA estimated that, based on information obtained from the Engine Manufacturers Associ population. EPA also assumed that only 50% of engines seek certification. Of the 253 new engines per year, approxim operation. The number of non-certified emergency engines submitting reports has been incremented since the original of this ICR. We assume 5% of emergency stationary SI ICE will be required to report to conservatively estimate respo

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

I Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ)

(D) Respondents per year ^a	(E) Technical person- hours (E=CxD)	(F) Managem ent person- hours (F=Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours (G=Ex0.1)	(H) Total Cost ^b (\$)
20,088	10,044	502	1004	\$1,386,800.19
30	30	1.5	3	\$4,142.18
2,380	2,380	119	238	\$328,640.16
25	400	20	40	\$55,229.00
	14,322			\$1,774,812
20,088	20,088	1004	2,009	\$2,773,600.38
509	509	25	51	\$70,265.10
	23,686			\$2,843,865
	38,000			\$4,620,000
				\$2,920,000
				\$7,540,000

Labor
Management
Technical
Clerical

responses
20,700

ect to the rule each year.

re from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, al compensation.” The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for benefits, including business expenses associated with hiring, training, and

ch year.

ised on the estimated distribution of existing engines, it is assumed that 12 percent

760 hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is assumed that 12 l are now required to conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period.

ernal Combustion Engines 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ). In the 2007 Cost
iation, emergency engines make up approximately 5 percent of the total SI
ately 2.5% (6.3) are non-certified and required to record hours in non-emergency
ICR (421 respondents in year 1 of ICR #2227.02) to the number of 509 for year 2
ndent burden for this activity. ($509 \times 0.05 = 25$ (rounded))

Rates
\$157.61
\$123.94
\$62.52

hr/response

2

Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden – NSPS for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Eng (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ) (Renewal)

Activity	(A) EPA person- hours per occurrence	(B) Number of occurrences per year	(C) EPA Person- hours per plant (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year ^a
Report Review				
1. Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines) ^c	2	1	2	30
2. Engine Certification for Non-certified Engine ^c	2	1	2	253
3. Engine Certification from nonroad to stationary	1	1	1	0
4. Performance Tests ^c	2	1	2	2,380
5. Annual reports for emergency stationary SI ICE ^d	2	1	2	25
TOTAL (rounded) ^e				

Assumptions:

^a We assume there are an average of 19,835 existing respondents per year and an additional 253 respondents will become

^b This cost is based on the average hourly labor rate as follows: Managerial \$70.56 (GS-13, Step 5, \$44.10 + 60%); Tech (GS-6, Step 3, \$17.71 + 60%). This ICR assumes that Managerial hours are 5 percent of Technical hours, and Clerical hours are 5 percent of Managerial hours. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2022 General Schedule, which excludes locality, rates of pay. The rates have been available to government employees.

^c After full implementation, existing sources are no longer subject to these activities. It is assumed that 253 non-certified engines per year period. Based on the estimated distribution of existing engines, it is assumed that 12 percent of new engines, will be previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3 years or 8,760 hours. That 12 percent of existing engines will be rated at > 500 hp and have previously had an initial performance test conducted in the year period. The agency is expected to experience burden from evaluating these new sources and subsequent testing of engines.

^d We assume it will take 2 hours to review each annual report based on ICR 1975.06 (NESHAP For Stationary Reciprocating Engines). EPA estimates that emergency engines make up approximately 5 percent of the total SI population and that 50% of these are non-emergency operation. Of the 253 new engines per year, approximately 2.5% (6.3) are non-certified and required to be recertified emergency engines submitting reports has been incremented since the original ICR (421 respondents in year 1 or 2). We assume 5% of emergency stationary SI ICE will be required to report to conservatively estimate respondent burden for these engines.

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

ines

(E) Technical person-hours (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours (F=Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person- hours (G=Ex0.1)	(H) Total Cost ^b (\$)
60	3	6	\$3,523.92
506	25.3	50.6	\$29,718.39
0	0	0	\$0
4,760	238.02	476.04	\$279,587.81
50	2.5	5	\$2,936.60
6,130			\$316,000

Labor Rates	
Management	\$70.56
Technical	\$52.37
Clerical	\$28.34

be subject to the rule each year.

Technical \$52.37 (GS-12, Step 1, \$32.73 + 60%); and Clerical \$28.34. These rates are 10 percent of Technical hours. These rates are from the 2010 survey and have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages.

