

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 80.275

(e) The approving official for an adjustment under this section is the Director of the Office of Transportation and Air Quality in the EPA Office of Air and Radiation.

[67 FR 40182, June 12, 2002]

§ 80.275 How are allotments generated and used?

(a) *Generation of allotments and credits in 2003.* (1) During 2003 only, any domestic or foreign refiner who produces gasoline from crude oil may have the option to generate credits in accordance with the provisions of § 80.305 or generate allotments and credits under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is less than the refinery's baseline as determined under § 80.295 and is 60 ppm or less, allotments and credits may be generated using the following procedures. This paragraph (a) does not apply to importers.

(i) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is less than or equal to 30, and the refinery's sulfur baseline is greater than 120, the following procedures apply:

$$\begin{aligned}SA_{\text{TypeB}} &= (30 - S_a) \times V \\SA_{\text{TypeA}} &= V \times 90 \\CR &= (S_{\text{Base}} - 120) \times V\end{aligned}$$

(ii) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is less than or equal to 30, and the refinery's sulfur baseline is greater than 30 but less than or equal to 120, the following procedures apply:

$$\begin{aligned}SA_{\text{TypeB}} &= (30 - S_a) \times V \\SA_{\text{TypeA}} &= (S_{\text{Base}} - 30) \times V\end{aligned}$$

(iii) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is less than or equal to 30, and the refinery's sulfur baseline is less than or equal to 30, the following procedures apply:

$$SA_{\text{TypeB}} = (S_{\text{Base}} - S_a) \times V$$

(iv) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is greater than 30, and the refinery's sulfur baseline is greater than 120, the following procedures apply:

$$\begin{aligned}SA_{\text{TypeA}} &= ((120 - S_a) \times V) \times 0.8 \\CR &= (S_{\text{Base}} - 120) \times V\end{aligned}$$

(v) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at a refinery is greater than 30, and the refinery's sulfur baseline is less than or equal to 120, the following procedures apply:

$$SA_{\text{TypeA}} = ((S_{\text{Base}} - S_a) \times V) \times 0.8$$

(vi) For purposes of the equations under paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, the following definitions apply:

SA_{TypeB} = Type B sulfur allotments generated.

SA_{TypeA} = Type A sulfur allotments generated.

CR = Credits generated.

S_{Base} = Refinery's sulfur baseline value under § 80.295.

S_a = Average sulfur content of the gasoline produced at the refinery during 2003 (or for a foreign refinery, all gasoline produced during 2003 that was imported into the U.S.).

V = Volume of gasoline produced at the refinery during 2003 (or for a foreign refinery, all gasoline produced during 2003 that was imported into the U.S.).

(b) *Generation of allotments in 2004 and 2005.* During 2004 and 2005 only, refiners and importers that have corporate pool average sulfur levels below the corporate pool average standards under § 80.195 may generate sulfur allotments separately for each year using the following procedures.

(1) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced or imported is less than 30 the following procedures apply:

$$\begin{aligned}SA_{\text{TypeB}} &= (30 - S_a) \times V_a \\SA_{\text{TypeA}} &= (S_{\text{PS}} - 30) \times V_a\end{aligned}$$

(2) If the average sulfur content of the gasoline produced or imported is equal to or greater than 30 the following procedures apply:

$$SA_{\text{TypeA}} = (S_{\text{PS}} - S_a) \times V_a$$

(3) For purposes of the equations under paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, the following definitions apply:

SA_{TypeB} = Type B sulfur allotments generated.

SA_{TypeA} = Type A sulfur allotments generated.

S_a = Corporate pool average sulfur level for the year.

S_{PS} = Corporate pool average standard (120 in 2004; 90 in 2005).

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V_a = Total volume of gasoline produced and/or imported during the year.

(4) Oxygenate blenders may not generate allotments under this section.

(c) *Use of sulfur allotments to meet standards.* (1) Refiners and importers may use Type A and Type B sulfur allotments to meet the corporate pool average standards under §80.195, except that if allotments generated in 2003 or 2004 are used to meet the corporate pool standard in 2005 the allotments generated in 2003 or 2004 shall be reduced in value by 50%.

(2)(i) Small refiners subject to the standards under §80.240, and refiners and importers of gasoline designated as GPA gasoline under §80.219(a), may use sulfur allotments to meet their annual average refinery or importer standards.

(ii) Small refiners subject to the standards under §80.240 and that have received an adjustment of their per-gallon cap sulfur standards pursuant to §80.271(a) may also use sulfur allotments to meet the requirements of §80.271(d)(1) for any refinery that has received such an adjustment.

(d) *Transfers of sulfur allotments.* Sulfur allotments generated under this section may be transferred, provided that:

(1) No allotment may be transferred more than twice: The first transfer by the refiner or importer who generated the allotment may only be made to a refiner or importer who intends to use the allotment; if the transferee cannot use the allotment, it may make the second, and final, transfer only to a refiner or importer who intends to use the allotment. In no case may an allotment be transferred more than twice before being used or terminated.

(2) The allotment transferor must apply any allotments necessary to meet the transferor's corporate pool average standard before transferring allotments to any other refiner or importer or before converting allotments into credits.

