

Supporting Statement For
EPA Information Collection Request Number 1601.06
Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations
Revised September 27, 2005

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATC	Authority to Construct
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act as Amended in 1990
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COA	Corresponding Onshore Area
ECI	Employment Cost Index
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FR	Federal Register
ICR	Information Collection Request
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
MMS	Mineral Management Service, Department of the Interior
NOA	Nearest Onshore Area
NOI	Notice of Intent
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
O&M	Operating and Maintenance
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTO	Permit to Operate
SBCAPCD	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SLOAPCD	San Luis Obispo County Pollution Control Division
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

1(a) TITLE AND NUMBER OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

This information collection request (ICR) is entitled "Air Pollution Regulations for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Activities: Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Testing Requirements." Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) number 1601.06, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) number 2060-0249.

1(b) CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

Section 328 (Air Pollution From Outer Continental Shelf Activities) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990, gives EPA responsibility for regulating air pollution from OCS sources located offshore of the States along the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Coasts, and along the eastern Gulf of Mexico coast (off the coast of Florida). The U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) retained the responsibility for regulating air pollution from sources located in the western Gulf of Mexico. To comply with the requirements of section 328 of the CAA, EPA, on September 4, 1992 at 57 FR 40792, promulgated regulations to control air pollution from OCS sources in order to attain and maintain Federal and State ambient air quality standards and to comply with the provisions of part C of title I of the CAA.¹ Sources located within 25 miles of a State's seaward boundary must comply with the same State/local air pollution control requirements as would be applicable if the source were located in the corresponding onshore area (COA).² Sources located more than 25 miles from a State's seaward boundary (25 mile limit) must comply with EPA air pollution control regulations. The regulations are codified as part 55 of chapter I of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). On September 2, 1997, EPA made two court-ordered revisions to the regulations. The references for the sections of the OCS regulations that pertain to the burden activities addressed in this ICR are shown in Table 1.

This ICR addresses the information collection burden (i.e., hours and costs) to industry respondents who are subject to the

¹Part C of title I of the CAA specifies requirements for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality in areas where the air quality is better than the national ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants. Sources which will be located within 25 miles of the State seaward boundary, and for which the corresponding onshore area is designated as nonattainment for one or more criteria pollutants, will have to comply with part D (Plan Requirements For Nonattainment Areas) of title I of the CAA.

²Section 328 of the 1990 CAA defines "corresponding onshore area," with respect to any OCS source, as the onshore attainment or nonattainment area that is closest to the source, unless the EPA Administrator determines that another area, with more stringent requirements with respect to the control and abatement of air pollution, may reasonably be expected to be affected by such emissions.

reporting, recordkeeping, and testing requirements of the OCS air regulations. Industry respondents include owners or operators of existing and new or modified stationary sources. This ICR also addresses the burden to the agencies who are responsible for implementing and enforcing the OCS regulations. The EPA has delegated the authority to implement and enforce the OCS regulations for sources located off the coast of California to four local air pollution control agencies: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD); South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD); Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD); and San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD). The EPA implements and enforces the regulations for all other sources under its authority. All burden estimates are calculated for the 3-year period beginning May 1, 2005 and ending April 30, 2008.

To be consistent with terminology used by the MMS, OCS sources associated with the recovery of oil and gas resources are characterized according to one of the following operational phases. The first phase consists of exploration activities, which are conducted from temporarily-placed vessels or structures. Drilling of an exploration or delineation well generally lasts 2 to 3 months, but can last up to 6 months. The second phase consists of the construction and installation of a permanent production platform on the seabed and the associated "topside" (above sea level) structures. A typical construction phase lasts from 6 to 12 months. The third phase consists of the development drilling of wells, from which the oil and gas resources are extracted, and the long-term operations and maintenance of the production facility over the life of the field or structure. A typical development/production phase can last for over 30 years. These three phases are referred to as exploration, construction, and development/production, respectively, throughout the remainder of this ICR.

The MMS receives development plans from the companies authorized to conduct exploration and development of the OCS tracks. From those plans, additional input from MMS during the comment period estimates³ the following new OCS activities will occur in the 2005 to 2008 timeframe:

Alaska Coast: 1 exploratory well in 2007.

³ Memorandum from Herkhof, D., Minerals Management Service, Department of Interior, to Sanders, D., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. March 4, 2005. Projected OCS Activities for Period 2005-2008. The memorandum provided a projected 1 production platform off the coast of Alaska; and 2 development wells and 3 construction modification projects in the Pacific Region. Pacific Region sources are expected to be within the 25-mile limit. On July 19, 2005, Mr. James F. Bennet of the Minerals Management Service submitted additional comments to the docket showing the above changes to several data entries for exploratory wells, production platforms and construction projects.

1 exploratory well in 2007 (Cook Inlet).
2 exploratory wells in 2008.
No new development/production platforms.

Pacific Coast: 3 construction projects from existing facilities.
70 modifications to 15 development/production wells from existing facilities.
No new facilities proposed.

Eastern Gulf of Mexico:

Destin Dome -- Project has been abandoned. No longer viable.
Other areas -- None in this region.

The structures in the Destin Dome track are now defunct. In addition to the projected OCS development facilities, there are 23 existing OCS facilities under State/local jurisdiction, all off the coast of California. All the sources are expected to be within the 25-mile limit. Chevron retains the permit for an exploratory well off the coast of North Carolina; however, it is unclear whether the company intends to continue with this project. This well, because of its age, is not included in this updated ICR.

2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION

2(a) NEED/AUTHORITY FOR THE COLLECTION

The need and authority for this information collection is contained in section 328 of the CAA and in EPA OCS Air Regulations, codified as title 40 CFR part 55. Section 328 requires EPA to establish requirements to control air pollution from OCS sources to attain and maintain Federal and State ambient air quality standards and to comply with the provisions of part C of title I of the CAA. The Administrator must update the requirements as necessary to maintain consistency with onshore regulations. Each requirement established under section 328 is treated, for purposes of sections 113 (Federal Enforcement), 114 (Inspections, Monitoring, and Entry), 116 (Retention of State Authority), 120 (Noncompliance Authority), and 304 (Citizen Suits) of the CAA, as a standard under section 111 and a violation of any such requirements will be considered a violation of section 111(e) of the CAA.

In addition, 40 CFR 55.11 establishes the procedures for States and local agencies to request and receive delegation of

authority to implement and enforce the regulations. The requesting agency must demonstrate that it has:

1. Adopted the appropriate portions of part 55 into State law,
2. Adequate authority under State law to implement and enforce the requirements of part 55,
3. Adequate resources to implement and enforce the requirements of part 55, and
4. Adequate administrative procedures to implement and enforce the requirements of part 55.

2(b) USE/USERS OF THE DATA

There are five types of reporting requirements for the industrial respondent: Notice of intent (NOI) to construct, Preconstruction permit application, Compliance testing, Operating permit application, and Recordkeeping and reporting tasks.

