

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO A-ENGROSSED SENATE BILL 692

By COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

May 9

1 On page 1 of the printed A-engrossed bill, delete lines 5 through 28 and delete pages 2 through
2 30 and insert:

“DEFINITIONS

3
4
5
6 “**SECTION 1.** ORS 469.229 is amended to read:

7 “469.229. As used in ORS 469.229 to 469.261, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

8 “(1) ‘**À la carte charger**’ means a battery charger that is individually packaged without
9 batteries, including a multiport charger or a charger with multi-voltage capability.

10 “[1] (2) ‘Automatic commercial ice cube machine’ means a factory-made assembly, not neces-
11 sarily shipped in one package, consisting of a condensing unit and ice-making section operating as
12 an integrated unit with means for making and harvesting ice cubes, and any integrated components
13 for storing or dispensing ice.

14 “[2] (3) ‘Ballast’ means a device used with an electric discharge lamp to obtain necessary cir-
15 cuit conditions for starting and operating the lamp.

16 “(4) ‘Battery’ or ‘battery pack’ means an assembly of one or more rechargeable cells in-
17 tended to provide electrical energy to a product, in one of the following forms:

18 “(a) A detachable battery that is contained in an enclosure separate from the product
19 and that is intended to be removed or disconnected from the product for charging; or

20 “(b) An integral battery that is contained within the product and is not removed from
21 the product for charging.

22 “(5) ‘Battery analyzer’ means a device:

23 “(a) Used to analyze and report a battery’s performance and overall condition;

24 “(b) Capable of being programmed and performing service functions to restore capability
25 in deficient batteries; and

26 “(c) Not intended or marketed to be used on a daily basis for the purpose of charging
27 batteries.

28 “(6) ‘Battery backup’ or ‘uninterruptible power supply charger (UPS)’ means a small
29 battery charger system that is voltage and frequency dependent (VFD) and designed to pro-
30 vide power to an end-use product in the event of a power outage, including a UPS as defined
31 in International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) publication 62040-3 (March 2011 edition),
32 where the output of the VFD UPS is dependent on changes in AC input voltage and frequency
33 and is not intended to provide additional corrective functions, such as those relating to the
34 use of tapped transformers.

35 “(7)(a) ‘Battery charger system’ means a battery charger coupled with its batteries, in-

1 **cluding:**

2 **“(A) Electronic devices with a battery that are normally charged from AC line voltage**
3 **or DC input voltage through an internal or external power supply and a dedicated battery**
4 **charger;**

5 **“(B) The battery and battery charger components of devices that are designed to run on**
6 **battery power during part or all of their operations;**

7 **“(C) Dedicated battery systems primarily designed for electrical or emergency backup;**
8 **and**

9 **“(D) Devices whose primary function is to charge batteries, along with the batteries the**
10 **devices are designed to charge, including chargers for power tool batteries and chargers for**
11 **automotive, AA, AAA, C, D, or nine-volt rechargeable batteries and chargers for batteries**
12 **used in larger industrial motive equipment and à la carte chargers.**

13 **“(b) ‘Battery charger system’ does not mean a battery charger:**

14 **“(A) Used to charge a motor vehicle that is powered by an electric motor drawing cur-**
15 **rent from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells or other portable sources of electrical**
16 **current, including a nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and compo-**
17 **nents thereof, except for battery chargers for forklifts, electric personal assistive mobility**
18 **devices or low-speed vehicles;**

19 **“(B) That is classified as a Class II or Class III device for human use under the Federal**
20 **Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as in effect on the effective date of this 2013 Act, and that**
21 **requires listing and approval as a medical device;**

22 **“(C) Used to charge a battery or batteries in an illuminated exit sign, including those**
23 **products that are a combination illuminated exit sign and emergency egress lighting;**

24 **“(D) With input that is three phases of line-to-line 300 volts root mean square or more**
25 **and is designed for a stationary power application;**

26 **“(E) That is a battery analyzer; or**

27 **“(F) That is a voltage independent or voltage and frequency independent uninterruptible**
28 **power supply as defined in International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) publication**
29 **62040-3 (March 2011 edition).**

30 **“(c) The charging circuitry of battery charger systems may or may not be located within**
31 **the housing of the end-use device. In many cases, the battery may be charged with a dedi-**
32 **cated external charger and power supply combination that is separate from the device that**
33 **runs on power from the battery.**

34 **“(8) ‘Battery maintenance mode’ means the mode of operation when the battery charger**
35 **system is connected to the main electricity supply and the battery is fully charged and con-**
36 **nected to the charger.**

37 **“[(3)] (9) ‘Bottle-type water dispenser’ means a water dispenser that uses a bottle or reservoir**
38 **as the source of potable water.**

39 **“(10) ‘Charge return factor’ means the number of ampere-hours returned to the battery**
40 **during the charge cycle divided by the number of ampere-hours delivered by the battery**
41 **during discharge.**

42 **“(11) ‘Combination television’ means a system in which a television or television monitor**
43 **and an additional device or devices, including a video cassette recorder, are combined into a**
44 **single unit in which the additional device or devices are included in the television casing.**

45 **“[(4)] (12) ‘Commercial clothes washer’ means a soft mount horizontal-axis or vertical-axis**

1 clothes washer that:

2 “(a) Has a clothes compartment no greater than 3.5 cubic feet in the case of a horizontal-axis
3 product or no greater than 4 cubic feet in the case of a vertical-axis product; and

4 “(b) Is designed for use by more than one household.

5 “[5)(a)] **(13)(a)** ‘Commercial hot food holding cabinet’ means an appliance that is a heated,
6 fully-enclosed compartment with one or more solid doors and is designed to maintain the temper-
7 ature of hot food that has been cooked in a separate appliance.

8 “(b) ‘Commercial hot food holding cabinet’ does not include heated glass merchandising cabinets,
9 drawer warmers or cook-and-hold appliances.

10 “[6)] **(14)** ‘Commercial prerinse spray valve’ means a handheld device designed and marketed for
11 use with commercial dishwashing equipment and that sprays water on dishes, flatware and other
12 food service items for the purpose of removing food residue prior to their cleaning.

13 “[7)] **(15)** ‘Commercial refrigerators or freezers’ means refrigerators, freezers or refrigerator-
14 freezers, smaller than 85 cubic feet of internal volume and designed for use by commercial or insti-
15 tutional facilities for the purpose of storing or merchandising food products, beverages or ice at
16 specified temperatures, other than products without doors, walk-in refrigerators or freezers, con-
17 sumer products that are federally regulated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq. or freezers specifically
18 designed for ice cream. ‘Commercial refrigerators or freezers’:

19 “(a) Must incorporate most components involved in the vapor-compression cycle and the refrig-
20 erated compartment in a single cabinet; and

21 “(b) May be configured with either solid or transparent doors as a reach-in cabinet, pass-through
22 cabinet, roll-in cabinet or roll-through cabinet.

23 “[8)(a)] **(16)(a)** ‘Compact audio product,’ also known as a mini, mid, micro or shelf audio system,
24 means an integrated audio system encased in a single housing that includes an amplifier and radio
25 tuner and attached or separable speakers that can reproduce audio from one or more of the fol-
26 lowing media:

27 “(A) Magnetic tape;

28 “(B) Compact disc;

29 “(C) DVD; or

30 “(D) Flash memory.

31 “(b) ‘Compact audio product’ does not include products that can be independently powered by
32 internal batteries, have a powered external satellite antenna or can provide a video output signal.

33 “[9)] **(17)** ‘Compensation’ means money or any other valuable thing, regardless of form, received
34 or to be received by a person for services rendered.

35 “**(18) ‘Component television’ means a television composed of two or more separate com-
36 ponents, including separate display device and tuner, marketed as a television under one
37 model or system designation and having one or more power cords.**

38 “**(19) ‘Computer monitor’ means an analog or digital device that is designed primarily for
39 the display of computer-generated signals and that is not marketed for use as a television.**

40 “[10)] **(20)** ‘Digital versatile disc’ or ‘DVD’ means a laser-encoded plastic medium capable of
41 storing a large amount of digital audio, video and computer data.

42 “[11)(a)] **(21)(a)** ‘Digital versatile disc player’ or ‘digital versatile disc recorder’ means a com-
43 mercially available electronic product encased in a single housing that includes an integral power
44 supply and for which the sole purpose is, respectively, the decoding and the production or recording
45 of digitized video signal on a DVD.

