

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (Renewal)

1. Identification of the Information Collection

1(a) Title of the Information Collection

NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (Renewal), EPA ICR Number 1975.11, OMB Control Number 2060-0548.

1(b) Short Characterization/Abstract

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) were proposed on December 19, 2002; promulgated on June 15, 2004; and revised on: June 26, 2006; January 18, 2008; January 30, 2013; and February 27, 2014. These regulations apply to owners and operators of a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at either a major or area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

In general, all NESHAP 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 NESHAP.

Any owner/operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file containing these documents and retain the file for at least five 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's (EPA) regional offices.

The "Affected Public" covers stationary RICE entities located at major or area source facilities; these affected facilities are privately-owned, for-profit businesses. None of the facilities in the United States are owned by either state, local, tribal or the Federal government. We assume that they will all respond to EPA inquiries. The "burden" to the Affected Public may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (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 – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (Renewal).

Over the next three years, approximately 153,463 existing respondents per year will be subject to these standards, and 1,284 additional respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. In addition, there are 755,430 existing respondents that are subject to these same standards, but only have recordkeeping requirements. The overall average number of respondents is 910,177 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 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, to establish standards of performance for each category or subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants. These standards are applicable to either new or existing sources of hazardous air pollutants and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction. 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, HAP emissions from RICE either cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and/or welfare. Therefore, the NESHAP were promulgated for this source category at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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 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 these standards are being met. The performance test may also be observed.

The required semiannual and annual 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 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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 either the state or local agency can be sent to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the Federal standards. Therefore, duplication does not exist.

3(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to OMB

An announcement of a public comment period for the renewal of this ICR was published in the *Federal Register* (84 FR 19777) on May 6, 2019. No comments were received on the 'burden' published in the *Federal Register* for this renewal.

3(c) Consultations

The Agency has consulted industry experts and internal data sources to project the number of affected facilities and industry growth over the next three years. The primary source of information as reported by industry, in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting provisions in 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 153,463 respondents will be subject to these standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR, with an additional 1,284 new

respondents becoming subject to these same standards per year. In addition, there are 755,430 existing respondents that are subject these standards, but only have recordkeeping requirements. The overall average number of respondents is 910,177 per year.

Industry trade associations and other interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment on the burden associated with these standards as they were being developed and that these same standards have been reviewed previously to determine the minimum information needed for compliance purposes. In developing this ICR, we contacted both the Engine Manufacturers Association, at (312) 929-19707, and the Association of Equipment Manufacturers, at (414) 272-0943.

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.

These standards require the respondents to maintain all records, including reports and notifications for at least five years. This is consistent with the General Provisions as applied to the standards. EPA believes that the five-year records retention requirement is consistent with the Part 70 permit program and the five-year statute of limitations on which the permit program is based. The retention of records for five years allows EPA to establish the compliance history of a source, any pattern of non-compliance and to determine the appropriate level of enforcement action. EPA has found that the most flagrant violators have violations extending beyond five years. In addition, EPA would be prevented from pursuing the violators due to the destruction or nonexistence of essential records.

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 or operators of new, reconstructed, or existing stationary RICE. The United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the respondents affected by the standards, and the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the affected sources are provided in the following table:

Standard (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ)	SIC Codes	NAICS Codes
Electric Power Generation, Transmission, or Distribution	4911	2211
Crude Petroleum Extraction	1311	211120
Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquid Extraction	1321	211130
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	8062	622110
Natural Gas Transmission	4922	486210
National Security	9711	928110

4(b) Information Requested

(i) Data Items

In this ICR, all the data that are recorded or reported is required by the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

A source must make the following reports:

Notifications	
Initial notifications (e.g., construction/reconstruction, anticipated startup, actual startup)	§63.6645, §63.9(b)
Notification of compliance status	§63.6645, §63.9(h)
Notification for exempt RICE	§63.6645(f)
Notification of performance test	§63.6645(g), §63.7(b)(1), §63.9(e)
Semiannual and annual compliance reports	§63.6650

A source must keep the following records:

Recordkeeping	
Five-year retention of records	§63.6660(b)
Records of all notifications and reports	§63.6655(a)(1)
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the stationary RICE and each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment	§63.6655(a)(2)
Records of performance tests and performance evaluations	§63.6655(a)(3)
Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment	§63.6655(a)(4)
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation	§63.6655(a)(5)
Records of each startup, shutdown, malfunction, maintenance, or repair, as well as previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan	§63.6655(b), §63.10(b), §63.8(d) (3)
Records of daily fuel usage for landfill and digester gas-fired units	§63.6655(c)
Records of the catalyst pressure drop (measured monthly), catalyst inlet temperature (4-hour average), and average reduction of CO emissions determined from CEMS measurements before and after the emission control device (using a 4-hour average, averaged every hour)	§63.6655(d)
Records of maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE	§63.6655(e)
Records of the number of hours of operation recorded through a non-resettable hour meter	§63.6655(f)

Electronic Reporting

Some of the respondents are using monitoring equipment that automatically records parameter data. Although personnel at the affected facility must still evaluate the data, internal automation has significantly reduced the burden associated with monitoring and recordkeeping at a plant site.

