or once the auxiliary power unit turns on, in the case of a hybrid electric vehicle, the accumulated mileage and energy usage of the vehicle from the point where electricity is introduced from the electrical outlet shall be recorded, and the vehicle shall be brought to an immediate stop, thereby concluding the All-Electric Range Test.

(4) *Regenerative braking*. Regenerative braking systems may be utilized during the range test. The braking level, if adjustable, shall be set according to the manufacturer's specifications prior to the commencement of the test. The driving schedule speed and time tolerances specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall not be exceeded due to the operation of the regenerative braking system.

(b) [Reserved]

[62 FR 31242, June 6, 1997. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 987, Jan. 7, 1998]

§ 86.1771–99 Fuel specifications.

(a) The provisions of § 86.113 apply to this subpart, with the following exceptions and additions.

(1) For light-duty vehicles and light light-duty trucks, gasoline having the specifications listed below may be used in exhaust emission testing as an option to the specifications in § 86.113(a)(1). If a manufacturer elects to utilize this option, exhaust emission testing shall be conducted by the manufacturer with gasoline having the specifications listed in the table in this paragraph (a)(1), and the Administrator shall conduct exhaust emission testing with gasoline having the specifications listed in the table in this paragraph (a)(1). Specifications for non-gasoline fuels and all fuel property test methods are contained in Chapter 4 of the California Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the National Low Emission Vehicle Program (October, 1996). These requirements are incorporated by reference (see § 86.1). The table follows:

Fuel property	Limit
Octane, (R+M)/2 (min)	91.
Sensitivity (min)	7.5.
Lead, g/gal (max) (No lead added).	0–0.01
Distillation Range, °F	
10 pct. point,	130–150.
50 pct. point,	200–210.
90 pct. point,	290–300.
EP, maximum	390.
Residue, vol % (max)	2.0.
Sulfur, ppm by wt.	30–40.
Phosphorous, g/gal (max)	0.005.
RVP, psi	6.7–7.0.
Olefins, vol %	4.0–6.0.
Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons (vol %).	22–25.
Benzene, vol %	0.8–1.0.
Multi-Substituted Alkyl Aromatic Hydrocarbons, vol %.	12–14.
MTBE, vol %	10.8–11.2.
Additives	See Chapter 4 of the California Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the National Low Emission Vehicle Program (October, 1996). These procedures are incorporated by reference (see § 86.1).
Copper Corrosion	No. 1.
Gum, Washed, mg/100 ml (max).	3.0.
Oxidation Stability, minutes (min).	1,000.
Specific Gravity	No limit; report to purchaser required.
Heat of Combustion	No limit; report to purchaser required.
Carbon, wt %	No limit; report to purchaser required.
Hydrogen, wt %	No limit; report to purchaser required.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) [Reserved]

[62 FR 31242, June 6, 1997. Redesignated at 63 FR 987, Jan. 7, 1998]

§ 86.1772–99 Road load power, test weight, and inertia weight class determination.

(a) The provisions of § 86.129 apply to this subpart.

(b) The following requirements shall also apply to this subpart:

(1) For electric and hybrid electric vehicle lines where it is expected that more than 33 percent of a vehicle line will be equipped with air conditioning, per § 86.096–24(g)(2) or § 86.1832–01(a) as applicable, that derives power from the battery pack, the road load shall be increased by the incremental horsepower required to operate the air conditioning unit. The incremental increase shall be determined by recording the difference in energy required for a hybrid electric vehicle under all-electric power to complete the running loss test fuel tank temperature profile test sequence without air conditioning and the same vehicle tested over the running loss test fuel tank temperature