NOI to Construct

The owner or operator of proposed new or modified development/production sources that are located within the 25-mile limit will be required to prepare a NOI to construct. The owner or operator must submit not more than 18 months prior to submitting a permit application, a NOI to construct to the EPA Administrator through the EPA Regional Office and the air pollution control agency of the nearest onshore area (NOA) and adjacent onshore areas. The purposes of the NOI are to: (1) trigger an EPA review of onshore regulations to determine if they are consistent with the OCS regulations and, (2) to allow adequate time for onshore areas, other than the NOA, to determine if they will petition EPA for designation as the COA.

Preconstruction Permit Applications

All major sources must comply with all applicable preconstruction permit requirements including the need to submit an application for a preconstruction review permit. The owner or operator of an OCS source is responsible for developing or collecting all relevant information not otherwise available to the permit reviewing authority. The permit reviewing authority reviews the application materials and determines if the proposed source meets all the applicable requirements. This includes the pollution control technology. For sources which will be constructed or modified in attainment areas, the emissions control must represent the best available control technology (BACT) and must be shown not to violate the national ambient air quality standards, the prevention of significant deterioration increments, or adversely affect air quality related values in any Class I areas. For sources, which will be constructed or modified in nonattainment areas, the emissions must represent the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) and also demonstrate emission reduction offsets. In addition, EPA operates a BACT/LAER Clearinghouse, which contains many BACT and LAER determinations to aid sources and application reviewers in identifying reasonable control technology proposals. The BACT or LAER information in each permit will be gathered and submitted for entry into the BACT/LAER Clearinghouse data base as a reference for making future control technology determinations. Information on BACT and LAER determinations is available to the public through the National Technical Information Service and the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards' Technology Transfer Network.

Compliance Testing

Within 6 months of the start of operations, each new or modified major source is required to complete initial compliance tests to demonstrate compliance with control equipment design and performance specifications in its preconstruction permit. In addition, annual compliance tests are required for existing sources in California.

Operating Permit Application

A second type of permit which an owner or operator of major sources must obtain is the operating permit. The operating permits contain information on the ownership and location of a source, equipment and fuel parameters which cause emissions, the amount and type of emissions from each source, control techniques used to control emissions, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements to ensure that control techniques are properly implemented. The information in operating permits is used by regulatory authorities to assess a source's compliance with the OCS regulations, to assess emissions fees, and to assess noncompliance penalties.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Tasks

Sources, in addition, are required to monitor emissions and operating parameters to ensure compliance with operating requirements. The regulatory agencies will use the compliance test results and the monitoring information to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations. The emission data will also be used by the regulatory agencies to model the air quality in the area and to evaluate control strategies.

3. NONDUPLICATION, CONSULTATION, AND OTHER COLLECTION CRITERIA

3(a) NONDUPLICATION

The information collection activities that will be required under the OCS regulations are not routinely required elsewhere by EPA. However, similar information may be collected during the development of certain environmental impact statements (EIS). In such cases, regulations and policies require that information collected for EIS's and OCS programs be coordinated to the maximum extent possible to minimize duplicating the

collection of data. Some of the required information may also be available from State or other Federal agencies. However, even when these data are available, they are not generally adequate to address completely the relevant requirements of the OCS regulations.

Section 328 of the CAA requires the OCS sources within 25 miles of the States' seaward boundaries to meet the same requirements as are applicable in the COA. This includes the permitting, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The OCS Air Regulations require sources located beyond 25 miles from the States' seaward boundaries to meet the requirements of the nationally promulgated programs (e.g., PSD, new source performance standards programs, and title V operating permit program) including the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of those programs. The only additional information collection requirement for sources is the need to file a NOI. This information is not available elsewhere in the Agency and is necessary to identify the COA and to ensure that the regulatory requirements are updated.

3(b) PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ICR SUBMISSION TO OMB

On May 20, 2005 (70 FR 29305), EPA published a notice announcing its intention to submit this ICR to the Office of Management and Budget and the availability of the draft supporting statement. The EPA received several comments from one source. These comments were corrections to data errors.

3(c) CONSULTATIONS

In developing the initial regulations, EPA held round table discussions with industry and environmental groups and with Federal, State, and local agencies. Four public hearings were held in January 1992 in Anchorage, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. Since promulgation of the regulations, EPA has continued to work with the MMS, States and local air pollution control agencies and industry representatives to update information.

3(d) EFFECTS OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION

The information required to be submitted by each preconstruction permit applicant will be submitted on a one-time-only basis. When an existing OCS source wishes to modify or expand a facility already in operation, most of the information submitted will pertain to the new construction. New development/ production sources and platforms are expected to obtain an operating permit approximately 1 year after the source commences operation. In the very first ICR, the development/production sources and platforms were not expected to commence operation until at least 2000. Thus it was assumed that approximately one-half of the 23 projected new development/production sources under EPA's regulatory authority would apply and/or obtain an operation permit during the 3-year time period covered by that ICR. For the 2002-2005 ICR, a similar assumption was made regarding the 15 new projected development/production sources. For the new exploration source and existing development/production sources assumed to be under the regulatory authority of local agencies, it was projected that each source would obtain its initial permit to operate (PTO) or would renew its PTO during the 3-year time period covered by this ICR to comply with local agency regulations. The new exploration sources and existing development/production sources assumed to be under the regulatory authority of local agencies are projected to be subject to annual compliance testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements to demonstrate compliance with their PTO's. Less frequent collection of information than that required by these requirements would jeopardize the ability of regulatory agencies to evaluate a source's compliance with the OCS regulations.

3(e) GENERAL GUIDELINES

This ICR adheres to the guidelines stated in the 1995 Paperwork Reduction Act, the OMB's implementing regulations, EPA's Information Collection Request Handbook, and other applicable OMB guidance.

3(f) CONFIDENTIALITY

Any information submitted to EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the EPA's policies set forth in title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B--Confidentiality of Business Information (see 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 8, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979).

3(g) SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

No questions of a sensitive nature are included in any of the information collection requirements. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

4. THE RESPONDENTS AND THE INFORMATION REQUESTED

4(a) RESPONDENTS/STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES

Section 328(a)(4)(C) of the CAA defines "OCS sources" as ". . . any equipment, activity, or facility which:

- Emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant,
- Is regulated or authorized under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and
- Is located on the Outer Continental Shelf or in or on waters above the Outer Continental Shelf.

Such activities include, but are not limited to, platform and drill ship exploration, construction, development, production, processing, and transportation. Emissions from any vessel servicing or associated with an OCS source, including emissions while at the OCS source or en route to or from the OCS source within 25 miles of the OCS source, will be considered direct emissions from the OCS source."

