SENATE, No. 3919 **STATE OF NEW JERSEY** 218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 6, 2019

Sponsored by: Senator BOB SMITH District 17 (Middlesex and Somerset) Senator CHRISTOPHER "KIP" BATEMAN District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)

SYNOPSIS

Prohibits sale, lease, rent, or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/11/2019)

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1 AN ACT concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from 2 hydrofluorocarbons and supplementing Title 26 of the Revised 3 Statutes. 4 5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 6 of New Jersey: 7 8 1. As used in this act: 9 "Class I substance" and "class II substance" mean those 10 substances listed in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7671a, as it read on November 11 15, 1990, or those substances listed in Appendix A or B of Subpart 12 A of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017. means the Department of Environmental 13 "Department" Protection. 14 15 "Hydrofluorocarbons" means the class of greenhouse gases that 16 are saturated organic compounds containing hydrogen, fluorine, and 17 carbon. 18 "Manufacturer" means any person, firm, association, partnership, 19 corporation, governmental entity, organization, or joint venture that 20 produces any product that contains or uses hydrofluorocarbons or is 21 an importer or domestic distributor of such a product. 22 "Residential consumer refrigeration product" means the same as 23 defined in section 430.2 of Subpart A of 10 C.F.R. Part 430 (2017). 24 "Substitute" means a chemical, product substitute, or alternative 25 manufacturing process, whether existing or new, that is used to 26 perform a function previously performed by a class I substance or 27 class II substance and any substitute subsequently adopted to 28 perform that function, including, but not limited to. 29 hydrofluorocarbons. 30 31 2. a. No person shall offer any product or equipment for sale, 32 lease, or rent, or install any equipment or product in New Jersey if 33 that equipment or product consists of, uses, or will use a substitute, 34 as set forth in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, for the 35 36 applications or end uses restricted by Appendix U or V of the 37 federal regulation, as those read on January 3, 2017, consistent with the deadlines set forth in subsection b. of this section. 38 39 Nothing in this subsection shall require a person to cease using a 40 product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of restrictions set forth in subsection b. of this section. A 41 42 product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable date of 43 the restrictions specified in subsection b. of this section may be 44 sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after such 45 specified date. 46 b. For the following products and equipment identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as 47 those read on January 3, 2017, the prohibition set forth in 48 49 subsection a. of this section shall take effect beginning:

1 (1) January 1, 2020, for:

2 (a) propellants;

3 (b) rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible 4 polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane 5 foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic 6 insulation board and bunstock; and

7 (c) supermarket systems, remote condensing units, stand-alone8 units, and vending machines;

9 (2) January 1, 2021, for:

10 (a) refrigerated food processing and dispensing equipment;

11 (b) compact residential consumer refrigeration products; and

12 (c) polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet, and rigid13 polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam;

(3) January 1, 2022, for residential consumer refrigeration
products other than compact and built-in residential consumer
refrigeration products;

17 (4) January 1, 2023, for:

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18 (a) cold storage warehouses; and

(b) built-in residential consumer refrigeration products;

20 (5) January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive 21 displacement chillers; and

(6) On either January 1, 2020, or the effective date of the
restrictions identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G
of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, whichever is
later, for all other applications and end uses for substitutes not
covered by the categories set forth in listed in paragraphs (1)
through (5) of this subsection.

c. The department may, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant
to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B1 et seq.):

(1) modify the effective date of a prohibition established in
subsection b. of this section, if the department determines that such
modification reduces the overall risk to human health or the
environment and reflects the earliest date that a substitute is
currently or potentially available;

36 (2) prohibit the use of a substitute if the department determines
37 that the prohibition reduces the overall risk to human health or the
38 environment and that a lower risk substitute is currently or
39 potentially available;

(3) (a) adopt a list of approved substitutes, use conditions, or
use limits, if any; and (b) add or remove substitutes, use conditions,
or use limits to or from such list if the department determines such
action reduces the overall risk to human health and the
environment; and

45 (4) designate acceptable issue uses of hydrofluorocarbons for
46 medical uses that shall be exempt from the prohibitions set forth in
47 subsection b. of this section.

d. The authority granted by this section to the department forrestricting the use of substitutes is supplementary to the authority to

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 control air pollution pursuant to the "Air Pollution Control Act (1954)," P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-1 et seq.).

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4 3. a. A manufacturer shall disclose the hydrofluorocarbons and 5 substitutes used in its products or equipment. Such disclosure shall 6 take the form of a label on the equipment or product that meets the 7 requirements set forth by the department pursuant to rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure 8 9 Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) or the model rule 10 established by the United States Climate Alliance. To the extent 11 feasible, the department shall recognize existing labeling that 12 provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product 13 or equipment.

b. Beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer shall notify the department of the types of products and equipment containing hydrofluorocarbons that the manufacturer sells, offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State. This notice shall identify each product or piece of equipment and must identify the individual substitutes used in each product or piece of equipment.

