	07/13/2020
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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5	IN RE: VEHICLE TEST PROCEDURE ADJUSTMENTS FOR TIER 3
6	CERTIFICATION TEST FUEL
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9	PAGE 1 TO 64
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11	The Virtual Public Hearing,
12	Via Conference Call,
13	Taken the above-entitled matter,
14	Commencing at 1:05 p.m.,
15	Monday, July 13, 2020,
16	Before Rhonda M. Foster, CRR, RMR, RPR, CSR-3612.
17	
18	APPEARANCES:
19	
20	Michael Olechiw, Presiding Officer
21	Seth Buchsbaum, Attorney, EPA Office of General Counsel
22	Tad Wysor, Engineer
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07/13/2020 1 Virtual Public Hearing Via Conference Call 2 3 Monday, July 13, 2020 4 About 1:05 p.m. * * * 5 6 MR. OLECHIW: For everyone on the call, we 7 8 were just pausing for a moment to allow everyone a chance to get dialed in. 9 So I will start with some opening remarks 10 here before the start. 11 12 So hello and welcome. My name is Michael 13 Olechiw, Director of the Light Duty Vehicle and Small 14 Engine Center in EPA's Office of Transportation and Air 15 Quality in Ann Arbor, Michigan. 16 This is the public hearing for EPA's proposed rule, formally titled Vehicle Test Procedure 17 Adjustments for Tier 3 Certification Test Fuel. 18 19 Because of current CDC recommendations, as well as State and Local orders for social distancing to 20 limit the spread of COVID-19, we are holding this 21 2.2 hearing virtually. 23 For many of us, myself included, this is a I would like to thank everyone participating 24 first. today in advance for helping this new approach work for 25



everyone. Please let us know how we can improve on how to do this in the future.

Joining me, again virtually, to hear your comments are Tad Wysor, from my group, and Seth Buchsbaum, from our Office of General Counsel in Washington, D.C.

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We are recording this hearing, and a court
reporter will be transcribing your comments for the
official record.

10 The proposed rule was published in the 11 Federal Register on May 13, 2020. By the way of 12 background, we anticipated this rule when we finalized 13 the Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Standards 14 Rule, Criteria Pollutants, in 2014.

15 That rule, which began to phase in in 2017 16 requires manufacturers to use a new gasoline certification test fuel in emissions testing for cars 17 and light trucks for compliance. The new test fuel, 18 called E10 or Tier 3 fuel, has 10 percent ethanol 19 content. It was chosen because it is more similar to 20 gasoline currently available on the market than the 21 test fuel used in previous emission testing. 2.2

However, prior to the Tier 3 rule in 2012, EPA finalized the joint EPA and the DOT GHG emissions and corporate average fuel economy standards for cars



and light trucks, which requires compliance testing to be performed using the earlier test fuel that had been used for many years. This earlier test fuel, called E0 or Tier 2 fuel, has zero ethanol content, and is significantly different from the newer Tier 3 fuel in other properties as well.

7 In order to demonstrate whether and how much the transition to Tier 3 test fuel will affect GHG 8 9 emissions and CAFE fuel economy calculations, EPA completed in 2016 an emissions testing program in our 10 11 Ann Arbor lab that compared the results of GHG 12 emissions and fuel economy testing on the two different 13 fuels. We released the peer-reviewed report on that study in 2017. 14

The next steps are what led to the proposed 15 16 rule we are considering today. We used the data from 17 the EPA test program to derive small but important adjustment factors designed to correct GHG emissions, 18 CAFE fuel economy results from testing using Tier 3 E10 19 test fuel to align with results that would be expected 20 using Tier 2 EO test fuel. In so doing, we are 21 proposing to avoid the change in stringency of the 2.2 23 standards that would otherwise have resulted from the 2.4 change in the test fuel. Thus, the proposed adjustment factors are meant to ensure that the auto manufacturers 25



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face essentially the same technical compliance challenges as they transition to the new test fuel. The rule also responds to manufacturer concerns about needing to test vehicles on both fuels by transitioning to universal use of Tier 3 fuel. The rule also proposes revisions to the existing provisions for establishing values for fuel economy window stickers and delayed transition before manufacturers are required to use the new fuel and adjustment factors on their entire fleet. Because the proposed rule is designed to ensure no change in stringency of the GHG and CAFE programs, we do not expect any significant

14 environmental or economic impacts to result from 15 implementing this rule and finalize as proposed.

Feedback provided during this hearing as well as written comments provided in response to the proposal will inform the final rulemaking. All comments on the proposed rule, whether provided at today's hearing or in writing, will receive equal consideration by EPA.

The proposed rule, as published on May 13th in the Federal Register, provides details of where to submit written comments. The comment period closes on August 14th, 2020.



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1 Now let me go over how we will conduct this meeting. We are conducting this hearing in accordance 2 with Section 307(d)(5) of the Clean Air Act, which 3 requires EPA to provide interested persons an 4 opportunity for oral presentation in addition to 5 written submissions. 6 7 The official record of this hearing will be kept open through the end of the comment period to 8 provide for submission of rebuttal or supplemental 9 testimony. 10 11 I will be serving as the presiding officer of today's hearing. I will be conducting the hearing

13 informally, and formal rules of evidence will not 14 apply.

12

15 If appropriate, I may strike comments from 16 the record that are irrelevant or needlessly 17 repetitious. And I will apply reasonable limits on the duration of the statement of any witness. 18

Each speaker will have up to five minutes to 19 provide their verbal testimony. We will be monitoring 20 each speaker's time. And out of respect for subsequent 21 testifiers, we ask speakers to end promptly at five 22 minutes or before. 23

2.4 We will be calling witnesses one by one for today's testimony. We e-mailed the order of the 25



speakers to those registered for the hearing, speakers and non-speakers, this morning. We ask that you monitor the list of speakers and be prepared to present your testimony when it is your turn to speak.

5 You will need to unmute yourself when we call 6 your name, and you can proceed with your statement. If 7 you would like to testify but did not request to speak 8 in your registration, please send an e-mail to the same 9 address used to register. We will try to accommodate 10 everyone who wants to testify.

We need witnesses to state their name and affiliation prior to making a statement. When each witness has finished their presentation, the EPA staff will have an opportunity to ask questions related to the testimony. However, we will not respond to questions.

17 Thank you.

18 And I will now turn it over to Tad Wysor to19 call on the first speaker.

20 TAD WYSOR: Thank you, Mike.

Our first speaker is Dan Bowerson from the Alliance for Automotive Innovation, if I have the new name correct.

You can hit star six to unmute yourself, andyou have five minutes.



	07/13/2020 Page 10
1	DAN BOWERSON: Very good on the new name,
2	Tad. Can you hear me okay?
3	TAD WYSOR: Yes.
4	DAN BOWERSON: Great. Thank you.
5	DAN BOWERSON, ALLIANCE FOR AUTOMOTIVE INNOVATION:
б	DAN BOWERSON: Good afternoon. I am Dan
7	Bowerson. And on behalf of the Alliance for Automotive
8	Innovation and our members, thank you for the
9	opportunity to testify today on EPA's NPRM on vehicle
10	test procedure adjustments for Tier 3 certification
11	test fuel.
12	The Alliance for Automotive Innovation, or
13	"Auto Innovators," was formed in January and represents
14	the manufacturers producing nearly 100 percent of cars
15	and light trucks sold in the U.S., along with
16	suppliers, technology companies, and other
17	automotive-related value chain partners.
18	The auto industry is committed to ongoing
19	progress for fuel economy and greenhouse gas emissions,
20	and invests in implementing policies and programs that
21	can help support transportation electrification,
22	including battery electric, plug-in hybrid, and
23	hydrogen fuel cell technologies, all complementing
24	lower carbon energy sources for transportation.
25	Manufacturers offer more electric models

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1 today than at any point in history. And nearly every 2 major automaker has announced plans to increase the 3 number of electrified platforms offered.