The SIC codes (with accompanying NAICS codes in brackets), for sources which may be subject to the OCS regulations, include the following:

- Major Group 13 [211] - Oil and Gas Extraction

- SIC code 1311 [211111] - Crude petroleum and natural gas
- SIC code 1321 [211112] - Natural gas liquids
- SIC code 1382 [213112] - Oil and gas field exploration services

- Major Group 44 [483] - Water Transportation
 - SIC code 4449 [483211] - Water transportation of freight, not elsewhere classified
 - SIC code 4492 [48833] - Towing and tugboat services

- Major Group 46 [486] - Pipelines, Except Natural Gas
 - SIC code 4612 [48611] - Crude petroleum pipelines

- Major Group 49 [221] - Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services
 - SIC code 4922 [48621] - Natural gas transmissions

4(b) INFORMATION REQUESTED

Since the OCS Air Regulations essentially extend the coverage of other regulations, the data and information requirements associated with the regulations will vary depending on the underlying regulations. For example, sources locating within a 25-mile limit off the coast of a nonattainment area will generally have more stringent NSR regulations than those locating off the coast of an attainment area. The data and information requirements will also vary depending on the size and type of source. The exploration sources are generally smaller sources and not subject to the permit requirements of larger sources.

Based on the MMS projections, the following OCS facilities were assumed for the purposes of this ICR:

Sources under EPA authority	
Existing development/production sources	
15(70)	
New exploratory wells within 25-mile limit	4
New exploratory wells beyond 25-mile limit	0
New development/production sources	0

Sources under the authority of the State/local agencies

Existing development/production sources	23
New exploratory wells within 25-mile limit	4
New exploratory wells beyond 25-mile limit	0
Construction Projects from existing sources	3
New development/production sources	0

Please note that in many instances a range of projected permit activities was given by MMS. For the purposes of calculating cost and burden the upper number of the range was selected.

The source under EPA authority will most likely locate off the coast of an attainment area and the exploratory wells will likely be minor sources and not required to obtain either a PSD or an operating permit. On the other hand, sources under the authority of the local agencies are off the coast of nonattainment areas and subject to the more stringent requirements. For the purposes of this ICR, the SBCAPCD was used as a typical local agency to estimate the resource burdens.

The SBAPCD's Rule 202 (paragraph (C)(h)) requires a source with drilling rig engines exceeding a total of 300 brake horsepower to obtain an Authority to Construct (ATC) permit and a PTO if nitrogen oxide emissions from all of the source's drilling rig engines exceed 25 tons in any consecutive 4 calendar quarters.⁴ This type of source is treated as a stationary source under the SBCAPCD's regulations. For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that four new exploration sources anticipated for the southern California planning area will exceed the brake horsepower and emissions threshold limits and will be subject to the ATC and PTO requirements. The sources will also have to prepare and submit a NOI to construct in accordance with the requirements of the OCS Air Regulations.

(i) Data Items

NOI to Construct

New or modified sources that will be located within the 25-mile limit will have to prepare and submit a NOI to construct not more than 18 months before submitting a permit application.

⁴ The SBCAPCD's regulations refer to preconstruction permits as "Authority to Construct" permits and operating permits as "Permits to Operate." For this ICR, the terms "Authority to Construct" and "Permits to Operate" are used when discussing the SBCAPCD's regulations.

The data and information requirements which a source must include in a NOI to construct must include the following minimum information:

- General company information, including company name and address, owner's name and agent, and facility site contact.

Facility description in terms of the process and products, including identification by SIC code.
- Estimate of the proposed project's potential emissions of any air pollutant, expressed in total tons per year and in such other terms as may be necessary to determine the applicability of requirements of section 55.4 of the regulation. Potential emissions for the project must include all vessel emissions associated with the proposed project in accordance with the definition of potential emissions in section 55.2 of the regulation.
- Description of all emission points including associated vessels.
- Estimate of quantity and type of fuels and raw materials to be used.
- Description of proposed air pollution control equipment.
- Proposed limitations on source operations or any work practice standards affecting emissions.
- Other information affecting emissions, including where applicable, information related to stack parameters (including height, diameter, and plume temperature), flow rates, and equipment and facility dimensions.
- Such other information as may be necessary to determine the applicability of onshore requirements.
- Such other information as may be necessary to determine the source's impact in onshore areas. Exploration sources are exempt from this requirement.

In the past, owners or operators of new sources have had to include these data items in parts C and D preconstruction permit applications. Therefore, collection of these data items for a

NOI to construct is not considered an additional burden over the data items presently required in preconstruction permit applications.

Preconstruction Permit Applications

All new or modified major sources are required to prepare and submit a preconstruction permit application. Table 2 summarizes the data and information requirements which must be included in all part C PSD preconstruction permit applications.

Table 2 also shows the references for the data and information requirements specified in the CAA and the current regulations specified in the CFR. The first CFR reference shown for each requirement in Table 2 pertains to the requirements under part 51 which govern the way States implement part C programs. The second CFR reference (shown in brackets) pertains to the requirements under part 52 that govern the way EPA implements part C programs when States fail to implement part C programs.

Table 3 summarizes the data and information requirements that must be included in all part D construction permit applications. Table 3 also shows the references for the data and information requirements specified in the CAA and the current regulations specified in the CFR.

The SBCAPCD's Rule 201 (Permits Required) requires the owner or operator of a new OCS source to obtain an ATC permit before the owner or operator can begin construction of the source. Paragraphs C.4, C.5, and C.6 of Rule 201 also specify the data which an owner or operator must include in a part D and part C ATC permit application. These data and information requirements are summarized in Table 4.

The SBCAPCD's Rule 205 (Standards for Granting Applications) specifies the requirements that the owner or operator of a new source must meet before the SBCAPCD will issue an ATC permit. The requirements for part D and part C permits are specified in sections 3.a and 3.b of Rule 205, respectively. The requirements contained in section 3.b of Rule 205 are similar to the requirements contained in EPA's part C PSD regulations. In addition, section 3.b requires the owner or operator of a proposed new source to obtain emissions offsets

from existing sources sufficient to offset all anticipated quarterly emissions increases associated with the new source.

Section 3.a of Rule 205 requires the owner or operator of a new source to prepare an ATC permit application to show that emissions that are precursors to ozone and PM-10 formation are controlled sufficiently to ensure that the source will not exceed the Federal and California ozone standards and the California PM-10 standard. Precursors to ozone formation include volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. Precursors to PM-10 formation include volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides. The requirements in the SBCAPCD's section 3.a are similar to the EPA's part D regulations. However, the SBCAPCD's rules will be more stringent than the part D requirements in three respects. First, Rule 205 requires an emissions offset ratio of 1.2 to 1 where the part D emissions offset ratio is 1.15 to 1 for volatile organic compound emissions. Second, Rule 205 requires air quality modeling, but EPA's part D regulations do not explicitly require air quality modeling.⁵ Third, Rule 205 will require the owner or operator of a new source that will be located in a nonattainment area for a pollutant to obtain an ATC permit if the source will cause any increase in emissions that contribute to the formation of the nonattainment pollutant, where EPA's part D regulations require the owner or operator of a source to obtain a preconstruction permit if the source's emissions exceed specified emissions thresholds.