The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (per 40 CFR 63.6550(h)(3)).

(ii) Respondent Activities

Respondent Activities
Familiarization with the regulatory requirements.
Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CPMS for pressure drop and temperature for catalyst and CO monitors.
Perform initial performance test, Reference Method 1, 1A, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 7E, 10, 19, 25A, 320, or ASTM Method D6522-00 test, and repeat performance tests if necessary.
Write the notifications and reports listed above.
Enter information required to be recorded above.
Submit the required reports developing, acquiring, installing, and utilizing technology and systems for collecting, validating, and verifying information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for processing and maintaining information.
Develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for disclosing and providing information.
Train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information.
Transmit, or otherwise disclose the information.

5. The Information Collected: Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management

5(a) Agency Activities

EPA conducts the following activities in connection with the acquisition, analysis, storage, and distribution of the required information:

Agency Activities
Review notifications and reports, including performance test reports, and excess emissions reports, required to be submitted by industry.
Audit facility records.
Input, analyze, and maintain data in the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) and ICIS.

5(b) Collection Methodology and Management

Following notification of startup, the reviewing authority could inspect the source to determine whether the pollution control devices are properly installed and operated. Performance test reports are used by the Agency to discern a source's initial capability to comply with the emission 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. ICIS is EPA's database for the collection, maintenance, and retrieval of compliance data for industrial and government-owned facilities. EPA uses ICIS for tracking air pollution compliance and enforcement by local and state regulatory agencies, EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters. 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 the regulation.

Minimizing the information collection burden for all sizes of organizations is a continuing effort for the EPA. To reduce the impact on small entities, only engines greater than 500 HP are subject to continuous monitoring and additional performance testing. Small entities will be required to conduct fewer performance tests than large sources, reducing the impact on small sources. Furthermore, EPA is requiring less reporting requirements on smaller sources. Thus, the NESHAP will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

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 – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (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 3,620,000 hours (rounded) (Total Labor Hours from Table 1 at the end of this document). These hours are based on Agency studies and background documents from the development of the regulations, Agency knowledge and experience with the NESHAP program, the previously-approved ICR, and any comments received.

6(b) Estimating Respondent Costs

(i) Estimating Labor Costs

This ICR uses the following labor rates:

Managerial	\$141.06 (\$67.17+ 110%)
Technical	\$120.27 (\$57.27 + 110%)
Clerical	\$58.67 (\$27.94 + 110%)

These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2019, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by occupational and industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total compensation." The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

(ii) Estimating Capital/Startup and Operation and Maintenance Costs

The 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 monitors 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 ^a	(D) Total Capital/ Startup Cost, (B X C)	(E) Annual O&M Costs for One Respondent	(F) Number of Respondents with O&M ^b	(G) Total O&M, (E X F)
CO monitors ^c	\$583	1,179	\$687,357	\$1,873	20,735	\$38,836,655
CPMS - small ^d	\$1,708	1,179	\$2,013,732	N/A	N/A	
CPMS - large ^{d,e}	\$427	366	\$156,282	N/A	N/A	
Total ^f			\$2,860,000			\$38,800,000

^a We estimate there 769 (non-exempt) new major source stationary RICE greater than 500 hp and 410 new area source stationary RICE per year. We assume all non-exempt new sources will incur capital costs. (769 + 410 = 1,179 sources) There are an additional 105 exempt new major stationary RICE sources.

^b We estimate an average of 16,025 existing major source stationary RICE greater than 500 hp and 4,710 existing area source stationary RICE per year will have O&M costs over the three-year period of this ICR. (16,025 + 4,710 = 20,735 sources)

^c Each facility can purchase one portable CO monitor and use it for several stationary RICE.

^d CPMS – continuous parameter monitoring system for temperature monitoring and monthly pressure drop measurement.

^e We assume that only 366 of the 769 new (non-exempt) major source stationary RICE (>500 hp) have to additionally purchase large CPMS.

^f 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 \$2,860,000. This is the total of column D in the above table.

The total operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for this ICR are \$38,800,000. 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 \$41,700,000. 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 \$35,200,000.