EPA's Tier 3 certification test fuel NPRM proposes to change the test fuel currently used in measuring NHTSA, CAFE, and EPA greenhouse gas emissions on Tier 3 motor vehicles, along with making corresponding test procedure adjustments to be used with the new test fuel.

EPA seeks to change the calculations used to derive fuel economy from vehicle emissions in order to preserve comparability to pass emissions tests and trends that is required by statute. In addition, EPA proposes to change the measure of vehicle emissions resulting in a shifting of greenhouse gas emissions. This is not required by statute.

This approach will work directly against fuels-related carbon reductions that are needed to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions on the car part, which will remain dominated by vehicles with internal combustion engines for decades to come.

We recommend that EPA capitalize on this significant opportunity while we all work to resolve electrification work and challenges.

25

We will be submitting detailed comments next



1 month, but in the meantime, we would like to provide a 2 preview of our comments.

First, regardless of the final adjustment that they've adopted, the proposed lead time and phase-in schedule must be revised.

EPA's proposal is outdated, as it was 6 7 developed several years ago when EPA was assuming that the final rule would be published before the end of 8 2019. We requested this delay in publication be 9 representative of updated timing. And as a result, we 10 11 request that EPA delay the mandatory phase-in of E10 12 test fuel requirements by a minimum of two Model Years 13 to meet EPA's original lead time intentions.

In addition to lead time, we request the ability to carry over EO data over the life of any given vehicle program. This will prevent the need to retest vehicles if there are no other changes that would require retesting.

While the E10 test fuel proposed rule was being developed, manufacturers have followed current regulations and continue performing greenhouse gas and fuel economy testing required on E0 test fuel.

Greenhouse gas and fuel economy testing is under way or completed for Model Year 2021 on E0 test fuel. And carry over of this data should be allowed



1 through the life of the programs.

We have expressed concern all along about the 2 3 proposal to apply an adjustment factor that could result in reporting higher CO2 than what is measured at 4 the tailpipe. Adding emissions that are not emitted by 5 the vehicle, but rather to assess compliance to 6 otherwise clean, efficient vehicles, is shortsighted 7 and counter to the goals of carbon reductions from the 8 transportation sector. This fictitious CO2 is not 9 emitted from the vehicle tailpipe and serves to 10 11 penalize the use of E10 gasoline in certification. As 12 our SAFE rule comments stated in 2018, if any change is 13 needed, it should be factored into the actual standards 14 and not applied to each test vehicle.

15 We also have concerns about how EPA developed 16 this proposed R factor, and are working on some 17 analysis to allow us to comment on EPA's approach more productively. We are reviewing EPA's data, as well as 18 pairs of E0 and E10 data, which have resulted from the 19 double testing of emission compliance vehicles with 20 criteria emissions and CAFE greenhouse gas standards. 21 22 We are preparing our comments on that work.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide testimony on this rulemaking today. And we look forward to providing detailed comments next month.



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1 Thank you. 2 TAD WYSOR: Thank you, Dan. Our next speaker is Chris Harto from Consumer 3 Reports. Please hit star six and proceed. 4 5 CHRIS HARTO, CONSUMER REPORTS: 6 CHRIS HARTO: Hello, can you hear me? 7 TAD WYSOR: Yes. CHRIS HARTO: This is Christopher Harto, 8 Senior Policy Analyst at Consumer Reports. 9 Consumer Reports is an independent, 10 non-profit member organization that works side by side 11 12 with consumers for truth, transparency, and fairness in 13 the marketplace. 14 Consumer Reports strongly supports EPA's 15 proposal to adjust the emissions test procedures to 16 account for the use of regular gasoline. Consumer Reports strongly objects to 17 automakers' request that EPA not adjust their formulas 18 to account for the change in fuel used in testing. 19 Not accounting for the fuel change will make tests 20 inaccurate. This hurts consumers, because if 21 automakers get their way on this, they will not have to 22 23 make their vehicles as efficient, costing consumers at the gas pump. 24

Instead, this would essentially create a



25

costly loophole in which cars, trucks, SUVs can pollute
 more, exposing us to more harmful air and climate
 pollution.

If EPA allows this loophole, it will 4 effectively eliminate one year's worth of greenhouse 5 6 gas emissions improvements required under the finalized SAFE Rule. The SAFE rule has already reduced the 7 stringency of greenhouse gas standards by 70 percent 8 9 relative to the previous standards, costing consumers up to \$300 billion on vehicles purchased over the next 10 15 years. Failing to account for the adjustment in 11 12 fuel use in the emission standard would further weaken 13 already weak standards by up to another 20 percent. 14 This could cost consumers up to another \$30 billion on 15 top of what they already stand to lose from the SAFE 16 Rule.

17 CR stands with consumers and requests that 18 EPA finalizes the proposed changes to test procedures 19 so that they are more accurate in protecting consumers 20 and our environment.

21 Thank you for your time. That concludes my22 comments.

TAD WYSOR: Thank you, Mr. Harto.
Paul Billings, from the American Lung
Association is next. Please hit star six.



Page 16

1 PAUL BILLINGS, AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION:

PAUL BILLINGS: Good afternoon. I am Paul
Billings, P-a-u-l B-i-l-l-i-n-g-s, National Senior Vice
President of Public Policy for the American Lung
Association. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to
you today.

7 The American Lung Association is the oldest 8 voluntary health organization in the United States. 9 Lung disease is the fourth leading cause of death, and 10 lung cancer is the leading cancer killer among women. 11 Nearly 25 million people, including 6 million children, 12 suffer from asthma. We advocate on behalf of everyone 13 who breathes.

In April we released our 21st Annual State of the Air Report. The report found that nearly five in ten people, 150 million Americans, live in counties with unhealthy ozone or particle pollution. That represents an increase from last year's report that showed 141 million people living in counties with unhealthy air.

21 Climate change is a big driver of these 22 increases of exposure to unhealthy air from particulate 23 matter from wildfires or ozone episodes caused by 24 excessive heat. Transportation is the single largest 25 source of the pollution that is driving climate change.



In 2013 the American Lung Association supported the update of certification fuel to the end use fuel. We reiterate our support today. The overwhelming majority of gasoline sold today contains up to 10 percent ethanol by volume, or E10. We believe that testing and certification fuel should match the fuel being sold in the market.

8 We support this proposed rule to ensure that 9 the transition to E10 as a test fuel has no impact on 10 the stringency of light duty GHG emissions and fuel 11 economy standards.

12 The proposed transition to E10 as a test fuel 13 will allow manufacturers to perform all their vehicle 14 testing on a single E10 fuel for compliance with both 15 Tier 3 and the GHG fuel economy standards. We support 16 this proposed change.

17 We understand that E10 will result in slightly different CO2 emissions measurements and fuel 18 economy results than does testing on the current fuel. 19 So we agree with EPA that this rulemaking action is 20 necessary to realign the test results from the GHG, 21 CAFE fuel economy testing on the new Tier 3 test fuel 2.2 23 so they are consistent with the results from the 2.4 testing on the original Tier 2 test fuel.

25

American Lung Association opposes efforts by

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the automakers to weaken the proposed testing
 adjustment.

3 However, we are concerned about the timeline for the implementation of this rulemaking. Tier 3 4 vehicle and fuel standards were promulgated in 2014. 5 Yet EPA is proposing to delay the requirements to test 6 with Tier 3 fuel for an additional Model Year, from 7 Model Year 2020 to Model Year 2021. EPA is proposing 8 optional certification on either fuel for Model Years 9 10 2021 and 2022. And then allowing manufacturers that previously tested for certification for compliance with 11 12 the GHG standards, to carry over their existing data 13 and allow that carryover for Model Years 2023 and 2024, 14 but requiring certification for new models not eligible 15 for carryover data to be done on Tier 3 fuel.