(3) The transferor must supply to the transferee records indicating the year of generation and type of the allotments, the identity of the refiner or importer who generated the allotments, and the identity of the transferring party, if it is not the same part that generated the allotments.

(4) The transferor must inform the transferee whether any transferred allotments are Type A allotments or Type B allotments, as defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(5) In the case of allotments that have been calculated or created improperly, or are otherwise determined to be invalid, the following provisions apply:

(i) Invalid allotments cannot be used to achieve compliance with the transferee's corporate pool average standard or be converted to credits, regardless of the transferee's good faith belief that the allotments were valid.

(ii) The refiner or importer who used the allotments, and any transferor of the allotments, must adjust their allotment records and reports and sulfur calculations as necessary to reflect the proper allotments.

(iii) Any allotments remaining after correcting for the improperly created allotments must first be applied to correct the invalid transfers before the transferor may transfer any other allotments or before converting allotments into credits.

(e) *Conversion of allotments into credits.* A refiner or importer may convert allotments into credits using the following procedures:

(1) Type A allotments may be converted into credits with the same requirements and limitations on use that apply under §80.315 to credits generated in 2000 through 2003.

(2) Type B allotments may be converted into credits with the same requirements and limitations on use that apply under §80.315 to credits generated in 2004 and later, based on the year of creation of the allotment.

(3) Allotments generated in 2003 or 2004 which are carried over to 2005 are discounted by 50 percent. The discounted allotments may be used to demonstrate compliance with the corporate pool average standard in 2005, or they may be converted into credits for use in demonstrating compliance with the refinery average standard in 2005, or in a subsequent averaging period, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (e). Any allotments generated in 2003 or 2004 that are converted into credits before being carried over

to 2005 are not discounted. Any allotments generated in 2003 or 2004 that are converted into credits before being carried over to 2005 may be reconverted into allotments for use in demonstrating compliance with the corporate pool average standard in 2005, but such reconverted allotments are discounted by 50 percent.

(f) *Small refiners.* Small refiners subject to the standards under § 80.240 may not generate sulfur allotments under paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) *GPA gasoline.* GPA gasoline that is included in the refiner's or importer's corporate pool average under § 80.216(f)(2) must be included in the calculations under paragraph (b) of this section. No refiner or importer may generate allotments in 2004 or 2005 who is not required to meet the corporate pool average standards.

(h) Allotments and credits under this program are in units of "ppm-gallons".

[65 FR 6823, Feb. 10, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 40183, June 12, 2002]

AVERAGING, BANKING AND TRADING
(ABT) PROGRAM—GENERAL INFORMATION

§ 80.280 [Reserved]

§ 80.285 Who may generate credits under the ABT program?

(a) *Credit generation in 2000 through 2003.* (1) Credits may be generated in 2000 through 2003 under § 80.305 by refiners who produce gasoline from crude oil, and are:

(i) Refiners who establish a sulfur baseline under § 80.295 for a refinery;

(ii) Foreign refiners for refineries with an approved baseline under § 80.94, or refineries with baselines established in accordance with § 80.290(d); or

(iii) Small refiners for any refinery subject to the standards under § 80.240, using their small refiner baseline established under § 80.250 for that refinery.

(2) Importers and oxygenate blenders may not generate credits under § 80.305.

(b) *Credit generation beginning in 2004.* (1) Credits may be generated beginning in 2004 under § 80.310 by:

(i) Refiners for any refinery, and importers subject to the standards under § 80.195;

(ii) Refiners and importers of gasoline designated as GPA gasoline under § 80.219, using the least of 150.00 ppm, or the refinery's or importer's 1997–98 baseline calculated under § 80.295 plus 30.00 ppm, or the refinery's lowest annual average sulfur level for any year from 2000 through 2003 during which the refinery generated credits or allotments plus 30.00 ppm (for any party generating credits under both paragraphs (b)(1)(i) of this section and this paragraph (b)(1)(ii), such credits must be calculated separately); or

(iii) Small refiners for any refinery subject to the standards under § 80.240, using refinery's standard established under § 80.240.

(2) Generation of credits under § 80.310 for all imported gasoline shall be through the importer.

(3) Oxygenate blenders may not generate credits under § 80.310.

[65 FR 6823, Feb. 10, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 19307, Apr. 13, 2001; 67 FR 40183, June 12, 2002; 71 FR 54912, Sept. 20, 2006]

§ 80.290 How does a refiner apply for a sulfur baseline?

(a) The refiner must submit an application to EPA which includes the information required under paragraph (c) of this section no later than September 30 of the year in which the refiner plans to begin generating credits, or the refiner or an importer plans to sell gasoline in the geographic phase-in area in accordance with § 80.217.

(b) The sulfur baseline request must be sent to: U.S. EPA, Attn: Sulfur Program (6406J), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20460. For commercial (non-postal) delivery: U.S. EPA, Attn: Sulfur Program, 501 3rd Street NW., Washington, DC 20001.

(c) The sulfur baseline application must include the following information:

(1) A listing of the names and addresses of all refineries owned by the corporation for which the refiner is applying for a sulfur baseline.

(2) The annual average gasoline sulfur baseline for gasoline produced in 1997–1998, for each refinery for which the refiner is applying for a sulfur baseline, calculated in accordance with § 80.295.