

or THC emissions must be 96 percent or more, based on the 4-hour rolling average, averaged every hour.

For monitoring approaches using CEMS, you must also follow procedure 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, to verify that the CEMS is working properly over time.

#### *F. What Are the Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements?*

You must submit all applicable notifications listed in the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), including an initial notification, notification of performance evaluation, and a notification of compliance status for each engine test cell/stand required to comply with the emission limitations.

You must submit an initial notification for each single or collection of new or reconstructed engine test cells/stands located at a major source of HAP emissions used for testing internal combustion engines with a rated power of less than 25 hp (19 kW).

You must record all of the data necessary to determine if you are in compliance with the applicable emission limitation. Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for review. You must also keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, report, or record. Records must remain on site for at least 2 years and then can be maintained off site for the remaining 3 years.

For each affected source, to comply with the applicable emission limitation you must submit a compliance report semiannually. This report must contain the company name and address, a statement by a responsible official that the report is accurate, a statement of compliance, or documentation of any deviation from the requirements of the final rule during the reporting period.

#### **IV. What Are the Environmental, Energy, Cost, and Economic Impacts?**

##### *A. What Are the Air Impacts?*

The final rule will reduce HAP emissions in the 5th year following promulgation by an estimated 59.5 megagrams per year (65.5 tpy).

##### *B. What Are the Non-Air Health, Environmental, and Energy Impacts?*

Assuming that new or reconstructed affected sources will be controlled by regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTO), secondary air and energy impacts would result from fuel combustion needed to operate these control devices.

The RTO require electricity and the combustion of natural gas to operate and

maintain operating temperatures. By-products of fuel combustion required to generate electricity and maintain RTO operating temperature include emission of CO, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>). Assuming the electricity required for RTO operation is generated at coal-fired plants built since 1978 and using AP-42 emissions factors, generation of electricity required to operate RTO at an estimated 18 new facilities would result in the following increases in these air pollutants: CO, 3.45 tpy; NO<sub>x</sub>, 8.15 tpy; SO<sub>2</sub>, 4.15 tpy; and PM<sub>10</sub>, 0.45 tpy.

Energy impacts include the consumption of electricity and natural gas needed to operate RTO. The estimated increase in electricity consumption from the operation of RTOs is 183,600 kilowatt-hour per year. Increased fuel energy consumption resulting from burning natural gas would be 1,790,000 million British thermal units per year. No significant secondary water or solid waste impacts would result from the operation of emission control devices.

There would also be a very small increase in fuel consumption expected resulting from back pressure caused by the emission control system.

##### *C. What Are the Economic Impacts?*

Based on the cost of compliance data provided above, the final rule is not expected to affect any of the existing sources in the industries that use engine test cells/stands, or test rocket engines. We estimate that 18 facilities will construct a total of 72 new engine test cells/stands at large engine research and development or production facilities in the next 5 years, requiring controls to be installed to comply with the final rule. Six of the estimated facilities (with 24 of the new engine test cells/stands) are anticipated to be built by auto, tractor, and diesel engine manufacturers, while 12 of the facilities (with 48 engine test cells/stands) are estimated to be built by military facilities. The total compliance cost to each facility, including control equipment and monitoring, inspection, recordkeeping and reporting costs, is estimated to be \$179,000 per year (1999\$). The auto, tractor, and diesel engine manufacturing firms that are expected to construct new engine test cells/stands are large multi-national firms; thus, the cost of compliance is insignificant in comparison to firm revenues. For example, the impact on each firm is less than 0.0004 percent of corporate revenues in 1999, or nearly zero in percentage terms. Likewise, the cost of compliance for military facilities that may be affected is insignificant

when compared to facility operating budgets. Therefore, the economic impacts associated with the final rule are considered to be negligible.

#### **V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews**

##### *A. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review*

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 5173, October 4, 1993), EPA must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive order. The Executive order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in standards that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that the final rule does not constitute a "significant regulatory action" because it does not meet any of the above criteria. Consequently, this action was not submitted to OMB for review under Executive Order 12866.

##### *B. Paperwork Reduction Act*

The information collection requirements in the final rule are being submitted for approval to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* An Information Collection Request (ICR) document has been prepared by EPA (ICR No. 1967.01), and a copy may be obtained from Susan Auby by mail at Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division (MD-2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20460, by e-mail at [auby.susan@epa.gov](mailto:auby.susan@epa.gov), or by calling (202) 566-1672. A copy may also be downloaded from the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr>. The information requirements are not effective until OMB approves them.

The information requirements are based on notification, recordkeeping,