

Filed Date: 12/8/20.
Accession Number: 20201208–5063.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/29/20.
Docket Numbers: ER21–604–000.
Applicants: Alabama Power

Company.

Description: Tariff Cancellation: Charlton Solar Energy Center LGIA Termination Filing to be effective 12/8/2020.

Filed Date: 12/8/20.
Accession Number: 20201208–5067.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/29/20.
Docket Numbers: ER21–605–000.
Applicants: Mid-Atlantic Interstate

Transmission, LLC, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission submits Revised IA SA No. 4577 to be effective 2/7/2021.

Filed Date: 12/8/20.
Accession Number: 20201208–5072.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/29/20.
Docket Numbers: ER21–606–000.
Applicants: Tri-State Generation and

Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Rate Schedule FERC No. 317 between Tri-State and MCREA to be effective 2/26/2020.

Filed Date: 12/8/20.
Accession Number: 20201208–5086.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/29/20.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric securities filings:

Docket Numbers: ES21–11–000; ES21–12–000; ES21–13–000; ES21–14–000; ES21–15–000; ES21–16–000

Applicants: Massachusetts Electric Company, Nantucket Electric Company, The Narragansett Electric Company, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, New England Hydro-Transmission Electric Company, Inc., National Grid Generation LLC.

Description: Joint Application Under Section 204 of the Federal Power Act for Authorization to Issue Securities of Massachusetts Electric Company, et al.

Filed Date: 12/4/20.
Accession Number: 20201204–5260.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/20.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: December 8, 2020.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020–27438 Filed 12–11–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–10015–93–OECA]

Notice of Availability of EPA Tampering Policy and Request for Information Regarding 1986 Catalyst Policy

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for information.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance has issued *EPA Tampering Policy: The EPA Enforcement Policy on Vehicle and Engine Tampering and Aftermarket Defeat Devices under the Clean Air Act*. This Policy states how the EPA intends to handle certain potential civil violations of the Clean Air Act's prohibitions on tampering with vehicle and engine emissions controls as well as the manufacturing, selling, offering to sell, and installation of parts and components that defeat emissions controls. The EPA Tampering Policy creates no obligations on regulated parties, and it is not a rule. Further, it is principally a restatement of currently applicable enforcement discretion policies. The EPA Tampering Policy supersedes and replaces former statements of enforcement policy, as specified in the Policy itself. The EPA Tampering Policy neither supersedes nor replaces a 1986 enforcement policy that is specific to replacement catalytic converters for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. Rather, with this **Federal Register** document, the EPA requests information to help the agency make a future decision on whether and how to update or withdraw the 1986 catalyst policy. EPA does not anticipate any measurable costs to be incurred by the affected entities associated with the Tampering Policy or the request for

information regarding the 1986 catalyst policy.

DATES: The EPA requests information relevant to the agency's ongoing evaluation of the 1986 catalyst policy and potential future enforcement policy regarding replacement catalytic converters for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. Comments must be received by February 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, identified in the subject line by "Catalyst Policy," to tampering@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evan Belser, Air Enforcement Division, Office of Civil Enforcement, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Mail Code 2242A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564–6850; belser.evan@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview of EPA Tampering Policy

Manufacturers employ various systems, technologies, and designs to control emissions of air pollution from their vehicles, engines, and equipment. They do so to comply with Part A of Title II of the Clean Air Act (Act or CAA), 42 U.S.C. 7521–7554. These emissions controls reduce emissions of harmful air pollutants and help prevent respiratory disease, premature death, and environmental harm. The Act prohibits tampering with these emissions controls, and also prohibits making, selling, and installing products that defeat emissions controls. CAA § 203(a)(3), 42 U.S.C. 7522(a)(3). Violations of these prohibitions can severely impact air quality and prevent a level playing field in the aftermarket parts industry and among those who service vehicles and engines.