1 “(b) ‘Digital versatile disc recorder’ does not include models that have an electronic program-
2 ming guide function that provides an interactive, on-screen menu of television listings and down-
3 loads program information from the vertical blanking interval of a regular television signal.

4 “(22) ‘Electronic programming guide’ means an application that provides an interactive,
5 on-screen menu of television listings that downloads program information from the vertical
6 blanking interval of a regular television signal.

7 “[12] (23) ‘High-intensity discharge lamp’ means a lamp in which light is produced by the pas-
8 sage of an electric current through a vapor or gas, and in which the light-producing arc is stabilized
9 by bulb wall temperature and the arc tube has a bulb wall loading in excess of three watts per
10 square centimeter.

11 “[13] (24) ‘Illuminated exit sign’ means an internally illuminated sign that is designed to be
12 permanently fixed in place to identify a building exit, that consists of an electrically powered inte-
13 gral light source that illuminates the legend ‘EXIT’ and any directional indicators and that provides
14 contrast between the legend, any directional indicators and the background.

15 “(25) ‘Inductive charger system’ means a small battery charger system that transfers
16 power to the charger through magnetic or electric induction.

17 “(26)(a) ‘Large battery charger system’ means a battery charger system with a rated
18 input power of more than two kilowatts.

19 “(b) ‘Large battery charger system’ does not mean a battery charger system for golf
20 carts.

21 “[14] (27) ‘Metal halide lamp’ means a high-intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion
22 of the light is produced by radiation of metal halides and their products of dissociation, possibly in
23 combination with metallic vapors.

24 “[15] (28) ‘Metal halide lamp fixture’ means a light fixture designed to be operated with a metal
25 halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.

26 “(29) ‘Multiport charger’ means a battery charger that is capable of simultaneously
27 charging two or more batteries and that may have multivoltage capability, allowing two or
28 more batteries of different voltages to charge simultaneously.

29 “(30) ‘No battery mode’ means the mode of operation in which a battery charger is con-
30 nected to the main electricity supply and the battery is not connected to the charger.

31 “[16] (31) ‘Pass-through cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or
32 sliding doors on both the front and rear of the unit.

33 “[17] (32) ‘Portable electric spa’ means a factory-built electric spa or hot tub supplied with
34 equipment for heating and circulating water.

35 “(33) ‘Power conversion efficiency’ means the instantaneous DC output power of the
36 battery charger system divided by the simultaneous utility AC input power.

37 “[18] (34) ‘Probe-start metal halide lamp ballast’ means a ballast used to operate metal halide
38 lamps that does not contain an igniter and that instead starts metal halide lamps by using a third
39 starting electrode probe in the arc tube.

40 “[19] (35) ‘Reach-in cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding
41 doors or lids, other than roll-in or roll-through cabinets or pass-through cabinets.

42 “[20] (36) ‘Roll-in cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding
43 doors that allow wheeled racks to be rolled into the unit.

44 “[21] (37) ‘Roll-through cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or
45 sliding doors on two sides of the cabinet that allow wheeled racks to be rolled through the unit.

1 **“(38) ‘Selected input mode’ means the input port selected that the television uses as a**
2 **source to produce a visible or audible output and that is required for televisions with multi-**
3 **ple possible inputs, including coaxial, composite, S-Video, HDMI and component connectors.**

4 **“[(22)(a)] (39)(a) ‘Single-voltage external AC to DC power supply’ means a device, other than a**
5 **product with batteries or battery packs that physically attach directly to the power supply unit, a**
6 **product with a battery chemistry or type selector switch and indicator light or a product with a**
7 **battery chemistry or type selector switch and a state of charge meter, that:**

8 **“(A) Is designed to convert line voltage alternating current input into lower voltage direct**
9 **current output;**

10 **“(B) Is able to convert to only one direct current output voltage at a time;**

11 **“(C) Is sold with, or intended to be used with, a separate end-use product that constitutes the**
12 **primary power load;**

13 **“(D) Is contained within a separate physical enclosure from the end-use product;**

14 **“(E) Is connected to the end-use product via a removable or hard-wired male or female electrical**
15 **connection, cable, cord or other wiring; and**

16 **“(F) Has a nameplate output power less than or equal to 250 watts.**

17 **“(b) ‘Single-voltage external AC to DC power supply’ does not include power supplies that are**
18 **classified as devices for human use under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 360c.**

19 **“(40) ‘Small battery charger system’ means:**

20 **“(a) A battery charger system with a rated input power of two kilowatts or less.**

21 **“(b) A golf cart battery charger system, regardless of input power or battery capacity.**

22 **“[(23)] (41) ‘State-regulated incandescent reflector lamp’ means a lamp that is not colored or**
23 **designed for rough or vibrating service applications, that has an inner reflective coating on the**
24 **outer bulb to direct the light, that has an E26 medium screw base, that has a rated voltage or**
25 **voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 to 130 volts and that falls into one of the fol-**
26 **lowing categories:**

27 **“(a) A bulged reflector or elliptical reflector bulb shape that has a diameter that equals or ex-**
28 **ceeds 2.25 inches; or**

29 **“(b) A reflector, parabolic aluminized reflector or similar bulb shape that has a diameter of 2.25**
30 **to 2.75 inches.**

31 **“(42)(a) ‘Television’ means an analog or digital device, including a combination television,**
32 **a television monitor, a component television and any unit marketed as a television, designed**
33 **for the display and reception of a terrestrial, satellite, cable or Internet protocol or other**
34 **broadcast or recorded transmission of analog or digital video or audio signals.**

35 **“(b) ‘Television’ does not mean a computer monitor.**

36 **“(43) ‘Television monitor’ means a television that does not have an internal tuner, re-**
37 **ceiver or playback device.**

38 **“(44) ‘Television standby-passive mode’ means the mode of operation in which the tele-**
39 **vision is connected to a power source, produces neither sound nor picture but can be**
40 **switched into another mode with the remote control unit or via an internal signal.**

41 **“[(24)] (45) ‘Torchiere’ means a portable electric lighting fixture with a reflective bowl that di-**
42 **rects light upward so as to produce indirect illumination.**

43 **“[(25)] (46) ‘Traffic signal module’ means a standard traffic signal indicator, consisting of a light**
44 **source, a lens and all other parts necessary for operation, that is:**

45 **“(a) Eight inches, or approximately 200 millimeters, in diameter; or**

1 “(b) Twelve inches, or approximately 300 millimeters, in diameter.

2 “[26] (47) ‘Unit heater’ means a self-contained, vented fan-type commercial space heater, other
3 than a consumer product covered by federal standards established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.
4 or that is a direct vent, forced flue heater with a sealed combustion burner, that uses natural gas
5 or propane and that is designed to be installed without ducts within a heated space.

6 “(48) ‘USB charger system’ means a small battery charger system that uses a universal
7 serial bus (USB) connector as the only power source to charge the battery, and is packaged
8 with an external power supply rated with a voltage output of five volts and a power output
9 of 15 watts or less.

10 “[27] (49) ‘Walk-in refrigerator’ and ‘walk-in freezer’ mean a space refrigerated to temper-
11 atures, respectively, at or above and below 32° F that can be walked into.

12 “[28] (50) ‘Water dispenser’ means a factory-made assembly that mechanically cools and heats
13 potable water and dispenses the cooled or heated water by integral or remote means.

14 “**SECTION 2.** ORS 469.229, as amended by section 1 of this 2013 Act, is amended to read:

15 “469.229. As used in ORS 469.229 to 469.261, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

16 “(1) ‘À la carte charger’ means a battery charger that is individually packaged without batteries,
17 including a multiport charger or a charger with multi-voltage capability.

18 “(2) ‘Automatic commercial ice cube machine’ means a factory-made assembly, not necessarily
19 shipped in one package, consisting of a condensing unit and ice-making section operating as an in-
20 tegrated unit with means for making and harvesting ice cubes, and any integrated components for
21 storing or dispensing ice.

22 “(3) ‘Ballast’ means a device used with an electric discharge lamp to obtain necessary circuit
23 conditions for starting and operating the lamp.

24 “(4) ‘Battery’ or ‘battery pack’ means an assembly of one or more rechargeable cells intended
25 to provide electrical energy to a product, in one of the following forms:

26 “(a) A detachable battery that is contained in an enclosure separate from the product and that
27 is intended to be removed or disconnected from the product for charging; or

28 “(b) An integral battery that is contained within the product and is not removed from the
29 product for charging.