New engines will become subject to the rule each year over the 3-year period for engines rated at >500 hp and require initial notification. Additionally, engines will be required to report hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is assumed that engines are now required to conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period for existing sources > 500 hp.

Reporting Internal Combustion Engines 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ). Emergency engines are non-certified and required to report hours in record hours in non-emergency operation. The number of non-certified engines (from ICR #2227.02) to the number of 509 for year 2 of this ICR. We assume 25 percent activity. (509 x 0.05 = 25 (rounded))

Capital/Startup vs. Operation and Maintenance			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Burden	Capital/Startup Cost for One Respondent	Number of New Respondents	Total Capital/Startup Cost, (B X C)
Engine Certification for Stationary Use ^b			
- 25-300 hp			
- 300-600 hp			
- >600 hp			
Initial Test for Engines not Certified	\$1,000	253	\$253,000
Subsequent Performance Test for Engines > 500 hp ^c			
Total (rounded) ^d			\$253,000

^a O&M cost per occurrence for certifications for stationary was increased by 10.5459 percent from previous I price index (<https://www.bls.gov/cpi/#data>) from 2017 to 2021. The original certification costs were estimated in the 2017 ICR. Document: Control of Emissions from Unregulated Non-road Engines.”

^b The distribution of new engine types is based on the same distribution from the previously approved ICR.

^c Previously certified engines > 500-hp are required to conduct subsequent performance tests either after 3-years or after 3-years. We assumed that 12 percent of existing engines, or 2,380 existing engines, will be rated at > 500 hp, have previously certified, and will conduct a subsequent test over the next 3-year period.

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

(O&M) Costs		
(E)	(F)	(G)
Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent^a	Number of Respondents with O&M	Total O&M, (ExF)
\$16.69	91	\$1,519.01
\$41.10	9	\$369.91
\$196	14	\$2,739.33
\$0	0	\$0
\$1,120	2,380	\$2,665,419.29
		\$2,670,000

\$2,920,000

CR# 2227.05 to account for the increase in the average annual consumer
 ed in Table 5.2.1-4 of the document, "Final Regulatory Support

ars or 8,760 hours of operation after the initial performance test. It is
 isly had an initial performance test conducted, and are now required to

Total Annual Responses				
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Information Collection Activity	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Number of Existing Respondents That Keep Records But Do Not Submit Reports	Total Annual Responses E=(BxC)+D
Initial notification (>500 hp non-certified engines) ^a	30	1	n/a	30
Record Engine Maintenance	20,088	1	n/a	20,088
Recording hours in non-emergency operation ^b	509	1	n/a	509
Annual Report for emergency stationary SI ICE ^b	25	1	n/a	25
Total (rounded) ^c				20,700

^a We assume 12% of the 253 new respondents, or 30 respondents, will have engines rated at >500 hp.

^b In the 2007 Cost Impacts memo for this rule, EPA estimated that, based on information obtained from the Engine Manufacturers Association, emergency engines make up approximately 5 percent of the total SI population. EPA also assumed that only 50% of engines seek certification. Of the 253 new engines per year, approximately 2.5% (6.3) are non-certified and required to record hours in non-emergency operation. The number of non-certified emergency engines has been incremented since the original ICR (#2227.02) to the number of 509 for year 2 of this ICR. We assume 5% of emergency stationary SI ICE will be required to report to conservatively estimate respondent burden for this activity. (509 x 0.05 = 25 (rounded)).

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

ICR#	Year	Existing Respondents	Respondents w/ Emergency Engines
2227.02	2010	16,285	421
2227.03	2011	16,546	427
2227.03	2012	16,799	433
2227.03	2013	17,052	439
2227.04	2014	17,305	446
2227.04	2015	17,558	452
2227.04	2016	17,811	458
2227.05	2017	18,064	465
2227.05	2018	18,317	471
2227.05	2019	18,570	477
2227.06	2020	18,823	484
2227.06	2021	19,076	490
2227.06	2022	19,329	496
2227.07	2023	19,582	503
2227.07	2024	19,835	509
2227.07	2025	20,088	515

Number of Respondents				
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Year	Number of New Respondents ^a	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
1	253	19,582	0	0
2	253	19,835	0	0
3	253	20,088	0	0
Average	253	19,835	0	0

^a New respondents include sources with constructed and reconstructed affected facilities.

(E)
Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
19,835
20,088
20,341
20,088

Small Businesses

4760.4