The EPA's enforcement and compliance efforts to stop tampering and aftermarket defeat devices are the subject of an ongoing National Compliance Initiative. The agency has stepped up its enforcement in this area in response to the widespread removal of vehicle emissions controls that are essential for achieving and maintaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Agency enforcement personnel are holding accountable those who manufacture and sell aftermarket defeat devices, those who tamper with commercial fleets of vehicles, and those service shops that routinely delete emissions control equipment. Such conduct is illegal, and undercuts local, state, and federal efforts to improve air quality.

To complement this enforcement effort, the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has updated the agency's enforcement policy concerning potential violations of the Act's prohibitions on tampering and aftermarket defeat devices. The *EPA Tampering Policy: The EPA Enforcement Policy on Vehicle and Engine Tampering and Aftermarket Defeat Devices under the Clean Air Act* (EPA Tampering Policy, or Policy) will foster consistency in how EPA enforcement personnel approach this work. This Policy will also provide compliance assistance, for example, by describing measures that aftermarket parts companies, service technicians, and others may take to help prevent violations. This update is helpful in part because prior enforcement policies predate the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act that added the defeat device prohibition alongside the tampering prohibition and expanded the jurisdiction of the Act to include nonroad vehicles and engines. CAA §§ 203(a)(3)(B) and 213, 42 U.S.C. 7522(a)(3)(B) and 7547. Also, this Policy speaks in terms of today's technology, which has advanced considerably since the time of EPA's prior enforcement policies.

The EPA Tampering Policy is a statement of EPA enforcement policy—it is not a regulation—and so it establishes no performance standards, test methods, reporting requirements, or other features more characteristic of a regulatory certification program. This Policy does not purport to address every possible kind of conduct that may be subject to the Act's prohibitions.

This Policy consolidates and restates the principles of the existing enforcement policies (as listed in the Policy's Introduction). Most notably, in this Policy the EPA reaffirms its longstanding practice of using enforcement discretion not to pursue conduct that could potentially constitute a violation of the Clean Air Act provided the person performing that conduct has a documented, reasonable basis to conclude that the conduct does not adversely affect emissions. The Policy includes six circumstances that help to illustrate what the EPA generally views to be a reasonable basis deserving of enforcement discretion, paraphrased here:

- *Reasonable Basis A*: Identical to the EPA-certified configuration
- *Reasonable Basis B*: Replacement after-treatment system that is as effective as the vehicle's or engine's original system and is durable enough to last for a period of time equal to at least

half of the vehicle's or engine's useful life as defined in EPA regulations

- *Reasonable Basis C*: Addition of a new after-treatment system to decrease emissions
- *Reasonable Basis D*: Emissions testing demonstrates no adverse effect on emissions
- *Reasonable Basis E*: Aftermarket part certified or approved by EPA
- *Reasonable Basis F*: Aftermarket part exempted by the California Air Resources Board

The EPA Tampering Policy may be viewed at the following website: Air Enforcement Policy, Guidance and Publications, <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/air-enforcement-policy-guidance-and-publications#Mobile>.

II. Request for Information Relevant to the 1986 Catalyst Policy

By this publication and as explained below, the EPA requests information relevant to the agency's ongoing evaluation of a 1986 EPA enforcement policy that specifically addresses the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, and installation of replacement catalytic converters (or catalysts) for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. Sale and Use of Aftermarket Catalytic Converters, 51 FR 28114 and 51 FR 28132 (Aug. 5, 1986) (1986 catalyst policy), available at <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/air-enforcement-policy-guidance-and-publications#Mobile>.

A. Background

A catalyst is a device installed in the exhaust system of a vehicle. It treats and eliminates harmful pollution produced in the vehicle's engine, and is a type of device commonly referred to as an "after-treatment system." Automakers install catalysts in their new vehicles to meet tailpipe emissions standards (commonly referred to as "OEM catalysts", which stands for original equipment manufacturer). The manufacture, sale, offering for sale, and installation of an OEM catalyst, or an identical catalyst, would not be a violation of the Act. However, manufacture, sale, offering for sale, and installation of a less effective catalyst may be a violation and, in the absence of any applicable EPA enforcement policy, subject to investigation and potential enforcement action.