21 c. The department may adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative 22 Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), rules and 23 regulations to administer, implement, and enforce this section. 24 Where feasible and appropriate, such rules and regulations shall be 25 consistent with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting 26 obligations, disclosure requirements, and other compliance 27 requirements of other states that have adopted restrictions on the 28 use of hydrofluorocarbons, or a model rule established by the 29 United States Climate Alliance.

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31 4. Any person who installs, repairs, maintains, services, replaces, recycles, or disposes of a stationary refrigeration or air 32 33 conditioning appliance, or any person who distributes or reclaims 34 refrigerants, shall follow the requirements, including prohibitions 35 on venting of refrigerants, as set forth in Subpart F of 40 C.F.R. 36 Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017. The department may by 37 rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), modify or 38 39 add to such requirements if the department determines that such 40 modifications or additions reduce overall risk to human health or 41 the environment.

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43 5. A person who violates the provisions of sections 2 through 4
44 of this act, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, shall
45 be subject to the provisions of section 19 of P.L.1954, c.212
46 (C.26:2C-19), as appropriate.

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48 6. No later than December 1, 2020, the department, in 49 consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, shall

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1 prepare and submit, to the Governor and, pursuant to section 2 of 2 P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), to the Legislature, a report 3 addressing how to increase the use of substitutes with low global warming potential that reduce overall risk to human health and the 4 5 environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer 6 appliances, and how to reduce other uses of hydrofluorocarbons in 7 the State, including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, 8 concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive 9 program to reduce uses of hydrofluorocarbons in the State. 10 11 7. a. The department, in consultation with the Department of 12 the Treasury, shall establish a purchasing and procurement policy 13 that (1) provides a preference for products that are not restricted 14 pursuant to section 2 of this act, and (2) uses substitutes with low 15 global warming potential that reduce overall risk to human health 16 and the environment. 17 b. Nothing in this section requires the department or any other 18 State agency to breach an existing contract or dispose of stock that 19 has been ordered or is in the possession of the department or other 20 state agency as of the effective date of this act. 21 8. This act shall take effect immediately. 22 23 24 25 **STATEMENT** 26 27 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gases used 28 primarily as refrigerants in a variety of commercial and industrial 29 applications. The United States Environmental Protection Agency 30 (USEPA) and leading companies have identified the availability of 31 safer alternatives that do not have the same adverse climate effects 32 as HFCs, and that are readily available and cost-effective. This bill 33 would transition New Jersey from HFCs to replacements that have 34 lower global warming potential and that pose lower overall risks to 35 human health and the environment. This bill is similar to a law 36 enacted in California in 2018 and enacted in Washington in May 37 2019. 38 Specifically, this bill would provide that persons may not sell, 39 install, offer for lease, or rent restricted equipment or products in 40 the State, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. 41 The bill would establish the following effective dates for 42 restrictions: 43 • January 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane 44 applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral 45 skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and 46 47 bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing

48 units, stand-alone units, and vending machines;

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• January 1, 2021, for: refrigerated food processing and dispensing equipment; compact residential consumer refrigeration products; and polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet, and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two component spray foam;

- January 1, 2022, for: residential consumer refrigeration products, other than compact and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products;
 - January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products; and
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• January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive displacement chillers.

In addition, for all other applications and end uses for substitutes not covered by the categories set forth above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either January 1, 2020, or the effective date of the restrictions identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

19 The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose on a label 20 the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. In 21 addition, beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, the 22 bill would require every manufacturer to notify the Department of 23 Environmental Protection (DEP) of the types of products and 24 equipment containing HFCs that the manufacturer sells, offers for 25 sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State.

Products manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction may be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date of the restriction, and persons that acquired products or equipment, including commercial refrigeration equipment, prior to the effective date are not required to cease use of restricted types of products or equipment.

32 In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit, to the Governor and the 33 34 Legislature, a report addressing how to increase the use of 35 substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and 36 the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer 37 appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State, 38 including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how 39 to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce 40 uses of HFCs in the State.

41 Lastly, the bill would require the DEP, in consultation with the 42 Department of the Treasury, to establish a purchasing and 43 procurement policy that provides a preference for products that are 44 not restricted pursuant to the bill and uses substitutes that reduce 45 overall risk to human health and the environment. The bill would 46 not require any State agency to breach an existing contract or 47 dispose of stock that has been ordered or is in its possession when 48 the bill is enacted into law.