All told, testing for all vehicles on Tier 3 Certification fuel would not be required until Model Year 2025. Remember, the original rule was promulgated in 2014.

In contrast, the certification testing for non-GHG pollutants will continue to be done as required by Tier 3. We appreciate and support EPA continuing to test for criteria pollutants for Model Years 2020 for LDVs, LDTs, and MDPVs, and for heavy duty pickup trucks and vans in Model Year 2022.



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1 So, therefore, we urge EPA to implement the testing program with the proposed adjustments so their 2 results are consistent with the results from the 3 testing on the original Tier 2 test fuel. And we urge 4 5 EPA to fully implement the testing program in Model Year 2021, and not delay the full implementation of the 6 Tier 3 fuel until 2025. 7 I thank you for the opportunity to provide 8 these comments. The American Lung Association will 9 file additional written comments before the comment 10 11 deadline. 12 TAD WYSOR: Thank you, Mr. Billings. We look 13 forward to those comments. 14 Next is Terry Brownfield. 15 TERRY BROWNFIELD, PRIVATE CITIZEN, COLORADO, USA: 16 TERRY BROWNFIELD: Hello. My name is Terry 17 Brownfield, from Larkspur, Colorado, near the Denver Metro Area. I am a private citizen. Thank you for 18 19 taking my comments. Can you hear me clearly? 20 MR. WYSOR: Very clearly. 21 TERRY BROWNFIELD: I am angered that 22 carmakers are asking you, the EPA, to change the auto 23 emission test rules and create false lower emission cars, thereby duping consumers and costing all of us in 24 25 the long run.



Page 20

1 The EPA made a positive change in updating the fuel used to test vehicle emissions. Tier 3 fuel 2 reflects the real word, what American drivers purchase. 3 The EPA's preferred technical proposal to make the 4 5 necessary adjustments to testing to accurately reflect this fuel change is appropriate and desirable. 6 7 I am here today to ask you respectfully to please follow your plan, correct for, and then finalize 8 the switch to Tier 3 emission test standards for cars. 9 Your own technical documents validate that 10 carmakers have no rational reason to ask for a change. 11 12 Fuel efficiency standards were already rolled back this year, which means my family is already going to pay a 13 14 penalty when we purchase our next vehicle. We will pay 15 by having a less efficient vehicle that is worthless. 16 We will be paying more at the gas pump. And we will be paying more in long-term negative health effects due to 17

18 higher vehicle emissions.

How do I explain to the students I work with that in one decision, the EPA changed car emission standards which will threaten their health for a lifetime. There are already so many children dealing with asthma and other compromised lung function issues. In the 14 years I have worked with special

25 needs students at elementary, middle, and high school



1 levels, I have seen health issues firsthand. May I speak for these children who don't have the ability to 2 speak for themselves? All children have young fragile 3 lungs and need you to act for them. Please protect 4 these students. Protect their future. And keep your 5 original correction to the vehicle global warming 6 7 emissions test to account for the change to the fuel 8 consumers use.

9 In the 9th grade science class I worked in 10 this past school year, students learned about climate 11 change. They discovered how air pollution, especially, 12 and most certainly, auto emissions, exacerbate the 13 negative impacts of climate change, impacts that will 14 negatively impact their entire lives.

15 My students need to hear that the EPA 16 followed their own technical analysis, which showed that by 2030 Tier 3 fuel standards would prevent a 17 significant number of premature deaths, reduce hospital 18 visits due to asthma-related emergencies, reduce upper 19 and lower respiratory systems in these students' 20 21 friends, and contribute to a better future for them. I work hard to keep my family as healthy as 2.2

22 possible, but we don't have a choice in our risk for 24 disease and death due to air-pollution-related causes. 25 We live in an urban freeway corridor. Poor air quality



is a near daily occurrence due to emissions from
 vehicles.

According to the American Lung Association, increasing carbon emissions will accelerate climate change, worsen already poor air quality, and increase health risk.

7 If you again weaken the emission standards 8 for carmakers, you are penalizing every breath we take. 9 You would be burdening my family and every other 10 American citizen with medical issues we can't control, 11 just because we breathe.

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. Auto emission testing and regulation using Tier 3 fuel meets this mission. It is what you had planned. And making the test correction is the right way to move forward.

I am appalled that the auto industry is asking for it, for no credible reason, after auto emission standards were already recently relaxed for them.

Please protect my family. Please protect the students I work with. Please protect all Americans. The current risks to our lung health are now greatly worsened by the COVID pandemic. We need you to keep our air as clean as possible.



	07/13/2020 Fage 2
1	I strongly support the proposed adjustment to
2	the vehicle emission test procedure to use regular
3	gasoline. Please make the adjustment needed, and give
4	Americans accurate pollution test standards that
5	reflect the true pollution produced by cars.
6	Thank you very much.
7	MR. WYSOR: Thank you.
8	Next is Luke Tonachel, from the Natural
9	Resources Defense Council.
10	LUKE TONACHEL, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL:
11	LUKE TONACHEL: Good afternoon. And thank
12	you for holding this hearing. My name is Luke
13	Tonachel. I am Director of the Clean Vehicles and
14	Fuels Group at the Natural Resources Defense Council,
15	or NRDC. I am here today on behalf NRDC's more than
16	3 million members and online activists who support our
17	efforts to safeguard all Americans' rights to clean
18	air, clean water, and a healthy planet.
19	Seven years ago, almost to the day, I filed
20	comments on behalf of NRDC to EPA's Tier 3 notice of
21	proposed rulemaking. NRDC urged that the Agency
22	finalize clean air gasoline and vehicle emissions
23	requirements to ensure that necessary air pollution
24	reductions were achieved. NRDC also supported EPA's
25	plan to switch to a Tier 3 certification fuel that was



more representative of the fuel used in the consumer
 fuel market because it had 10 percent ethanol.

3 EPA has indicated that having a certification 4 fuel closer to the actual end use fuel would help 5 ensure that the expected pollution reductions under the 6 Tier 3 standards would actually be achieved in 7 vehicles.

8 Today, I am here to urge EPA to finalize 9 rules that would complete the transition to a Tier 3 10 E10 certification test fuel with adjustment factors 11 that apply to both vehicle greenhouse gas and fuel 12 economy test results for the greenhouse gas and CAFE 13 programs and the fuel economy and environment label.

14 NRDC opposes the adoption of a Tier 3 E10
15 certification fuel without the CO2 adjustment factor.
16 The adjustment factor must be included to avoid
17 additional backsliding in the stringency of greenhouse
18 gas and CAFE standards.

According to EPA's analysis, a switch to testing on Tier 3 fuel without the adjustment factor will result in a 1.6 percent decrease in the stringency of the greenhouse gas emissions standards. The 1.6 percent stringency reduction would be more than the expected gain of an entire Model Year under the recently finalized SAFE Part 2 rollback of the



1	greenhouse gas and CAFE standards.
2	Any reduction in stringency of the greenhouse
3	gas and CAFE standards is a step in the wrong
4	direction. The need to protect public health, the
5	climate, and consumers' wallets compel standards that
6	are at least as strong as the greenhouse gas and CAFE
7	standards finalized in 2012 through Model Year 2025.
8	NRDC strongly opposes the SAFE Part 2
9	rollback. We believe that it is technically
10	unjustified and illegal.
11	NRDC, our members, and our supporters, and
12	most Americans support keeping the 2012 standards in
13	place, not the rollback.
14	Eliminating the CO2 adjustment factor during
15	a switch to Tier 3 fuel would compound an already
16	disastrous rollback.
17	And one additional comment on the timing of
18	the Tier 3 fuel and adjustment factor implementation:
19	We understand from the proposal that EPA has already
20	adjusted this schedule to reflect the fact that this
21	proposal has come later than originally expected. Any
22	further delay would be a problem. And, in fact, EPA
23	should look to accelerate, as other commenters have
24	mentioned, the implementation of the Tier 3 fuel with
25	adjustment factors.



