H-3570.2

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**HOUSE BILL 2601**

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**State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session**

**By** Representatives Fey, Jinkins, Sawyer, Appleton, Wylie, and Pollet

AN ACT Relating to reducing air emissions associated with certain port trucking operations; adding a new section to chapter 70.94 RCW; and creating a new section.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  (1) The legislature finds that certain ports in Washington state that feature high volumes of container traffic long ago committed to taking steps to reduce the air quality impacts associated with their operations. Among these commitments, the ports promised to use only trucks that met 2007 federal emissions control standards by 2017. However, more recently, it has become apparent that not all of the state's high-volume ports have lived up to their public commitments to improving air quality. A failure to live up to these commitments is unfair to both drayage truck operators that have invested in low-emission vehicles that meet the ports' public commitments and to the communities in which the ports are located. Air quality in the areas around these ports fell below federal standards in the not-distant past, resulting in a nonattainment designation under the federal clean air act; this history of air quality problems that threaten both public health and the economic vitality of the communities adds extra import to ensuring that port operations prioritize the protection of air quality.

(2) Furthermore, in recognition of the impacts that port operations can have on the air quality of their host communities, other large ports in the western United States, such as the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, California, have committed to an emissions-reduction strategy that includes the phasing out of high-polluting drayage vehicles that service the port, including by establishing a goal of complete reliance by those ports on zero emission drayage vehicles by 2035.

(3) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to ensure that certain high-volume ports follow through on their public commitments to improving air quality, and remain competitive with other west coast ports.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  A new section is added to chapter 70.94 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Drayage truck" means a motor vehicle used to transport shipping containers to or from a high-volume port.

(b) "High-volume port" means a port whose total tonnage of domestic and foreign waterborne trade, as measured by the United States bureau of transportation statistics, exceeded twenty million tons during the most recent year such statistics were available, as of January 1, 2018.

(c) "Zero emission vehicle" means a motor vehicle that does not produce exhaust emissions of air pollutants or greenhouse gases. Zero emission vehicles may include, but are not limited to, battery-electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

(2) By January 1, 2019, all drayage trucks delivering or receiving goods from a high-volume port must meet the emission standards adopted by the United States environmental protection agency for new vehicles with heavy duty highway engines applicable to 2007 and later model years, as codified at 40 C.F.R. Sec. 86.007-11, as those standards existed as of January 1, 2018.

(3)(a) By January 1, 2035, all drayage trucks delivering goods to or receiving goods from a high-volume port must be zero emission vehicles.

(b) A high-volume port must develop a plan to achieve the requirements established in (a) of this subsection. A high-volume port must submit the report to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and senate by January 1, 2020.

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