

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 692

By COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

April 12

1 On page 1 of the printed bill, delete lines 5 through 31 and delete pages 2 through 26 and insert:

“DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 “(D) Devices whose primary function is to charge batteries, along with the batteries the devices
2 are designed to charge, including chargers for power tool batteries and chargers for automotive,
3 AA, AAA, C, D, or nine-volt rechargeable batteries and chargers for batteries used in larger indus-
4 trial motive equipment and à la carte chargers.

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

6 “(A) Used to charge a motor vehicle that is powered by an electric motor drawing current from
7 rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells or other portable sources of electrical current, including
8 a nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and components thereof, except for
9 battery chargers for forklifts, electric personal assistive mobility devices or low-speed vehicles;

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

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

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

17 “(E) That is a battery analyzer; or

18 “(F) That is a voltage independent or voltage and frequency independent uninterruptible power
19 supply as defined in International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) publication 62040-3 (March
20 2011 edition).

21 “(c) The charging circuitry of battery charger systems may or may not be located within the
22 housing of the end-use device. In many cases, the battery may be charged with a dedicated external
23 charger and power supply combination that is separate from the device that runs on power from the
24 battery.

25 “(8) ‘Battery maintenance mode’ means the mode of operation when the battery charger system
26 is connected to the main electricity supply and the battery is fully charged and connected to the
27 charger.

28 “(9) ‘Bottle-type water dispenser’ means a water dispenser that uses a bottle or reservoir as the
29 source of potable water.

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

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

35 “(12) ‘Commercial clothes washer’ means a soft mount horizontal-axis or vertical-axis clothes
36 washer that:

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

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

40 “(13)(a) ‘Commercial hot food holding cabinet’ means an appliance that is a heated, fully-
41 enclosed compartment with one or more solid doors and is designed to maintain the temperature of
42 hot food that has been cooked in a separate appliance.

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

45 “(14) ‘Commercial prerinse spray valve’ means a handheld device designed and marketed for use

1 with commercial dishwashing equipment and that sprays water on dishes, flatware and other food
2 service items for the purpose of removing food residue prior to their cleaning.

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

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

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

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

17 “(A) Magnetic tape;

18 “(B) Compact disc;

19 “(C) DVD; or

20 “(D) Flash memory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

39 “(22) **‘Dual flush tank-type water closet’ means a tank-type water closet that incorpo-**
40 **rates a feature that allows the user to flush the water closet with a reduced volume of water**
41 **or a full volume of water.**

42 “[22)] (23) ‘Electronic programming guide’ means an application that provides an interactive,
43 on-screen menu of television listings that downloads program information from the vertical blanking
44 interval of a regular television signal.

45 “[23)] (24) ‘High-intensity discharge lamp’ means a lamp in which light is produced by the pas-

1 sage of an electric current through a vapor or gas, and in which the light-producing arc is stabilized
2 by bulb wall temperature and the arc tube has a bulb wall loading in excess of three watts per
3 square centimeter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 **“[(24)] (26) ‘Illuminated exit sign’ means an internally illuminated sign that is designed to be**
18 **permanently fixed in place to identify a building exit, that consists of an electrically powered inte-**
19 **gral light source that illuminates the legend ‘EXIT’ and any directional indicators and that provides**
20 **contrast between the legend, any directional indicators and the background.**

21 **“[(25)] (27) ‘Inductive charger system’ means a small battery charger system that transfers**
22 **power to the charger through magnetic or electric induction.**

23 **“[(26)(a)] (28)(a) ‘Large battery charger system’ means a battery charger system with a rated**
24 **input power of more than two kilowatts.**

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

26 **“(29) ‘Lavatory faucet’ means a plumbing fitting, including flow restrictors, flow regula-**
27 **tors, aerator devices and laminar flow devices, designed for installation at a sink or basin in**
28 **a room containing a water closet.**

29 **“[(27)] (30) ‘Metal halide lamp’ means a high-intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion**
30 **of the light is produced by radiation of metal halides and their products of dissociation, possibly in**
31 **combination with metallic vapors.**

