House Bill 2081

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SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Requires Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rules establishing requirements for certain heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers. Specifies timetable for compliance with rules. Requires commission to adopt rules establishing requirements for fleet compliance plans for certain heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers.

Requires commission to adopt rules relating to prohibition on idling of commercial motor vehicles. Provides exceptions.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

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- Relating to greenhouse gas emissions from trucking; creating new provisions; amending ORS 468.140; and declaring an emergency.
- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 5 <u>SECTION 1.</u> Sections 2 to 13 of this 2011 Act are added to and made a part of ORS 6 chapter 468A.
 - <u>SECTION 2.</u> The purpose of sections 2 to 13 of this 2011 Act is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the use of heavy-duty trucks, box-type trailers and commercial motor vehicles and to achieve ancillary reductions in emissions of other air contaminants.
 - SECTION 3. As used in sections 2 to 13 of this 2011 Act:
 - (1) "Auxiliary power unit" means a device that is attached to a commercial motor vehicle and that provides electrical, mechanical or thermal energy to the primary engine, a bus passenger compartment or the sleeper berth or any other cab of a commercial motor vehicle.
 - (2) "Box-type trailer" means a dry-van trailer or refrigerated-van trailer that is not a drop-frame trailer.
 - (3) "Broker" means a person that, for compensation, arranges or offers to arrange the transportation of property by a motor carrier.
 - (4) "Chassis trailer" means a trailer composed of a simple chassis for the mounting of a containerized load.
 - (5) "Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds that is used for the transportation of persons or property for compensation or profit.
 - (6) "Curtain-side trailer" means a trailer with tarpaulin sides that can be loaded from the sides, top or rear.
 - (7) "Day-cab truck" means a heavy-duty truck that is not designed to be slept in by the driver.
 - (8) "Drayage truck" means a truck with a gross vehicle weight rating of 33,000 pounds or more operating on or traveling through port or intermodal rail yard property for the

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purpose of loading, unloading or transporting cargo, such as containerized, bulk or breakbulk goods.

- (9) "Drop-frame trailer" means an enclosed, rectangular trailer with a deck that is lower to the ground in the area between the trailer hitch and the trailer wheels in order to create more cargo space.
- (10) "Dry-van trailer" means an enclosed, rectangular trailer that is not climate controlled.
- (11) "Gross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a motor vehicle.
- (12) "Heavy-duty truck" means a truck with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 pounds that is designed to pull a trailer on a highway by means of a fifth wheel mounted over a rear axle.
- (13) "Idling" means operation of the primary engine of a commercial motor vehicle while the vehicle is stationary.
- (14) "Local-haul trailer" means a box-type trailer that travels exclusively within a 100-mile radius of the location where it is garaged and maintained and from which it is routinely dispatched.
- (15) "Local-haul truck" means a heavy-duty truck that travels exclusively within a 100-mile radius of the location where it is garaged and maintained and from which it is routinely dispatched.
 - (16) "Motor carrier" means a for-hire carrier or private carrier.
 - (17) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given that term in ORS 468A.350.
- (18) "Refrigerated-van trailer" means an enclosed, rectangular trailer that has a refrigeration or heating unit built into the trailer to maintain precise temperatures and that is used to haul frozen food, fresh produce, hot or warm food or other perishable items.
- (19) "Refuse trailer" means a trailer that is used to haul solid waste such as garbage, construction debris, commercial refuse or other discarded material.
 - (20) "Shipper" means a person that has possession of freight prior to its transportation.
- (21) "Short-haul truck" means a heavy-duty truck that travels less than 50,000 miles per year.
- (22) "Trailer" means a vehicle designed for carrying persons or property that is used in conjunction with a truck and is constructed so that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, a truck or another trailer.
 - (23) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing trailers.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 4. (1) Sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act apply to:

- (a) Heavy-duty trucks that pull box-type trailers in this state; and
- 41 (b) Box-type trailers that are pulled by heavy-duty trucks in this state.
 - (2) The following are exempt from sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act:
 - (a) Chassis trailers;

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- 44 (b) Curtain-side trailers;
- 45 (c) Drop-frame trailers;

(d) Emergency vehicles;

- (e) Livestock trailers;
- 3 (f) Military tactical support vehicles;
 - (g) Refuse trailers; and
 - (h) Other vehicles as specified in rules adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission.

SECTION 5. Requirements for model years 2016 and later. (1) In addition to motor vehicle emission standards that may be established under ORS 468A.360, the Environmental Quality Commission shall establish by rule requirements for heavy-duty trucks that pull box-type trailers and box-type trailers that are pulled by heavy-duty trucks for model year 2016 and subsequent model years to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the use of those trucks and trailers.