30 “(5) ‘Battery analyzer’ means a device:

31 “(a) Used to analyze and report a battery’s performance and overall condition;

32 “(b) Capable of being programmed and performing service functions to restore capability in de-
33 ficient batteries; and

34 “(c) Not intended or marketed to be used on a daily basis for the purpose of charging batteries.

35 “(6) ‘Battery backup’ or ‘uninterruptible power supply charger (UPS)’ means a small battery
36 charger system that is voltage and frequency dependent (VFD) and designed to provide power to an
37 end-use product in the event of a power outage, including a UPS as defined in International
38 Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) publication 62040-3 (March 2011 edition), where the output of the
39 VFD UPS is dependent on changes in AC input voltage and frequency and is not intended to provide
40 additional corrective functions, such as those relating to the use of tapped transformers.

41 “(7)(a) ‘Battery charger system’ means a battery charger coupled with its batteries, including:

42 “(A) Electronic devices with a battery that are normally charged from AC line voltage or DC
43 input voltage through an internal or external power supply and a dedicated battery charger;

44 “(B) The battery and battery charger components of devices that are designed to run on battery
45 power during part or all of their operations;

1 “(C) Dedicated battery systems primarily designed for electrical or emergency backup; and
2 “(D) Devices whose primary function is to charge batteries, along with the batteries the devices
3 are designed to charge, including chargers for power tool batteries and chargers for automotive,
4 AA, AAA, C, D, or nine-volt rechargeable batteries and chargers for batteries used in larger indus-
5 trial motive equipment and à la carte chargers.
6 “(b) ‘Battery charger system’ does not mean a battery charger:
7 “(A) Used to charge a motor vehicle that is powered by an electric motor drawing current from
8 rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells or other portable sources of electrical current, including
9 a nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and components thereof, except for
10 battery chargers for forklifts, electric personal assistive mobility devices or low-speed vehicles;
11 “(B) That is classified as a Class II or Class III device for human use under the Federal Food,
12 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as in effect on the effective date of this 2013 Act, and that requires listing
13 and approval as a medical device;
14 “(C) Used to charge a battery or batteries in an illuminated exit sign, including those products
15 that are a combination illuminated exit sign and emergency egress lighting;
16 “(D) With input that is three phases of line-to-line 300 volts root mean square or more and is
17 designed for a stationary power application;
18 “(E) That is a battery analyzer; or
19 “(F) That is a voltage independent or voltage and frequency independent uninterruptible power
20 supply as defined in International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) publication 62040-3 (March
21 2011 edition).
22 “(c) The charging circuitry of battery charger systems may or may not be located within the
23 housing of the end-use device. In many cases, the battery may be charged with a dedicated external
24 charger and power supply combination that is separate from the device that runs on power from the
25 battery.
26 “(8) ‘Battery maintenance mode’ means the mode of operation when the battery charger system
27 is connected to the main electricity supply and the battery is fully charged and connected to the
28 charger.
29 “(9) ‘Bottle-type water dispenser’ means a water dispenser that uses a bottle or reservoir as the
30 source of potable water.
31 “(10) ‘Charge return factor’ means the number of ampere-hours returned to the battery during
32 the charge cycle divided by the number of ampere-hours delivered by the battery during discharge.
33 “(11) ‘Combination television’ means a system in which a television or television monitor and
34 an additional device or devices, including a video cassette recorder, are combined into a single unit
35 in which the additional device or devices are included in the television casing.
36 “(12) ‘Commercial clothes washer’ means a soft mount horizontal-axis or vertical-axis clothes
37 washer that:
38 “(a) Has a clothes compartment no greater than 3.5 cubic feet in the case of a horizontal-axis
39 product or no greater than 4 cubic feet in the case of a vertical-axis product; and
40 “(b) Is designed for use by more than one household.
41 “(13)(a) ‘Commercial hot food holding cabinet’ means an appliance that is a heated, fully-
42 enclosed compartment with one or more solid doors and is designed to maintain the temperature of
43 hot food that has been cooked in a separate appliance.
44 “(b) ‘Commercial hot food holding cabinet’ does not include heated glass merchandising cabinets,
45 drawer warmers or cook-and-hold appliances.

1 “(14) ‘Commercial prerinse spray valve’ means a handheld device designed and marketed for use
2 with commercial dishwashing equipment and that sprays water on dishes, flatware and other food
3 service items for the purpose of removing food residue prior to their cleaning.

4 “(15) ‘Commercial refrigerators or freezers’ means refrigerators, freezers or refrigerator-freezers,
5 smaller than 85 cubic feet of internal volume and designed for use by commercial or institutional
6 facilities for the purpose of storing or merchandising food products, beverages or ice at specified
7 temperatures, other than products without doors, walk-in refrigerators or freezers, consumer pro-
8 ducts that are federally regulated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq. or freezers specifically designed
9 for ice cream. ‘Commercial refrigerators or freezers’:

10 “(a) Must incorporate most components involved in the vapor-compression cycle and the refrig-
11 erated compartment in a single cabinet; and

12 “(b) May be configured with either solid or transparent doors as a reach-in cabinet, pass-through
13 cabinet, roll-in cabinet or roll-through cabinet.

14 “(16)(a) ‘Compact audio product,’ also known as a mini, mid, micro or shelf audio system, means
15 an integrated audio system encased in a single housing that includes an amplifier and radio tuner
16 and attached or separable speakers that can reproduce audio from one or more of the following
17 media:

18 “(A) Magnetic tape;

19 “(B) Compact disc;

20 “(C) DVD; or

21 “(D) Flash memory.

22 “(b) ‘Compact audio product’ does not include products that can be independently powered by
23 internal batteries, have a powered external satellite antenna or can provide a video output signal.

24 “(17) ‘Compensation’ means money or any other valuable thing, regardless of form, received or
25 to be received by a person for services rendered.

26 “(18) ‘Component television’ means a television composed of two or more separate components,
27 including separate display device and tuner, marketed as a television under one model or system
28 designation and having one or more power cords.

29 “(19) ‘Computer monitor’ means an analog or digital device that is designed primarily for the
30 display of computer-generated signals and that is not marketed for use as a television.

31 “(20) ‘Digital versatile disc’ or ‘DVD’ means a laser-encoded plastic medium capable of storing
32 a large amount of digital audio, video and computer data.

33 “(21)(a) ‘Digital versatile disc player’ or ‘digital versatile disc recorder’ means a commercially
34 available electronic product encased in a single housing that includes an integral power supply and
35 for which the sole purpose is, respectively, the decoding and the production or recording of digitized
36 video signal on a DVD.

37 “(b) ‘Digital versatile disc recorder’ does not include models that have an electronic program-
38 ming guide function that provides an interactive, on-screen menu of television listings and down-
39 loads program information from the vertical blanking interval of a regular television signal.

40 “(22) ‘Electronic programming guide’ means an application that provides an interactive, on-
41 screen menu of television listings that downloads program information from the vertical blanking
42 interval of a regular television signal.

43 “(23) ‘High-intensity discharge lamp’ means a lamp in which light is produced by the passage
44 of an electric current through a vapor or gas, and in which the light-producing arc is stabilized by
45 bulb wall temperature and the arc tube has a bulb wall loading in excess of three watts per square

1 centimeter.

2 “(24)(a) **‘High light output double-ended quartz halogen lamp’** means a lamp that:

3 “(A) **Is designed for general outdoor lighting purposes;**

4 “(B) **Contains a tungsten filament;**

5 “(C) **Has a rated initial lumen value of greater than 6,000 and less than 40,000 lumens;**

6 “(D) **Has at each end a recessed single contact, R7s base;**

7 “(E) **Has a maximum overall length between four and 11 inches;**

8 “(F) **Has a nominal diameter less than three-fourths inch (T6); and**

9 “(G) **Is designed to be operated at a voltage between 110 volts and 200 volts or is designed**
10 **to be operated at a voltage between 235 volts and 300 volts.**

11 “(b) **‘High light output double-ended quartz halogen lamp’** does not mean a lamp that is:

12 “(A) **A tubular quartz infrared heat lamp; or**

13 “(B) **Marked and marketed as a stage and studio lamp with a rated life of 500 hours or**
14 **less.**

15 “[24] (25) **‘Illuminated exit sign’** means an internally illuminated sign that is designed to be
16 permanently fixed in place to identify a building exit, that consists of an electrically powered inte-
17 gral light source that illuminates the legend ‘EXIT’ and any directional indicators and that provides
18 contrast between the legend, any directional indicators and the background.

