§ 537.6 General content of reports.

(a) Pre-model year and mid-model year reports. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, each pre-model year report and the mid-model year report for each model year must contain the information required by §537.7(a).

(b) Supplementary report. Each supplementary report must contain the information required by §537.6(b)(1), (2), or (3), as appropriate.

(c) Exceptions. The pre-model year report and the mid-model year report submitted by an incomplete automobile manufacturer for any model year are not required to contain the information specified in §537.7(c)(4)(xv) through (xviii) and (c)(5). The information provided by the incomplete automobile manufacturer under §537.7(c) shall be according to base level instead of model type or carline.

§ 537.7 Pre-model year and mid-model year reports.

(a)(1) Provide the information required by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section for the manufacturer’s passenger automobiles for the current model year.

(2) After providing the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section provide the information required by paragraphs (b) and (c) for each section of each class, as specified in part 533 of this chapter, of the manufacturer’s light trucks for the current model year.

(b) Projected average and required fuel economy.

(1) State the projected average fuel economy for the manufacturer’s automobiles determined in accordance with §537.9 and based upon the fuel economy values and projected sales figures provided under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) State the projected final average fuel economy that the manufacturer anticipates having if changes implemented during the model year will cause that average to be different from the average fuel economy projected under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) State the projected required fuel economy for the manufacturer’s passenger automobiles and light trucks determined in accordance with 49 CFR 531.5(c) and 49 CFR 533.5 and based upon the projected sales figures provided under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

For each unique model type and footprint combination of the manufacturer’s automobiles, provide the information specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section in tabular form. List the model types in order of increasing average inertia weight from top to bottom down the left side of the table and list the information categories in the order specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section from left to right across the top of the table. Other formats, such as those accepted by
EPA, which contain all of the information in a readily identifiable format are also acceptable.

(i) In the case of passenger automobiles:
   (A) Beginning model year 2013, base tire as defined in 49 CFR 523.2,
   (B) Beginning model year 2013, front axle, rear axle and average track width as defined in 49 CFR 523.2,
   (C) Beginning model year 2013, wheelbase as defined in 49 CFR 523.2, and
   (D) Beginning model year 2013, footprint as defined in 49 CFR 523.2.
   (E) Optionally, beginning model year 2013, the target standard for each unique model type and footprint entry listed in accordance with the equation provided in 49 CFR 533 Figure 3.

(ii) In the case of light trucks:
   (A) Beginning model year 2013, base tire as defined in 49 CFR 523.2,
   (B) Beginning model year 2013, front axle, rear axle and average track width as defined in 49 CFR 523.2,
   (C) Beginning model year 2013, wheelbase as defined in 49 CFR 523.2, and
   (D) Beginning model year 2013, footprint as defined in 49 CFR 523.2.
   (E) Optionally, beginning model year 2013, the target standard for each unique model type and footprint entry listed in accordance with the equation provided in 49 CFR 533 Figure 4.

(4) State the projected final required fuel economy that the manufacturer anticipates having if changes implemented during the model year will cause the targets to be different from the target fuel economy projected under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(5) State whether the manufacturer believes that the projections it provides under paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4) of this section, or if it does not provide an average or target under those paragraphs, the projections it provides under paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3) of this section, sufficiently represent the manufacturer’s average and target fuel economy for the current model year for purposes of the Act. In the case of a manufacturer that believes that the projections are not sufficiently representative for those purposes, state the specific nature of any reason for the insufficiency and any plans of the manufacturer to undertake that testing or derivation voluntarily and submit the resulting data to the Environmental Protection Agency under 40 CFR 600.509.

(c) Model type and configuration fuel economy and technical information. (1) For each model type of the manufacturer’s automobiles, provide the information specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section in tabular form. List the model types in order of increasing average inertia weight from top to bottom down the left side of the table and list the information categories in the order specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section from left to right across the top of the table.

(2) (i) Combined fuel economy; and
   (ii) Projected sales for the current model year and total sales of all model types.

(3) (Pre-model year report only.) For each vehicle configuration whose fuel economy was used to calculate the fuel economy values for a model type under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, provide the information specified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section either in tabular form or as a fixed format computer tape. If a tabular form is used then list the vehicle configurations, by model type in the order listed under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, from top to bottom down the left of the table and list the information categories across the top of the table from left to right in the order specified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section. Other formats (such as copies of EPA reports) which contain all the required information in a readily identifiable form are also acceptable. If a computer tape is used, any NHTSA approved fixed format structure may be used, but each vehicle configuration record should identify the manufacturer, model type, and for light trucks the drive wheel code, e.g., 2 or 4 wheel drive. At least the information categories specified here and in paragraph (c)(4) of this section must be provided, but if preferred the tape may contain any additional categories. Each computer tape record must contain all the required categories of information to enable direct reading and interpretation in the fixed format that
was approved. There should be no titles, column headings, page numbers, or attachment numbers on the tape. It must be possible to directly calculate and produce the tables specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section from the records on this tape.

