

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 Applications

A. Cold-Storage Evaporator

Toyota is applying for off-cycle GHG credits for the use of Cold-Storage Evaporator HVAC Technology. This technology utilizes phase change material in the HVAC evaporator of vehicles equipped with engine Start & Stop technology to extend the time that cold air can be delivered to the cabin with the engine and compressor off. This reduces the amount of time the engine would otherwise operate solely for the purpose of cooling the cabin.

Toyota is applying for a credit of 0.8 or 1.3 grams/mile (dependent on HVAC configuration) for 2017 and later model years vehicles sold in the U.S. and equipped with the cold storage evaporator. Details of the testing and analysis can be found in the manufacturer's applications.

B. Denso LE40 Low Power Compressor Clutch

Toyota is applying for off-cycle GHG credits for the use of the DENSO LE40 compressor clutch. The LE40 compressor clutch is designed to improve the compressor efficiency by reducing the electric current required to transmit torque from the engine to the compressor.

Toyota is applying for a credit of 0.3 grams/mile for 2016 and later model years for vehicles sold in the U.S. and equipped with the Denso LE40 Compressor Clutch. EPA considers this compressor clutch technology to be a technology that, if approved, will be subject to the maximum limits for an A/C system of 5.0 g/mi for passenger automobiles and 7.2 g/mi for light trucks specified in the regulations.⁵ Details of the testing and analysis can be found in the manufacturer's applications.

C. Seat Heater Engine Control Technology

Toyota is applying for off-cycle GHG credits for a hybrid control strategy that

reduces fuel consumption during warm up while the seat heater is turned on. When the seat heater is used, less thermal energy is required from the engine to maintain comfort. This strategy lowers the target engine coolant temperature threshold allowing the engine to turn off earlier and more frequently to reduce fuel consumption.

Toyota is applying for a credit of 0.6 grams/mile for 2019 and later model years for vehicles sold in the U.S. and equipped with seat heater engine control technology. 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 manufacturers (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 5, 2020.

Byron Bunker,

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

[FR Doc. 2020-22424 Filed 10-8-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0025; FRL-10010-60]

Pesticide Emergency Exemptions; Agency Decisions and State and Federal Agency Crisis Declarations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted emergency exemptions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for use of pesticides as listed in this notice. The exemptions were granted during the period October 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 to control unforeseen pest outbreaks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marietta Echeverria, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (703) 305-7090; email address: RDFRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed at the end of the emergency exemption.

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0025, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC

⁴ See 40 CFR 86.1869-12(d)(2).

⁵ See 40 CFR 86.1868-12(b).

20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305–5805.

Due to the public health concerns related to COVID–19, the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room is closed to visitors with limited exceptions. The staff continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background

EPA has granted emergency exemptions to the following State and Federal agencies. The emergency exemptions may take the following form: Crisis, public health, quarantine, or specific.

Under FIFRA section 18 (7 U.S.C. 136p), EPA can authorize the use of a pesticide when emergency conditions exist. Authorizations (commonly called emergency exemptions) are granted to State and Federal agencies and are of four types:

1. A “specific exemption” authorizes use of a pesticide against specific pests on a limited acreage in a particular State. Most emergency exemptions are specific exemptions.
2. “Quarantine” and “public health” exemptions are emergency exemptions issued for quarantine or public health purposes. These are rarely requested.
3. A “crisis exemption” is initiated by a State or Federal agency (and is confirmed by EPA) when there is insufficient time to request and obtain EPA permission for use of a pesticide in an emergency.

EPA may deny an emergency exemption: If the State or Federal agency cannot demonstrate that an emergency exists, if the use poses unacceptable risks to the environment, or if EPA cannot reach a conclusion that the proposed pesticide use is likely to result in “a reasonable certainty of no harm” to human health, including exposure of residues of the pesticide to infants and children.

If the emergency use of the pesticide on a food or feed commodity would result in pesticide chemical residues, EPA establishes a time-limited tolerance meeting the “reasonable certainty of no harm standard” of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

In this document: EPA identifies the State or Federal agency granted the exemption, the type of exemption, the pesticide authorized and the pests, the

crop or use for which authorized, number of acres (if applicable), and the duration of the exemption. EPA also gives the **Federal Register** citation for the time-limited tolerance, if any.