Compliance Testing

This projection does not include new development/production platforms in the Pacific Region. All new projects would only involve permit modifications on existing facilities. New exploration off the coast of California and development/production sources would be required to perform initial compliance tests to demonstrate compliance with the control equipment design and performance specifications in their preconstruction permits before they can obtain operating

⁵ The requirements for air quality modeling may be waived by the SBCAPCD if (1) the applicant submits sufficient information to demonstrate that emissions from the new source will result in a net air quality benefit, (2) the applicant will use new or innovative control technology which will result in a significantly lower emission rate than would have occurred with the use of previously known BACT, and which will likely serve as a model for technology to be applied to similar sources within the State.

permits. For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that projects involving permit modifications will perform compliance tests between May 1, 2005 and April 30, 2008.

Annual compliance tests are required for the 23 existing development/production sources located within the 25-mile limit of California. The purpose of the annual testing requirements is to demonstrate that each source is in compliance with its operating permit. For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that these sources would be subject to 3 years of annual compliance testing.

Operating Permits

For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that one of the new development/production sources which will be under the EPA's regulatory authority will be required to obtain title V operating permits before becoming fully operational. Operating permits typically contain the following minimum information requirements:

- Ownership and location of the source;
- An inventory of the type and amount of emissions associated with each piece of equipment used at the source;
- Emissions control techniques for each piece of equipment; such techniques may include process design or operational changes to equipment, add-on control equipment, and inspection and maintenance procedures;
- Recordkeeping requirements to ensure that control techniques and inspection and maintenance procedures are being properly implemented;
- Annual compliance testing requirements;
- Reporting requirements for the periodic submittal of recordkeeping or test data for review by the regulatory authority.

The 23 existing development/production sources off the coast of Southern California are required to obtain PTO's. The information which these sources are required to include in their

PTO's is similar to the types of information shown above for title V operating permits.

The SBCAPCD's Rule 202 (paragraph (C)(h)) requires new exploration sources to obtain PTO's. According to the SBCAPCD, recordkeeping and reporting requirements are added to a source's ATC permit which is then converted to the source's PTO when the source is ready to become operational. Therefore, the only additional data items a source must collect are associated with the recordkeeping requirements in its PTO. Under Rule 202 (paragraph (C)(h)(3)), owners or operators of drilling rigs are required to maintain a log book of fuel use. The log book is to contain the following entries:

- Name, identification number, and location of each well;
- Start and end dates of drilling;
- Daily fuel use as determined by dipstick measurement and fuel deliveries or other means approved by the SBCAPCD.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Tasks

The recordkeeping and reporting tasks will vary depending on the type of source and the operating permits requirements. For example, exploration sources off the Santa Barbara coast must maintain a log book and provide a copy of the book to the SBCAPCD when the exploration is complete. Development and production sources typically are required to monitor certain emissions and operational parameters and submit annual reports to the local districts.

(ii) Respondent Activities

NOI to Construct

The following items are a comprehensive list of the activities that the owner or operator of a new development/production OCS source will have to perform to prepare and submit a NOI to construct:

- Read applicable regulations to determine compliance requirements;

- Inquire or meet with the appropriate permit reviewing authority to obtain guidance on what data are needed to meet the applicable requirements;
- Prepare NOI to construct;
- Submit the NOI to construct to the EPA Administrator through the EPA Regional Office and to the air pollution control agency of the NOA and adjacent onshore areas.

Preconstruction Permit Applications

The following items are a comprehensive list of the activities that the owner or operator of a new development/production source will have to perform to prepare a preconstruction permit application if the source is subject to part C PSD regulations:

- Read applicable regulations to determine compliance requirements;
- Inquire or meet with the appropriate permit reviewing authority to obtain guidance on what data are needed to meet the applicable requirements;
- Prepare BACT engineering analysis;
- Perform air quality modeling;
- Perform pre- and post-construction air quality monitoring (if not already available);
- Determine impacts on air quality related values in Federal Class I areas;
- Submit application to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for endangered species impact analysis;
- Prepare and submit permit application;
- Attend public hearing;
- Revise permit application per comments received from the permit reviewing authority and/or public comments.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that a permit application for the one development off the coast of Alaska will be submitted. However, the level of effort associated with performing the activities as shown above will vary depending on the types and amounts of pollutants emitted by the source, location of the source, and availability of existing information such as air quality and modeling data. For example, an owner or operator will not have to perform dispersion modeling analyses to determine impacts on air quality related values in a Federal Class I area if the source's emissions will not impact a Federal Class I area. In addition, an owner or operator will only have to perform monitoring if requested by the permit reviewing authority.

Sources off the coast of Southern California were assumed to be subject to the SBCAPCD's regulations. As a result, the sources will undergo part D preconstruction review because the Santa Barbara onshore area is classified as a serious nonattainment area for ozone and moderate nonattainment for PM-10. The sources will also have to undergo part C PSD preconstruction review for the attainment pollutants (i.e., nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead). However, the source is not expected to exceed the emissions thresholds for carbon monoxide or lead and, therefore, would not have to obtain an ATC permit for these two pollutants. Section 3.a of Rule 205 of the SBCAPCD's regulations requires ambient modeling as part of the source's application for a part D permit. The source would be required to prepare a LAER and a BACT engineering analysis for nonattainment and attainment pollutants, respectively. In the SBCAPCD's Rule 201, LAER and BACT requirements are included together under the paragraph C.5 (see Table 4). It was assumed that the owner or operator of a source subject to the SBCAPCD's regulations will also have to demonstrate that emissions offsets have been achieved for the precursors to ozone and PM-10, and that the offsets would be sufficient to meet the offset requirements for the attainment pollutants (i.e., nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide).

Compliance Testing

For the purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that development/production sources would use Reference Method 20 to test for nitrogen oxide emissions from gas turbines. For development/production and exploration sources that have internal combustion engines, it was assumed that the instrumental methods of Reference Methods 3A, 6C, and 7E using the electro-chemical cell methodology would be used to test for nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and sulfur dioxide emissions. The activities associated with completing compliance tests are as follows:

- Prepare a pretest plan and submit the plan to the appropriate permit reviewing authority for review and approval at least 30 days before conducting the tests;
- Clean and calibrate test equipment for tests;
- Perform tests;
- Analyze samples, summarize data, and write report.

Operating Permits

In general, the activities that new or modified and existing sources will have to perform to prepare an operating permit application include the following:

- Read applicable regulations to determine compliance requirements;
- Inquire or meet with the appropriate permit reviewing authority to obtain guidance on which data, compliance testing, and recordkeeping and reporting activities are needed to meet the applicable requirements;
- Prepare and submit the permit application;
- Attend public hearing;
- Revise permit application per comments received from the permit reviewing authority and/or public comments.

