

§ 88.308-94

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-07 Edition)

and, in no case, shall such exemptions apply if they create a clear and direct safety hazard. This exemption does not include access to high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, except as provided in § 88.313-93.

(b) States shall also grant temporal TCM exemptions to qualifying CFFVs being operated after SIP approval, but prior to the effective date for commencement of a state's CFFV credit program.

(c) Temporal TCM exemptions provided for in paragraph (a) of this section are not effective outside of the areas for which states can be required to establish CFFV credit programs.

(1) Such exemptions shall remain effective only while the subject vehicle remains in compliance with applicable CFFV emissions standards and other CFFV credit program requirements.

(2) CFFV TCM exemptions shall not be transferred between vehicles within the same fleet nor shall they be sold or traded.

§ 88.308-94 Programmatic requirements for clean-fuel fleet vehicles.

(a) *Multi-State nonattainment areas.* The states comprising a multi-State nonattainment area shall, to the greatest extent possible, promulgate consistent clean-fuel fleet vehicle programs.

(b) *Program start date.* The SIP revision shall provide that the clean fuel vehicle purchase requirements begin to apply no later than model year 1999.

[59 FR 50082, Sept. 30, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 20107, Apr. 23, 1998]

§ 88.309 [Reserved]

§ 88.310-94 Applicability to covered Federal fleets.

(a) *Compliance by Federal vehicles.* As per section 258(a) of the Act, fleets owned or operated by any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States shall comply with the applicable state regulations concerning CFFVs established in the SIP revision. Such fleets shall be treated in the same manner as private or other government fleets under the applicable state regulations.

(1) Federal agencies shall obtain CFFVs from original equipment manu-

facturers, to the extent possible, as required under section 248 of the CAA.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may exempt any vehicle(s) from the provisions of any CFFV credit program established in the SIP revision by certifying to the Administrator in writing that inclusion of the specified vehicle(s) in such a program could have an adverse impact on the national security. The Secretary of Defense shall also provide a copy of this statement of exemption to the state agency administering the CFFV credit program in the covered area in which the specified vehicle(s) is registered/operated.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 88.311-93 Emissions standards for Inherently Low-Emission Vehicles.

(a) *Certification.* (1) Emissions Testing Procedures. A vehicle shall be certified as an ILEV if that vehicle satisfies the following conditions:

(i) The vehicle shall be certified under the appropriate exhaust emissions standards from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section depending on the vehicle's weight classification.

(ii) The vehicle shall be certified as having fuel vapor emissions which are five or less total grams per test as measured by the current Federal Test Procedure (FTP), modified for ILEV certification, from 40 CFR part 86, subpart B for LDVs and LDTs and from 40 CFR part 86, subpart M for HDVs.

(A) After disabling any and all auxiliary emission control devices (canister, purge system, etc.) related to control of evaporative emissions, the fuel vapor emissions shall be measured using the FTP regulations in effect at the time the vehicle is to be certified as an ILEV. For purposes of this section, the vehicle's fuel vapor emissions shall consist of the total grams of diurnal, hot soak, running loss, and resting loss emissions, as appropriate, for the particular fuel/vehicle/engine combination to be tested. In determining ILEV evaporative emissions, the diurnal emissions measurement procedure shall consist of a single diurnal heat build using an ambient or fuel temperature range of 72°-96 °F (22°-36 °C), as appropriate for the applicable FTP regulations (40 CFR part 86).

(B) Conventional Federal Test Procedure. A vehicle with no evaporative emissions control system components may have its evaporative emissions certified for its particular GVWR weight class/subclass if it passes the conventional evaporative emissions FTP from 40 CFR part 86, subpart B for LDVs and LDTs or from 40 CFR part 86, subpart M for HDVs, as applicable.

(iii) The vehicle must meet other special requirements applicable to conventional or clean-fuel vehicles and their fuels as described in any other parts of this chapter, including 40 CFR parts 86 and 88.

(2) Vehicles which have a closed or sealed fuel system may be certified at the administrator's option by engineering evaluation in lieu of testing. These vehicles will be certified as ILEVs only if a leak in the fuel system would result in the vehicle becoming inoperative due to loss of fuel supply, or if half the fuel escapes within 24 hours.

(b) *Identification.* In the application for a vehicle's certification as an ILEV, the manufacturer or the manufacturer's agent shall provide for positive identification of the vehicle's status as an ILEV in the vehicle's Vehicle Emission Control Information (VECI) label in accordance with 40 CFR 86.094-35 and 86.095-35. The label shall contain a highlighted statement (e.g., underscored or boldface letters) that the vehicle is certified to applicable emission standards for ILEV exhaust and evaporative emission standards.

(c) *Light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks.* ILEVs in LDV and LDT classes shall have exhaust emissions which do not exceed the LEV exhaust emission standards for NMOG, CO, HCHO, and PM and the ULEV exhaust emission standards for NO_x listed in Tables A104-1 through A104-6 for light-duty CFVs. Exhaust emissions shall be measured in accordance with the test procedures specified in § 88.104-94(k). An ILEV must be able to operate on only one fuel, or must be certified as an ILEV on all fuels on which it can operate. These vehicles shall also comply with all requirements of 40 CFR part 86 which are applicable to conventional gasoline-fueled, methanol-fueled, diesel-fueled, natural gas-fueled or liquified petroleum gas-fueled LDVs/

LDTs of the same vehicle class and model year.

(d) *Heavy-duty vehicles.* ILEVs in the HDV class shall have exhaust emissions which do not exceed the exhaust emission standards in grams per brake horsepower-hour listed in § 88.105-94(d). Exhaust emissions shall be measured in accordance with the test procedures specified in § 88.105-94(e). An ILEV must be able to operate on only one fuel, or must be certified as an ILEV on all fuels on which it can operate. These vehicles shall also comply with all requirements of 40 CFR part 86 which are applicable in the case of conventional gasoline-fueled, methanol-fueled, diesel-fueled, natural gas-fueled or liquified petroleum gas-fueled HDVs of the same weight class and model year.

(e) *Applicability.* State actions to opt out of the clean-fuel fleet program under section 182(c) of the Act do not affect the applicability of the ILEV program in the affected states.

[57 FR 60046, Dec. 17, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 48536, Sept. 21, 1994; 59 FR 50082, Sept. 30, 1994, 61 FR 127, Jan. 3, 1996]

§ 88.311-98 Emissions standards for Inherently Low-Emission Vehicles.

Section 88.311-98 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from § 88.311-93. Where a paragraph in § 88.311-93 is identical and applicable to § 88.311-98, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement "[Reserved]. For guidance see § 88.311-93."

(a) heading through (a)(1)(ii) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 88.311-93.

(iii) The vehicle must meet other special requirements applicable to conventional or clean-fuel vehicles and their fuels as described in any other regulations in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter C, including 40 CFR parts 86 and 88 (e.g., onboard refueling provisions).

(b) through (e) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 88.311-93.

[59 FR 16309, Apr. 6, 1994]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: The new information collection requirements for § 88.311-98 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at 59 FR 16309, Apr. 6, 1994, which apply to 1998 and later model year vehicles, have not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are not effective.