III. Emergency Exemptions

A. U.S. States and Territories

Alabama

Department of Agriculture and Industries

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on a maximum of 175 acres of fuzzy kiwifruit fields to control brown marmorated stink bug. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.603(b); Effective April 25, 2020 to October 31, 2020.

EPA authorized the use of fenpropathrin on a maximum of 175 acres of fuzzy kiwifruit fields to control brown marmorated stink bug. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.466(b); Effective April 25, 2020 to October 31, 2020.

California

Department of Pesticide Regulation

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of kasugamycin on a maximum of 100,000 acres of almond trees to control bacterial blast (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*). A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action will be established in 40 CFR 180.614(b) in almond and almond hulls to cover any residues that may result from this use. Effective February 14, 2020 to April 15, 2020.

EPA authorized the use of methoxyfenozide on a maximum of 100,000 acres of rice to control armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*) and Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.544(b). Effective April 20, 2020 to October 4, 2020.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 18,000 acres of pomegranates to control leaf-footed plant bug. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.442(b). Effective July 11, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

Quarantine exemption: EPA authorized the use of streptomycin on up to 23,000 acres of citrus to manage citrus greening disease (also known as Huanglongbing). Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions for this use have been

established in 40 CFR 180.24(b). Effective April 4, 2020 to April 4, 2021.

Florida

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of streptomycin on up to 330,254 acres of citrus to manage citrus greening disease (also known as Huanglongbing). Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions for this use have been established in 40 CFR 180.245(b). Effective December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2020.

EPA authorized the use of the insecticide clothianidin on a maximum of 125,376 acres of immature (3 to 5 years old) citrus trees to control the Asian citrus psyllid, the vector of citrus greening disease (also known as Huanglongbing) to manage disease transmission. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action was established in 40 CFR 180.586(b). Effective January 1, 2020 to October 31, 2020.

Georgia

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of flupyradifurone on a maximum of 200 acres of sweet sorghum (forage and syrup) to control sugarcane aphid. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.679(b). Effective June 18, 2020 to November 15, 2020.

Idaho

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 9,500 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

Indiana

Office of the Indiana State Chemist

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 11,200 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

Kentucky

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of flupyradifurone on a maximum of 1,500 acres of sweet sorghum (forage and syrup) to control sugarcane aphid. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.679(b). Effective April 6, 2020 to November 15, 2020.

Maryland

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 3,570 acres of apples, peaches, and nectarines to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions were established in 40 CFR 180.442(b). Effective May 21, 2020 to October 15, 2020.

Massachusetts

Department of Agricultural Resources

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of pronamide on a maximum of 5,000 acres of cranberries to control dodder. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.679(b). Effective April 15, 2020 to June 30, 2020.

Michigan

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 1,250 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Armaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

Nevada

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of indaziflam on a maximum of 100,000 acres of rangeland, pastures and conservation reserve program areas to control medusahead and Ventenata. Time-limited tolerances in connection with this action have been established in 40 CFR 180.653(b). Effective March 28, 2020 to March 26, 2021.

New York

Department of Environmental Conservation

Crisis exemption: EPA concurred upon crisis exemptions declared by the

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) on March 16, 2020, for use of peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide to treat regulated medical waste to control the spread of coronavirus. NYDEC also submitted a full request for public health exemptions to allow the use to continue beyond the 15-day period allowed under stand-alone crisis exemptions. This use became effective on March 16, 2020 and will continue until EPA renders a decision on the public health exemption request.

Public Health Exemptions: EPA authorized the use of peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide to treat regulated medical waste potentially contaminated with the causal agent of COVID-19, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Effective May 28, 2020 to May 28, 2021.

North Carolina

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the postharvest use of thiabendazole on a maximum of 95,000 acres of sweet potatoes to control black rot (*Ceratocystis fimbriata*). A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action has been established in 40 CFR 180.680(b). Effective April 3, 2020 to April 3, 2021.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 3,000 acres of apples, peaches, and nectarines to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions were established in 40 CFR 180.442(b). Effective June 16, 2020 to October 15, 2020.

Oregon

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 5,200 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Armaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

Pennsylvania

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 24,974 acres of apples, peaches, and nectarines to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions were established in 40 CFR

180.442(b). Effective May 21, 2020 to October 15, 2020.

EPA authorized the use of etofenprox for use in mushroom houses on up to 16 million square feet (equivalent to 2,000 mushroom houses) to control Sciarid and Phorid fly species. Tolerances in connection with a previous action have been established in 40 CFR 180.620(a) to cover any residues as a result of this emergency exemption use. Effective June 24, 2020 to June 24, 2021.