The SBCAPCD's Rule 202 (paragraph (C)(h)) requires new exploration sources to obtain a PTO. According to the SBCAPCD, recordkeeping and reporting requirements are added to a source's ATC permit which are then converted to the sources' PTO when the sources are ready to become operational. Therefore, the owner or operator of an exploration source will have to prepare a PTO application containing all relevant information from its ATC permit and recordkeeping and reporting requirements determined by the SBCAPCD.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Tasks

Once an owner or operator has obtained approval of its PTO application, the owner or operator will have to submit its log book for each well drilled to the SBCAPCD within 60 days after drilling has been terminated. The SBCAPCD's regulation requires the drilling contractor to certify and submit a copy of the fuel log book records, or summary thereof, showing the total amount of fuel used during the drilling of each well.

Authority to implement and enforce the regulations for the existing development/production sources has been delegated to the local air pollution control districts. Therefore, the existing development/production sources are subject to annual reporting requirements through their PTO's required by local agencies.

5. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED -- AGENCY ACTIVITIES, COLLECTION, METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

5(a) Agency Activities

State and Local Agency Activities

Agencies delegated authority for the OCS program are responsible for processing NOI's to construct, reviewing and acting on preconstruction and operating permit applications, conducting enforcement activities such as inspections, reviewing pretest plans and test reports, attending tests (if desired by the agency), and reviewing reports that sources must submit to comply with their operating permits.

Agencies responsible for processing NOI's to construct and preconstruction and operating permit applications will typically perform the following activities:

- Answer respondent questions;
- Log-in and review data submissions;
- Request additional information for incomplete applications;
- Analyze requests for confidentiality and provide appropriate protection;
- Prepare completed applications for processing and approval;
- Prepare notices of public hearings on permit applications for publication in newspapers, arrange and attend public hearings, and summarize and respond to public comments;
- Submit information on BACT/LAER determinations to the EPA's BACT/LAER Clearinghouse for entry into a data base.

EPA Activities

The EPA will perform reviews of new regulations adopted by State and local COA's to determine if the regulations are applicable to OCS sources. If it is determined that a new onshore regulation is applicable to OCS sources and EPA determines that the new regulation does not conflict with Federal law, then EPA will update the OCS regulations by the incorporation of such regulation. Such an update will require formal notice in the FR and opportunities for public comment. The EPA expects to allocate staff equivalent to one-half of a person each year for the purpose of consistency updates from May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2008.

The EPA will consult with the MMS to prepare air quality impact analyses for environmental impact statements for OCS leasing activities, and to comply with the consultation process requirement of the Endangered Species Act. However, this consultation process is not expected to increase EPA's burden associated with the OCS program. Therefore, a burden estimate was not calculated for this activity.

5(b) COLLECTION METHODOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

It is the responsibility of each owner and operator of an OCS source affected by the OCS regulations to prepare and submit a NOI to construct, a preconstruction permit, and/or an operating permit application to the permit reviewing authority. The permit reviewing authority will log in permit applications and store them in a central file at the location of the permit reviewing authority. Once preconstruction permits have been approved, the permits will be submitted to EPA's BACT/LAER Clearinghouse where control technology information will be entered into a data base. Because the preconstruction permits and associated control technology determinations are performed on a case-by-case basis, the OCS regulations will not contain forms which owners or operators will have to fill out and submit to the permit reviewing authority.

Qualified personnel that work for the permit reviewing authority will perform permit reviews and check the quality of data submitted by the applicant on a case-by-case basis. The applicant will be required to submit information on how the data were obtained (e.g., indicate whether emissions data were obtained through the use of emissions factors or test data) and how calculations were performed. The permit reviewing authority personnel will check data quality by reviewing test data and checking engineering calculations, and by reviewing control technology determinations for similar sources. The BACT/LAER Clearinghouse data base will be reviewed for information on control technology determinations made for sources similar to the sources included in a permit application. Confidential information submitted by the applicant will be handled by the permit reviewing authority's confidential information handling procedures. The public will be provided the opportunity to review a permit application by obtaining a copy of the application from the permit reviewing authority and by attending the public hearing.

The OCS regulations do not require the request of information through any type of survey.

5(c) SMALL ENTITY FLEXIBILITY

This section is not applicable because the NOI to construct, preconstruction and operating permit, annual

compliance testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements associated with the OCS regulations do not directly affect small entities.

5(d) COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Existing development/production sources are currently subject to the OCS regulations, and authority to implement and enforce the regulations for those sources has been delegated to the local air pollution control districts. Therefore, the existing development/production sources are subject to annual reporting requirements through their PTO's required by local agencies. It is not known when the new exploration sources will begin construction. For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that the exploration sources under the local regulatory authority would conduct activities throughout the time period covered by this ICR. Since there are no new exploration sources under EPA's regulatory authority, no burden was assumed or projected for the period before April 2008. For the new development/production sources under EPA's regulatory authority, it was assumed that they would become operational by April 2008. However, because of the time needed to obtain a permit and construct the source, it was assumed that most would not be operational until sometime in 2008.

6. ESTIMATING THE BURDEN AND COST OF THE COLLECTION

6(a) ESTIMATING RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COSTS

This section presents estimates of the burden to exploration and development/production sources associated with the OCS regulations. The respondent burden estimates are based on the data items and respondent activities described in section 4(b).

All costs are presented in 2005 dollars. The cost estimates are based on a respondent in-house wage rate of \$57.00 per hour and a contractor wage rate of \$76.00 per hour. Both rates were adjusted from the previous ICR using the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employment Cost Index for Civilian Workers Excluding Sales. (See appendix A). The wage rates represent average rates for the various types of individuals (e.g., managers, engineers, technicians, legal staff, and clerical) required to complete the tasks and include direct personnel and

overhead costs. The operating and maintenance (O&M) costs include various items necessary to record and keep data and to submit the data and reports to EPA and/or the delegated local agency. This includes the costs for filing cabinets, photocopying and shipping. The capital costs include the cost for any additional monitoring equipment necessary to comply with the OCS Air Regulations. The respondent's annual labor hours and costs for the 3-year time period covered by this ICR are presented in exhibits 1 through 4.

New Exploration Sources Under EPA Authority: Respondents' Burden (Exhibit 1)

All of the expected four new exploration sources under EPA authority are projected to locate off the coast of Alaska and one is projected to locate off the coast of Alaska at Cook Inlet. However, for the purposes of this ICR, it was assumed that all exploratory sources under EPA authority would have the same burden. The affected exploration sources will have to read the regulations, prepare a NOI to construct, and conduct some recordkeeping and reporting tasks. But, because they are expected to be minor sources, they will not have to prepare preconstruction permit applications to comply with PSD requirements under part C of title I of the CAA. It is anticipated that the exploration sources will not have to install any additional monitoring equipment to comply with the regulatory requirements. Therefore, there will be no capital cost for these sources.

Exhibit 1 provides a breakdown of the burden and costs for these activities. For the estimated three responses, the average annual burden for the respondents is estimated to be 96 hours and \$5,472 plus an additional \$323 in O&M costs. Since the exploration vessels are expected to have all necessary monitoring equipment to meet the OCS Air Regulations, no capital cost is projected to be necessary.