32 **“[(28)] (31) ‘Metal halide lamp fixture’ means a light fixture designed to be operated with a metal**
33 **halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.**

34 **“[(29)] (32) ‘Multiport charger’ means a battery charger that is capable of simultaneously**
35 **charging two or more batteries and that may have multivoltage capability, allowing two or more**
36 **batteries of different voltages to charge simultaneously.**

37 **“[(30)] (33) ‘No battery mode’ means the mode of operation in which a battery charger is con-**
38 **ected to the main electricity supply and the battery is not connected to the charger.**

39 **“[(31)] (34) ‘Pass-through cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or**
40 **sliding doors on both the front and rear of the unit.**

41 **“[(32)] (35) ‘Portable electric spa’ means a factory-built electric spa or hot tub supplied with**
42 **equipment for heating and circulating water.**

43 **“[(33)] (36) ‘Power conversion efficiency’ means the instantaneous DC output power of the bat-**
44 **ttery charger system divided by the simultaneous utility AC input power.**

45 **“[(34)] (37) ‘Probe-start metal halide lamp ballast’ means a ballast used to operate metal halide**

1 lamps that does not contain an igniter and that instead starts metal halide lamps by using a third
2 starting electrode probe in the arc tube.

3 “[35] (38) ‘Reach-in cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding
4 doors or lids, other than roll-in or roll-through cabinets or pass-through cabinets.

5 “[36] (39) ‘Roll-in cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or sliding
6 doors that allow wheeled racks to be rolled into the unit.

7 “[37] (40) ‘Roll-through cabinet’ means a commercial refrigerator or freezer with hinged or
8 sliding doors on two sides of the cabinet that allow wheeled racks to be rolled through the unit.

9 “[38] (41) ‘Selected input mode’ means the input port selected that the television uses as a
10 source to produce a visible or audible output and that is required for televisions with multiple pos-
11 sible inputs, including coaxial, composite, S-Video, HDMI and component connectors.

12 “[39)(a)] (42)(a) ‘Single-voltage external AC to DC power supply’ means a device, other than a
13 product with batteries or battery packs that physically attach directly to the power supply unit, a
14 product with a battery chemistry or type selector switch and indicator light or a product with a
15 battery chemistry or type selector switch and a state of charge meter, that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27 “[40] (43) ‘Small battery charger system’ means:

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

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

30 “[41] (44) ‘State-regulated incandescent reflector lamp’ means a lamp that is not colored or
31 designed for rough or vibrating service applications, that has an inner reflective coating on the
32 outer bulb to direct the light, that has an E26 medium screw base, that has a rated voltage or
33 voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 to 130 volts and that falls into one of the fol-
34 lowing categories:

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

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

39 “[42)(a)] (45)(a) ‘Television’ means an analog or digital device, including a combination tele-
40 vision, a television monitor, a component television and any unit marketed as a television, designed
41 for the display and reception of a terrestrial, satellite, cable or Internet protocol or other broadcast
42 or recorded transmission of analog or digital video or audio signals.

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

44 “[43] (46) ‘Television monitor’ means a television that does not have an internal tuner, receiver
45 or playback device.

1 “[(44)] (47) ‘Television standby-passive mode’ means the mode of operation in which the tele-
2 vision is connected to a power source, produces neither sound nor picture but can be switched into
3 another mode with the remote control unit or via an internal signal.

4 “[(45)] (48) ‘Torchiere’ means a portable electric lighting fixture with a reflective bowl that di-
5 rects light upward so as to produce indirect illumination.

6 “[(46)] (49) ‘Traffic signal module’ means a standard traffic signal indicator, consisting of a light
7 source, a lens and all other parts necessary for operation, that is:

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

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

10 “[(47)] (50) ‘Unit heater’ means a self-contained, vented fan-type commercial space heater, other
11 than a consumer product covered by federal standards established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.
12 or that is a direct vent, forced flue heater with a sealed combustion burner, that uses natural gas
13 or propane and that is designed to be installed without ducts within a heated space.

