## A-Engrossed Senate Bill 1509

Ordered by the Senate February 15 Including Senate Amendments dated February 15

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## **SUMMARY**

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

Provides additional exception to prohibition on commercial vehicle idling. Permits local governments to regulate idling diesel primary engines in certain circumstances.

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to vehicle idling; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 825.610 and 825.615.

## Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

- **SECTION 1.** ORS 825.610 is amended to read:
- 825.610. (1) ORS 825.605 does not apply to a commercial vehicle if it is necessary to idle the primary engine of the commercial vehicle:
  - [(1)] (a) Due to traffic, a traffic control device or mechanical difficulties over which the operator has no control or at the direction of a law enforcement official or road authority.
  - [(2)] **(b)** Due to the need to operate defrosters, heaters or air conditioners or installing equipment necessary to comply with manufacturers' operating requirements, specifications and warranties or with federal, state or local safety regulations.
  - [(3)] (c) Because the commercial vehicle is a police, fire, ambulance, public safety, military, utility service or road authority vehicle, or any other vehicle being used to respond to an emergency or for other public safety purposes, or being actively used for training for emergencies or public safety.
  - [(4)] (d) For maintenance, service, repair or diagnostic purposes or for particulate matter trap regeneration.
    - [(5)] (e) For a state or federal inspection to verify that all equipment is in good working order.
  - [(6)] (f) To power work-related mechanical, safety, electrical or construction equipment installed on the vehicle that is not used for propulsion.
  - [(7)] (g) Because the commercial vehicle is an armored vehicle and a person must remain inside the vehicle to guard the contents or while the vehicle is being loaded or unloaded.
    - [(8)] (h) To maintain the comfort of commercial bus passengers while passengers are on board.
  - [(9)] (i) In a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 pounds, for purposes of air conditioning or heating during a rest or sleep period and the outside temperature is less than 50 degrees or greater than 75 degrees Fahrenheit at any time during the rest or sleep period. This subsection applies to a commercial vehicle with a sleeper berth compartment that is

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

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26 27 parked in any place that a commercial vehicle is legally permitted to park, including, but not limited to, a fleet trucking terminal, commercial vehicle stop or designated rest area. This exemption does not apply if the commercial vehicle is equipped with an auxiliary power unit or other suitable idle reduction technology, if the commercial vehicle is parked at a location equipped with suitable stationary idle reduction technology that is available for use, or during a rest or sleep period when the commercial vehicle is parked on or adjacent to a public or private educational institution offering education in all or part of kindergarten through grade 12, unless the outside temperature is greater than 75 degrees Fahrenheit and the auxiliary power unit provides heating only, in which case the person may idle the primary engine to provide air conditioning.

[(10)] (j) In a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 pounds, for purposes of air conditioning or heating while waiting to load or unload the commercial vehicle or while actually loading or unloading the commercial vehicle, and the outside temperature is less than 50 degrees or greater than 75 degrees Fahrenheit at the time. This exemption does not apply if the commercial vehicle is equipped with an auxiliary power unit or other suitable idle reduction technology, or if the commercial vehicle is parked at a location equipped with suitable stationary idle reduction technology that is available for use, unless the outside temperature is greater than 75 degrees Fahrenheit and the auxiliary power unit provides heating only, in which case the person may idle the primary engine to provide air conditioning.

[(11)] (k) For a maximum of 30 minutes while waiting to load or unload the commercial vehicle [or while actually loading or unloading the commercial vehicle] during a single loading or unloading event.

(2)(a) ORS 825.605 does not apply to a commercial vehicle when the engine manufacturer has certified that a new 2008 or subsequent model year commercial vehicle diesel engine which is primarily responsible for propelling the commercial vehicle meets an optional nitrogen oxides idling emission standard of 30 grams per hour while not affecting the associated emissions of carbon monoxide, particulate matter and nonmethane hydrocarbons.

(b) A manufacturer that certifies that its engine meets the standard specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall provide a sticker to be affixed to the commercial vehicle to demonstrate compliance with the idling emission standard.

SECTION 2. ORS 825.615 is amended to read:

825.615. (1) The authority to regulate the idling of primary engines in commercial vehicles is vested solely in the Legislative Assembly. A city, county or other local government may not enact any charter provision, ordinance, resolution or other provision regulating the idling of primary engines in commercial vehicles.

- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a city, county or other local government may enforce any charter provision, ordinance, resolution or other provision regulating the idling of primary engines in commercial vehicles in effect on January 1, 2011.
- (3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a city, county or other local government may adopt by ordinance provisions restricting the idling of diesel engines that are primarily responsible for propelling a commercial vehicle within zones established by the ordinance that are on or adjacent to one or more of the following types of facilities:
- (A) Public or private educational institutions offering education in all or part of kindergarten through grade 12.
- (B) Child care facilities as defined in ORS 329A.250 and child care facilities operated by public bodies as defined in ORS 174.109.

(C) Hospitals as defined in ORS 442.015.

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- (D) Residential care facilities as defined in ORS 443.400.
- (b) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection may not restrict the idling of diesel primary engines in commercial vehicles where such idling is necessary to power work-related mechanical, safety, electrical or construction equipment installed on the vehicle that is not used for propulsion.
- (c) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection must not be less stringent than the idling restrictions imposed under ORS 825.605.
- (d) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection is effective when appropriate signs giving notice of the idling restrictions are posted in a conspicuous location near the restricted idling zone. The expense of erecting any sign under this subsection shall be borne by the city, county or other local government that adopted the ordinance. All signs posted under this subsection must comply with ORS 810.200.

SECTION 3. The amendments to ORS 825.610 by section 1 of this 2018 Act apply to conduct occurring on and after the effective date of this 2018 Act.

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