The EPA issued the 1986 catalyst policy in response to various challenges associated with the early generations of vehicles equipped with catalytic converters. In the 1986 catalyst policy, the EPA stated that the agency would generally take no enforcement action for the manufacture, sale, or installation of

a replacement catalyst even if that catalyst was less effective than the OEM catalyst so long as it met certain criteria. The 1986 catalyst policy included performance criteria for replacement catalysts (e.g., control emissions of NO_x with 30% effectiveness for at least 25,000 miles). The criteria reflected the anticipated division between those situations where the EPA would likely investigate further and those situations where the EPA would likely take no further action. Replacement catalysts that met the criteria in the 1986 catalyst policy were with few exceptions less effective than the catalysts that automakers installed in their new vehicles in the 1980s. Catalyst technology has advanced markedly since 1986, and now OEM catalysts are far more effective and durable than in the 1980s.

B. Specific Policy Considerations

The EPA broadly requests information that may inform the agency's ongoing evaluation of the 1986 catalyst policy and potential future enforcement policy regarding replacement catalytic converters for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. This includes information and data on: potential costs and air quality benefits of withdrawing or changing the 1986 catalyst policy; the current state of the market for replacement catalysts, including the cost, volume of sales, frequency of installation, the age and mileage of vehicles on which replacement catalysts are installed; to what extent catalyst replacement is needed due to failure of the original catalyst, or other reason including theft; and the effectiveness of replacement catalysts at treating air pollution, including whether and to what extent replacement catalysts in the current market conform to the catalysts described in the 1986 catalyst policy.

Further, the EPA specifically requests information relevant to the five following policy considerations.

First, the EPA requests information on whether the agency has accomplished the goals of the 1986 catalyst policy. As detailed in that policy, the stated goals included: Supporting fledgling state and local vehicle inspection programs by encouraging them to require their citizens to replace catalysts that were missing, lead poisoned, or otherwise ineffective; and encouraging the development of inexpensive, multiple-application catalysts, and to confirm the effectiveness of these products.

Second, the EPA requests information on whether EPA should establish a consistent enforcement policy for all types replacement after-treatment

systems for vehicles and engines. After-treatment systems are devices that treat exhaust from the engine in order to reduce the amount of pollution emitted into the ambient air. Vehicle and engine manufacturers employ after-treatment systems in order to comply with EPA emissions standards for a wide range of types of vehicles and engines, including gasoline and diesel products for the on-road and nonroad sectors. Common after-treatment systems include catalytic converters, diesel particulate filters, selective catalytic reduction systems, and diesel oxidation catalysts. These systems vary in their applications and technologies, but the question of whether such parts are legal is the same in all cases: do they violate the prohibitions on tampering and aftermarket defeat devices in section 203(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act?

Note that the EPA Tampering Policy includes provisions that generally address replacement after-treatment systems. These provisions are primarily stated in “Reasonable Basis B” in the EPA Tampering Policy (other pertinent provisions are stated in Reasonable Bases A and F). In the agency’s ongoing evaluation of the 1986 catalyst policy, the agency is considering whether to withdraw the 1986 catalyst policy and instead apply these general provisions from the Tampering Policy to replacement catalysts for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. As applied, Reasonable Basis B would say that the EPA would typically find there is a reasonable basis where a catalyst is as effective as the vehicle’s original catalyst (which, for example, controls emissions of NO_x with more than 90% effectiveness in recent model year vehicles) and will remain as effective for at least half of the vehicle’s “useful life” as defined in EPA regulations (*e.g.*, 60,000 miles for many vehicles on the road whose useful life in the regulations is 120,000 miles).