1 As I said before, the EPA put in place the new Tier 3 fuel to ensure that the reductions under the 2 3 Tier 3 program would actually be achieved. In conclusion, NRDC urges EPA to adopt the 4 Tier 3 certification test fuel with the adjustment 5 factors. 6 7 Thank you for your time today. Thank you. 8 MR. WYSOR: 9 Next is Barry Wendell from the City of 10 Morgantown, West Virginia. BARRY WENDELL, CITY OF MORGANTOWN: 11 12 BARRY WENDELL: Hello. I am Barry Wendell, a 13 city councilor in Morgantown, West Virginia, the 14 largest city in the north central part of the state, 15 with a population of over 30,000. 16 Our city has signed on to the Paris Climate 17 Accord. We have a green team that is proposing the 18 things we can do to protect the environment, and not 19 coincidentally, lower our city costs and save money for 20 taxpayers. 21 The proposal before you will provide 22 consumers a more accurate rating of the gas mileage on cars available on the market, which will help them make 23 changes that will both improve the environment and save 24 25 money. When the EPA regulates emissions, then their



1 test fuel needs to be taken into account. 2 Some automakers want to create a loophole 3 that will allow more pollution and lower mileage on 4 their cars. This is not a time to accept worse gas mileage and dirtier air. 5 The original proposal to base gas mileage 6 7 claims on the fuel consumers actually use is in line 8 with our goals as the city in Morgantown, and will help 9 me personally select a car the next time I am in the 10 market. 11 I support the proposal to change to the new 12 standard. Thank you very much. 13 MR. WYSOR: Thank you. 14 Next is Evvan Morton from Rutgers University. 15 EVVAN MORTON, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY: 16 EVVAN MORTON: Good afternoon. My name is 17 Evvan Morton. I am a post-doctoral science policy fellow with Rutgers University. I greatly appreciate 18 19 the opportunity to provide testimony on the important subject of vehicle emissions testing procedures in the 20 critical role of effective regulation to ensure living 21 2.2 global warming emissions from passenger vehicle. 23 I strongly support the EPA's proposal to adjust emissions testing protocols and compliance 24 25 calculations for the light duty greenhouse gas emission



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standards and fuel economy standards to ensure that the
 transition to E10 as a test fuel has no impact on the
 stringency of the standards.

As a recent Ph.D. graduate in sustainable engineering, my research focuses on the importance of managing climate change by both preventing new carbon dioxide emissions from entering the atmosphere, as well as removing past carbon dioxide emissions from the atmosphere using negative-emissions technology.

Many climate change and environmental policies do not recognize that carbon dioxide sits in the atmosphere for hundreds to thousands of years, which increases global warming and prolongs the harmful effects of climate change.

15 It is vital that we keep carbon dioxide out 16 of the atmosphere if we want to effectively manage 17 climate change.

18 If the EPA's new testing procedure is not 19 implemented, more carbon dioxide will be unnecessarily 20 emitted into the atmosphere, negatively affecting our 21 health and welfare.

22 When I first learned about this proposed 23 testing protocol, it immediately made me think of the 24 testing protocols used when testing for lead in Flint, 25 Michigan's drinking water. Michigan's testing protocol



1 included pre-flushing, requiring residents to run their faucets for several minutes before testing for lead. 2 3 This protocol purposefully reduced the amount of lead detected in the water, and unfairly prevented Flint 4 residents from receiving clean water. 5 Thankfully, this protocol has been changed to 6 reflect the EPA's federal testing protocol, which 7 discourages pre-flushing. 8 Purposefully underestimating the amount of 9 lead in drinking water jeopardizes the health of 10 communities, and especially of children. 11 12 Likewise, underestimating carbon dioxide 13 emissions from cars will negatively affect our health 14 and well-being, with a disproportionate impact on 15 children. 16 Ensure pollution tests reflect reality is key, whether we are talking about lead polluting our 17 children's water, or the emissions we experience from 18 cars and trucks on our roads. 19 20 I support the EPA's proposal to adjust emissions testing protocol and compliance calculations. 21 And I thank the EPA for maintaining standards that 2.2 23 protect our health and welfare. Thank you. 2.4 Thank you. MR. WYSOR: Next is Carol Lee Rawn, from Ceres. 25



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1 CAROL LEE RAWN, CERES:

2 CAROL LEE RAWN: Thank you for the 3 opportunity to testify today. My name is Carol Lee Rawn, and I am the Senior Director of Transportation 4 5 for Ceres. Ceres is a sustainability nonprofit organization working with investors and companies. 6 The Ceres Investor Network on Climate Risk comprises more 7 than 175 institutional investors collectively managing 8 9 more than \$79 trillion in assets. The Ceres policy BICEP network and company network comprise many Fortune 10 500 firms and other major companies. 11

I note that both investors and companies in our networks have expressed strong opposition to the Trump Administration's significant weakening of the light duty greenhouse gas emission and fuel economy standards.

I am here to express our strong support for EPA's proposed rule seeking to ensure that the change in test fuel has no impact on the stringency of the greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards. This is especially important given the weakness of the current SAFE Rule.

23 Our analyses have demonstrated that strong 24 standards are critical to ensuring the global 25 competitiveness of the U.S. auto industry and the



1 success of our broader economy. In addition, strong standards are necessary to mitigate the significant 2 economic cost associated with climate change. 3 Evidently a rule change that would effectively cancel 4 out even the current weak standards would only 5 exacerbate their negative impacts. Accordingly, we 6 7 strongly support EPA's proposed rule including a CO2 adjustment factor, which would serve to effectively 8 prevent further weakening of the standards. 9 I will submit written comments as well. 10 11 Thank you. 12 MR. WYSOR: Thank you. 13 Next is Will Anderson from the Sierra Club. 14 WILL ANDERSON, SIERRA CLUB: 15 WILL ANDERSON: Good afternoon. My name is 16 Will Anderson. I am speaking for the Sierra Club, the Sierra Club and our 3.8 million members and supporters. 17 I appreciate the opportunity to testify today on the 18 negative real-world impact in the proposal to change 19 EPA's vehicle emission testing procedures under the 20 Tier 3 pollution rule. 21 However, I would also like to take this 2.2 23 opportunity to urge the EPA to better utilize available videoconference technology for future virtual public 24 hearings during this public health crisis or any other 25



future crises. And that having a video option would give the public the opportunity to be seen more as they would be in a public hearing, at the very least, give the opportunity for the public to testify face to virtual face with that.

Today we are here to testify that while we 6 recognize and appreciate the EPA and the commitment 7 they have made to updating the fuel that they use 8 under -- the test vehicles under the Tier 3 regulation, 9 the devil is always in details, and the details show 10 that while EPA is correctly proposing those adjustments 11 12 to Tier 3 test procedures to better account for E10 13 fuel than on the retail market, the timeline of the 14 implementation and lack of adjustment factor to change 15 vehicle emissions testing procedures would wind up 16 undercounting emissions from new cars by about 1.6 17 percent, cancelling a year's worth of progress toward a cleaner car standard. 18

Additionally, according to recent public health analysis, being exposed to air pollution is linked notably to a higher rate of death with people with COVID-19.