4) (i) Loaded vehicle weight;
   (ii) Equivalent test weight;
   (iii) Engine displacement, liters;
   (iv) SAE net rated power, kilowatts;
   (v) SAE net horsepower;
   (vi) Engine code;
   (vii) Fuel system (number of carburetor barrels or, if fuel injection is used, so indicate);
   (viii) Emission control system;
   (ix) Transmission class;
   (x) Number of forward speeds;
   (xi) Existence of overdrive (indicate yes or no);
   (xii) Total drive ratio (N/V);
   (xiii) Axle ratio;
   (xiv) Combined fuel economy;
   (xv) Projected sales for the current model year;
   (xvi) (A) In the case of passenger automobiles:
      (1) Interior volume index, determined in accordance with subpart D of 40 CFR part 600;
      (2) Body style;
   (B) In the case of light trucks:
      (1) Passenger-carrying volume;
      (2) Cargo-carrying volume;
      (xvii) Frontal area;
   (xviii) Road load power at 50 miles per hour, if determined by the manufacturer for purposes other than compliance with this part to differ from the road load setting prescribed in 40 CFR 86.177–11(d);
   (xix) Optional equipment that the manufacturer is required under 40 CFR parts 86 and 600 to have actually installed on the vehicle configuration, or the weight of which must be included in the curb weight computation for the vehicle configuration, for fuel economy testing purposes.

5) For each model type of automobile which is classified as a non-passenger vehicle (light truck) under part 523 of this chapter, provide the following data:

(i) For an automobile designed to perform at least one of the following functions in accordance with 523.5 (a) indicate (by “yes” or “no” for each function) whether the vehicle can:
   (A) Transport more than 10 persons (if yes, provide actual designated seating positions);
   (B) Provide temporary living quarters (if yes, provide applicable conveniences as defined in 523.2);
   (C) Transport property on an open bed (if yes, provide bed size width and length);
   (D) Provide, as sold to the first retail purchaser, greater cargo-carrying than passenger-carrying volume, such as in a cargo van and quantify the value which should be the difference between the values provided in (4)(xvi)(B)(1) and (2) above; if a vehicle is sold with a second-row seat, its cargo-carrying volume is determined with that seat installed, regardless of whether the manufacturer has described that seat as optional;

   (E) Permit expanded use of the automobile for cargo-carrying purposes or other non-passenger-carrying purposes through:
   (1) For non-passenger automobiles manufactured prior to model year 2012, the removal of seats by means installed for that purpose by the automobile’s manufacturer or with simple tools, such as screwdrivers and wrenches, so as to create a flat, floor level, surface extending from the forward-most point of installation of those seats to the rear of the automobile’s interior; or
   (2) For non-passenger automobiles manufactured in model year 2008 and beyond, for vehicles equipped with at least 3 rows of designated seating positions as standard equipment, permit expanded use of the automobile for cargo-carrying purposes or other non-passenger-carrying purposes through the removal or stowing of foldable or pivoting seats so as to create a flat, leveled cargo surface extending from the forward-most point of installation of those seats to the rear of the automobile’s interior.

   (ii) For an automobile capable of off-highway operation, identify which of the features below qualify the vehicle as off-road in accordance with 523.5 (b) and quantify the values of each feature:
   (A) 4-wheel drive; or
(B) A rating of more than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight; and

(C) Has at least four of the following characteristics calculated when the automobile is at curb weight, on a level surface, with the front wheels parallel to the automobile's longitudinal centerline, and the tires inflated to the manufacturer's recommended pressure. The exact value of each feature should be quantified:

(1) Approach angle of not less than 28 degrees.

(2) Breakover angle of not less than 14 degrees.

(3) Departure angle of not less than 20 degrees.

(4) Running clearance of not less than 20 centimeters.

(5) Front and rear axle clearances of not less than 18 centimeters each.

(6) The fuel economy values provided under paragraphs (c) (2) and (4) of this section shall be determined in accordance with §537.9.

(7) Identify any air-conditioning (AC), off-cycle and full-size pick-up truck technologies used each model year to calculate the average fuel economy specified in 40 CFR 600.510–12.

(i) Provide a list of each air conditioning efficiency improvement technology utilized in your fleet(s) of vehicles for each model year. For each technology identify vehicles by make and model that have the technology, the number of vehicles produced for each model equipped with the technology, the total number of full size pick-up trucks produced with and without the technology, the calculated percentage of hybrid vehicles relative to the total number of vehicles produced and the associated fuel efficiency credits (grams/mile) available for each technology. For the light truck compliance category calculate the fleet “Pick-up Truck Credit” value in gallons/mile in accordance with the equation specified in 40 CFR 600.510–12(c)(3)(iii).

(ii) Provide a list of off-cycle efficiency improvement technologies utilized in your fleet(s) of vehicles for each model year that is pending or approved by EPA. For each technology identify vehicles by make and model that have the technology, the number of vehicles produced for each model equipped with the technology, and the associated fuel efficiency credits (grams/mile) available for each technology. For each compliance category (domestic passenger car, import passenger car and light truck) calculate the “Off-Cycle Credit” value in gallons/mile in accordance with the equation specified in 40 CFR 600.510–12(c)(3)(ii).

(iii) Provide a list of full-size pick-up trucks in your fleet that meet the mild and strong hybrid vehicle definitions. For each mild and strong hybrid type, identify vehicles by make and model that have the technology, the number of vehicles produced for each model equipped with the technology, the total number of full size pick-up trucks produced with and without the technology, the calculated percentage of hybrid vehicles relative to the total number of vehicles produced and the associated fuel efficiency credits (grams/mile) available for each technology. For the light truck compliance category calculate the fleet “Pick-up Truck Credit” value in gallons/mile in accordance with the equation specified in 40 CFR 600.510–12(c)(3)(iii).