Third, the EPA requests information on whether and how the 1986 catalyst policy affects the market for aftermarket catalysts. Over time, that market has seen demand for increasingly effective catalysts. This follows the same basic progression by vehicle manufacturers which have installed increasingly effective catalysts in their new motor vehicles in order to comply with increasingly stringent tailpipe emissions standards. Manufacturers have also used increasingly advanced on-board diagnostic (OBD) systems to monitor the performance of a vehicle’s emissions-related components and provide owners with an early warning of malfunctions through the dashboard “check engine”

light (also known as a Malfunction Indicator Light). Catalysts that control emissions significantly less effectively than OEM catalysts may fail entirely at keeping the “check engine” light off, or may keep the light off for only a short period of time. Note that whether or for how long a replacement catalyst successfully keeps the “check engine” light does not determine whether that catalyst is compliant, but state and local vehicle inspection and maintenance programs require the light be off in order for the vehicle to qualify for registration. Over time, aftermarket catalyst manufacturers have supplied increasingly effective catalysts to help their customers who want to keep the “check engine” light off and to ensure protection of air quality. In meeting this demand, aftermarket catalyst manufacturers commonly make their catalysts more effective than the performance criteria set forth in the 1986 catalyst policy and these more effective catalysts may last longer.

Another market condition relates to the fact that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) requires all aftermarket catalysts sold in California to control air pollution with an effectiveness that is similar to the vehicle’s OEM catalyst. Other states including New York and Maine have adopted California’s catalyst requirements, at least for those motor vehicles that were originally certified to meet California’s emissions standards (which sometimes vary from federal emissions standards depending on the vehicle application). This has created a kind of patchwork where there are significant differences among states in the effectiveness of catalysts for some vehicle applications. The EPA requests information on whether this creates confusion among vehicle owners or challenges for companies that manufacture and supply catalysts, and if so, how. The EPA further requests information on whether and how these conditions might change if the EPA were to withdraw the 1986 catalyst policy and instead employ the EPA Tampering Policy for replacement catalytic converters for gasoline light-duty motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty.

Fourth, the EPA requests information on the effect of EPA enforcement policy on catalyst costs. This includes information on the effect on the cost of catalysts of the 1986 catalyst policy. This also includes information on the effect on the cost of catalysts that may result if the EPA instead applies the EPA Tampering Policy to replacement catalytic converters for gasoline light-duty motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. Such

information may include price to the ultimate purchaser of catalysts, the frequency of the need for catalyst replacement for the same vehicle, cost considerations for distributors and retailers, and cost considerations for catalyst manufacturers, as well as any non-confidential information on sales volume. More effective catalysts cost more than less effective catalysts because they are manufactured with better materials, better design, and higher amounts of the expensive precious metals that are needed to reduce air pollution. Like many aftermarket automotive parts, catalyst costs vary widely and depend on the catalyst manufacturer, distributor, retailer, and the application (*i.e.*, make, model, and year of the light-duty motor vehicle that needs the catalyst). OEM catalysts are generally the most expensive option for any given application.

Finally, the EPA requests information regarding an appropriate timeline for an orderly transition to a new enforcement policy in the event the EPA replaces the 1986 catalyst policy. The EPA acknowledges that catalyst manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and installers may require time to transition away from catalysts subject to the 1986 catalyst policy. The EPA requests information on what changes may be required for participants in this industry. The EPA specifically requests information regarding an appropriate timeline, or timelines, for manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to transition in the event that the EPA withdraws the 1986 catalyst policy and instead applies the EPA Tampering Policy (specifically Reasonable Bases A, B, and F).

C. Submit Information

Submit comments, identified in the subject line by “Catalyst Policy,” to tampering@epa.gov. Comment must be received by February 12, 2021. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed. The EPA may publish any comment received. 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://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

Susan Parker Bodine,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

[FR Doc. 2020-27433 Filed 12-11-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Intent to Conduct a Detailed Economic Impact Analysis

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Charter of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, this notice is to inform the public that the Export-Import Bank of the United States has received an application for \$8.56 million in medium-term loan insurance to support the export of approximately \$7.4 million worth of engineering services, grinding technology, steam heating and other mechanical equipment. The U.S. exports will enable the Brazilian company to double production at an existing facility, allowing it to produce up to 3 million liters a day of ethanol, 574 thousand metric tons a year of Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) and 36,500 liters a year of Corn Oil. Production of ethanol and corn oil will be sold primarily in Brazil. New production of DDGS will be sold primarily in Brazil, with smaller amounts to Europe and Asia

DATES: Comments are due 14 days from publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit comments on this transaction electronically on www.regulations.gov, or by email to economic.impact@exim.gov.