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

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

These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2019 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to Federal government employees. Details upon which this estimate is based appear at the end of this document in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (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 153,463 existing respondents will be subject to these standards. It is estimated that an additional 1,284 respondents per year will become subject to these same standards. There are an additional 755,430 respondents who keep records, but do not submit reports. The overall average number of respondents, as shown in the table below, is 910,177 per year.

The number of respondents is calculated using the following table that addresses the three years covered by this ICR:

Number of Respondents					
	Respondents That Submit Reports		Respondents That Do Not Submit Any Reports		
Year	(A) Number of New Respondents ^a	(B) Number of Existing Respondents ^b	(C) Number of Existing Respondents that keep records but do not submit reports ^c	(D) Number of Existing Respondents That Are Also New Respondents	(E) Number of Respondents (E=A+B+C-D)
1	1,284	152,179	755,430	0	908,893
2	1,284	153,463	755,430	0	910,177
3	1,284	154,747	755,430	0	911,461
Average	1,284	153,463	755,430	0	910,177

^a New respondents include 769 major source non-exempt stationary RICE (>500 hp), 105 major source exempt stationary RICE (>500 hp), and 410 area source stationary RICE (1,284 respondents total). The 105 major source exempt stationary RICE submit an initial notification but do not submit reports.

^b Existing respondents include 16,025 major source stationary RICE (>500 hp), 4,710 area source stationary RICE, 86,649 CI engines, 45,633 SI engines, and 446 utilities (153,463 respondents total).

^c Existing respondents that do not submit reports include 738,896 CI engines and 16,534 SI engines (738,896 + 16,534 = 755,430).

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 910,177.

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	1,179	1	0	1,179
Notification of anticipated startup	1,179	1	0	1,179
Notification of actual startup	1,179	1	0	1,179
Notification of performance test				
Quarterly	1,605	4	0	6,420
Semiannually	4,460	2	0	8,920
Annually	87	1	0	87
Initial notification for exempt RICE	105	1	0	105
Initial notification of compliance	1,179	1	0	1,179
Semiannual compliance report	127,022	2	755,430	1,009,474
Annual compliance report	26,511	1	0	26,511
			Total	1,056,233

The number of Total Annual Responses is 1,060,000 (rounded).

The total annual labor costs are \$419,000,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found at the end of this document in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (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 3,620,000. Details regarding these estimates may be found below in Table 1: Annual Respondent Burden and Cost – NESHP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (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 3.4 hours per response.

The total annual capital/startup and O&M costs to the regulated entity are \$41,700,000. 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 731,000 labor hours at a cost of \$35,200,000; see below in Table 2: Average Annual EPA Burden and Cost – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (Renewal) at the end of this document.

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 total estimated burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This increase is not due to any program changes. The increase in burden from the most-recently approved ICR is due to an increase in the number of respondents. EPA estimates a linear growth in the industry sector with an additional of 1,284 new sources per year that become subject to this NESHAP. The capital/startup and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs have increased compared with the costs in the previous ICR due to an increase in the number of existing sources operating portable CO monitors. These additional CO monitors have O&M costs.

6(g) Burden Statement

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3.4 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-2013-0340. 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-2013-0340 and OMB Control Number 2060-0548 in any correspondence.

Part B of the Supporting Statement

This part is not applicable because no statistical methods were used in collecting this information.

Test ^c								
Quarterly	2	4	8	1,605	12,840	642	1,284	\$1,710,159.60
Semiannually	2	2	4	4,460	17,840	892	1,784	\$2,376,109.60
Annually	2	1	2	87	174	8.7	17.4	\$23,175.06
Initial Notification for Exempt RICE	2	1	2	105	210	10.5	21	\$27,969.90
Initial Notification of Compliance ^d	2	1	2	1,179	2,358	118	236	\$314,062.02
Semiannual Compliance Report ^e	1	2	2	127,022	254,044	12,702	25,404	\$33,836,120.36
Annual Compliance Report ^f	1	1	1	25,995	25,995	1,300	2,600	\$3,462,274.05
Annual Compliance Report (Emergency RICE) ^g								
Utilities	16	0.33	5.33	446	2,379	119	238	\$316,814.61
Curtailment Service Providers	1000	0.33	333.33	70	23,333	1,167	2,333	\$3,107,766.67
Reporting Subtotal						1,028,951		\$119,170,421
4. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Familiarize with rule requirement	Included in 3A							
B. Train Personnel ^d	16	1	16	1,179	18,864	943	1,886	\$2,512,496.16
C. Continuous Monitoring ^h								
Portable CO Monitor	40	1	40	410	16,400	820	1,640	\$2,184,316.00
Pressure and Temperature	30	1	30	48,323	1,449,690	72,485	144,969	\$193,084,211.10
D. Record Information	1	1	1	768,776	768,776	38,439	76,878	\$102,393,275.44
Recordkeeping Subtotal						2,591,790		\$300,174,299
TOTAL LABOR BURDEN AND COSTS (rounded) ⁱ						3,620,000		\$419,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND O&M COST (rounded) ⁱ								\$41,700,000
GRAND TOTAL (rounded) ⁱ								\$461,000,000