14 “(51)(a) ‘Urinal’ means a plumbing fixture that receives only liquid body waste and then
15 conveys the liquid waste through a trap into a drainage system.

16 “(b) ‘Urinal’ does not mean fixtures designed for installation in prisons or other penal
17 institutions.

18 “[(48)] (52) ‘USB charger system’ means a small battery charger system that uses a universal
19 serial bus (USB) connector as the only power source to charge the battery, and is packaged with
20 an external power supply rated with a voltage output of five volts and a power output of 15 watts
21 or less.

22 “[(49)] (53) ‘Walk-in refrigerator’ and ‘walk-in freezer’ mean a space refrigerated to temper-
23 atures, respectively, at or above and below 32° F that can be walked into.

24 “(54)(a) ‘Water closet’ means a plumbing fixture with a water containing receptor that
25 receives liquid body waste and solid body waste and upon actuation conveys the wastes
26 through an integral trap into a drainage system.

27 “(b) ‘Water closet’ does not mean fixtures designed for installation in prisons or other
28 penal institutions.

29 “[(50)] (55) ‘Water dispenser’ means a factory-made assembly that mechanically cools and heats
30 potable water and dispenses the cooled or heated water by integral or remote means.

31
32 **“MINIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS**

33
34 **“SECTION 3.** ORS 469.233 is amended to read:

35 “469.233. The following minimum energy efficiency standards for new products are established:

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

38 “ _____

39

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

40
41
42
43
44
45

1			≥ 500<1436	5.58 -.0011H	200 -.022H
2			≥ 1436	4.0	200 -.022H
3	Ice-making head	air	<450	10.26 -.0086H	Not applicable
4			≥ 450	6.89 -.0011H	Not applicable
5	Remote condensing				
6	but not remote				
7	compressor	air	<1000	8.85 -.0038	Not applicable
8			≥ 1000	5.10	Not applicable
9	Remote condensing				
10	and remote				
11	compressor	air	<934	8.85 -.0038H	Not applicable
12			≥ 934	5.30	Not applicable
13	Self-contained				
14	models	water	<200	11.40 -.0190H	191 -.0315H
15			≥ 200	7.60	191 -.0315H
16	Self-contained				
17	models	air	<175	18.0 -.0469H	Not applicable
18			≥ 175	9.80	Not applicable

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

21 “

22

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

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

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

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

36 “

37

38 Equipment Type	39 Doors	40 Maximum Daily 41 Energy Consumption (kWh)
42 Reach-in cabinets, pass-through 43 cabinets and roll-in or roll-through 44 cabinets that are refrigerators	Solid	0.10V + 2.04
	Transparent	0.12V + 3.34
45 Reach-in cabinets, pass-through		

1	cabinets and roll-in or roll-through		
2	cabinets that are “pulldown”		
3	refrigerators	Transparent	0.126V + 3.51
4			
5	Reach-in cabinets, pass-through		
6	cabinets and roll-in or roll-through	Solid	0.40V + 1.38
7	cabinets that are freezers	Transparent	0.75V + 4.10
8			
9	Reach-in cabinets that are		
10	refrigerator-freezers with an		
11	AV of 5.19 or higher	Solid	0.27AV - 0.71

12 kWh = kilowatt hours

13
14
15 $V = \text{total volume (ft}^3\text{)}$

16
17 $AV = \text{adjusted volume} = 1.63 \times \text{freezer volume (ft}^3\text{)} + \text{refrigerator volume (ft}^3\text{)}$

18 “ _____

19
20 “(b) For purposes of this subsection:

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

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

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

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

32 “ _____

33		
34	Product or compartment type	Integrated average product temperature
35		in degrees Fahrenheit
36		
37	Refrigerator	38 ± 2
38	Freezer	0 ± 2

39 “ _____

40
41 “(5) Illuminated exit signs must have an input power demand of five watts or less per illuminated
42 face. For purposes of this subsection, input power demand shall be measured in accordance with the
43 conditions for testing established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy
44 Star exit sign program version 3.0. Illuminated exit signs must also meet all applicable building and
45 safety codes.