The transportation sector is a significant and dangerous source of the particulate matter and pollution. And additionally studies show that low



1 income neighborhoods and communities of color breathe in the dirtiest source of the pollution causing higher 2 3 rates of asthma, cancer, and respiratory issues. We must not exacerbate a public health crisis 4 5 with adjustment in the Tier 3 emissions program that would effectively make vehicles appear cleaner and more 6 efficient than they are, but without any sort of real 7 change to the vehicle whatsoever. 8 And we would like accurate pollution test 9 standards that tell the dirty truth about pollution 10 11 produced by cars, and not a rigged system that would 12 profit automakers at the expense of public health and 13 our climate. 14 Please adopt the real-world test fuel with 15 the adjustable factor. Thank you. 16 MR. WYSOR: Thank you. Next is Elizabeth Bunn from the Labor Network 17 for Sustainability. 18 19 ELIZABETH BUNN: Okay. Can you hear me. 20 TAD WYSOR: Yes, we can. Thank you. 21 ELIZABETH BUNN: Thank you. Thank you. 2.2 Sorry. 23 ELIZABETH BUNN, LABOR NETWORK FOR SUSTAINABILITY: 24 ELIZABETH BUNN: My name is Elizabeth Bunn, 25 and I am speaking today on behalf of the Labor Network



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for Sustainability. We are an advocacy organization promoting sustainable environmental and sustainable economic policies. We believe we should be able to make a living on a living planet. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

I am not a scientist, but I believe science Should drive EPA policy and practice. Like me, most American consumers are not scientists, and rely on gencies like the EPA, especially the EPA, to provide the facts we need to make informed decisions about our health and the health of our planet.

As part of this agency's responsibility to protect the environment, is the obligation to provide accurate, reliable, trustworthy information. And to ensure that its own standards, like CAFE, are met.

We, therefore, applaud the Agency's commitment to update the fuel that it uses to test vehicles under its Tier 3 regulation, because it would allow EPA to generate data on tailpipe emissions that reflect real-world experience.

For this same reason, as others have already stated, EPA must adjust how the fuel numbers are incorporated in the Clean Car Standards. Failing to make the adjustment would cause an underestimate of the global warming emissions from new cars. We need



accurate pollution standards that tell the truth about vehicle emissions. Furthermore, we would lose a full year's worth of improvements that are mandated by the newly issued clean car standards. This is a step in the opposite direction from what we need. EPA should not acquiesce to automaker demands not to use the common sense adjustment factor.

8 We now know that there are real-world effects 9 of tailpipe emissions from gasoline-powered vehicles. 10 Others have already, and I am sure others will, detail 11 the greenhouse gas emissions that harm our planet and 12 the effects of other pollutants on our health and the 13 health of our children by child asthma rates.

14 Suffice it to say we all benefit from knowing 15 these effects, so we can make informed decisions both 16 as consumers and as policymakers.

We urge you to apply the appropriate adjustment factor and use accurate pollution standards, so that we all know the truth about harmful emissions cars produce. And that we meet the already-reduced CAFE standards, and not lower them further through the back door.

23 Thank you very much.

24 MR. WYSOR: Thank you.

25 Next is Neelu Tummala from Virginia



07/13/2020 Clinicians for Climate Action. 1 2 NEELU TUMMALA, VIRGINIA CLINICIANS FOR CLIMATE ACTION: 3 NEELU TUMMALA: Great. Thank you. And I 4 accidently signed up twice, so you can delete my name 5 from the list. I am the very last person. 6 MR. WYSOR: We caught that. 7 NEELU TUMMALA: Yes. Sorry. I was excited 8 about this testimony. 9 Good afternoon. My name is Neelu Tummala. I 10 am a physician at George Washington University, and a 11 member of Virginia Clinicians for Climate Action. 12 I greatly appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony on the subject of vehicle emissions 13 14 testing procedure, and to speak up on behalf of the 15 health of my patients. 16 Effective regulation is critical to ensure the limitation of harmful emissions from passenger 17 vehicles. I support the proposed adjustment to the 18 testing procedure to account for the new fuel. 19 The current times we are living in are some 20 of the most challenging we have faced as a nation. 21 But they also remind us what we value most, the health and 2.2 23 well-being of our families and friends. I had a patient in clinic recently whom I had 24 25 not seen in a few months. I joked with him about how

> ENAISSANCE hansonreporting.com 313 567 8100

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1 he was handling staying cooped inside, in order to 2 minimize his exposure to COVID-19. And he responded 3 with, "Stop. What do you mean a few weeks? I have been doing this for years." I learned that he lived 4 5 near a highway, and he said that the air pollution of 6 the last several years was aggravating his asthma, so he found it easier to stay indoors protected from the 7 outside air. 8

9 When you hear from a patient like this who is directly suffering from ambient air pollution, it is 10 11 easy to understand why air pollution is such a 12 concerning issue of public health. He reminded me that 13 while we must all work together to mitigate the 14 COVID-19 pandemic, we must also not ignore other public 15 health concerns, including poor air quality and climate 16 change.

17 Carbon dioxide is the primary greenhouse gas driving climate change. And an increase in carbon 18 19 emissions will only exacerbate various health issues associated with climate change, including increased 20 21 rates of mental health disease, such as anxiety and stress, worsening respiratory diseases such as asthma 22 23 in children, prolonged allergy season, and increased heart disease in the elderly. 24

If the EPA fails to adjust the vehicle

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1	emissions test procedure, permanently reducing the
2	stringency of global warming emissions standards, what
3	does that say about how much value we place on public
4	health? The EPA must move forward with this rule and
5	conduct accurate vehicle emissions tests. The last
6	thing we need during the COVID-19 public health crisis
7	is to exacerbate climate change by allowing more
8	emissions from cars.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. WYSOR: Thank you.
11	Next is Brian Ditzler from the Maryland
12	Sierra Club.
13	BRIAN E. DITZLER, SIERRA CLUB:
14	BRIAN E. DITZLER: Good afternoon. My name
15	is Brian Ditzler, and I am speaking here today as a
16	veteran, retired corporate manager, grandfather of
17	three with one more on the way, and volunteer with
18	Maryland Sierra Club. I live in Silver Spring,
19	Maryland, and have been concerned for a long time about
20	how many of our laws, regulations, and personal actions
21	are callously ruining our environment.
22	The Environmental Protection Agency has
23	played a critically important role since its creation
24	in helping limit the pollution of our air and water,
25	until the current Administration. The EPA was often



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not as aggressive in its decisions as I would have
 liked, but at least you were headed in a generally
 positive direction.

I strongly support the EPA following through on the commitment it previously made to adjust the vehicle emission test procedure to use regular gasoline, the same fuel consumers can find at any gas station.

9 Failing to make the planned adjustment would 10 result in the environmental and health damaging 11 tailpipe emissions from new cars to be underestimated, 12 which would mislead the public about how clean and 13 efficient new cars really are.

The automakers and their Washington lobbyists have asked for the test standard to remain unchanged because they clearly are not concerned about accurate information being shared with the public, or the impact that tailpipe pollution from their vehicles is having on our health or the environment.

Tailpipe emissions from vehicles with internal combustion engines already are the leading contributor in this country to climate change, and also are hazardous to human health. Tailpipe emissions are linked to various cancers, heart disease, asthma, emphysema, and other respiratory diseases, plus women



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1 more likely to have premature, underweight, or

2 stillborn babies.