New Development/Production Sources Under EPA Authority: Respondents' Burden (Exhibit 2)

Exhibit 2 provides a breakdown of the burden and cost to the respondents for these activities. Although there is no outstanding burden associated with this effort, continuing O&M costs are expected to have all necessary monitoring equipment to meet the OCS Air Regulations. No capital cost is projected to be necessary.

In cases involving new development and production, a new source is expected to read the regulations, consult with EPA or the State/local agencies, prepare a NOI to construct, prepare a PSD application, perform a compliance test, submit an operating permit application and conduct recordkeeping and reporting tasks. Because of the expertise required to prepare a preconstruction permit application and to conduct a compliance emission test, the source would most likely use a contractor for these operations. Typical tasks which the contractor would perform in the preparation of the preconstruction permit application include:

- Inquire or meet with the appropriate permit reviewing authority to obtain guidance on what data are needed to meet the applicable requirements;
- Prepare BACT engineering analysis;
- Perform air quality modeling;
- Perform preconstruction air quality monitoring (if not already available);
- Determine impacts on air quality related values in Federal Class I areas;
- Prepare a DRAFT permit application;
- Attend public hearing;
- Revise permit application per comments received from the permit reviewing authority and/or public comments.

Typical tasks which the contractor would perform in conducting compliance tests include:

- Prepare a pretest plan and submit the plan to the appropriate permit reviewing authority for review and approval at least 30 days before conducting the tests;
- Clean and calibrate test equipment for tests;
- Perform tests;
- Analyze samples, summarize data, and write report.

The contractors would be expected to bill the services on a hourly basis.

Generally, development/production sources are required to monitor process parameters, fuel consumption, exhaust gas flow rates and sulfur concentrations in the gases.⁶ When the OCS rules were adopted, existing platforms had to install some additional gas flow and sulfur monitoring equipment. One platform reportedly had to install a complex monitoring system, which cost almost \$100,000. In addition, the vessels servicing the platforms also had to install fuel-monitoring meters, which cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000 each.⁷ However, in most cases new sources under EPA authority are not expected to have to install additional monitoring equipment beyond that which is required by the MMS. Even if the new sources have to install additional monitoring equipment, the cost of installing that equipment on new facilities would be less than the cost of retrofitting older units and it is anticipated that the service vessels would be servicing more than one platform.

The capital cost for the monitoring equipment was estimated in 1998 to be \$25,000 per development/production source. The Chemical Engineering Plant Index for process instruments may be used to update the cost to 2002 dollars. However, the index value is actually smaller in 2002 than in 1998 indicating a lower capital cost in 2002, and the change in cost is smaller than the uncertainty in the estimate. Therefore, the estimate of \$25,000 was used for the 2002 capital cost. For purposes of this action, the capital cost will remain at \$25,000 as an approximate average for fluctuations in previous periods.

New Exploration Sources Under State/Local Authority: Respondents' Burden (Exhibit 3)

The four new exploration sources projected for the Alaska coast area are expected to be located within 25 miles of Alaska's boundary and under the State's regulatory authority. These sources will have to read the regulations, prepare NOIs to construct and ATC permit applications to comply with the district regulations. In addition, the sources will have to conduct a compliance test and recordkeeping and reporting tasks. The sources will be subject to preconstruction permit requirements for nonattainment and attainment pollutants. As discussed under section 4(b) of this ICR, SBAPCD's section 3.a of

⁶Based on a 2002 telephone conversation with Craig Strommen, Chief Inspector for the SBCAPCD.

⁷Based on a 2002 telephone conversation with Marianne Strange, M. Strange and Associates.

Rule 205 contains the requirements for complying with part D of title I, and section 3.b of Rule 205 contains the requirements for complying with part C of title I of the CAA. Because of the expertise required to conduct a compliance emission test, the sources will most likely use a contractor to conduct the tests.

Typical tasks which the contractor will perform in conducting compliance tests include:

- Prepare a pretest plan and submit the plan to the appropriate permit reviewing authority for review and approval at least 30 days before conducting the tests;
- Clean and calibrate test equipment for tests;
- Perform tests;
- Analyze samples, summarize data, and write report.

It is anticipated that the exploration sources will not have to install any additional monitoring equipment to comply with the regulatory requirements. Therefore, there will be no capital cost for these sources. Exhibit 3 provides a breakdown of the burden and costs for these activities. The average annual burden for the respondents is estimated to be 1,323 hours and \$94,341 plus \$840 in O&M costs. Since the exploration vessels are expected to have all necessary monitoring equipment to meet the OCS Air Regulations, no capital cost is projected to be necessary.

Existing Sources Under State/Local Authority: Respondents' Burden
(Exhibit 4)

The existing twenty-three development/production sources off the southern California coast are located within 25 miles of the State's seaward boundary and EPA has delegated to the local districts the authority to implement and enforce OCS Air Regulations for those sources. These twenty-three existing sources are expected to prepare a title V operating permit renewal application once during the 3-year period covered by this ICR, perform annual compliance tests, and conduct recordkeeping and reporting tasks. Because of the expertise required to conduct a compliance emission test, the sources will most likely use a contractor to conduct the tests.

Typical tasks which the contractor will perform in conducting compliance tests include:

- Prepare a pretest plan and submit the plan to the appropriate permit reviewing authority for review and approval at least 30 days before conducting the tests;
- Clean and calibrate test equipment for tests;
- Perform tests;
- Analyze samples, summarize data, and write report.

The existing development/production sources have already installed their monitoring equipment, therefore, they are not expected to incur any additional capital cost for new monitoring equipment. Exhibit 4 provides a breakdown of the burden and cost to the respondents for these activities. The average annual burden for the respondents is estimated to be 22,143 hours and \$1,536,549 plus \$16,723 in O&M costs.

Total Industry Respondent Burden and Costs

Exhibit 10 summarizes the industry burden for the OCS Air Regulations. The average annual industry respondent burden for the period May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2008 is estimated to be 30,244 hours and \$1,636,362 plus \$17,886 for O&M costs and no capital costs. As discussed below, the total respondent burden also includes the burden on the State and local air pollution control agencies that have been delegated the implementation and enforcement authority for the regulation.

6(b) ESTIMATING STATE AND LOCAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY BURDEN AND COSTS

This section presents estimates of the burden to State and local agencies associated with the OCS Air Regulations. The burden estimates are based on the data items and respondent activities described in section 4(a) of this ICR.

All costs are presented in 2005 dollars. A wage rate of \$54 per hour was used to calculate cost estimates from labor-hour estimates. This wage rate was adjusted from the previous ICR using the Employment Cost Index for civilian workers State and Local Government(See appendix A). The wage rate includes direct personnel and overhead costs.

