

## Testimony to the House Committee on Energy & Environment on House Bill 2396

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Founded in 1968, the Oregon Environmental Council (OEC) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, membership-based organization. We advance innovative, collaborative and equitable solutions to Oregon's environmental challenges for today and future generations.

Dear Chair Marsh, Vice Chairs Levy and Levy, and Committee Members-

OEC supports HB 2396, which directs the Environmental Quality Commission to establish an indirect source review program to regulate the aggregate emissions from indirect sources, such as diesel construction equipment, on-road, and nonroad vehicles.

## HB 2396 is unfinished business:

HB 2396 is unfinished business- from both the 2021 long session and 2019. In 2019, OEC was part of a petition to the Environmental Quality Commission to take action on indirect sources that generate large amounts of pollution.¹ Our desire to curb Oregon's diesel pollution has not changed and if anything, our concern for respiratory and lung health has only grown as the COVID-19 pandemic developed. Diesel pollution has both negative health and climate consequences. Diesel exhaust was classified as a known human carcinogen in 2012 by the International Association for Research on Cancer. Yet, 90% of Oregonians today reside in areas where diesel exhaust exceeds the health benchmarks for cancer risk.²

## **Curbing diesel saves on medical costs:**

2019 data shows that almost 50% of all global deaths by air pollution are caused by diesel emissions.<sup>3</sup> Locally, diesel exhaust prematurely kills 460 Oregonians, causes over 140 heart attacks, and costs the state \$3.5 billion in lost work days, hospital visits, and

<sup>1</sup> See Green Energy Institute et. al., Petition to Promulgate Indirect Source Rules (Dec. 20, 2019).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Oregon Environmental Council, Dirt on Diesel Report (2016) at p. 4, *available at* <a href="https://oeconline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Diesel">https://oeconline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Diesel</a> 2016.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> International Council on Clean Transport and Climate and Clean Air Coalition, <u>A Global Snapshot of the Air Pollution-Related Health Impacts of Transportation Sector Emissions in 2010 and 2015</u> (pub. 2019), *available at* <a href="https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/global-snapshot-air-pollution-related-health-impacts-transportation-sector-emissions-2010">https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/global-snapshot-air-pollution-related-health-impacts-transportation-sector-emissions-2010</a>

medical illnesses every year.<sup>4</sup> DEQ projects that reducing diesel emissions could save over \$1.6 billion in avoidable public health impacts, including treatment for illness, hospitalizations, lost work days and premature deaths every year, in Oregon.

Further, diesel pollution is an occupational hazard. Lung cancer risks amongst truck drivers, railroad workers, and heavy-equipment operators were found to be 40% higher than the average population.<sup>5</sup> Reducing emissions from places like railyards, construction sites, marine terminals, and ports through an indirect source rule would therefore significantly support a healthier Oregon workforce.

We therefore respectfully request that this Committee move HB 2396 forward.

Sincerely,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 2016 OEC Dirt on Diesel Report; DEQ, Concerns About Diesel Engine Exhaust (revised 2015) at p. 7, *available at* <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/DieselEffectsReport.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/DieselEffectsReport.pdf</a>; Multnomah County, Diesel Pollution: Bad for Oregon's Health (Jan. 2019), *available at* <a href="https://www.portlandoregon.gov/brfs/article/733313">https://www.portlandoregon.gov/brfs/article/733313</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> State of California. (1998). Part B: Health Risk Assessment for Diesel Exhaust. California Environmental Protection Agency. <a href="http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/dieseltac/part\_b.pdf">http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/dieseltac/part\_b.pdf</a>; See also Lung Cancer and Vehicle Exhaust in Trucking Industry Workers, <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2569090/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2569090/</a>.