19 “[25] (26) **‘Inductive charger system’** means a small battery charger system that transfers
20 power to the charger through magnetic or electric induction.

21 “[26)(a)] (27)(a) **‘Large battery charger system’** means a battery charger system with a rated
22 input power of more than two kilowatts.

23 “(b) **‘Large battery charger system’** does not mean a battery charger system for golf carts.

24 “[27] (28) **‘Metal halide lamp’** means a high-intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion
25 of the light is produced by radiation of metal halides and their products of dissociation, possibly in
26 combination with metallic vapors.

27 “[28] (29) **‘Metal halide lamp fixture’** means a light fixture designed to be operated with a metal
28 halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.

29 “[29] (30) **‘Multiport charger’** means a battery charger that is capable of simultaneously
30 charging two or more batteries and that may have multivoltage capability, allowing two or more
31 batteries of different voltages to charge simultaneously.

32 “[30] (31) **‘No battery mode’** means the mode of operation in which a battery charger is con-
33 nected to the main electricity supply and the battery is not connected to the charger.

34 “[31] (32) **‘Pass-through cabinet’** means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or
35 sliding doors on both the front and rear of the unit.

36 “[32] (33) **‘Portable electric spa’** means a factory-built electric spa or hot tub supplied with
37 equipment for heating and circulating water.

38 “[33] (34) **‘Power conversion efficiency’** means the instantaneous DC output power of the bat-
39 tery charger system divided by the simultaneous utility AC input power.

40 “[34] (35) **‘Probe-start metal halide lamp ballast’** means a ballast used to operate metal halide
41 lamps that does not contain an igniter and that instead starts metal halide lamps by using a third
42 starting electrode probe in the arc tube.

43 “[35] (36) **‘Reach-in cabinet’** means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding
44 doors or lids, other than roll-in or roll-through cabinets or pass-through cabinets.

45 “[36] (37) **‘Roll-in cabinet’** means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding

1 doors that allow wheeled racks to be rolled into the unit.

2 “[37] (38) ‘Roll-through cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or
3 sliding doors on two sides of the cabinet that allow wheeled racks to be rolled through the unit.

4 “[38] (39) ‘Selected input mode’ means the input port selected that the television uses as a
5 source to produce a visible or audible output and that is required for televisions with multiple possible
6 inputs, including coaxial, composite, S-Video, HDMI and component connectors.

7 “[39(a)] (40)(a) ‘Single-voltage external AC to DC power supply’ means a device, other than a
8 product with batteries or battery packs that physically attach directly to the power supply unit, a
9 product with a battery chemistry or type selector switch and indicator light or a product with a
10 battery chemistry or type selector switch and a state of charge meter, that:

11 “(A) Is designed to convert line voltage alternating current input into lower voltage direct
12 current output;

13 “(B) Is able to convert to only one direct current output voltage at a time;

14 “(C) Is sold with, or intended to be used with, a separate end-use product that constitutes the
15 primary power load;

16 “(D) Is contained within a separate physical enclosure from the end-use product;

17 “(E) Is connected to the end-use product via a removable or hard-wired male or female electrical
18 connection, cable, cord or other wiring; and

19 “(F) Has a nameplate output power less than or equal to 250 watts.

20 “(b) ‘Single-voltage external AC to DC power supply’ does not include power supplies that are
21 classified as devices for human use under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 360c.

22 “[40] (41) ‘Small battery charger system’ means:

23 “(a) A battery charger system with a rated input power of two kilowatts or less.

24 “(b) A golf cart battery charger system, regardless of input power or battery capacity.

25 “[41] (42) ‘State-regulated incandescent reflector lamp’ means a lamp that is not colored or
26 designed for rough or vibrating service applications, that has an inner reflective coating on the
27 outer bulb to direct the light, that has an E26 medium screw base, that has a rated voltage or
28 voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 to 130 volts and that falls into one of the following
29 categories:

30 “(a) A bulged reflector or elliptical reflector bulb shape that has a diameter that equals or exceeds
31 2.25 inches; or

32 “(b) A reflector, parabolic aluminized reflector or similar bulb shape that has a diameter of 2.25
33 to 2.75 inches.

34 “[42(a)] (43)(a) ‘Television’ means an analog or digital device, including a combination television,
35 a television monitor, a component television and any unit marketed as a television, designed
36 for the display and reception of a terrestrial, satellite, cable or Internet protocol or other broadcast
37 or recorded transmission of analog or digital video or audio signals.

38 “(b) ‘Television’ does not mean a computer monitor.

39 “[43] (44) ‘Television monitor’ means a television that does not have an internal tuner, receiver
40 or playback device.

41 “[44] (45) ‘Television standby-passive mode’ means the mode of operation in which the television
42 is connected to a power source, produces neither sound nor picture but can be switched into
43 another mode with the remote control unit or via an internal signal.

44 “[45] (46) ‘Torchiere’ means a portable electric lighting fixture with a reflective bowl that directs
45 light upward so as to produce indirect illumination.

1 “[(46)] (47) ‘Traffic signal module’ means a standard traffic signal indicator, consisting of a light
2 source, a lens and all other parts necessary for operation, that is:

3 “(a) Eight inches, or approximately 200 millimeters, in diameter; or

4 “(b) Twelve inches, or approximately 300 millimeters, in diameter.

5 “[(47)] (48) ‘Unit heater’ means a self-contained, vented fan-type commercial space heater, other
6 than a consumer product covered by federal standards established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.
7 or that is a direct vent, forced flue heater with a sealed combustion burner, that uses natural gas
8 or propane and that is designed to be installed without ducts within a heated space.

9 “[(48)] (49) ‘USB charger system’ means a small battery charger system that uses a universal
10 serial bus (USB) connector as the only power source to charge the battery, and is packaged with
11 an external power supply rated with a voltage output of five volts and a power output of 15 watts
12 or less.

13 “[(49)] (50) ‘Walk-in refrigerator’ and ‘walk-in freezer’ mean a space refrigerated to temper-
14 atures, respectively, at or above and below 32° F that can be walked into.

15 “[(50)] (51) ‘Water dispenser’ means a factory-made assembly that mechanically cools and heats
16 potable water and dispenses the cooled or heated water by integral or remote means.

17
18 **“MINIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS**

19
20 **“SECTION 3.** ORS 469.233 is amended to read:

21 “469.233. The following minimum energy efficiency standards for new products are established:

22 “(1)(a) Automatic commercial ice cube machines must have daily energy use and daily water use
23 no greater than the applicable values in the following table:

24 “ _____

25

26 Equipment type	27 Type of cooling	28 Harvest rate (lbs. ice/24 hrs.)	29 Maximum energy use (kWh/100 lbs.)	30 Maximum condenser water use (gallons/100 lbs. ice)
31 Ice-making head	32 water	<500	7.80 -.0055H	200 -.022H
		≥ 500<1436	5.58 -.0011H	200 -.022H
		≥ 1436	4.0	200 -.022H
34 Ice-making head	35 air	<450	10.26 -.0086H	Not applicable
		≥ 450	6.89 -.0011H	Not applicable
36 Remote condensing				
37 but not remote				
38 compressor	39 air	<1000	8.85 -.0038	Not applicable
		≥ 1000	5.10	Not applicable
40 Remote condensing				
41 and remote				
42 compressor	43 air	<934	8.85 -.0038H	Not applicable
		≥ 934	5.30	Not applicable
44 Self-contained				
45 models	water	<200	11.40 -.0190H	191 -.0315H

1		≥ 200	7.60	191 -.0315H
2	Self-contained			
3	models	air	<175	18.0 -.0469H
4			≥ 175	9.80
				Not applicable
				Not applicable

5 Where H = harvest rate in pounds per 24 hours, which must be reported within 5 percent of
6 the tested value. Maximum water use applies only to water used for the condenser.

7 “ _____

8
9 “(b) For purposes of this subsection, automatic commercial ice cube machines shall be tested in
10 accordance with the ARI 810-2003 test method as published by the Air-Conditioning and Refriger-
11 ation Institute. Ice-making heads include all automatic commercial ice cube machines that are not
12 split system ice makers or self-contained models as defined in ARI 810-2003.