Assumptions:

^a We estimate an average of 153,463 existing respondents and 1,284 new respondents will be subject to the standard per year over the three-year period of this ICR. The number of existing respondents include 16,025 major source stationary RICE (>500 hp), 4,710 area source stationary RICE, 86,649 CI engines, 45,633 SI engines, and 446 utilities. The number of new respondents includes 769 non-exempt major stationary RICE (>500 hp), 105 exempt major stationary RICE (>500

hp), and 410 area sources.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$141.06 per hour for Executive, Administrative, and Managerial labor; \$120.27 per hour for Technical labor, and \$58.67 per hour for Clerical labor. These rates are from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2019, "Table 2. Civilian Workers, by Occupational and Industry group." The rates are from column 1, "Total Compensation." The rates have been increased by 110 percent to account for the benefit packages available to those employed by private industry.

^c The estimated number of sources for these activities was obtained from EPA ICR Number 1975.04.

^d We assume all non-exempt new sources have to complete these activities (1,284 new sources - 105 major exempt new sources = 1,179 sources).

^e We assume 127,022 existing sources have to write semiannual reports. This estimate includes 16,025 existing major source stationary RICE (>500 hp), 4,710 existing area sources, 60,654 existing CI engines, and 45,633 existing SI engines.

^f We assume 25,995 existing CI engines have to complete annual reports. This estimate is based on EPA ICR Number 1975.07.

^g We assume 446 local utilities and 16 hours per annual report, and 70 curtailment service providers with 1,000 hours per report. This estimate is based on the January 2013 Final Rule amendment. Reporting requirements for emergencies RICE will begin in 2016 which is the final year covered in this ICR. Therefore, we assume an average annual occurrence of 0.33 (once every three years) for this ICR.

^h These estimates were obtained from EPA ICR Number 1975.04, 1975.05, 1975.07 and 1975.08.

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 – NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ) (Renewal)

Burden Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Technical person-hours per occurrence	No. of occurrences per respondent per year	Technical person-hours per respondent per year (AxB)	Respondents per year ^a	Technical hours per year (Cx D)	Management hours per year (Ex0.05)	Clerical hours per year (Ex0.10)	Total cost per year (\$) ^b
Report review								
Notification of Construction/Reconstruction	1	1	1	1,179	1,179	59	118	\$65,370.83
Notification of Anticipated Startup	1	1	1	1,179	1,179	59	118	\$65,370.83
Notification of Actual Startup	1	1	1	1,179	1,179	59	118	\$65,370.83
Notification of Performance Test								
Quarterly	1	4	4	1,605	6,420	321	642	\$355,963.32
Semiannually	1	2	2	4,460	8,920	446	892	\$494,578.32
Annually	1	1	1	87	87	4	9	\$4,823.80
Initial Notification for Exempt RICE	1	1	1	105	105	5	11	\$5,821.83
Initial Notification of Compliance	2	1	2	1,179	2,358	118	236	\$130,741.67
Semiannual Compliance Report ^c	2	2	4	127,022	508,088	25,404	50,809	\$28,171,447.25
Annual Compliance Report ^d	2	2	4	26,511	106,044	5,302	10,604	\$5,879,715.62
TOTAL (rounded) ^e						731,000		\$35,200,000

Assumptions:

^a We estimate an average of 153,463 existing respondents and 1,284 new respondents will be subject to the standard per year over the three-year period of this ICR. The number of existing respondents include 16,025 major source stationary RICE (>500 hp), 4,710 area source stationary RICE, 86,649 CI engines, 45,633 SI engines, and 446 utilities. The number of new respondents includes 769 non-exempt major stationary RICE (>500 hp), 105 exempt major stationary RICE (>500 hp), and 410 area sources.

^b This ICR uses the following labor rates: \$66.62 for managerial, \$49.44 for technical, and \$26.75 for clerical labor. These rates are from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2019 General Schedule, which excludes locality rates of pay. The rates have been increased by 60 percent to account for the benefit packages available to government employees.

^c We assume 127,022 existing sources have to write semiannual reports. This estimate includes 16,025 existing major source stationary RICE (>500 hp), 4,710

existing area sources, 60,654 existing CI engines, and 45,633 existing SI engines.

^d We assume 25,995 existing CI engines, 446 local utilities, and 70 curtailment service providers have to complete annual reports. This estimate is based on EPA ICR Number 1975.07 and the January 2013 Final Rule amendment.

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