Scott Condren,

Policy Analysis.

[FR Doc. 2020-27371 Filed 12-11-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6690-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Agency Information Collection Activities: Announcement of Board Approval Under Delegated Authority and Submission to OMB

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) is

adopting a proposal to extend for three years, without revision, the Application for Exemption from Prohibited Service at Savings and Loan Holding Companies (FR LL-12; OMB No. 7100-0338).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer—Nuha Elmaghrahi—Office of the Chief Data Officer, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551, (202) 452-3829. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Desk Officer—Shagufta Ahmed—Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503, or by fax to (202) 395-6974.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 15, 1984, OMB delegated to the Board authority under the PRA to approve and assign OMB control numbers to collections of information conducted or sponsored by the Board. Board-approved collections of information are incorporated into the official OMB inventory of currently approved collections of information. The OMB inventory, as well as copies of the PRA Submission, supporting statements, and approved collection of information instrument(s) are available at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. These documents are also available on the Federal Reserve Board's public website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/reportforms/review.aspx> or may be requested from the agency clearance officer, whose name appears above.

Final Approval Under OMB Delegated Authority of the Extension for Three Years, Without Revision, of the Following Information Collection:

Report title: Application for Exemption from Prohibited Service at Savings and Loan Holding Companies.

Agency form number: FR LL-12.

OMB control number: 7100-0338.

Frequency: As needed.

Respondents: Savings and loan holding companies (SLHCs) and prohibited persons that seek to participate in the affairs of an SLHC.

Estimated number of respondents: Individuals: 43; SLHCs: 2.

Estimated average hours per response: Individuals: 16; SLHCs: 16.

Estimated annual burden hours: Individuals: 688; SLHCs: 32; total: 720.

General description of report: The Federal Deposit Insurance (FDI) Act and the Board's Regulation LL (12 CFR part 238) prohibit individuals who have been convicted of certain criminal offenses, or who have agreed to enter

into a pretrial diversion or similar program in connection with a prosecution for such criminal offenses, from participating in the affairs of a SLHC or any of its subsidiaries without the written consent of the Board. Such an individual, or the SLHC with which the individual seeks to participate, may apply for an exemption from this prohibition.

All prohibited persons and SLHCs that seek an exemption are subject to the application requirements of subpart I of Regulation LL. An applicant must provide information regarding the position at the SLHC held or to be held by the prohibited person, the prohibited person's level of ownership of the SLHC, the specific nature of the offense involved, evidence of rehabilitation, and other relevant factors listed in section 238.88(b) of Regulation LL (12 CFR 238.88(b)). An applicant may submit this information in a letter or by using the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Application Pursuant to Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (OMB No. 3064-0018). The SLHC or prohibited person may seek an exemption only for a designated position (or positions) with respect to an SLHC identified in the application.

Legal authorization and confidentiality: The FR LL-12 is authorized by section 19(e)(2) of the FDI Act, under which the "Board . . . may provide exemptions [from the prohibition] by regulation or order . . . if the exemption is consistent with the purposes of this subsection." The FR LL-12 is required to obtain a benefit.

Individual respondents may request that information submitted to the Board through the FR LL-12 be kept confidential. If a respondent requests confidential treatment, the Board will determine whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment on a case-by-case basis. Information collected through the FR LL-12 may be kept confidential under exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which protects commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential, or under FOIA exemption 6, which covers information about individuals, the disclosure of which "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Additionally, to the extent the FR LL-12 contains information extracted from examination reports, it may be withheld from disclosure under FOIA exemption 8, which protects information "related to examination, operating, or condition reports."

Current actions: On August 21, 2020, the Board published a notice in the