13 “(2) Commercial clothes washers must have a minimum modified energy factor of 1.26 and a
14 maximum water consumption factor of 9.5. For purposes of this subsection, capacity, modified energy
15 factor and water consumption factor are defined and shall be measured in accordance with the fed-
16 eral test method for commercial clothes washers under 10 C.F.R. 430.23.

17 “(3) Commercial prerinse spray valves must have a flow rate equal to or less than 1.6 gallons
18 per minute when measured in accordance with the ASTM International’s ‘Standard Test Method for
19 Prerinse Spray Valves,’ ASTM F2324-03.

20 “(4)(a) Commercial refrigerators or freezers must meet the applicable requirements listed in the
21 following table:

22 “ _____

24	Equipment Type	Doors	Maximum Daily
25			Energy Consumption (kWh)
27	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through		
28	cabinets and roll-in or roll-through	Solid	$0.10V + 2.04$
29	cabinets that are refrigerators	Transparent	$0.12V + 3.34$
31	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through		
32	cabinets and roll-in or roll-through		
33	cabinets that are “pulldown”		
34	refrigerators	Transparent	$0.126V + 3.51$
36	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through		
37	cabinets and roll-in or roll-through	Solid	$0.40V + 1.38$
38	cabinets that are freezers	Transparent	$0.75V + 4.10$
40	Reach-in cabinets that are		
41	refrigerator-freezers with an		
42	AV of 5.19 or higher	Solid	$0.27AV - 0.71$

44 kWh = kilowatt hours

1 V = total volume (ft³)

2

3 AV = adjusted volume = 1.63 x freezer volume (ft³) + refrigerator volume (ft³)

4

5

6 “(b) For purposes of this subsection:

7 “(A) ‘Pulldown’ designates products designed to take a fully stocked refrigerator with beverages
8 at 90 degrees Fahrenheit and cool those beverages to a stable temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit
9 within 12 hours or less.

10 “(B) Daily energy consumption shall be measured in accordance with the American National
11 Standards Institute/American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers test
12 method 117-2002, except that:

13 “(i) The back-loading doors of pass-through and roll-through refrigerators and freezers must re-
14 main closed throughout the test; and

15 “(ii) The controls of all commercial refrigerators or freezers shall be adjusted to obtain the fol-
16 lowing product temperatures, in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Divi-
17 sion 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, section 1604, table A-2, effective November 27, 2002:

18

19

20 Product or compartment type	Integrated average product temperature 21 in degrees Fahrenheit
--------------------------------	--

22

23 Refrigerator	38 ± 2
-----------------	--------

24 Freezer	0 ± 2
------------	-------

25

26

27 “(5) Illuminated exit signs must have an input power demand of five watts or less per illuminated
28 face. For purposes of this subsection, input power demand shall be measured in accordance with the
29 conditions for testing established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy
30 Star exit sign program version 3.0. Illuminated exit signs must also meet all applicable building and
31 safety codes.

32 “(6) Metal halide lamp fixtures designed to be operated with lamps rated greater than or equal
33 to 150 watts but less than or equal to 500 watts may not contain a probe-start metal halide lamp
34 ballast.

35 “(7)(a) Single-voltage external AC to DC power supplies manufactured on or after July 1, 2008,
36 must meet the requirements in the following table:

37

38

39 Nameplate output	Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode
---------------------	-----------------------------------

40

41 <1 Watt	0.5 * Nameplate Output
------------	------------------------

42 ≥ 1 Watt	
-------------	--

43 and ≤ 51 Watts	0.09 * Ln (Nameplate Output) + 0.5
-------------------	------------------------------------

44 > 51 Watts	0.85
---------------	------

45

Maximum Energy Consumption in No-Load Mode

Any Output 0.5 Watts

Where Ln (Nameplate Output) - Natural Logarithm of the nameplate output expressed in Watts

“(b) For the purposes of this subsection, efficiency of single-voltage external AC to DC power supplies shall be measured in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s ‘Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External AC to DC and AC to AC Power Supplies,’ dated August 11, 2004. The efficiency in the active and no-load modes of power supplies shall be tested only at 115 volts at 60 Hz.

“(8)(a) State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, must meet the minimum efficiencies in the following table:

Wattage	Minimum average lamp efficiency (lumens per watt)
40 - 50	10.5
51 - 66	11.0
67 - 85	12.5
86 - 115	14.0
116 - 155	14.5
156 - 205	15.0

“(b) Lamp efficiency shall be measured in accordance with the applicable test method found in 10 C.F.R. 430.23.

“(9) Torchieres may not use more than 190 watts. A torchiere uses more than 190 watts if any commercially available lamp or combination of lamps can be inserted in a socket and cause the torchiere to draw more than 190 watts when operated at full brightness.

“(10)(a) Traffic signal modules must have maximum and nominal wattage that does not exceed the applicable values in the following table:

Module Type	Maximum Wattage (at 74°C)	Nominal Wattage (at 25°C)
12” red ball (or 300 mm circular)	17	11
8” red ball (or 200 mm circular)	13	8
12” red arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	12	9
12” green ball (or 300 mm circular)	15	15

1	8" green ball (or 200 mm circular)	12	12
2	12" green arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	11	11

3 “ _____

4

5 “(b) For purposes of this subsection, maximum wattage and nominal wattage shall be measured
6 in accordance with and under the testing conditions specified by the Institute for Transportation
7 Engineers ‘Interim LED Purchase Specification, Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads, Part 2: Light
8 Emitting Diode Vehicle Traffic Signal Modules.’

9 “(11) Unit heaters must be equipped with intermittent ignition devices and must have either
10 power venting or an automatic flue damper.

11 “(12) Bottle-type water dispensers designed for dispensing both hot and cold water may not have
12 standby energy consumption greater than 1.2 kilowatt-hours per day, as measured in accordance
13 with the test criteria contained in Version 1 of the United States Environmental Protection
14 Agency’s ‘Energy Star Program Requirements for Bottled Water Coolers,’ except that units with an
15 integral, automatic timer may not be tested using Section D, ‘Timer Usage,’ of the test criteria.

16 “(13) Commercial hot food holding cabinets shall have a maximum idle energy rate of 40 watts
17 per cubic foot of interior volume, as determined by the ‘Idle Energy Rate-dry Test’ in ASTM
18 F2140-01, ‘Standard Test Method for Performance of Hot Food Holding Cabinets’ published by ASTM
19 International. Interior volume shall be measured in accordance with the method shown in the United
20 States Environmental Protection Agency’s ‘Energy Star Program Requirements for Commercial Hot
21 Food Holding Cabinets,’ as in effect on August 15, 2003.

22 “(14) Compact audio products may not use more than two watts in standby passive mode for
23 those without a permanently illuminated clock display and four watts in standby passive mode for
24 those with a permanently illuminated clock display, as measured in accordance with International
25 Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) test method 62087:2002(E), ‘Methods of Measurement for the
26 Power Consumption of Audio, Video, and Related Equipment.’

27 “(15) Digital versatile disc players and digital versatile disc recorders may not use more than
28 three watts in standby passive mode, as measured in accordance with International Electrotechnical
29 Commission (IEC) test method 62087:2002(E), ‘Methods of Measurement for the Power Consumption
30 of Audio, Video, and Related Equipment.’

31 “(16) Portable electric spas may not have a standby power greater than $5(V^{2/3})$ Watts where
32 V=the total volume in gallons, as measured in accordance with the test method for portable electric
33 spas contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, section 1604.

34 “(17)(a) Walk-in refrigerators and walk-in freezers with the applicable motor types shown in the
35 table below shall include the required components shown.

36 “ _____

37

38 Motor Type	Required Components
39	
40 All	Interior lights: light sources with an efficacy of 45 41 lumens per watt or more, including ballast losses 42 (if any)
43	
44 All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all 45 reach-in doors

1 All Automatic door closers that firmly close all walk-in
2 doors no wider than 3.9 feet and no higher than
3 6.9 feet that have been closed to within one
4 inch of full closure

5
6 All Wall, ceiling and door insulation at least R-28 for
7 refrigerators and at least R-34 for freezers

8
9 All Floor insulation at least R-28 for freezers (no
10 requirement for refrigerators)

11
12 Condenser fan motors of (i) Electronically commutated motors,
13 under one horsepower (ii) Permanent split capacitor-type motors, or
14 (iii) Polyphase motors of ½ horsepower or more

15
16 Single-phase evaporator Electronically commutated motors
17 fan motors of under one
18 horsepower and less
19 than 460 volts

20 “
21
22 “(b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this subsection, walk-in refrigerators and
23 walk-in freezers with transparent reach-in doors shall meet the following requirements:

24 “(A) Transparent reach-in doors shall be of triple pane glass with either heat-reflective treated
25 glass or gas fill;

26 “(B) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater without anti-sweat controls, the appliance shall
27 have a total door rail, glass and frame heater power draw of no more than 40 watts if it is a freezer
28 or 17 watts if it is a refrigerator per foot of door frame width; and

29 “(C) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater with anti-sweat heat controls, and the total door
30 rail, glass, and frame heater power draw is 40 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is
31 a freezer or 17 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is a refrigerator, the anti-sweat
32 heat controls shall reduce the energy use of the anti-sweat heater in an amount corresponding to
33 the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.

