

TABLE VI.C.4.—COST-REASONABLENESS: BOD AND TSS—Continued

Subcategory, sector, and option	Pre-tax annualized costs (\$2001)	BOD and TSS Removals (lb) ¹	Cost-reasonableness (\$2001/pound)
Option B	438,443	225,797	1.94
Option 3	920,663	1,447,954	0.64
Non-commercial Flow-Through			
Option A	1,492,671	1,480,192	\$1.01
Option 1	2,692,963	1,743,075	1.54
Option B	2,968,001	1,743,075	1.70
Option 2	2,969,498	1,743,075	1.70
Option 3	5,799,459	4,925,784	1.18
Commercial Recirculating			
Option 1	2,784	0	2
Option A	7,744	0	2
Option B	7,744	0	2
Option 2	7,744	0	2
Option 3	7,744	0	2
Non-commercial Recirculating			
Option A	17,594	0	2
Option 1	44,268	598	73.98
Option B	55,107	598	92.09
Option 2	59,558	598	99.53
Option 3	80,965	16,150	5.01

¹ EPA determines the higher of BOD or TSS mass removal for each facility and then aggregates pounds across facilities.

² Undefined: Option costs are costs for BMP components that address invasive species, drugs, and chemicals that have no effect on BOD or TSS, or facilities in these groups have adequate treatment to achieve requirements for pollutants in this table (*i.e.*, no incremental removals are estimated).

Due to differences in option requirements for the subcategories and differences in facility counts between

the proposed rule and this NODA, it is difficult to compare results in Table VI.C.4 directly to values in the proposed

rule. As a consequence, Table VI.C.5 facilitates comparisons between proposal and this NODA.

TABLE VI.C.5.—COMPARISON OF COST-REASONABLENESS RESULTS—PROPOSAL AND NODA

Proposal				NODA		
Production system	Total pre-tax annual costs (\$2001)	Conventional pollutant removals	Average cost per pound (\$/lb)	Total pre-tax annual costs (\$2001)	Conventional pollutant removals	Average cost per pound (\$/lb)
Flow-Through	1,032,942	4,450,465	0.23	2,076,456	2,524,102	0.82
Recirculating	46,354	638,365	0.07	5,409	0	¹
Net Pens	35,322	868,899	0.04	0	0	¹

Note: Proposal costs, taken from Table IX.G.1 of the preamble from the proposed rule, were inflated to 2001 dollars. NODA results do not include costs or loads for facilities that produce 20,000 to 100,000 lbs/year. Option 1 is assumed for flow-through facilities in the size category 100,000 to 475,000 lbs/yr; option 3 is assumed for all other flow-through and recirculating facilities.

¹ Undefined.

D. Small Business Analysis

EPA evaluates the economic impacts of proposed and final rules on small entities where required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA). The RFA/SBREFA defines several types of small entities, including small governmental jurisdictions (population less than 50,000), small organizations (not-profit organization that is independently owned and operated and is not

dominant in its field), and small businesses. The CAAP industry includes sites that fall within the North American Industry Classification codes 112511 (finfish farming and fish hatcheries). The Small Business Administration size standard for this code is \$0.75 million. A facility is owned by a small business if its corporate parent earns \$750,000 or less in annual revenues.

For the purposes of the RFA, Federal, State, and Tribal governments are not considered small governmental jurisdictions (EPA, 1999, DCN 20121).

Thus, facilities owned by these governments are not considered small entities, regardless of their production levels. EPA identified no public facilities owned by small local governments in the analysis. For the purpose of this rulemaking, EPA considers many of the non-profit organizations that produce salmon for the State of Alaska to be "small." These non-profit facilities have assumed a public function: to raise fish (in this case salmon) in hatcheries to be released into the wild to supplement wild populations and sustain the Alaska