

Air Act Section 112(q)(1). Included in the final revisions was a requirement that owners and operators of uranium recovery facilities maintain specific records pertaining to the design, construction and operation of the uranium tailings impoundments, both conventional and non-conventional, and heap leach piles. These records are to be retained at the facility and contain information regarding the approved design of the impoundments and/or heap leach pile, including but not limited to, all tests performed that prove the liner is compatible with the material(s) being placed on the liner. For non-conventional impoundments this requirement also includes written and digital photographic records showing compliance with the requirement to maintain liquid in the impoundment such that any solid materials in the impoundment are not visible above the liquid level. Apart from the required design documents (per 40 CFR part 61, subpart A), records regarding the inspections to determine the liquid retention requirement for non-conventional ponds were new requirements for collection of information that is not covered under an already existing ICR for radionuclide NESHAPS, EPA Number 1100.16, OMB Number 2060-0191.

Information collected is used by the Agency to ensure that public health continues to be protected from the hazards of airborne radionuclides by compliance with these standards. Compliance is demonstrated through inspection. All facilities are required to maintain their records for the operational lifetime of the facility. In some cases, they report results to the EPA.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes of facilities associated with the activity of the respondents are: Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining—212291.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (CAA, Sec. 112; 40 CFR part 61).

Estimated number of respondents: 9 (total).

Frequency of response: Reporting (submission of digital photographs) at least monthly; more frequent or one-time collection of records, depending on activity.

Total estimated burden: 1,806 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b)

Total estimated cost: \$137,856 (per year), includes \$2,400 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in Estimates: There is a decrease of 5,347 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease is attributable to a reduction in the number of estimated respondents. The initial ICR identified a larger universe of respondents that could potentially be subject to the newly defined requirements, many of which were (and remain) in the process of licensing and development. It is estimated that no additional facilities will become subject to these requirements in the next few years.

Dated: August 14, 2020.

Richard White,

Associate Director, Radiation Protection Division.

[FR Doc. 2020-18206 Filed 8-19-20; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0404; FRL 10013-80-OAR]

Alternative Methods for Calculating Off-Cycle Credits Under the Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Program: Application From American Honda Motor Company

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requesting comment on an application from Honda Motor Company (“Honda”) for off-cycle carbon dioxide (CO₂) credits under EPA’s light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards. “Off-cycle” emission reductions can be achieved by employing technologies that result in real-world benefits, but where that benefit is not adequately captured on the test procedures used by manufacturers to demonstrate compliance with emission standards. EPA’s light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas program acknowledges these benefits by giving automobile manufacturers several options for generating “off-cycle” CO₂ credits. Under the regulations, a manufacturer may apply for CO₂ credits for off-cycle technologies that result in off-cycle benefits. In these cases, a manufacturer must provide EPA with a proposed methodology for determining the real-world off-cycle benefit. Honda has submitted an application that describes a methodology for determining off-cycle credits from technologies described in their application. Pursuant to applicable

regulations, EPA is making this off-cycle credit calculation methodology available for public comment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0404, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or withdrawn. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linc Wehrly, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Compliance Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Telephone: (734) 214-4286. Fax: (734) 214-4869. Email address: wehrly.linc@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA’s light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas (GHG) program provides three pathways by which a manufacturer may accrue off-cycle carbon dioxide (CO₂) credits for those technologies that achieve CO₂ reductions in the real world but where those reductions are not adequately captured on the test used to determine compliance with the CO₂ standards, and which are not otherwise reflected in the standards’ stringency. The first pathway is a predetermined list of credit values for specific off-cycle technologies that may be used beginning in model year 2014.¹ This pathway allows manufacturers to use conservative credit values established by EPA for a wide range of technologies, with minimal data submittal or testing

¹ See 40 CFR 86.1869-12(b).

requirements, if the technologies meet EPA regulatory definitions. In cases where the off-cycle technology is not on the menu but additional laboratory testing can demonstrate emission benefits, a second pathway allows manufacturers to use a broader array of emission tests (known as “5-cycle” testing because the methodology uses five different testing procedures) to demonstrate and justify off-cycle CO₂ credits.² The additional emission tests allow emission benefits to be demonstrated over some elements of real-world driving not adequately captured by the GHG compliance tests, including high speeds, hard accelerations, and cold temperatures. These first two methodologies were completely defined through notice and comment rulemaking and therefore no additional process is necessary for manufacturers to use these methods. The third and last pathway allows manufacturers to seek EPA approval to use an alternative methodology for determining the off-cycle CO₂ credits.³ This option is only available if the benefit of the technology cannot be adequately demonstrated using the 5-cycle methodology. Manufacturers may also use this option to demonstrate reductions that exceed those available via use of the predetermined list.