34 “(18) A television must automatically enter television standby-passive mode after a
35 maximum of 15 minutes without video or audio input on the selected input mode. A television
36 must enter television standby-passive mode when turned off with the remote control unit
37 or via an internal signal. The peak luminance of a television in home mode, or in the default
38 mode as shipped, may not be less than 65 percent of the peak luminance of the retail mode
39 or the brightest selectable preset mode of the television. A television must meet the stan-
40 dards in the following table:

41 “
42
43

Television	Maximum On	Minimum
Standby-	Mode Power	
	Usage (P in	

44
45

1	passive Mode	Watts, A is	Power
2	Power Usage	Viewable	Factor for
3	(Watts)	Screen area)	(P ≥ 100W)
4			
5	1 W	P ≤ 0.12 x A + 25	0.9

6 “

7
8 “(19)(a) Large battery charger systems must meet the minimum efficiencies in the fol-
9 lowing table:

10 “

Standards for Large Battery Charger Systems			
Performance	Standard		
Parameter			
Charge Return			
Factor	100 percent	Crf ≤ 1.10	
	Depth of Discharge		
	80 percent	Crf ≤ 1.10	
	Depth of Discharge		
	40 percent	Crf ≤ 1.15	
	Depth of Discharge		
Power Conversion			
Efficiency		≥ 89 percent	
Power Factor		≥ 0.90	
Battery			
Maintenance			
Mode Power		≤ 10 +0.0012E_b W	
(E_b = battery capacity of tested battery)			
No Battery			
Mode Power		≤ 10 W	

43 “

44
45 “(b)(A) As described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, inductive charger systems

1 and small battery charger systems must meet the minimum energy efficiency standards in
2 the following table:

3 “

Performance	Standard
Parameter	
9 Maximum 24-hour 10 charge and 11 maintenance 12 energy (Wh) 13 (E_b = capacity 14 of all batteries in 15 ports and N = 16 number of charger 17 ports)	For E_b of 2.5 Wh or less: $16 \times N$ For $E_b > 2.5$ Wh and 11 ≤ 100 Wh: $12 \times N + 1.6E_b$ For $E_b > 100$ Wh and 14 ≤ 1000 Wh: $22 \times N + 1.5E_b$ For $E_b > 1000$ Wh: 17 $36.4 \times N + 1.486E_b$
20 Battery Maintenance 21 Mode Power and No 22 Battery Mode 23 Power (W) 24 Power Factor 25 (E_b = capacity 26 of all batteries in 27 ports and N = 28 number of charger 29 ports)	The sum of battery maintenance mode power and no battery mode power must be less than or equal to: 21 $1 \times N + 0.0021 \times E_b$

30 “

31
32 “(B) The requirements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph must be met by:

33 “(i) Small battery charger systems for sale at retail that are not USB charger systems
34 with a battery capacity of 20 watt-hours or more and that are manufactured on or after
35 January 1, 2014.

36 “(ii) Small battery charger systems for sale at retail that are USB charger systems with
37 a battery capacity of 20 watt-hours or more and that are manufactured on or after January
38 1, 2014.

39 “(iii) Small battery charger systems that are not sold at retail and that are manufactured
40 on or after January 1, 2017.

41 “(iv) Inductive charger systems manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, unless the
42 inductive charger system uses less than one watt in battery maintenance mode, less than
43 one watt in no battery mode and an average of one watt or less over the duration of the
44 charge and battery maintenance mode test.

45 “(v) Battery backups and uninterruptible power supplies, manufactured on or after Jan-

1 uary 1, 2014, for small battery charger systems for sale at retail, which may not consume
 2 more than 0.8 (0.0021xE_b) watts in battery maintenance mode, where (E_b) is the battery ca-
 3 pacity in watt-hours.

4 “(vi) Small battery charger systems not sold at retail, manufactured after January 1,
 5 2017, which may not consume more than 0.8 (0.0021xE_b) watts in battery maintenance mode,
 6 where (E_b) is the battery capacity in watt-hours.

7 “(C) The requirements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph do not need to be met by
 8 an à la carte charger that is:

9 “(i) Provided separately from and subsequent to the sale of a small battery charger sys-
 10 tem described in this paragraph;

11 “(ii) Necessary as a replacement for, or as a replacement component of, a small battery
 12 charger system; and

13 “(iii) Provided by a manufacturer directly to a consumer or to a service or repair facility.

14 “**SECTION 4.** ORS 469.233, as amended by section 3 of this 2013 Act, is amended to read:

15 “469.233. The following minimum energy efficiency standards for new products are established:

16 “(1)(a) Automatic commercial ice cube machines must have daily energy use and daily water use
 17 no greater than the applicable values in the following table:

18 “ _____

Equipment type	Type of cooling	Harvest rate (lbs. ice/24 hrs.)	Maximum energy use (kWh/100 lbs.)	Maximum condenser water use (gallons/100 lbs. ice)
Ice-making head	water	<500	7.80 -.0055H	200 -.022H
		≥ 500<1436	5.58 -.0011H	200 -.022H
		≥ 1436	4.0	200 -.022H
Ice-making head	air	<450	10.26 -.0086H	Not applicable
		≥ 450	6.89 -.0011H	Not applicable
Remote condensing but not remote compressor	air	<1000	8.85 -.0038	Not applicable
		≥ 1000	5.10	Not applicable
Remote condensing and remote compressor	air	<934	8.85 -.0038H	Not applicable
		≥ 934	5.30	Not applicable
Self-contained models	water	<200	11.40 -.0190H	191 -.0315H
		≥ 200	7.60	191 -.0315H
Self-contained models	air	<175	18.0 -.0469H	Not applicable
		≥ 175	9.80	Not applicable

44 Where H = harvest rate in pounds per 24 hours, which must be reported within 5 percent of
 45 the tested value. Maximum water use applies only to water used for the condenser.

1 “ _____

2
3 “(b) For purposes of this subsection, automatic commercial ice cube machines shall be tested in
4 accordance with the ARI 810-2003 test method as published by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration
5 Institute. Ice-making heads include all automatic commercial ice cube machines that are not
6 split system ice makers or self-contained models as defined in ARI 810-2003.

7 “(2) Commercial clothes washers must have a minimum modified energy factor of 1.26 and a
8 maximum water consumption factor of 9.5. For purposes of this subsection, capacity, modified energy
9 factor and water consumption factor are defined and shall be measured in accordance with the federal
10 test method for commercial clothes washers under 10 C.F.R. 430.23.

11 “(3) Commercial prerinse spray valves must have a flow rate equal to or less than 1.6 gallons
12 per minute when measured in accordance with the ASTM International’s ‘Standard Test Method for
13 Prerinse Spray Valves,’ ASTM F2324-03.

14 “(4)(a) Commercial refrigerators or freezers must meet the applicable requirements listed in the
15 following table:

16 “ _____

Equipment Type	Doors	Maximum Daily Energy Consumption (kWh)
Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets and roll-in or roll-through cabinets that are refrigerators	Solid Transparent	0.10V + 2.04 0.12V + 3.34
Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets and roll-in or roll-through cabinets that are “pulldown” refrigerators	Transparent	0.126V + 3.51
Reach-in cabinets, pass-through cabinets and roll-in or roll-through cabinets that are freezers	Solid Transparent	0.40V + 1.38 0.75V + 4.10
Reach-in cabinets that are refrigerator-freezers with an AV of 5.19 or higher	Solid	0.27AV - 0.71

37 kWh = kilowatt hours

38
39 V = total volume (ft³)

40
41
42 AV = adjusted volume = 1.63 x freezer volume (ft³) + refrigerator volume (ft³)

43 “ _____

44
45 “(b) For purposes of this subsection:

1 “(A) ‘Pulldown’ designates products designed to take a fully stocked refrigerator with beverages
2 at 90 degrees Fahrenheit and cool those beverages to a stable temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit
3 within 12 hours or less.