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

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

6 “

8 Nameplate output	Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode
9	
10 <1 Watt	0.5 * Nameplate Output
11 ≥ 1 Watt	
12 and ≤ 51 Watts	0.09 * Ln (Nameplate Output) + 0.5
13 > 51 Watts	0.85
14	
15	Maximum Energy Consumption in No-Load Mode
16	
17 Any Output	0.5 Watts
18	
19	

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

21 “

22

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

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

30 “

32 Wattage	Minimum average lamp efficiency
33	(lumens per watt)
34	
35 40 - 50	10.5
36 51 - 66	11.0
37 67 - 85	12.5
38 86 - 115	14.0
39 116 - 155	14.5
40 156 - 205	15.0

41 “

42

43 “(b) Lamp efficiency shall be measured in accordance with the applicable test method found in
 44 10 C.F.R. 430.23.

45 “(9) Torchieres may not use more than 190 watts. A torchiere uses more than 190 watts if any

1 commercially available lamp or combination of lamps can be inserted in a socket and cause the
2 torchiere to draw more than 190 watts when operated at full brightness.

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

5 “

6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13
Module Type	Maximum Wattage (at 74°C)	Nominal Wattage (at 25°C)	
14 12” red ball (or 300 mm circular)	15 17	16 11	
17 8” red ball (or 200 mm circular)	18 13	19 8	
20 12” red arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	21 12	22 9	
23			
24 12” green ball (or 300 mm circular)	25 15	26 15	
27 8” green ball (or 200 mm circular)	28 12	29 12	
30 12” green arrow (or 300 mm arrow)	31 11	32 11	

33 “

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(16) Portable electric spas may not have a standby power greater than $5(V^{2/3})$ Watts where

1 V=the total volume in gallons, as measured in accordance with the test method for portable electric
2 spas contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, section 1604.

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

5 “

6	7 Motor Type	8 Required Components
9	All	Interior lights: light sources with an efficacy of 45
10		lumens per watt or more, including ballast losses
11		(if any)
12		
13	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all
14		reach-in doors
15		
16	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all walk-in
17		doors no wider than 3.9 feet and no higher than
18		6.9 feet that have been closed to within one
19		inch of full closure
20		
21	All	Wall, ceiling and door insulation at least R-28 for
22		refrigerators and at least R-34 for freezers
23		
24	All	Floor insulation at least R-28 for freezers (no
25		requirement for refrigerators)
26		
27	Condenser fan motors of	(i) Electronically commutated motors,
28	under one horsepower	(ii) Permanent split capacitor-type motors, or
29		(iii) Polyphase motors of ½ horsepower or more
30		
31	Single-phase evaporator	Electronically commutated motors
32	fan motors of under one	
33	horsepower and less	
34	than 460 volts	

35 “

36

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

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

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

44 “(C) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater with anti-sweat heat controls, and the total door
45 rail, glass, and frame heater power draw is 40 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is

1 a freezer or 17 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is a refrigerator, the anti-sweat
 2 heat controls shall reduce the energy use of the anti-sweat heater in an amount corresponding to
 3 the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.

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

11 “

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

21 “

22
 23 **“(19)(a) Large battery charger systems must meet the minimum efficiencies in the fol-**
 24 **lowing table:**

25 “

Standards for Large Battery Charger Systems		
Performance		
Parameter	Standard	
Charge Return		
Factor	100 percent	$Crf \leq 1.10$
	Depth of Discharge	
	80 percent	$Crf \leq 1.10$
	Depth of Discharge	
	40 percent	$Crf \leq 1.15$
	Depth of Discharge	
Power Conversion		
Efficiency	≥ 89 percent	

1 **Power Factor** ≥ 0.90

2

3 **Battery**

4 **Maintenance**

5 **Mode Power** $\leq 10 + 0.0012E_b$ W

6 (E_b = battery

7 capacity of

8 tested battery)