- (2) Rules adopted by the commission under subsection (1) of this section shall:
- (a) Establish requirements that are achievable by one or more models of heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers for each model year;
- (b) Direct the Department of Environmental Quality to publish a list of models of heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers that meet the requirements established under paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
- (c) Establish for local-haul trucks, local-haul trailers and day-cab trucks requirements that are limited to the use of tires with low rolling resistance.
- (3) Rules adopted by the commission under subsection (1) of this section may exempt drayage trucks, trailers pulled by drayage trucks, short-haul trucks and trailers pulled by short-haul trucks from the requirements of this section.
- (4) Before adopting rules under this section, the commission shall consider the emissions reduction strategies of the United States Environmental Protection Agency certification program and those of other states.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commission may establish by rule additional requirements for local-haul trucks, local-haul trailers, short-haul trucks and day-cab trucks in order to harmonize Oregon requirements for those vehicles with the emissions reduction strategies of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or of other states.
- SECTION 6. Requirements for model years before 2016. (1) In addition to motor vehicle emission standards that may be established under ORS 468A.360, the Environmental Quality Commission shall establish by rule requirements for retrofitting heavy-duty trucks that pull box-type trailers and box-type trailers that are pulled by heavy-duty trucks for model year 2015 and earlier model years to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the use of those trucks and trailers.
 - (2) Rules adopted by the commission under subsection (1) of this section shall:
- (a) Establish requirements for box-type trailers, other than local-haul trailers, that are achievable through the use of available retrofit technology, including but not limited to fairings and tires with low rolling resistance; and
- (b) Establish for heavy-duty trucks and local-haul trailers requirements that are limited to the use of tires with low rolling resistance.
- (3) In adopting rules under this section, the commission shall consider the emissions reduction strategies of the United States Environmental Protection Agency certification pro-

gram and those of other states.

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- (4) Requirements established by the commission by rule under this section do not apply to drayage trucks, trailers pulled by drayage trucks, short-haul trucks and trailers pulled by short-haul trucks if the owner or operator identifies those drayage trucks, short-haul trucks or trailers in the fleet compliance plan submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality under the provisions of section 8 of this 2011 Act.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commission may establish by rule additional requirements for local-haul trucks, local-haul trailers, day-cab trucks, drayage trucks, trailers pulled by drayage trucks, short-haul trucks and trailers pulled by short-haul trucks in order to harmonize Oregon requirements for those vehicles with the emissions reduction strategies of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or of other states.
- SECTION 7. Timetable for model years before 2016. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, owners and operators of heavy-duty trucks that pull box-type trailers and box-type trailers that are pulled by heavy-duty trucks for model year 2015 and earlier model years shall comply with the retrofitting requirements established by the Environmental Quality Commission by rule under section 6 of this 2011 Act as follows:
 - (a) For heavy-duty trucks, on and after January 1, 2016.
 - (b) For box-type trailers, on and after January 1, 2018.
- (2)(a) In lieu of meeting the January 1, 2018, compliance date specified in subsection (1) of this section, an owner or operator of box-type trailers may elect to comply with requirements established by the commission by rule under section 6 of this 2011 Act according to a fleet compliance phase-in schedule described in paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection.
 - (b) For an owner or operator of 21 or more box-type trailers:
- (A) By January 1, 2016, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 5 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (B) By January 1, 2017, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 15 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (C) By January 1, 2018, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 30 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (D) By January 1, 2019, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 50 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (E) By January 1, 2020, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 75 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (F) By January 1, 2021, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 100 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
 - (c) For an owner or operator of 20 or fewer box-type trailers:
- (A) By January 1, 2019, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 25 percent of trailers must

meet the requirements.