Under the regulations, a manufacturer seeking to demonstrate off-cycle credits with an alternative methodology (*i.e.*, under the third pathway described above) must describe a methodology that meets the following criteria:

- Use modeling, on-road testing, on-road data collection, or other approved analytical or engineering methods;
- Be robust, verifiable, and capable of demonstrating the real-world emissions benefit with strong statistical significance;
- Result in a demonstration of baseline and controlled emissions over a wide range of driving conditions and number of vehicles such that issues of data uncertainty are minimized;
- Result in data on a model type basis unless the manufacturer demonstrates that another basis is appropriate and adequate.

Further, the regulations specify the following requirements regarding an application for off-cycle CO₂ credits:

- A manufacturer requesting off-cycle credits must develop a methodology for demonstrating and determining the benefit of the off-cycle technology and carry out any necessary testing and analysis required to support that methodology.

- A manufacturer requesting off-cycle credits must conduct testing and/or prepare engineering analyses that demonstrate the in-use durability of the technology for the full useful life of the vehicle.

- The application must contain a detailed description of the off-cycle technology and how it functions to reduce CO₂ emissions under conditions not represented on the compliance tests.

- The application must contain a list of the vehicle model(s) which will be equipped with the technology.

- The application must contain a detailed description of the test vehicles selected and an engineering analysis that supports the selection of those vehicles for testing.

- The application must contain all testing and/or simulation data required under the regulations, plus any other data the manufacturer has considered in the analysis.

Finally, the alternative methodology must be approved by EPA prior to the manufacturer using it to generate credits. As part of the review process defined by regulation, the alternative methodology submitted to EPA for consideration must be made available for public comment.⁴ EPA will consider public comments as part of its final decision to approve or deny the request for off-cycle credits.

II. Off-Cycle Credit Application: GHG Credit for Cold Storage Evaporator

Using the alternative methodology approach discussed in their application, Honda is applying for credits for all 2017 model year and later Honda and Acura vehicles for a cold storage evaporator system that results in idle start-stop credits beyond those provided in the regulations. Honda’s cold storage evaporators utilize a paraffin wax material in the evaporator tank to sustain the evaporator’s ability to absorb heat from the cabin air when the engine is shut off, consequently maintaining cooler air temperature and cabin comfort for a longer period of time during engine shutoff as compared to the shorter comfort period provided by a non-cold storage evaporator. The concept behind this strategy is similar to the use of alternative passenger warming technologies that maintain driver comfort longer during engine off events at cold ambient temperatures in order to delay engine startups for cabin heating. In particular, at ambient temperatures where air conditioning is used for cooling the cabin, Honda’s cold storage evaporator implementation aims to reduce A/C compressor and engine

use during both extended engine off vehicle stops and multiple short stops while also increasing the ambient temperature threshold above which the idle start-stop system is disabled in order to maintain cabin comfort.

Honda has provided a methodology for and test data from two different types of operational test conditions—extended stops and multiple stops—as well as an alternative calculation method that yields higher credit values than the primary method. Using the lower values from the primary evaluation and calculations, Honda is requesting EPA approval of an off-cycle GHG credit of 1.0 grams CO₂ per mile for the Cold Storage Evaporator equipped in MY 18–19 Honda Odyssey, 1.2 g/mile for the MY 17–19 Honda Pilot and Acura MDX & MY 19 Honda Passport AWD, 1.0 g/mi for the MY 19 Acura RDX AWD, 0.7 g/mi for MY 19 Honda Passport FWD and 0.6 g/mi for MY 17–19 Acura TLX & MY 19 Acura RDX FWD.

EPA has previously approved credits determined by alternative GHG credit calculation methods for idle start-stop systems for both Mercedes and Hyundai-Kia. Details of the methodology, testing and analysis can be found in Honda’s application.