9

10 **No Battery**

11 **Mode Power** ≤ 10 W

12 “

13

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

17 “

18

19 **Standards for Inductive and Small Battery Charger Systems**

20 **Performance**

Standard

21 **Parameter**

22

23 **Maximum 24-hour**

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

24 **charge and**

25 **maintenance**

For $E_b > 2.5$ Wh and

26 **energy (Wh)**

≤ 100 Wh: $12 \times N + 1.5E_b$

27 (E_b = capacity

28 of all batteries in

For $E_b > 100$ Wh and

29 ports and N =

≤ 1000 Wh: $22 \times N + 1.6E_b$

30 number of charger

31 ports)

For $E_b > 1000$ Wh:

32

$36.4 \times N + 1.486E_b$

33

34 **Battery Maintenance**

The sum of battery maintenance mode power and no

35 **Mode Power and No**

battery mode power must be less than or equal to:

36 **Battery Mode**

$1 \times N + 0.0021 \times E_b$

37 **Power (W)**

38 **Power Factor**

39 (E_b = capacity

40 of all batteries in

41 ports and N =

42 number of charger

43 ports)

44 “

45

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

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

5 “(ii) Small battery charger systems for sale at retail that are USB charger systems with
6 a battery capacity of 20 watt-hours or more and that are manufactured on or after January
7 1, 2014.

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

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

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

18 “(vi) Small battery charger systems not sold at retail, manufactured after January 1,
19 2017, which may not consume more than $0.8 (0.0021 \times E_b)$ watts in battery maintenance mode,
20 where (E_b) is the battery capacity in watt-hours.

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

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

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

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

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

29 “469.233. The following minimum energy efficiency standards for new products are established:

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

32 “ _____

33

34 Equipment type	Type of	Harvest rate	Maximum	Maximum
	cooling	(lbs. ice/24 hrs.)	energy use	condenser
			(kWh/100 lbs.)	water use
				(gallons/100 lbs. ice)
39 Ice-making head	water	<500	7.80 -.0055H	200 -.022H
40		≥ 500<1436	5.58 -.0011H	200 -.022H
41		≥ 1436	4.0	200 -.022H
42 Ice-making head	air	<450	10.26 -.0086H	Not applicable
43		≥ 450	6.89 -.0011H	Not applicable
44 Remote condensing				
45 but not remote				

1	compressor	air	<1000	8.85 -.0038	Not applicable
2			≥ 1000	5.10	Not applicable
3	Remote condensing				
4	and remote				
5	compressor	air	<934	8.85 -.0038H	Not applicable
6			≥ 934	5.30	Not applicable
7	Self-contained				
8	models	water	<200	11.40 -.0190H	191 -.0315H
9			≥ 200	7.60	191 -.0315H
10	Self-contained				
11	models	air	<175	18.0 -.0469H	Not applicable
12			≥ 175	9.80	Not applicable

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

“ _____

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

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

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

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

“ _____

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	0.10V + 2.04
	Transparent	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	Solid	0.40V + 1.38

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45

Nameplate output Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode

<1 Watt 0.5 * Nameplate Output

≥ 1 Watt

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

> 51 Watts 0.85

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“

1	Motor Type	Required Components
2		
3	All	Interior lights: light sources with an efficacy of 45
4		lumens per watt or more, including ballast losses
5		(if any)
6		
7	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all
8		reach-in doors
9		
10	All	Automatic door closers that firmly close all walk-in
11		doors no wider than 3.9 feet and no higher than
12		6.9 feet that have been closed to within one
13		inch of full closure
14		
15	All	Wall, ceiling and door insulation at least R-28 for
16		refrigerators and at least R-34 for freezers
17		
18	All	Floor insulation at least R-28 for freezers (no
19		requirement for refrigerators)
20		
21	Condenser fan motors of	(i) Electronically commutated motors,
22	under one horsepower	(ii) Permanent split capacitor-type motors, or
23		(iii) Polyphase motors of ½ horsepower or more
24		
25	Single-phase evaporator	Electronically commutated motors
26	fan motors of under one	
27	horsepower and less	
28	than 460 volts	
29	“	
30		
31	“(b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this subsection, walk-in refrigerators and	
32	walk-in freezers with transparent reach-in doors shall meet the following requirements:	
33	“(A) Transparent reach-in doors shall be of triple pane glass with either heat-reflective treated	
34	glass or gas fill;	
35	“(B) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater without anti-sweat controls, the appliance shall	
36	have a total door rail, glass and frame heater power draw of no more than 40 watts if it is a freezer	
37	or 17 watts if it is a refrigerator per foot of door frame width; and	
38	“(C) If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater with anti-sweat heat controls, and the total door	
39	rail, glass, and frame heater power draw is 40 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is	
40	a freezer or 17 watts or greater per foot of door frame width if it is a refrigerator, the anti-sweat	
41	heat controls shall reduce the energy use of the anti-sweat heater in an amount corresponding to	
42	the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.	
43	“(18) A television must automatically enter television standby-passive mode after a maximum of	
44	15 minutes without video or audio input on the selected input mode. A television must enter tele-	
45	vision standby-passive mode when turned off with the remote control unit or via an internal signal.	