4 “(B) Daily energy consumption shall be measured in accordance with the American National
5 Standards Institute/American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers test
6 method 117-2002, except that:

7 “(i) The back-loading doors of pass-through and roll-through refrigerators and freezers must re-
8 main closed throughout the test; and

9 “(ii) The controls of all commercial refrigerators or freezers shall be adjusted to obtain the fol-
10 lowing product temperatures, in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Divi-
11 sion 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, section 1604, table A-2, effective November 27, 2002:

12 “

14 Product or compartment type	Integrated average product temperature 15 in degrees Fahrenheit
17 Refrigerator	38 ± 2
18 Freezer	0 ± 2

19 “

20
21 “(5) Illuminated exit signs must have an input power demand of five watts or less per illuminated
22 face. For purposes of this subsection, input power demand shall be measured in accordance with the
23 conditions for testing established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy
24 Star exit sign program version 3.0. Illuminated exit signs must also meet all applicable building and
25 safety codes.

26 “(6) Metal halide lamp fixtures designed to be operated with lamps rated greater than or equal
27 to 150 watts but less than or equal to 500 watts may not contain a probe-start metal halide lamp
28 ballast.

29 “(7)(a) Single-voltage external AC to DC power supplies manufactured on or after July 1, 2008,
30 must meet the requirements in the following table:

31 “

33 Nameplate output	Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode
35 <1 Watt	0.5 * Nameplate Output
36 ≥ 1 Watt	
37 and ≤ 51 Watts	0.09 * Ln (Nameplate Output) + 0.5
38 > 51 Watts	0.85
39	
40	Maximum Energy Consumption in No-Load Mode
41	
42 Any Output	0.5 Watts
43	
44	

45 Where Ln (Nameplate Output) - Natural Logarithm of the nameplate output expressed in Watts

1 “
2
3 “(b) For the purposes of this subsection, efficiency of single-voltage external AC to DC power
4 supplies shall be measured in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s
5 ‘Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External AC to DC and AC
6 to AC Power Supplies,’ dated August 11, 2004. The efficiency in the active and no-load modes of
7 power supplies shall be tested only at 115 volts at 60 Hz.

8 “(8)(a) State-regulated incandescent reflector lamps manufactured on or after January 1, 2008,
9 must meet the minimum efficiencies in the following table:

10 “
11

12 Wattage	13 Minimum average lamp efficiency (lumens per watt)
15 40 - 50	10.5
16 51 - 66	11.0
17 67 - 85	12.5
18 86 - 115	14.0
19 116 - 155	14.5
20 156 - 205	15.0

21 “

22
23 “(b) Lamp efficiency shall be measured in accordance with the applicable test method found in
24 10 C.F.R. 430.23.

25 “(9) Torchieres may not use more than 190 watts. A torchiere uses more than 190 watts if any
26 commercially available lamp or combination of lamps can be inserted in a socket and cause the
27 torchiere to draw more than 190 watts when operated at full brightness.

28 “(10)(a) Traffic signal modules must have maximum and nominal wattage that does not exceed
29 the applicable values in the following table:

30 “
31

32 Module Type	33 Maximum Wattage (at 74°C)	34 Nominal Wattage (at 25°C)
35 12” red ball (or 300 mm circular)	17	11
36 8” red ball (or 200 mm circular)	13	8
37 12” red arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	12	9
38		
39 12” green ball (or 300 mm circular)	15	15
40 8” green ball (or 200 mm circular)	12	12
41 12” green arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	11	11

42 “

43
44 “(b) For purposes of this subsection, maximum wattage and nominal wattage shall be measured
45 in accordance with and under the testing conditions specified by the Institute for Transportation

1 Engineers 'Interim LED Purchase Specification, Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads, Part 2: Light
2 Emitting Diode Vehicle Traffic Signal Modules.'

3 "(11) Unit heaters must be equipped with intermittent ignition devices and must have either
4 power venting or an automatic flue damper.

5 "(12) Bottle-type water dispensers designed for dispensing both hot and cold water may not have
6 standby energy consumption greater than 1.2 kilowatt-hours per day, as measured in accordance
7 with the test criteria contained in Version 1 of the United States Environmental Protection
8 Agency's 'Energy Star Program Requirements for Bottled Water Coolers,' except that units with an
9 integral, automatic timer may not be tested using Section D, 'Timer Usage,' of the test criteria.

10 "(13) Commercial hot food holding cabinets shall have a maximum idle energy rate of 40 watts
11 per cubic foot of interior volume, as determined by the 'Idle Energy Rate-dry Test' in ASTM
12 F2140-01, 'Standard Test Method for Performance of Hot Food Holding Cabinets' published by ASTM
13 International. Interior volume shall be measured in accordance with the method shown in the United
14 States Environmental Protection Agency's 'Energy Star Program Requirements for Commercial Hot
15 Food Holding Cabinets,' as in effect on August 15, 2003.

16 "(14) Compact audio products may not use more than two watts in standby passive mode for
17 those without a permanently illuminated clock display and four watts in standby passive mode for
18 those with a permanently illuminated clock display, as measured in accordance with International
19 Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) test method 62087:2002(E), 'Methods of Measurement for the
20 Power Consumption of Audio, Video, and Related Equipment.'

21 "(15) Digital versatile disc players and digital versatile disc recorders may not use more than
22 three watts in standby passive mode, as measured in accordance with International Electrotechnical
23 Commission (IEC) test method 62087:2002(E), 'Methods of Measurement for the Power Consumption
24 of Audio, Video, and Related Equipment.'

25 "(16) Portable electric spas may not have a standby power greater than $5(V^{2/3})$ Watts where
26 V=the total volume in gallons, as measured in accordance with the test method for portable electric
27 spas contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, section 1604.

28 "(17)(a) Walk-in refrigerators and walk-in freezers with the applicable motor types shown in the
29 table below shall include the required components shown.

30 " _____

31	32 Motor Type	33 Required Components
34	All	Interior lights: light sources with an efficacy of 45
35		lumens per watt or more, including ballast losses
36		(if any)
37		
38	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all
39		reach-in doors
40		
41	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all walk-in
42		doors no wider than 3.9 feet and no higher than
43		6.9 feet that have been closed to within one
44		inch of full closure
45		

1 All Wall, ceiling and door insulation at least R-28 for
2 refrigerators and at least R-34 for freezers

3
4 All Floor insulation at least R-28 for freezers (no
5 requirement for refrigerators)

6
7 Condenser fan motors of (i) Electronically commutated motors,
8 under one horsepower (ii) Permanent split capacitor-type motors, or
9 (iii) Polyphase motors of ½ horsepower or more

10
11 Single-phase evaporator Electronically commutated motors
12 fan motors of under one
13 horsepower and less
14 than 460 volts

15 “
16
17 “(b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this subsection, walk-in refrigerators and
18 walk-in freezers with transparent reach-in doors shall meet the following requirements:

19 “(A) Transparent reach-in doors shall be of triple pane glass with either heat-reflective treated
20 glass or gas fill;

21 “(B) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater without anti-sweat controls, the appliance shall
22 have a total door rail, glass and frame heater power draw of no more than 40 watts if it is a freezer
23 or 17 watts if it is a refrigerator per foot of door frame width; and

24 “(C) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater with anti-sweat heat controls, and the total door
25 rail, glass, and frame heater power draw is 40 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is
26 a freezer or 17 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is a refrigerator, the anti-sweat
27 heat controls shall reduce the energy use of the anti-sweat heater in an amount corresponding to
28 the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.