3 Many black and brown Americans living near highways are not only more likely to suffer from the 4 health conditions I just mentioned, but also are more 5 susceptible to COVID-19. This should be a concern to 6 7 all of us now, as our country awakens to the many institutional racism -- to the many ways that 8 institutional racism is natively affecting our country. 9 Before I close, let me note that if EPA 10 11 should decide not to make the planned adjustment, then 12 you need to undertake a new rulemaking with its formal 13 notice and comment process that would need to be 14 followed. 15 And if the pandemic causes future meetings to 16 be held remotely, I encourage EPA to catch up with the times and do videoconferencing, as virtually all other 17 organizations now are doing. 18 19 In summary, EPA needs to follow through on its earlier commitment to update the type of fuel that 20 it uses to test vehicles under Tier 3 regulation. 21 Doing so will ensure we have accurate pollution test 22 23 standards that tell the truth about the pollution produced by cars, not a rigged system that benefits 24 25 automakers at the expense of our environment and human



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1 health. 2 The right course of action for you to take on 3 this matter is clear. I strongly encourage you to take 4 it. 5 Thank you. 6 MR. WYSOR: Thank you. Next is Steven Sondheim from Sierra. 7 You can hit star six to unmute yourself. 8 9 STEVEN SONDHEIM, SIERRA: STEVEN SONDHEIM: This is Steven Sondheim. 10 Ι 11 am from Chicago. I am in the National Sierra Club, the 12 Chicago club. For years I was a leader in the 13 transportation, green transportation leadership team. 14 And I will start my comments now. 15 I have been to three of the COPs, the UN 16 Climate Change Conferences, Paris, Durbin, and Cancun. 17 One of the most amazing things in Durbin, America was panned at that time. But one of the most amazing 18 things was they were really praised for the proposed 19 CAFE standards. It was the one highlight. And to go 20 back on that makes us look pretty bad. 21 That's one 22 thing. 23 The other thing is, I agree that we should keep those standards with regular gasoline to make an 24 accurate -- in a way, this is like fudging. This is in 25



1 a small way like what Volkswagen did, somehow cheating and making things look better than they really are. 2 3 I agree with some of the previous comments 4 about the air quality and the carbon. Got a lot of those problems, especially now. 5 And the world is moving to EVs. And by 6 7 having inaccurate gas mileage standards, that's probably going to push it even further. That's another 8 9 thing. And I also agree that we should have 10 11 interactive hearings, instead of, you know, a quick 12 phone call where only the people on there hear it. 13 This is a very, very serious matter. 14 Okay. I think that's what I had to say. 15 Thank you. 16 TAD WYSOR: And thank you. 17 Next we have Jonna Hamilton, from the Union of Concerned Scientists. 18 19 JONNA HAMILTON, UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS: 20 JONNA HAMILTON: Hi. Thank you. Can you 21 hear me? 22 MR. WYSOR: Yes. 23 JONNA HAMILTON: Great. Good afternoon. And thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My 24 25 name is Jonna Hamilton, and I am the Senior Manager of



Government Affairs in the Clean Transportation Program
 at the Union of Concerned Scientists, or UCS.

3 UCS has over half a million supporters. And 4 our organization works to make sure that policy is 5 based on the best available data. Unfortunately, we 6 have strong concerns the Agency is using this 7 rulemaking to exclusively avoid doing that.

The Agency recently completed its so-called 8 SAFE Rulemaking, severely weakening greenhouse gas 9 emission standards for light duty vehicles, despite its 10 own analysis showing that consumers will be billions of 11 12 dollars worse off with reduced consumer choice in 13 vehicles, and that the harmful emissions from the 14 additional oil use will kill at least one thousand 15 people, and result in nearly a billion tons of global warming emissions that affects the climate. 16

This rulemaking was kick started by the automakers seeking to overturn the protective and technically sound regulations set in 2012, and affirmed in 2016.

21 And in this proposal, EPA suggests that it is 22 ready again to ignore technically sound policies for 23 their weakened regulations at the industry's request. 24 EPA Tier 3 regulations protect public health 25 and welfare by significantly reducing the tailpipe



criteria emissions from light duty vehicles. This NPRM 1 lays out a switch in the fuel used in the test 2 procedures, away from Indolene, basically a perfect 3 gasoline that doesn't exist in the market, to gasoline 4 5 that's used by consumers. Because the test fuel is used for all emissions testing, it has a direct impact 6 on the efficacy of the greenhouse gas regulations, 7 regulations which the Administration just spent three 8 years gutting. 9

Out of the Tier 3 regulations, EPA undertook a multi-year project to assess the impacts of this new fuel, what this new fuel switch would have on both the greenhouse gas emission standards and the CAFE program.

The resulting data were abundantly clear. Switching from Indolene to E10 reduces greenhouse gas emissions for today's vehicles, on paper anyway. This fact was ignored in the SAFE Rulemaking, but it cannot be ignored today.

In the final Tier 3 Rule, as it had in the proposal, EPA affirmed, quote, "its commitment to the principle that the change in test fuel would not affect the stringency of the CAFE or greenhouse gas standards. And that the labeling calculations will be updated in a future action to reflect the change in test fuel properties," end quote.



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1 It is critical that EPA update the 2 calculations for both the CAFE and greenhouse gas 3 programs to ensure that manufacturers do not receive 4 undue credit for emission reductions resulting from 5 this procedural shift.

6 That brings us to present day. In this NPRM, 7 EPA has proposed adjusting the CAFE and greenhouse gas 8 regulations to account for the emissions and fuel usage 9 impacts related from switching from Tier 2 to Tier 3 10 test fuels. We strongly support this action.

However, we are deeply concerned by the Agency's request for comment on and consideration of not making this adjustment to the greenhouse gas test procedure, an action that was directly requested by manufacturers in the meeting with OMB about this rule.

16 If EPA does not finalize an adjustment factor, this will result in 1.6 percent reduction in 17 tested emissions, on average, no real-world benefit. 18 Stated another way, if EPA chooses not to make the 19 adjustment, it will be as if the automakers would not 20 have to improve the emissions performance in their 21 vehicles at all for one of the years in the recently 2.2 23 finalized SAFE 2 Rule.

The Agency has clear technical data fromyears of research. There is no analytic rationale for



1 the suggested action. We believe that such a drastic step would require an additional supplemental notice of 2 3 proposed rulemaking before such an action can be finalized, given that there is no data in this NPRM 4 that supports it. 5 6 EPA must uphold its charge under the Clean Air Act and finalize adjustment factors for both the 7 CAFE and Greenhouse Gas Emission programs, in order to 8 9 preserve what little remaining stringency exists in these rules today. And to avoid setting a precedent 10 11 which would undermine its test program as a critical 12 real-world benefits resulting from its regulations. We 13 support the fuel switch, but strenuously oppose the 14 lack of adjustment factors. 15 Thank you. 16 MR. WYSOR: Thank you. Next is Ethan Edward Goffman. 17 ETHAN EDWARD GOFFMAN, INDIVIDUAL: 18 19 ETHAN EDWARD GOFFMAN: Can you hear me? MR. WYSOR: Loud and clear. Go ahead. 20 21 ETHAN EDWARD GOFFMAN: Thank you. This is Ethan Goffman. I am an environmental and 2.2 23 transportation rider in Rockville, Maryland. I am someone who chooses not to own a car and to live as 24 environmentally friendly a life as possible. I am 25



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doing my personal part to reduce climate change and
 have cleaner local air.

And I think that those who drive should do 3 4 their part also through government efficiency mandates, 5 since they are polluting the air and the environment that we all breathe and depend upon. 6 7 Therefore, I commend the EPA's adjustment of test procedures for tailpipe emissions to reflect 8 real-world emissions. It is crucial to be as accurate 9 10 as possible. 11 However, I hope that you adjust your test 12 procedure to account for the changes caused by this 13 switch as you originally proposed. 14 It is my understanding that adjusting the 15 test as requested by the automakers would undercount 16 climate change emissions by 1.6 percent. And that's on top of recent changes to CAFE standards that already 17 allow increased emissions. 18 19 So overall, the U.S. is doing too little to

20 stop the climate disaster, and reducing testing 21 stringency will continue to nibble away at our efforts. 22 This is one of thousands of decisions leading to a 23 future planet uninhabitable by humans, along with 24 massive species extinction.

25

I live in a part of the country that already



1	has regular air quality alerts due to traffic, and I
2	have some respiratory issues myself. But the problem
3	is much worse for children and for low income and
4	vulnerable groups who have high rates of asthma and
5	other medical conditions. We have seen the results of
6	these in the high fatality rates of vulnerable groups
7	to COVID-19. So anything done to help air quality is a
8	step toward a more fair society.
9	By making tests for vehicle emissions as
10	rigorous as possible, you will help make life easier
11	for children today.
12	And by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, you
13	will help life more liveable for future generations.
14	So please make tailpipe emission standards as
15	rigorous as your own planning has shown was necessary.
16	Thank you.
17	MR. WYSOR: Thank you.
18	Next is Steven VanderGriend from the Urban
19	Air Initiative.
20	STEVEN VANDERGRIEND, URBAN AIR INITIATIVE, INC.:
21	STEVEN VANDERGRIEND: Hello. Do you hear me
22	okay?
23	MR. WYSOR: You are loud and clear. Go
24	ahead.
25	STEVEN VANDERGRIEND: Thank you.