1 The peak luminance of a television in home mode, or in the default mode as shipped, may not be less
 2 than 65 percent of the peak luminance of the retail mode or the brightest selectable preset mode
 3 of the television. A television must meet the standards in the following table:

4 “

5	6	7	8
	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)	
13	1 W	$P \leq 0.12 \times A + 25$	0.9

14 “

16 “(19)(a) Large battery charger systems must meet the minimum efficiencies in the following ta-
 17 ble:

18 “

19 Standards for Large Battery Charger Systems			
20 Performance			
21	22		23
Parameter		Standard	
24 Charge Return			
25 Factor	100 percent	$Crf \leq 1.10$	
	26 Depth of		
	27 Discharge		
	28		
	29 80 percent	$Crf \leq 1.10$	
	30 Depth of		
	31 Discharge		
	32		
	33 40 percent	$Crf \leq 1.15$	
	34 Depth of		
	35 Discharge		
	36		
37 Power Conversion			
38 Efficiency		≥ 89 percent	
39			
40 Power Factor		≥ 0.90	
41			
42 Battery Maintenance			
43 Mode Power		$\leq 10 + 0.0012E_b$ W	
44 (E_b = battery			
45 capacity of			

1 tested battery)

2

3 No Battery

4 Mode Power $\leq 10\text{ W}$

5 “

6

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

9 “

10

Standards for Inductive and Small Battery Charger Systems

11

12 Performance

Standard

13

14 Parameter

15

16 Maximum 24-hour

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

17

18 charge and

For $E_b > 2.5\text{ Wh}$ and

19

20 maintenance

$\leq 100\text{ Wh}$: $12 \times N + 1.6E_b$

21

22 energy (Wh)

23

24 (E_b = capacity

For $E_b > 100\text{ Wh}$ and

25

26 of all batteries in

$\leq 1000\text{ Wh}$: $22 \times N + 1.5E_b$

27

28 ports and N =

29

30 number of charger

31

32 ports)

For $E_b > 1000\text{ Wh}$:

33

34

$36.4 \times N + 1.486E_b$

35

36 Battery Maintenance

The sum of battery maintenance mode power and no

37

38 Mode Power and No

battery mode power must be less than or equal to:

39

40 Battery Mode

$1 \times N + 0.0021 \times E_b$

41

42 Power (W)

43

44 Power Factor

45

46 (E_b = capacity

47

48 of all batteries in

49

50 ports and N =

51

52 number of charger

53

54 ports)

55

56 “

57

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

59

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

62

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

65

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

68

69 “(iv) Inductive charger systems manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, unless the inductive

1 charger system uses less than one watt in battery maintenance mode, less than one watt in no bat-
2 tery mode and an average of one watt or less over the duration of the charge and battery mainte-
3 nance mode test.

4 “(v) Battery backups and uninterruptible power supplies, manufactured on or after January 1,
5 2014, for small battery charger systems for sale at retail, which may not consume more than 0.8
6 $(0.0021 \times E_b)$ watts in battery maintenance mode, where (E_b) is the battery capacity in watt-hours.

