

total emissions with an FID calibrated on methanol, as has already been allowed through model year 1994.

Public Comments

AAMA supported this option to some extent, but felt that EPA should not use this option for its testing. At this time, EPA believes that the available information is not sufficient to support continuation of this option beyond the 1994 model year.

Final Action

EPA is not finalizing this option in this action.

15. Collection of Methanol Samples

As noted above, methanol samples have been collected using impingers. EPA also proposed, however, allowing two alternative methods. The first was the allowance to measure methanol concentrations from SHED testing by direct GC analysis of the bag samples. The second alternative was the allowance of the use of cartridges, which are designed to collect methanol, for both exhaust and evaporative testing.

Public Comments

The comments received regarding the measurement of methanol by GC-bag analysis or from methanol cartridges do not support either of the proposed approaches at this time.

Final Action

EPA is not finalizing either approach in this action.

16. Other Issues

AAMA indicated that the tolerance of ± 0.5 percent for the liquid methanol injection device used during CVS and SHED calibration may not be achievable at this time. EPA agrees, especially since manufacturers will still be required to comply with the recovery and retention tolerances specified by the Administrator. Thus, the Agency is allowing less precise methods to be used. This change will not effect the accuracy or precision of certification emissions tests.

AAMA requested that the Agency require the determination of the FID response to methanol only twice annually, instead of monthly. However, EPA believes that the response factor should be calculated each time the FID is recalibrated, on a monthly basis.

EPA is replacing the terms "Organic Material Hydrocarbon Equivalent" (OMHCE) and "Organic Material Non-Methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent" (OMNMHCE) with "Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent" (THCE) and "Non-Methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent" (NMHCE).

These new terms are simpler and are more obviously related to the comparable terms being used for petroleum-fueled vehicles (THC and NMHC). This change does not have any substantive effect on the certification process.

Finally, included among the regulatory revisions in this FRM are minor changes that allow the test procedures specified for measuring formaldehyde from methanol-fueled heavy-duty engines to be used to measure formaldehyde from other types of engines. These changes were originally proposed in the "Clean Fueled Fleets" NPRM (58 FR 32474, June 10, 1993), but were not finalized. The purpose of the changes is to provide a means of measuring formaldehyde from non-methanol fueled heavy-duty ULEV engines that have to comply with a separate formaldehyde standard. In general, the changes are nothing more than removing references such as "for methanol-fueled engines" that are associated with the formaldehyde measurement procedures, and replacing those references with "as applicable."

OMB Approval of Information Collection Requirements for CFV Emission Standards and Gaseous Fuels Rulemakings

EPA is also amending the table of currently approved information collection request (ICR) control numbers issued by OMB for various regulations. Today's amendment updates the table to accurately display those information requirements promulgated under Emission Standards for Clean-fuel Vehicles and Engines, Requirements for Clean-Fuel Vehicle Conversions, and California Pilot Test Program which appeared in the **Federal Register** on September 30, 1994 (59 FR 50042) and under Standards for Emissions From Natural Gas-Fueled, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas-Fueled Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines, and Certification Procedures for Aftermarket Conversions which appeared in the **Federal Register** on September 21, 1994 (59 FR 48472). The affected regulations are codified at 40 CFR Parts 9, 85, 86, 88, and 600. EPA will continue to present OMB control numbers in a consolidated table format to be codified in 40 CFR part 9 of the Agency's regulations, and in each CFR volume containing EPA regulations. The table lists the section numbers with reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the current OMB control numbers. This display of the OMB control numbers and its subsequent codification in the Code of Federal Regulations satisfies the requirements of the Paperwork

Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and OMB's implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320.

Environmental and Economic Impacts

This regulation is intended only to reduce the administrative and testing burden of certifying methanol-fueled vehicles. It does not affect the stringency of emission standards. Thus, it should have no impact on the environment.

This regulation does provide manufacturers some additional flexibility, and will result in minor economic benefits. These economic benefits, however, are expected to be small.

Statutory Authority

The statutory authority for this action is provided by sections 202(a) (1)-(2), 206, 301(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521(a), 7525, and 7601(a)).

Administrative Designation and Regulatory Analysis

Under Executive Order 12866, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "significant" and, therefore, subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. This regulation is not a "significant regulatory action" because the amendments make only minor and technical changes.

This Amendment to the final rule is not subject to the Office of Management and Budget's review under the Executive Order and no Regulatory Impact Analysis was prepared.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

The information collection requirements in this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and have been assigned control number 2060-0104. An Information Collection Request document has been prepared by EPA (ICR No. 783.21) and a copy may be obtained from Sandy Farmer, Information Policy Branch; EPA; 401 M St., SW. (2136); Washington, DC 20460 or by calling (202) 260-2740.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to have a negligible effect on the existing clearance which averages 15,900 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing the collection of the information.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including