Good afternoon. My name is Steve
 VanderGriend. And I am the technical director for the
 Urban Air Initiative.

In addition to representing Urban Air, I am here to speak for Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri corn growers. While we share EPA's desire to ensure that any change in test fuels does not slow the pace and progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, we cannot agree with the methods or rules that EPA is proposing to accomplish that goal.

We believe that the proposed rule test procedure adjustments, both for carbon dioxide emissions and for fuel economy calculations, are erroneously high, and will make the standards more stringent, unlawfully circumventing the legal procedures that Congress put into place to increase the standards.

Even worse, the test procedure adjustments will discourage the adoption of vehicle technology and low carbon fuels that are critical to achieving continued reduction in vehicle environmental impact that we all desire.

Let me explain. The proposed rule adjustment factors for carbon dioxide emissions artificially inflates the carbon-related exhaust emissions for



vehicles certified on Tier 3 E10 fuel. As a result,
 the rule penalizes low carbon fuels like E10 by
 eliminating the natural advantage of a lower carbon
 solution.

5 If extended to other test fuels, this test 6 procedure adjustment would deprive the automakers of 7 any incentive to use lower carbon test fuels.

8 We believe the adoption of low carbon fuels 9 is an important piece of a comprehensive approach to 10 lessening green vehicles' greenhouse gas emissions.

EPA and the auto manufacturers have long agreed that vehicles and fuels operate as a system, and that keeping the door open to a synergistic evolution of vehicle and fuels is important.

Gasoline vehicles will be in the market for decades to come. So it is important to focus on fuels that can lower carbon emissions of these vehicles now and throughout any future transition.

Lower emissions at lower cost for all consumers must not be ignored. By eliminating the natural advantage of low carbon fuels in the certification process, EPA's proposed rule discourages the auto manufacturers from adopting even lower carbon liquid fuels, and from developing vehicle technology that, coupled with those fuels, will lead to further



1 emission improvements.

Simply stated, implementing the test 2 procedures that artificially inflate the carbon dioxide 3 emissions of low carbon fuels is the wrong way to 4 maintain future reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. 5 EPA's test procedures should instead leave 6 fuel neutral, allowing auto manufacturers to meet those 7 standards through the best combination of vehicle 8 technology and fuel selection. Giving manufacturers 9 the freedom to innovate will lead to the best outcomes 10 for both the environment and for the consumer. 11 12 If needed, EPA has ample authority to adjust 13 the greenhouse gas standards under Section 202 of the 14 Clean Air Act. It does not have the authority to 15 adjust standards by manipulating vehicle test

16 procedures.

25

17 In closing, the proposed rule's test 18 procedure adjustment would be a step backwards. By 19 eliminating the natural advantage of low carbon fuels, 20 the rule evades legal requirements and discourages the 21 kind of innovation that is essential to developing next 22 generation low carbon vehicle technology.

We will submit more of our detailed comments in the weeks to come. Thank you for your time.

TAD WYSOR: Thank you.



Mr. Charles Yoder is next. Hit star six and 1 2 proceed. 3 Charles Yoder, are you able to unmute? CHARLES C. YODER, INDIVIDUAL: 4 CHARLES C. YODER: This is Charles Yoder. I 5 6 am sorry. I hit the wrong button to unmute. I live in 7 Baltimore, Maryland. 8 And I support EPA's action to measure 9 pollution test results based on the fuels people actually buy at their service stations. That's because 10 11 standards and reports should reflect real-world 12 reality. 13 There are many strands in the fabric of the 14 tapestry that encompasses America's 244-year experiment in representative government. And one of the most 15 16 important of those strands is the people's confidence that our government is truthful and is, in fact, a 17 government of and for the people. 18 19 As an example, when NOAA supported false assertions that Alabama was threatened by a hurricane, 20 that action was corrosive to the fabric that binds our 21 2.2 society together. Similarly, if EPA were to respond to 23 polluters by adopting a process changing the reported 24 25 outcome of the mileage tests in industry's favor, then



07/13/2020 Page 53 1 the fabric binding our nation together will be weakened. 2 3 I ask you not to be complicit in the rending of that fragile fabric. Ask you to reject the industry 4 5 petition, a petition that if adopted would weaken the effect of otherwise admirable steps EPA is taking to 6 bring the process into agreement with reality. 7 Thanks for the opportunity to comment. 8 9 MR. WYSOR: And thank you. Next is Chris Bliley from Growth Energy. 10 11 CHRIS BLILEY, GROWTH ENERGY: 12 CHRIS BLILEY: Hi. This is Chris Bliley. I 13 am the head of Regulatory Affairs for Growth Energy. 14 Growth Energy is the largest renewal fuel 15 organization in the world, representing 103 ethanol 16 producers, 89 businesses in the ethanol value chain, and tens of thousands of biofuel supporters across the 17 18 country. 19 Thanks for the opportunity to appear virtually before you today. 20 Over the past few decades, we have seen 21 tremendous growth in the use of homegrown biofuels like 2.2 23 ethanol. Ethanol is a low carbon biofuel which reduces greenhouse gas emissions on average of 39 percent 24

25 compared to gasoline.



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Today 98 percent of our nation's gasoline is 1 blended with 10 percent ethanol, becoming the de facto 2 fuel for American consumers. And with year-round 3 approval of E15 and the potential of high octane 4 midlevel ethanol blends, we are poised to do much, much 5 6 more. 7 So it is very appropriate that the Tier 3 regulation change the certification fuel from E0 to 8 E10. 9 10 While Growth Energy and the number of 11 stakeholders will be providing more technical comments, 12 there are several items that ought to be given 13 important consideration to ensure that automakers are 14 not discouraged from using ethanol blends now or into 15 the future. 16 While we are pleased to see that EPA is taking action to adjust the R factor from its value set 17 decades ago, it still falls short, the value of .81 18 rather than 1.0. There has been a wealth of research 19 20 in this area about National Labs, among others, and 21 doing so fails to recognize the myriad of advancements in technology, giving automakers 80 percent of 22 23 appropriate value. 2.4 Additionally, we are concerned about the



adjustment factor that will result in higher reporting

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1 of carbon dioxide than what is measured at the 2 tailpipe.

Doing so would penalize automakers for the use of low carbon fuels, something that should be strongly encouraged given the benefits of low carbon biofuels, such as ethanol, towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality.

Additionally, with any regulatory program, it is necessary to provide as much certainty as possible, particularly for the development of engine and fuel technologies that require significant lead time. Our foremost goal is that any changes to procedures must not stifle the development and innovation of engine and fuel technologies.

We look forward to working with the Agency to address these technical issues so that we can continue to give automakers and policymakers the tools necessary to foster the use of ethanol blends, particularly as we look to the use of high octane, midlevel ethanol blends to meet current and future greenhouse gas standards.

Thank you in advance for your consideration. And we will be providing additional written comments.

23 TAD WYSOR: And thank you.

Next we have Ann Mesnikoff from EnvironmentalLaw & Policy Center.