Prepare Delegation Requests

The EPA has delegated the authority to implement and enforce the OCS regulations to four local air pollution control districts in California (SBCAPCD, SCAQMD, VCAPCD, SLOCAPCD). No additional delegation requests are expected during the period May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2008. EPA projects costs for consultations with local governments, but does not specifically mention Tribes. We would expect heavy involvement by one or more Tribes for Beaufort Sea permitting actions with higher travel costs and personnel commitments. The EPA's budget for this effort may have been too low, which could result in delays in permitting. Estimates have been included for this statement showing the annual average burden for Tribes to be at least equivalent to the burden derived for the State of Alaska.

New Exploration Sources Under State/Local Authority: S/L Burden (Exhibit 5)

The MMS projected that four new exploration sources would locate off the coast of Alaska during the 3-year period covered by this ICR. Exhibit 5 provides a breakdown of the cost to the local air pollution control district for implementing and enforcing the OCS Air Regulations. The average annual burden for the State and Local agencies is estimated to be 276 hours and \$14,904 total cost per year. When annual average burden to Tribes is added to that for State and Local new sources, we get a total of 552 hours and \$29,808 in total cost per year.

Existing Sources Under State/Local Authority: S/L Burden (Exhibit 6)

The twenty-three existing development/production sources are located within 25 miles of the State's seaward boundary off of southern California and are under the authority of the local districts. The sources are generally required to conduct annual compliance tests and submit data reports to the local districts. In addition, the local district conducts quarterly compliance inspections of the facilities. It is assumed that these sources will renew their PTO's during the time period covered by this ICR to comply with local agency regulations. Exhibit 6 provides a breakdown of the burden and cost to the local air pollution control district for implementing and enforcing the OCS Air Regulations for these sources. The average annual burden for the local districts is estimated to be 3,504 hours and \$189,198.

Total State and Local Agency Burden and Costs

The average annual State/local burden to implement and enforce the OCS Air Regulations for the period from May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2008 is estimated to be 3,780 hours and \$204,102. When annual average burden to Tribes is added to that for State and Local agencies, we get a total of 4,056 hours and \$219,006 in total cost per year.

Total Respondents Burden

The total respondent burden includes: 30,244 hours at a cost of \$1,636,362 plus \$17,886 for O&M costs with no capital costs for industry and 3,780 hours at a cost of \$204,102 for State and local agencies. This gives a total of 34,024 hours at a cost of \$1,840,464 and \$17,886 for O&M costs with no capital costs. When annual average burden to Tribes is added, we get a total of 34,300 hours and \$1,855,368 in total cost per year.

6(c) ESTIMATING THE EPA BURDEN AND COSTS

This section presents estimates of the burden to EPA associated with the OCS regulations. The burden estimates are based on the data items and respondent activities described in section 4(a) of this ICR.

All costs are presented in 2005 dollars. A wage rate of \$48 per hour was used to calculate cost estimates from labor-hour estimates. This wage rate was adjusted from the previous ICR using the percentage increase in the Federal civilian pay schedule from 2002 through 2005. The wage rate includes direct personnel and overhead costs.

Review Requests for Delegation of Authority

The EPA has delegated the authority to implement and enforce the OCS regulations to four local air pollution control districts in California (SBCAPCD, SCAQMD, VCAPCD, SLOCAPCD). No additional delegation requests are expected during the period May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2008. Therefore, there is no burden associated with the processing of delegation requests for the 3-year time period covered by this ICR.

New Exploration Sources Under EPA Authority: EPA Burden
(Exhibit 7)

The four new exploration sources which will be under the regulatory authority of EPA will be required to prepare and submit NOI to construct before they begin operation and submit data reports to EPA. Exhibit 7 provides a breakdown of the burden and cost to EPA for implementing and enforcing the OCS Air Regulations for these sources in areas where EPA has not delegated its authority to a State or local air pollution control district. The average annual burden for the local districts is estimated to be 64 hours and \$3,072.

New and Existing Development/Production Sources Under EPA Authority: EPA Burden (Exhibit 8)

Since there are no new development/production sources under EPA's authority, no new costs are expected. However, there are costs associated with the 15 existing development/production sources for consultations with EPA, submittals of NOIs to construct, submittals of a PSD application, performances of a compliance tests, and recordkeeping and reporting tasks. Exhibit 8 shows the average annual burden to be 2,215 hours at a cost of \$107,520.

Consistency Updates of OCS Regulations and Overseeing State/Local Activities: EPA Burden (Exhibit 9)

The EPA routinely reviews the onshore regulations for the areas, which have potential for offshore development, and updates the OCS Air Regulations for consistency. Based on past experience, EPA expects that consistency updates require half a staff member each year. This covers the three States where EPA has not delegated its authority to implement and enforce its regulations and four local districts where it has. Exhibit 9 provides a breakdown of the cost and burden to EPA to implement and conduct the consistency updates and to oversee the regulatory implementation in the districts where the authority has been delegated. The average annual burden for EPA is estimated to be 1,210 hours and \$58,080.

Total EPA Burden and Costs

The average annual EPA burden to implement and enforce the OCS Air Regulations for the period from May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2008 is estimated to be 3,489 hours and \$168,672.

OCS Air Regulations Information Collection Burden: Summary of Annual Burdens and Costs (Exhibit 10)

6(d) REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

The burden estimates for the OCS Air Regulations have been revised due to two main factors:

- Minerals Management Service has projected an increase in the number of Outer Continental Shelf existing development/production sources in need of equipment modifications over the course of the next three years, which is significantly greater than estimates at the time of the original and past ICR. Although there is an increase in modifications on existing sources, there are no new sources of development/production and, therefore, no capital cost burden. As a result, the total burden shows a reduction in cost when compared to the previous ICR burden.
- The estimates have been calculated using 2005 dollars and arrayed to meet the guidelines for preparing ICRs.

**Table 1.
References for Burden Activities Associated with
OCS Air Regulations**

Applicable Sections of OCS Air Regulations	Burden Activities
55.4	Requirements to Submit a Notice of Intent
55.5	Corresponding Onshore Area Designation
55.6	Permit Requirements
55.8	Monitoring, Reporting, Inspections, and Compliance
55.9	Enforcement
55.11	Delegation
55.12	Consistency Updates
55.13	Federal Requirements that Apply to OCS Sources
55.14	Federal, State, and Local Requirements that Apply to OCS Sources Located Within 25 Miles of States' Seaward Boundaries,

by State

Table 2
Respondent Data And Information Requirements For
Preparing PSD Construction Permits