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- (B) By January 1, 2020, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 50 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (C) By January 1, 2021, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 75 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (D) By January 1, 2022, or three years after the effective date of rules adopted by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act, whichever is later, 100 percent of trailers must meet the requirements.
- (d) The commission may establish by rule provisions for early compliance credits of up to 1.5 trailers for each box-type trailer brought into compliance with the requirements established by rule under section 6 of this 2011 Act before the dates specified in this subsection. The rules adopted under this paragraph may allow use of the credits to defer compliance until January 1, 2022.
- (e) The commission may revise by rule the fleet compliance phase-in schedules in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection in order to allow additional compliance flexibility, including but not limited to deferring compliance dates and revising fleet size categories.
- (3) The commission shall establish by rule provisions that allow for an annual deferral of, or an adjustment to, the requirements for box-type trailers established by rule by the commission under section 6 of this 2011 Act for operators and owners unable to obtain financing necessary to meet the requirements.
- SECTION 8. Fleet compliance plans for model years before 2016. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission shall establish by rule requirements for fleet compliance plans for owners and operators of heavy-duty trucks that pull box-type trailers and box-type trailers that are pulled by heavy-duty trucks for model year 2015 and earlier model years. The rules must specify the contents of fleet compliance plans and must include requirements for:
- (a) Designation of the specific box-type trailers scheduled to be retrofitted pursuant to a fleet compliance phase-in schedule under section 7 of this 2011 Act;
- (b) Identification of drayage trucks, trailers pulled by drayage trucks, short-haul trucks, trailers pulled by short-haul trucks, local-haul trucks and local-haul trailers exempt from retrofitting requirements under section 6 (4) of this 2011 Act;
- (c) Requests for deferrals, adjustments or early compliance credits, if applicable, in accordance with section 7 of this 2011 Act;
- (d) Submission of the fleet compliance plans to the Department of Environmental Quality; and
- (e) Submission of other information necessary for demonstrating compliance, as determined by the commission.
- (2) An owner or operator shall annually update the fleet compliance plan submitted to the department under this section, including identification of any box-type trailers that were not retrofitted in accordance with the submitted fleet compliance phase-in schedule.
- (3) For fleets subject to comparable requirements in another state, the commission may allow submission of information submitted to that other state, or notice that information was submitted to that other state, in lieu of information otherwise required pursuant to this section.

(4) To the extent feasible, the commission may minimize the burden of submitting fleet compliance plans required under this section by allowing electronic submissions.

SECTION 9. Additional requirements for all model years. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may require by rule persons in this state that sell heavy-duty trucks and boxtype trailers that are subject to sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act to provide a written disclosure to buyers concerning the greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures required under sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act.

- (2) The commission may prohibit by rule motor carriers and brokers from dispatching for operation in this state heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers subject to sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act unless those heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers comply with requirements established pursuant to sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act.
- (3) The commission may prohibit by rule shippers from shipping freight from their facilities located in this state in heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers subject to sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act, unless those heavy-duty trucks and box-type trailers comply with requirements established pursuant to sections 5 to 9 of this 2011 Act.

17 IDLING

<u>SECTION 10.</u> (1) The Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules that prohibit owners and operators of commercial motor vehicles from idling the vehicles for more than five minutes in any continuous 60-minute period.

- (2) Rules adopted by the commission under this section shall establish exceptions for:
- (a) Engine use necessary to power the vehicle's mechanical or electrical operations if alternatives are not reasonably available;
- (b) Engine use necessary for reasonable periods due to traffic delays, frequent delivery stops, loading and unloading, inspections, safety procedures and emergencies; and
 - (c) Engine use necessary for other reasons as determined by the commission.
 - (3) Rules adopted by the commission under this section may establish:
- (a) Temporary exceptions as part of a phase-in period for idling limitations, including but not limited to passenger or driver comfort, provided that such exceptions expire not later than three years after the commission first adopts rules under this section.
- (b) Emission standards for auxiliary power units used to power commercial motor vehicles for purposes other than propulsion.
- SECTION 11. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may require by rule the owner or operator of a truck stop or truck parking area, or a truck loading or unloading facility, to post notice of the idling restrictions adopted by the commission by rule under section 10 of this 2011 Act.
- (2) A political subdivision of this state may not adopt or enforce any restrictions on idling by commercial motor vehicles unless that subdivision's idling restrictions are identical to those adopted by the commission under section 10 of this 2011 Act.
- SECTION 12. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may require by rule the owner or operator of a truck stop or truck parking area to provide substitute power or the use of an auxiliary power unit to commercial motor vehicles as an alternative to idling.
- (2) Before adopting rules under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall consider the feasibility of providing substitute power to commercial motor vehicles in truck

1 stops and truck parking areas, including but not limited to consideration of:

(a) Ease and cost of connecting substitute power to the vehicles;