1	Can you hit star six to unmute?
2	ANN MESNIKOFF, ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY CENTER:
3	ANN MESNIKOFF: Hello.
4	TAD WYSOR: You can proceed.
5	ANN MESNIKOFF: Sorry about that. Hi. My
6	name is Ann Mesnikoff. I am the Federal Legislative
7	Director for the Environmental Law & Policy Center,
8	which is based in Chicago, and works across the Great
9	Lakes and Midwest Regions.
10	I appreciate the opportunity to be heard
11	today on EPA's proposal to make adjustments with the
12	transition to E10 for test fuel.
13	At first glance, the proposal should be a
14	straight forward transition that preserves the benefits
15	of vehicle greenhouse gas and fuel economy standards.
16	In the proposal, EPA notes that the change in
17	fuels results in a small but not insignificant change
18	in the tailpipe emissions of CO2 and in the fuel
19	economy values that are calculated based on those
20	emissions.
21	EPA goes on to provide that this rule
22	proposes to maintain the existing stringency, such that
23	the test fuel changes do not on average increase or
24	reduce the stringency of existing CO2 or fuel economy
25	standards.



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1 The proposal includes a detailed explanation 2 of testing that back up the need for an adjustment 3 factor.

Yet in the proposal, at the request of the auto industry, documented in the record of OMB meetings related to this proposal, EPA requests comments on whether the Agency should consider a regulatory approach where it would require the use of Tier 3 gasoline certification fuel without any test procedure adjustments.

11 Well, hold on one second.

25

12 TAD WYSOR: Take your time.

ANN MESNIKOFF: Sorry. My computer is not letting me suddenly scroll through my testimony, which is not helping. Now, bear with me for one minute. Sorry.

17 So yeah, I wanted to just go on to say that at the request of the auto industry, the proposal 18 includes not including the adjustment factor. And we 19 20 believe that that's really an effort by the auto 21 industry to get an additional giveaway, even beyond the weakening of the fuel economy of the SAFE Rule, which 2.2 23 ELPC strongly opposed, and will litigate along with our 2.4 partners in the environmental community.

We believe that the proposal, you know, as it



1 appeared to have been written, was a straightforward 2 effort and should be pursued by the Agency. I have heard testimony from several folks about, you know, 3 encouraging the auto industry to use the cleaner fuels, 4 or how that fuels and vehicles are a unit. But at the 5 same time, there's nothing in the proposal that would 6 evidence that or document that in a way that would make 7 this proposal viable to go forward, and dropping the 8 adjustment factor. You know, if EPA were to consider 9 doing so, then it would need to really redo all the 10 analyses and document that for the public in an 11 12 opportunity for public comment.

13 And before I close, I just want to, you know, 14 weigh in, and appreciate the opportunity mentioned at 15 the beginning of this hearing for folks to weigh in on 16 approving how EPA is doing these virtual hearings. I have participated in multiple of these virtual, and 17 really believe that EPA will obviously, in this period 18 of public health crisis, cannot hold in-person public 19 hearings, it has an obligation to afford the public a 20 better opportunity for engaging with EPA staff. 21

There's now been ample time since we started this crisis for EPA to adopt technologies, whether it is Zoom or otherwise, to allow the public to testify face-to-face with EPA staff, as they would at a real



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1 hearing. And also to have the option of seeing each other, other folks testify, that they would in a real 2 3 hearing. Doing it this way with a phone-in only option 4 is really a disservice to the public, and I also think 5 the EPA staff not to be able to see people as they 6 testify. I think that is really an undercutting of the 7 purpose of the public hearing. 8 9 And EPA has had the opportunity to make those 10 changes, and it should really look at technology and 11 opportunities to improve this process as it goes 12 forward. 13 So with that, I will conclude my remarks by 14 just, again, urging EPA to go forward with the 15 proposal, as it seems to have been drafted, with a 16 adjustment factor, and not considering dropping that adjustment factor at the request of the auto industry. 17 18 Thank you very much. 19 TAD WYSOR: Thank you very much. 20 Next, and the final person on our list at 21 this point is Douglas Durante, from Clean Fuels Development Coalition. 22 23 DOUGLAS DURANTE, CLEAN FUELS DEVELOPMENT COALITION: 24 DOUGLAS DURANTE: Good day. Am I coming through? 25



TAD WYSOR: You are. DOUGLAS DURANTE: Okay. Good. Just doing a

3 sound check.

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Well, good afternoon. My name is Doug 4 Durante, and I am the Executive Director of the Clean 5 6 Fuels Development Coalition. Our members and supporters have significant interest and investment in 7 the entire renewable fuels chain. And we worked on 8 9 these issues with EPA and OTAQ going back to the "Reg Neg" of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, and in the 10 establishment of the RFS. 11

12 I want to make just a few observations and 13 comments on this proposal, which seems to be yet one 14 more obstacle thrown in front of ethanol, rooted in 15 outdated information and questionable science.

First of all, we would challenge the basic premise of this rulemaking to penalize ethanol on the basis of energy content and a presumed mileage loss. There are many studies, even some of yours, showing no mileage loss, and even a gain with E10.

But mileage aside, a continual growing body of evidence that the carbon footprint of ethanol is significantly better than your models show, and even we knew until recently, suggest the CO2 reductions are extremely positive. The DOE GREET model, the USDA



model, and several other assessments of ethanol, full life cycle analysis, make this entire thesis

3 questionable.

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Secondly, the net result of adjusting fuel
economy to debit ethanol would be to discourage ethanol
use, and in so doing, the range of benefits it
provides.

8 Any loss of ethanol volume is a gain in 9 petroleum volume. That increase in petroleum brings 10 with it increased aromatics, particulate emissions, 11 secondary aerosols that can increase ozone PM, and even 12 exacerbate airborne viruses.

13 Your own Fuel Trends Report documents the 14 displacement of aromatics via ethanol over the last 15 decade. And as automakers look to utilize high octane 16 and increase efficiency, the only choice would be to increase those toxic aromatics. These are the most 17 toxic and energy-intensive components in the oil 18 barrel. And ethanol is not getting any credit for this 19 carbon displacement. 20

21 Respectfully, we encourage the EPA to look at 22 these issues as they interconnect and not in a vacuum. 23 We all want to reduce carbon as it addresses climate 24 change, but this has got to be done in a balance with 25 carbon for other health issues. Disincentivizing of



clean octane, low cost, low carbon fuel like ethanol in favor of a toxic hydrocarbon ignores a very real threat of ultrafine particulates from aromatics. Over the next decade, even if we see a dramatic increase in electric vehicles, we will remain reliant annually on hundreds of billions of gallons of gasoline.

7 It is incumbent on all of us to improve fuel
8 quality, which we can do immediately by encouraging a
9 higher ethanol plan, not eliminating that.

10 The SAFE Rule, while we were disappointed it 11 did not include an octane increase, coupled with 12 tighter toxic controls, nonetheless is the mechanism to 13 set standards, rather than arbitrarily penalizing a 14 particular fuel.

So we would ask that you please allow automakers to maximize fuel properties in their designs without predetermining a fuel's efficiency. In so doing, you will be addressing both climate and health, which is the Agency's duty.

20 So thanks for your consideration of these 21 views. We will be submitting more detailed written 22 comments. And thank you again.

23 TAD WYSOR: Thank you.

24 Mike, back to you.

25 MR. OLECHIW: Okay. Thank you for that, Tad.



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And thank you for leading us through all of the
 testimony.

3 So the first thing I wanted to do is to make sure that everyone that is on the call had the 4 5 opportunity to speak that wanted to speak. 6 Okay. It seems so. So that's a good thing. That means we were successful in managing all the 7 testimonies. 8 So if that is the case, then I wanted to 9 thank all of the speakers and the participants in 10 11 today's meeting. I very much appreciate all of the 12 verbal testimonies. And we will look forward to 13 receiving your written submissions also, your written 14 comments. 15 Also want to thank the participants that 16 offered recommendations and improvements for how we

17 could improve our public process, public hearing 18 process. So thank you very much for those.

I want to remind everyone that the public
comment period closes on August 14th, of this year,
August 14, 2020. We look forward to receiving your
comments.

And at this point in time, I am going to adjourn this public hearing. Thank you very much. (Public hearing concluded at 2:21 p.m.)



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