South Dakota

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of pyridate on a maximum of 910 acres of double-cut mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as Redroot pigweed, *Armaranthus retroflexus*, common lambquarters, kochia and Russian thistle. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

Texas

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of clothianidin on a maximum of 4,000 acres of immature citrus trees to manage the transmission of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease vectored by the Asian citrus psyllid. A time-limited tolerance in connection with this action was established in 40 CFR 180.668(b). Effective May 7, 2020 to May 7, 2021.

Utah

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of indaziflam on a maximum of 10,000 acres of rangeland, pastures and CRP to control medusahead and Ventenata. Time-limited tolerances in connection with a previous action have been established in 40 CFR 180.653(b). Effective February 1, 2020 to January 30, 2021.

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 29,000 acres of apples, peaches, and nectarines to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions were established in 40 CFR 180.442(b). Effective May 21, 2020 to October 15, 2020.

Washington

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 16,000 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

West Virginia

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on a maximum of 5,986 acres of apples, peaches, and nectarines to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Time-limited tolerances in connection with past actions were established in 40 CFR 180.442(b). Effective June 16, 2020 to October 15, 2020.

Wisconsin

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of the herbicide pyridate on a maximum of 3,100 acres of mint for postemergence control of herbicide-resistant annual weeds such as redroot pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus* and other broadleaf weeds. Tolerances in connection with an earlier registration action are established in 40 CFR 180.462(a). Effective May 21, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Agriculture Department

Animal and Plant Health Inspector Service

Quarantine exemptions: EPA authorized the use of a mixture of sodium hypochlorite and propylene glycol for use under freezing conditions on hard, nonporous surfaces associated with poultry facilities in the United States, for disinfection from Newcastle disease virus. Effective November 1, 2019 to November 1, 2022.

EPA authorized the use of a mixture of potassium peroxymonosulfate and propylene glycol for use under freezing conditions on hard, nonporous surfaces associated with poultry facilities in the United States, for disinfection from Newcastle disease virus. Effective December 4, 2019 to December 4, 2022.

EPA authorized the use of methyl bromide on post-harvest unlabeled imported/domestic commodities to prevent the introduction/spread of any new or recently introduced foreign

pest(s) to any U.S. geographical location. Time-limited tolerances in connection with previous actions for this use have been established in 40 CFR 180.124(b). Effective March 1, 2020 to March 1, 2023.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Public health exemptions: EPA authorized the uses of hydrogen peroxide, didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, isopropanol, ethanol, n-alkyl-dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, and n-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, on hard, nonporous surfaces in health care settings in the United States to disinfect from *Candida auris*. Effective October 16, 2019 to October 16, 2020.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: September 24, 2020.

Marietta Echeverria,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2020-22418 Filed 10-8-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER-FRL-9053-3]

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 September 28, 2020 10 a.m. EST Through October 5, 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>.

EIS No. 20200197, Final, TVA, IL, Sugar Camp Energy, LLC Mine Number 1 Boundary Revision 6, Review Period Ends: 11/09/2020, Contact: Elizabeth Smith 865-632-3053.

EIS No. 20200198, Final, TxDOT, TX, North Houston Highway Improvement Project, Review Period Ends: 11/09/2020, Contact: Carlos Swonke 512-416-2734.

EIS No. 20200199, Draft, USA, AK, Heat and Electrical Upgrades at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, Comment Period Ends: 12/08/2020, Contact: Laura Sample 907-361-6323.

EIS No. 20200200, Final, USFS, NV, Lee Canyon EIS, Review Period Ends: 11/

09/2020, Contact: Jonathan Stein 702-515-5418.

EIS No. 20200201, Draft, FHWA, GA, Project DeRenne Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Section 4(f) Evaluation, Comment Period Ends: 11/23/2020, Contact: Aaron Hernandez 404-562-3584. Amended Notice:

EIS No. 20200170, Draft, FAA, NY, LaGuardia Airport Access Improvement Project, Comment Period Ends: 10/20/2020, Contact: Andrew Brooks 718-553-2511.

Revision to FR Notice Published 08/21/2020; Extending the Comment Period from 10/05/2020 to 10/20/2020.

Dated: October 5, 2020.

Cindy S. Barger,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2020-22395 Filed 10-8-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-0848; FRS 17112]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of