Requirements	Current Regulation Reference 40 CFR	CAA Reference
Description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule	51.166(n)(2)(i) [52.21(n)(1)(i)]	110(a)(2)(A)
Detailed schedule for construction	51.166(n)(2)(ii) [52.21(n)(1)(ii)]	110(a)(2)(A)
Description of continuous emission reduction system, emission estimates, and other information needed to determine that BACT is used	51.166(n)(2)(iii) [52.21(n)(1)(iii)]	165(a)(4)
Air quality impact, meteorological, and topographical data	51.166(n)(3)(i) [52.21(n)(2)(i)]	165(a)(3)
Nature and extent of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth in area of source	51.166(n)(3)(ii) [52.21(n)(2)(ii)]	165(a)(6)
Use of air quality models to demonstrate compliance with NAAQS	51.166(k)&(1) [52.21(k)&(1)]	165(a)(3)&(e)(3)(D)
Information necessary to determine adverse impacts on any air quality related values (including visibility) for Federal Class I areas	51.166(o) [52.21(o)] 51.166(p)(4) [52.21(p)(5)]	165(a)(5) 165(d)(2)(C)(iii)& (iv)
Air quality monitoring data	51.166(m)(1)(b) [52.21(m)(1)(b)]	165(a)(7) 110(a)(2)(B)&(F)
Impairment of visibility, soils, and vegetation	51.166(o)(1) [52.21(o)(1)]	165(e)(3)
Air quality impact resulting from general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with source	51.166(o)(2) [52.21(o)(2)]	165(e)(3)
Written notice of proposed relocation of portable source	51.166(i)(4)(iii)(d) [52.21(i)(4)(viii)]	301
Description of the location, design construction, and operation of building, structure, facility, or installation	51.160(c)(2)	110(a)(2)(A)
Description of the nature and amounts of emissions to be emitted	51.160(c)(1)	110(a)(2)(F)(ii)
Description of the air quality data and dispersion or other air quality modeling used	51.160(f)	110(a)(2)(B)&(K)
Sufficient information to ensure	51.160(c)-(e)	110(a)(2)(A)

Requirements	Current Regulation Reference 40 CFR	CAA Reference
attainment and maintenance of NAAQS	51.161 51.162 51.163	

Table 3
Respondent Data and Information Requirements for Preparing
Part D Construction Permits

Requirements	Regulation Reference 40 CFR	CAA Reference
Documentation that LAER is being applied	51.165(a)(2)	173(2)
Documentation that all sources owned or operated by same person are in compliance	51.165(a)(2)	173(3)
Documentation that sufficient emissions reductions are occurring to ensure reasonable further progress (RFP)	51.165(a)(2)	173(1)
Documentation that benefits of proposed source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification	- - -	173(a)(5)
Description of the location, design construction, and operation of building, structure, facility, or installation	51.160(c)(2)	110(a)(2)(A)
Description of the nature and amounts of emissions to be emitted	51.160(c)(1)	110(a)(2)(F)(ii)
Description of the air quality data and dispersion or other air quality modeling used	51.160(f)	110(a)(2)(B)&(K)
Sufficient information to ensure attainment and maintenance of NAAQS	51.160(c)-(e) 51.161 51.162 51.163	110(a)(2)(A) 172(c)(6)

Table 4
Respondent Data for ATC Permits Required by Rule 201 of the
SBCAPCD's Air Pollution Regulations

C.4. Information Required - General

- a. A schematic of the basic equipment and control equipment showing:
 - 1) Electric motors and horsepower.
 - 2) Capacity or dimensions of any storage vessels.
 - 3) Manufacturer, model, and Btu rating of any burners.
- b. Normal operating hours.
- c. Raw material usage.

C.5. Information Required - Best Available Control Technology

- a. Scaled and dimensioned plot plan of facility that shows and identifies the locations of:
 - 1) Public and private streets.
 - 2) Property lines.
 - 3) Existing and proposed buildings (indicate their heights).
 - 4) Adjacent property owners and uses.
 - 5) Storage areas for fuel, materials and products.
 - 6) Basic, control and air monitoring equipment.
 - 7) Piping and ducts for carrying fuels, products and possible sources of air pollutants.
 - 8) Points of emissions.
- b. Detailed schematic of basic equipment and control equipment and listing of:
 - 1) Electric motor-driven equipment and horsepower. Also list equipment driven by other prime movers such as steam or heat engines.
 - 2) Vessels with capacity and dimensions.
 - 3) Pumps and compressors. Give manufacturer, model, type and type of gland seal used.
 - 4) Burners, manufacturer, model, Btu rating, mode of atomization, mode of control (manual, high-low, etc.), firing type (tangential, opposed, front, etc.), fuel type and temperature and excess air used.
 - 5) Air pollution control equipment showing manufacturer, model and type. Include horsepower or any prime movers.
 - 6) Automatic control equipment and principal instrumentation.
- c. Description of Operation
 - 1) Time - hours/day, days/week, days/year. State season or time when plant will not be in operation.
 - 2) Loads - Provide tabulation showing:
 - a) Hourly raw material usage, fuel usage, electrical usage, rate of production, rate of emission of pollutants and stack gases at maximum design capacity and at 'normal' working level.
 - b) Estimated annual totals in tons/year.
 - c) Provide particle size distribution and other pertinent physical and chemical properties of emissions.
 - 3) Include pressures, temperatures (including stack temperatures) and sequences.
 - 4) For burners, provide manufacturer and model and mention excess air, fuel preheating and atomization mode, type of fuel, and type of controls used to ensure efficient combustion. When oil tanks are used, schematic with relief valve settings and vapor pressure at storage temperature.
 - 5) Describe and estimate fugitive emissions incidental to the plant and its operation.

C.6. Information Required - Air Quality Impact Analysis

- a. Any monitoring stations that may be installed by applicant.

- b. Sufficient data to perform an impact analysis from all emission points and fugitive emissions.
 - 1) Meteorological data.
 - 2) Topographical data.
 - 3) Air quality data.
 - 4) Computer modeling data, including assumptions that should be made.
- c. Identify all facilities within the air basin that are owned or operated by the applicant and the compliance status of each.
- d. Power Consumption of Facility
 - 1) Total amount of electrical power to be consumed by the new facility or the increase in the amount of electrical power to be consumed due to the modification.
 - 2) Percentage of electrical power provided by off-site generating facilities; identify the source of power.
- e. Cargo Carriers
List the frequency of visits, describe types and sizes of all cargo carriers (other than motor vehicles), identify nature of cargo, and conditions under which the cargo is transferred.
- f. If applicant is applying for trade-offs from other existing sources, provide sufficient information to determine whether adequate emission reductions will be achieved to offset the air quality impacts of the applicant's source (e.g., name and location of trade-off sources and of how the emission trade-offs will be effected).
- g. List proposed mitigating measures:
 - 1) Air pollution control equipment proposed.
 - 2) Process changes or operations utilized to reduce emissions.
 - 3) Other.
- h. Identify any air quality impacts from the following precursor-secondary pollutant relationships.

Precursors

Secondary Pollutants

Hydrocarbons and substituted hydrocarbons (reactive organics)

- a) Photochemical oxidant (ozone)
- b) The organic fraction of suspended particulate matter gases

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

- a) Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- b) The nitrate fraction of suspended particulate matter
- c) Photochemical oxidant (ozone)

Sulfur oxides (SO_x)

- a) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- b) Sulfates (SO₄)
- c) The sulfate fraction of suspended particulate matter

"Precursors" means a directly-emitted pollutant that, when released to the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the formation of a secondary pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more ambient air quality standards.