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

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

12 “(i) Provided separately from and subsequent to the sale of a small battery charger system de-
13 scribed in this paragraph;

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

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

17 “(20)(a) **Lavatory faucets must have a maximum water use of 1.5 gallons per minute when**
18 **tested at a flowing water pressure of 60 pounds per square inch in accordance with the flow**
19 **rate test procedure contained in section 5.4 of ASME A112.18.1-2011, ‘Plumbing Supply Fit-**
20 **tings,’ published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as in effect on January**
21 **1, 2013.**

22 “(b) **Water closets, except for dual flush tank-type water closets, must have a maximum**
23 **water use of 1.3 gallons per flush when tested in accordance with the water consumption test**
24 **contained in section 7.4 of ASME A112.19.2-2008, ‘Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures,’ published by**
25 **the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as in effect on January 1, 2013.**

26 “(c) **Dual flush tank-type water closets must have a maximum effective water use of 1.3**
27 **gallons per flush when tested in accordance with the water consumption test contained in**
28 **section 7.4 of ASME A112.19.2-2008, ‘Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures,’ published by the American**
29 **Society of Mechanical Engineers, as in effect on January 1, 2013. The effective flush volume**
30 **is the composite average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush.**

31 “(d) **Urinals, except for floor mounted urinals, must have a maximum water use of 0.125**
32 **gallons per flush when tested in accordance with the water consumption test contained in**
33 **section 8.6 of ASME A112.19.2-2008, ‘Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures,’ published by the American**
34 **Society of Mechanical Engineers, as in effect on January 1, 2013.**

35 “(e) **Floor mounted urinals must have a maximum water use of 0.5 gallons per flush when**
36 **tested in accordance with the water consumption test contained in section 8.6 of ASME**
37 **A112.19.2-2008, ‘Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures,’ published by the American Society of Mechani-**
38 **cal Engineers, as in effect on January 1, 2013.**

39 “(f) **Any exemptions established by the Director of the Department of Consumer and**
40 **Business Services pursuant to ORS 447.145 apply to the minimum energy efficiency standards**
41 **established under this subsection for lavatory faucets, water closets, dual flush tank-type**
42 **water closets, urinals and floor mounted urinals.**

43 “(21) **A high light output double-ended quartz halogen lamp must have a minimum effi-**
44 **ciency of:**

45 “(a) **27 lumens per watt for lamps with a minimum rated initial lumen value of greater**

1 **than 6,000 lumens and a maximum initial lumen value of 15,000 lumens; or**

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

4
5 **“SALE**

6
7 **“SECTION 5.** ORS 469.238 is amended to read:

8 “469.238. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not sell or offer
9 for sale a new commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator
10 or freezer, illuminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated in-
11 candescent reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine,
12 metal halide lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding
13 cabinet, compact audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable
14 electric spa, walk-in refrigerator, [or] walk-in freezer, **television, inductive charger system, large**
15 **battery charger system or small battery charger system** unless the energy efficiency of the new
16 product meets or exceeds the minimum energy efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 “469.238. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person may not sell or offer
26 for sale a new commercial clothes washer, commercial prerinse spray valve, commercial refrigerator
27 or freezer, illuminated exit sign, single-voltage external AC to DC power supply, state-regulated in-
28 candescent reflector lamp, torchiere, traffic signal module, automatic commercial ice cube machine,
29 metal halide lamp fixture, unit heater, bottle-type water dispenser, commercial hot food holding
30 cabinet, compact audio product, digital versatile disc player, digital versatile disc recorder, portable
31 electric spa, walk-in refrigerator, walk-in freezer, television, inductive charger system, large battery
32 charger system, [or] small battery charger system, **dual flush tank-type water closet, lavatory**
33 **faucet, urinal, floor mounted urinal, water closet or high light output double-ended quartz**
34 **halogen lamp** unless the energy efficiency of the new product meets or exceeds the minimum energy
35 efficiency standards specified in ORS 469.233.

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

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

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

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

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

43
44 **“INSTALLATION**

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

7
