

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[EPA-HQ- OAR-2018-0575; FRL 10016-09-OAR]

**Alternative Methods for Calculating Off-Cycle Credits Under the Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Program: Applications From Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is requesting comment on applications from Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. (“Volkswagen”) for off-cycle carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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” CO<sub>2</sub> credits. Under the regulations, a manufacturer may apply for CO<sub>2</sub> 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. Volkswagen has submitted an application that describe methodologies for determining off-cycle credits from technologies described in their application. Pursuant to applicable regulations, EPA is making these off-cycle credit calculation methodologies available for public comment.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before November 23, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0575, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://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 Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or withdrawn.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 <http://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. Phone: (734) 214-4286. Fax: (734) 214-4869. Email address: [wehrly.linc@epa.gov](mailto: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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) credits for those technologies that achieve CO<sub>2</sub> reductions in the real world but where those reductions are not adequately captured on the test used to determine compliance with the CO<sub>2</sub> 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.<sup>1</sup> This pathway allows manufacturers to use conservative credit values established by EPA for a wide range of technologies, with minimal data submittal or testing 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 CO<sub>2</sub> credits.<sup>2</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> credits.<sup>3</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

<sup>1</sup> See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(b).

<sup>2</sup> See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(c).

<sup>3</sup> See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(d).

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.<sup>4</sup> 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 Applications

Using the alternative methodology approach discussed above, Volkswagen is applying for credits for model years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 model years for off-cycle credits using the alternative demonstration methodology pathway for high-efficiency alternators. Automotive alternators convert mechanical energy from a combustion engine into electrical energy that can be used to power a vehicle's electrical systems. Alternators inherently place a load on the engine, which results in increased fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. High efficiency alternators use new technologies to reduce the overall load on the engine yet continue to meet the electrical demands of the vehicle systems, resulting in lower fuel consumption and lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Some comments on EPA's proposed rule for GHG standards for the 2016–2025 model years suggested that EPA provide a credit for high-efficiency alternators on the pre-defined list in the regulations. While EPA agreed that high-efficiency alternators can reduce electrical load and reduce fuel consumption, and that these impacts are not seen on the emission test procedures because accessories that use electricity are turned off, EPA noted the difficulty in defining a one-size-fits-all credit due to lack of data. Since then, however a methodology has been developed that scales credits based on the efficiency of the alternator; alternators with efficiency (as measured using an accepted industry standard procedure) above a baseline value could get credits. EPA has previously approved credits for high-efficiency alternators using this methodology for Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, Hyundai, Kia, and Toyota Motor Company. Details of the testing and analysis can be found in the manufacturer's applications.

## III. EPA Decision Process

EPA has reviewed the applications for completeness and is now making the applications available for public review and comment as required by the

regulations. The off-cycle credit applications submitted by the manufacturer (with confidential business information redacted) have 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 applications for off-cycle credits described in this notice, as specified by the regulations. The manufacturers 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 requests. EPA will make its decision available to the public by placing a decision document (or multiple decision documents) in the docket and on EPA's website at the same manufacturer-specific pages shown above. While the broad methodologies used by these manufacturers could potentially be used for other vehicles and by other manufacturers, 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: October 19, 2020.

### Byron Bunker,

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

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9053–5]

### Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

*Responsible Agency:* Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or <https://www.epa.gov/nepa>. Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) Filed October 9, 2020 10 a.m. EST Through October 19, 2020 10 a.m. EST Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

*Notice:* Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: <https://>

[cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search](https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search).

EIS No. 20200206, Draft Supplement, NRCS, MO, East Locust Creek Watershed Revised Plan, Comment Period Ends: 12/07/2020, Contact: Chris Hamilton 573–876–9416.  
EIS No. 20200207, Final, BIA, CA, Tejon Trust Acquisition and Casino Project, Review Period Ends: 11/23/2020, Contact: Chad Broussard 916–978–6165.  
EIS No. 20200208, Final, BLM, WY, Final Resource Management Plan Amendments/Environmental Impact Statement Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative, Review Period Ends: 11/23/2020, Contact: Heather Schultz 307–775–6084.

Dated: October 19, 2020.

### Cindy S. Barger,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0750; FRL–10015–60]

### Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decision for Paraquat

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the availability of EPA's proposed interim registration review decision and opens a 60-day public comment period on the proposed interim decision for paraquat.  
**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before December 22, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by the docket identification (ID) number for the specific pesticide of interest provided in the Table in Unit IV, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html>.

<sup>4</sup> See 40 CFR 86.1869–12(d)(2).