III. EPA Decision Process

EPA has reviewed the application for completeness and is now making the application available for public review and comment as required by the regulations. The off-cycle credit application submitted by Honda (with confidential business information redacted) has been placed in the public docket (see **ADDRESSES** section above) and on EPA’s website at <https://www.epa.gov/vehicle-and-engine-certification/compliance-information-light-duty-greenhouse-gas-ghg-standards>.

EPA is providing a 30-day comment period on the application for off-cycle credits described in this notice, as specified by the regulations. The manufacturer may submit a written rebuttal of comments for EPA’s consideration, or may revise an application in response to comments. After reviewing any public comments and any rebuttal of comments submitted by manufacturers, EPA will make a final decision regarding the credit request. EPA will make its decision available to the public by placing a decision document in the docket and on EPA’s website at the same manufacturer-specific page shown above. While the broad methodologies used by Honda could potentially be used for other vehicles and by other manufacturers,

² See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(c).

³ See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(d).

⁴ See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(d)(2).

the vehicle specific data needed to demonstrate the off-cycle emissions reductions would likely be different. In such cases, a new application would be required, including an opportunity for public comment.

Dated: August 14, 2020.

Mary Manners,

Acting Director, Compliance Division, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Office of Air and Radiation.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-ORD-2020-0183; FRL-10013-75-ORD]

Availability of the IRIS Assessment Plan for Oral Exposure to Vanadium and Compounds; Extension of Public Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public comment period; extension.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is extending the public comment period for the document titled, "Availability of the IRIS Assessment Plan for Oral Exposure to Vanadium and Compounds." The original **Federal Register** document announcing the public comment period was published on July 24, 2020. The public science webinar will still convene on August 19, 2020.

DATES: The public comment period for the notice published on July 24, 2020 (85 FR 44887), is being extended. The EPA must receive comments on or before September 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The "Availability of the IRIS Assessment Plan for Oral Exposure to Vanadium and Compounds" is available via the internet on IRIS' website at <https://www.epa.gov/iris> and in the public docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID: EPA-HQ-ORD-2020-0183.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on the public comment period, contact the ORD Docket at the EPA Headquarters Docket Center; telephone: 202-566-1752; facsimile: 202-566-9744; or email: Docket_ORD@epa.gov.

For technical information on the draft IRIS Assessment Plan for Oral Exposure to Vanadium and Compounds, contact Dr. James Avery, CPHEA; telephone: 202-564-1494; or email: avery.james@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: How to Submit Technical Comments to the Docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2020-0183 for the vanadium and compounds (oral) IRIS assessment, by one of the following methods:

- www.regulations.gov: Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email:* Docket_ORD@epa.gov.
- *Fax:* 202-566-9744. Due to COVID-19, there may be a delay in processing comments submitted by fax.
- *Mail:* U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (ORD Docket), Mail Code: 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460. The phone number is 202-566-1752. Due to COVID-19, there may be a delay in processing comments submitted by mail.

For information on visiting the EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>. Due to public health concerns related to COVID-19, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room may be closed to the public with limited exceptions. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is 202-566-1744. The public can submit comments via www.Regulations.gov or email.

Instructions: Direct your comments to docket number EPA-HQ-ORD-2020-0183 for vanadium and compounds (oral). Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the closing date will be marked "late," and may only be considered if time permits. It is EPA's policy to include all comments it receives in the public docket without change and to make the comments available online at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless a comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information for which disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information through www.regulations.gov or email that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected. The www.regulations.gov website is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through www.regulations.gov, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you

include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about EPA's public docket visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at www.epa.gov/epahome/dockets.htm.

Docket: Documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other materials, such as copyrighted material, are publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the ORD Docket in the EPA Headquarters Docket Center.

Wayne Cascio,

Director, Center for Public Health and Environmental Assessment.

[FR Doc. 2020-18128 Filed 8-19-20; 8:45 am]

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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

ACTION: Notice of a Modified System of Records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, notice is hereby given that the Farm Credit Administration (FCA or Agency) is amending an existing system of records, FCA-8—FCA internet Access System—FCA. The FCA internet Access System—FCA system is used to monitor FCA and Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) employees' and contractors' access to the internet. The Agency is updating the notice to broaden the overall purpose of the system, including maintaining account and usage information required for approving, monitoring, facilitating, and disabling access to FCA information technology and is updating the categories of records and individuals maintained in the system to reflect that modified purpose.

Additionally, the FCA is making administrative updates as well as non-substantive changes to conform to the