- (b) Whether providing substitute power requires retrofitting of the vehicles;
- (c) Whether systems providing substitute power are commercially available in other locations on interstate highways that serve this state;
- (d) Whether substitute power can be provided at a reasonable cost to the owner or operator of the truck stop or truck parking area; and
- (e) Whether financial assistance in the form of loans, grants or tax credits is available to owners or operators of truck stops or truck parking areas in order to provide substitute power.
- SECTION 13. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may require by rule the owner or operator of a truck stop or truck parking area, or a truck loading or unloading facility, to post notice of the restrictions relating to substitute power or the use of an auxiliary power unit for commercial motor vehicles adopted by the commission by rule under section 12 of this 2011 Act.
- (2) A political subdivision of this state may not adopt or enforce any restrictions relating to substitute power or the use of an auxiliary power unit for commercial motor vehicles unless that subdivision's restrictions are identical to those adopted by the commission under section 12 of this 2011 Act.
- SECTION 14. Except as provided in section 15 of this 2011 Act, sections 10 and 11 of this 2011 Act become operative on January 1, 2012.
- SECTION 15. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may take any action before the operative date specified in section 14 of this 2011 Act that is necessary for the commission to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in section 14 of this 2011 Act, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the commission by sections 10 and 11 of this 2011 Act.
- (2) Any rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this section do not become operative before January 1, 2012.
- SECTION 16. Except as provided in section 17 of this 2011 Act, sections 12 and 13 of this 2011 Act become operative on January 1, 2016.
- SECTION 17. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may take any action before the operative date specified in section 16 of this 2011 Act that is necessary for the commission to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in section 16 of this 2011 Act, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the commission by sections 12 and 13 of this 2011 Act.
- (2) Any rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this section do not become operative before January 1, 2016.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 18. ORS 468.140, as amended by section 9, chapter 267, Oregon Laws 2009, is amended to read:

468.140. (1) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any of the following shall incur a civil penalty for each day of violation in the amount prescribed by the schedule adopted under ORS 468.130:

- (a) The terms or conditions of any permit required or authorized by law and issued by the Department of Environmental Quality or a regional air quality control authority.
- (b) Any provision of ORS 164.785, 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.755 and 783.625 to 783.640 and ORS chapter 467 and ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B.
- (c) Any rule or standard or order of the Environmental Quality Commission adopted or issued pursuant to ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.755 and 783.625 to 783.640 and ORS chapter 467 and ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B.
- (d) Any term or condition of a variance granted by the commission or department pursuant to ORS 467.060.
- (e) Any rule or standard or order of a regional authority adopted or issued under authority of ORS 468A.135.
- (f) The financial assurance requirement under ORS 468B.390 and 468B.485 or any rule related to the financial assurance requirement under ORS 468B.390.
 - (2) Each day of violation under subsection (1) of this section constitutes a separate offense.
- (3)(a) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who intentionally or negligently causes or permits the discharge of oil or hazardous material into the waters of the state or intentionally or negligently fails to clean up a spill or release of oil or hazardous material into the waters of the state as required by ORS 466.645 shall incur a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of \$100,000 for each violation.
- (b) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the following persons shall incur a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of \$25,000 for each day of violation:
- (A) Any person who violates the terms or conditions of a permit authorizing waste discharge into the air or waters of the state.
- (B) Any person who violates any law, rule, order or standard in ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.755 and 783.625 to 783.640 and ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B relating to air or water pollution.
- (C) Any person who violates the provisions of a rule adopted or an order issued under ORS 459A.590.
- (4) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates the provisions of ORS 468B.130 shall incur a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of \$1,000 for each day of violation.
- (5) Subsection (1)(c) and (e) of this section does not apply to violations of motor vehicle emission standards [which] adopted under ORS 468A.360 that are not violations of standards for control of noise emissions.
- (6) Notwithstanding the limits of ORS 468.130 (1) and in addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who intentionally or negligently causes or permits open field burning contrary to the provisions of ORS 468A.555 to 468A.620 and 468A.992, 476.380 and 478.960 shall be assessed by the department a civil penalty of at least \$20 but not more than \$40 for each acre so burned. Any fines collected by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the General Fund and shall be available for general governmental expense. As used in this subsection, "open field burning" does not include propane flaming of mint stubble.
- SECTION 19. (1) Section 11 (2) of this 2011 Act applies to any restriction on idling by commercial motor vehicles adopted by a political subdivision of this state before, on or after

		the	operative	date	specified	in	section	14	of	this	2011	Act
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(2) Section 13 (2) of this 2011 Act applies to any restriction relating to substitute power
or the use of an auxiliary power unit for commercial motor vehicles adopted by a political
subdivision of this state before, on or after the operative date specified in section 16 of this
2011 Act.

SECTION 20. The unit and section captions used in this 2011 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2011 Act.

<u>SECTION 21.</u> This 2011 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2011 Act takes effect on its passage.