

Environmental Protection Agency

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engine family groups from this program. Only entire engine family groups may be withdrawn.

(2) Once any engine family in an engine family group is certified using deterioration factors determined in the Alternative Durability Program, the manufacturer shall operate and test the production durability-data vehicles specified in § 86.085-24(h) in accordance with the procedures of this part.

(3) The Administrator shall notify the manufacturer if a nonconformity of a category of vehicles within the engine family group is indicated by the production durability data. For the purpose of this paragraph, a nonconformity is determined to exist if:

(i) Any emission-data vehicle within an engine family of the model year most recently certified under the Alternative Durability Program is projected to exceed an emission standard by applying deterioration factors generated by a production durability-data vehicle within the same engine family, or

(ii) Any of the most recent model year's production durability-data vehicle configurations tested under paragraph (f)(2) of this section line crosses as defined in § 86.085-28(a)(5)(ii)(C). For the purpose of this paragraph, data from identical vehicles will be averaged as under § 86.085-28(a)(4)(i) (A) and (B).

(4) If the Administrator notifies a manufacturer of such a nonconformity, the manufacturer shall submit, by a date specified by the Administrator, a plan to remedy the nonconformity which is acceptable to the Director, Office of Mobile Sources. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "remedy the nonconformity" will have the same meaning as it does when it appears in section 207(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act.

(5) The manufacturer shall comply with the terms of the remedial plan approved by the Director, Office of Mobile Sources.

(6) If a manufacturer does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) (2), (4), or (5) of this section, the Administrator may deem the certificate of conformity for the affected engine families void *ab initio*.

[48 FR 22548, May 19, 1983]

§ 86.085-20 Incomplete vehicles, classification.

(a) An incomplete truck less than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating shall be classified by the manufacturer as a light-duty truck or as a heavy-duty vehicle. Incomplete light-duty trucks shall be described in the manufacturer's application for certification. The frontal area and curb weight used for certification purposes shall be specified on the label required in § 86.085-35(d). Incomplete heavy-duty trucks must be labeled as required in § 86.085-35(e) and § 86.085-35(g).

(b) [Reserved]

[48 FR 1439, Jan. 12, 1983]

§ 86.085-37 Production vehicles and engines.

(a) Any manufacturer obtaining certification under this part shall supply to the Administrator, upon request, a reasonable number of production vehicles (or engines) selected by the Administrator which are representative of the engines, emission control systems, fuel systems, and transmission offered and typical of production models available for sale under the certificate. These vehicles (or engines) shall be supplied for testing at such time and place and for such reasonable periods as the Administrator may require. Heavy-duty engines supplied under this paragraph may be required to be mounted in chassis and appropriately equipped for operation on a chassis dynamometer.

(b)(1) Any manufacturer of light-duty vehicles or light-duty trucks obtaining certification under this part shall notify the Administrator, on a yearly basis, of the number of vehicles domestically produced for sale in the United States and the number of vehicles produced and imported for sale in the United States during the preceding year. Such information shall also include the number of vehicles produced for sale pursuant to § 88.204-94(b) of this chapter. A manufacturer may elect to provide this information every 60 days instead of yearly by combining it with the notification required under § 86.079-36. The notification must be submitted 30 days after the close of the reporting period. A manufacturer may combine

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the information required under § 86.1712(b) with the information included in paragraphs (b)(1) (i) through (iv) of this section into the report required under this section. The vehicle production information required shall be submitted as follows:

(i) Total production volume expressed in terms of units produced;

(ii) Model type production volume, expressed for each model type in terms of units produced and as a percentage of total production;

(iii) Base level production volume, expressed for each base level in terms of units produced and as percentage of:

(A) Total production of its respective model type(s), and

(B) Total production; and

(iv) Vehicle configuration production volume, expressed for each vehicle configuration in terms of units produced, and as a percentage of the total production of its respective base level. In addition, each vehicle configuration shall be identified by its appropriate engine-system combination.

(2) All light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks covered by a certificate of conformity under § 86.082-30(a) shall be adjusted by the manufacturer to the ignition or injection timing specification detailed in § 86.079-36(a)(1)(iii)(D).

(c) Any heavy-duty engine or gasoline-fueled heavy-duty vehicle manufacturer obtaining certification under this part shall notify the Administrator, on a yearly basis, of the number of engines or vehicles of such engine family-evaporative emission family-engine displacement-ex-

haust emission control system-fuel system combination produced for sale in the United States during the preceding year.

(d) The following definitions apply to this section:

(1) *Model type* means a unique combination of car line, basic engine, and transmission class.

(2) *Base level* means a unique combination of basic engine, inertia weight, and transmission class.

(3) *Vehicle configuration* means a unique combination of basic engine, engine code, inertia weight, transmission configuration, and axle ratio within a base level.

[48 FR 1455, Jan. 12, 1983, as amended at 59 FR 50073, Sept. 30, 1994; 62 FR 31233, June 6, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 31233, June 6, 1997, § 86.085-37 was amended by revising paragraph (b)(1) introductory text, effective Aug. 5, 1997. That text contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 86.087-2 Definitions.

Composite particulate standard for a manufacturer which elects to average diesel light-duty vehicles and diesel light-duty trucks with a loaded vehicle weight equal to or less than 3,750 lbs (LDDTIs) together in the particulate averaging program, means that standard calculated according to the following equation and rounded to the nearest hundredth gram per mile:

$$\frac{(\text{PROD}_{\text{LDV}})(\text{STD}_{\text{LDV}}) + (\text{PROD}_{\text{LDDT}^1})(\text{STD}_{\text{LDDT}^1})}{(\text{PROD}_{\text{LDV}}) + (\text{PROD}_{\text{LDDT}^1})} = \text{Manufacturer composite particulate standard}$$

Where:

PROD_{LDV} represents the manufacturer's total light-duty vehicle production for those engine families being included in the average for a given model year.

STD_{LDV} represents the light-duty vehicle particulate standard.

$\text{PROD}_{\text{LDDT}^1}$ represents the manufacturer's total diesel light-duty truck production for those engine families with a loaded vehicle

weight equal to or less than 3,750 lbs which are being included in the average for a given model year.

$\text{STD}_{\text{LDDT}^1}$ represents the light-duty truck particulate standard for diesel light-duty trucks with a loaded vehicle weight equal to or less than 3,750 lbs.