29 “(18) A television must automatically enter television standby-passive mode after a maximum of
30 15 minutes without video or audio input on the selected input mode. A television must enter tele-
31 vision standby-passive mode when turned off with the remote control unit or via an internal signal.
32 The peak luminance of a television in home mode, or in the default mode as shipped, may not be less
33 than 65 percent of the peak luminance of the retail mode or the brightest selectable preset mode
34 of the television. A television must meet the standards in the following table:

35 “
36

37	38	39	40	41	42
	Television	Maximum On			
	Standby-	Mode Power			Minimum
	passive Mode	Usage (P in			Power
	Power Usage	Watts, A is			Factor for
	(Watts)	Viewable			(P ≥ 100W)
		Screen area)			
43					
44	1 W	$P \leq 0.12 \times A + 25$			0.9

45 “

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

“(19)(a) Large battery charger systems must meet the minimum efficiencies in the following table:

“ _____

Standards for Large Battery Charger Systems

Performance Parameter		Standard
Charge Return Factor	100 percent	$C_{rf} \leq 1.10$
	Depth of Discharge	
	80 percent	$C_{rf} \leq 1.10$
	Depth of Discharge	
	40 percent	$C_{rf} \leq 1.15$
	Depth of Discharge	
Power Conversion Efficiency		≥ 89 percent
Power Factor		≥ 0.90
Battery Maintenance Mode Power		$\leq 10 + 0.0012E_b$ W
(E_b = battery capacity of tested battery)		
No Battery Mode Power		≤ 10 W

“ _____

“(b)(A) As described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, inductive charger systems and small battery charger systems must meet the minimum energy efficiency standards in the following table:

“ _____

Standards for Inductive and Small Battery Charger Systems

Performance Parameter	Standard
-----------------------	----------

1 Maximum 24-hour charge and maintenance energy (Wh) (E_b = capacity of all batteries in ports and N = number of charger ports)

For E_b of 2.5 Wh or less: $16 \times N$

For $E_b > 2.5$ Wh and ≤ 100 Wh: $12 \times N + 1.6E_b$

For $E_b > 100$ Wh and ≤ 1000 Wh: $22 \times N + 1.5E_b$

For $E_b > 1000$ Wh: $36.4 \times N + 1.486E_b$

12 Battery Maintenance Mode Power and No Battery Mode Power (W) Power Factor (E_b = capacity of all batteries in ports and N = number of charger ports)

The sum of battery maintenance mode power and no battery mode power must be less than or equal to:

$1 \times N + 0.0021 \times E_b$

22 “

24 “(B) The requirements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph must be met by:

25 “(i) Small battery charger systems for sale at retail that are not USB charger systems with a battery capacity of 20 watt-hours or more and that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2014.

27 “(ii) Small battery charger systems for sale at retail that are USB charger systems with a battery capacity of 20 watt-hours or more and that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2014.

29 “(iii) Small battery charger systems that are not sold at retail that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2017.

31 “(iv) Inductive charger systems manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, unless the inductive charger system uses less than one watt in battery maintenance mode, less than one watt in no battery mode and an average of one watt or less over the duration of the charge and battery maintenance mode test.

35 “(v) Battery backups and uninterruptible power supplies, manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, for small battery charger systems for sale at retail, which may not consume more than 0.8 ($0.0021 \times E_b$) watts in battery maintenance mode, where (E_b) is the battery capacity in watt-hours.

38 “(vi) Small battery charger systems not sold at retail, manufactured after January 1, 2017, which may not consume more than 0.8 ($0.0021 \times E_b$) watts in battery maintenance mode, where (E_b) is the battery capacity in watt-hours.

41 “(C) The requirements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph do not need to be met by an à la carte charger that is:

43 “(i) Provided separately from and subsequent to the sale of a small battery charger system described in this paragraph;

45 “(ii) Necessary as a replacement for, or as a replacement component of, a small battery charger

1 system; and

2 “(iii) Provided by a manufacturer directly to a consumer or to a service or repair facility.

3 “(20) **A high light output double-ended quartz halogen lamp must have a minimum effi-**
4 **ciency of:**

5 “(a) **27 lumens per watt for lamps with a minimum rated initial lumen value of greater**
6 **than 6,000 lumens and a maximum initial lumen value of 15,000 lumens; or**

7 “(b) **34 lumens per watt for lamps with a rated initial lumen value of greater than 15,000**
8 **and less than 40,000 lumens.**

9
10 “**SALE**

11
12 “**SECTION 5.** ORS 469.238 is amended to read:

13 “469.238. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not sell or offer
14 for sale a new commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator
15 or freezer, illuminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated in-
16 candescent reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine,
17 metal halide lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding
18 cabinet, compact audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable
19 electric spa, walk-in refrigerator, [or] walk-in freezer, **television, inductive charger system, large**
20 **battery charger system or small battery charger system** unless the energy efficiency of the new
21 product meets or exceeds the minimum energy efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233.

22 “(2) A person may sell or offer for sale a new product not meeting efficiency standards specified
23 in subsection (1) of this section if the product is:

24 “(a) Manufactured in this state and sold outside this state;

25 “(b) Manufactured outside this state and sold at wholesale inside this state for final retail sale
26 and installation outside this state;

27 “(c) Installed in a mobile or manufactured home at the time of construction; or

28 “(d) Designed expressly for installation and use in recreational vehicles.

29 “**SECTION 6.** ORS 469.238, as amended by section 5 of this 2013 Act, is amended to read:

30 “469.238. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not sell or offer
31 for sale a new commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator
32 or freezer, illuminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated in-
33 candescent reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine,
34 metal halide lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding
35 cabinet, compact audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable
36 electric spa, walk-in refrigerator, walk-in freezer, television, inductive charger system, large battery
37 charger system, [or] small battery charger system **or high light output double-ended quartz**
38 **halogen lamp** unless the energy efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds the minimum energy
39 efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233.

40 “(2) A person may sell or offer for sale a new product not meeting efficiency standards specified
41 in subsection (1) of this section if the product is:

42 “(a) Manufactured in this state and sold outside this state;

43 “(b) Manufactured outside this state and sold at wholesale inside this state for final retail sale
44 and installation outside this state;

45 “(c) Installed in a mobile or manufactured home at the time of construction; or

1 “(d) Designed expressly for installation and use in recreational vehicles.

2
3 “INSTALLATION

4
5 “**SECTION 7.** ORS 469.239 is amended to read:

6 “469.239. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not install a new
7 commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator or freezer, il-
8 luminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated incandescent
9 reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine, metal halide
10 lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding cabinet, compact
11 audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable electric spa,
12 walk-in refrigerator, [or] walk-in freezer, **television, inductive charger system, large battery**
13 **charger system or small battery charger system** for compensation unless the energy efficiency
14 of the new product meets or exceeds the minimum energy efficiency standards specified in ORS
15 469.233.

16 “(2) A person may install a new product not meeting efficiency standards specified in subsection
17 (1) of this section if the product is:

18 “(a) Installed in a mobile or manufactured home at the time of construction; or

19 “(b) Designed expressly for installation and use in recreational vehicles.

20 “**SECTION 8.** ORS 469.239, as amended by section 7 of this 2013 Act, is amended to read:

21 “469.239. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not install a new
22 commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator or freezer, il-
23 luminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated incandescent
24 reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine, metal halide
25 lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding cabinet, compact
26 audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable electric spa,
27 walk-in refrigerator, walk-in freezer, television, inductive charger system, large battery charger
28 system, [or] small battery charger system **or high light output double-ended quartz halogen lamp**
29 for compensation unless the energy efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds the minimum
30 energy efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233.

31 “(2) A person may install a new product not meeting efficiency standards specified in subsection
32 (1) of this section if the product is:

33 “(a) Installed in a mobile or manufactured home at the time of construction; or

34 “(b) Designed expressly for installation and use in recreational vehicles.

35
36 “MISCELLANEOUS

37
38 “**SECTION 9.** The unit captions used in this 2013 Act are provided only for the conven-
39 **ience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any**
40 **legislative intent in the enactment of this 2013 Act.**

41 “**SECTION 10.** (1) The amendments to ORS 469.229 by section 2 of this 2013 Act become
42 **operative on January 1, 2016.**

43 “(2) The amendments to ORS 469.233 by section 4 of this 2013 Act become operative on
44 **January 1, 2016.**

45 “(3) The amendments to ORS 469.238 by section 6 of this 2013 Act become operative on

1 **January 1, 2016.**

2 **“(4) The amendments to ORS 469.239 by section 8 of this 2013 Act become operative on**
3 **January 1, 2016.**

4 **“(5) The minimum energy efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233 (19)(b) do not ap-**
5 **ply to a small battery charger system that is made available by a manufacturer directly to**
6 **a consumer or to a service or repair facility, as a service part or spare part, after and sep-**
7 **arate from the original sale of the product that requires the small battery charger system**
8 **as a service part or spare part, or for a battery charger that is not sold at retail, before July**
9 **1, 2017.”.**

10
