

S3919

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 5 of introduced bill) Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY: No

SENATE: Yes Envir. & Energy
Budget & Appro.

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: Yes 12/31/2019
1/16/2020

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library ([609\) 278-2640 ext.103 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>](tel:6092782640))

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

[N]"J law restricting HFCs aims to reduced greenhouse," NJBIZ, January 22, 2020

Also of possible interest:

Committee meeting of Senate Environment and Energy Committee [and] Assembly Environment and Solid Waste Committee : the Committees will meet jointly to receive testimony from invited guests concerning climate change mitigation, with testimony focusing on what steps the State is currently taking, and recommendations for future actions to address greenhouse gas emissions [April 25, 2019, Trenton, New Jersey]
Call number: 974.90 P777, 2019a
Online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10929/54446>

Rwh/cl

P.L. 2019, CHAPTER 507, *approved January 21, 2020*
Assembly, No. 5583 (*Second Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from
2 hydrofluorocarbons and supplementing Title 26 ²and Title 52² of
3 the Revised 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 substances
10 listed in 42 U.S.C. ¹**[Sec. 7671a]** s.7671a¹, as ¹**[it]** that section¹ read
11 on November 15, 1990, or those substances listed in Appendix A or B
12 of Subpart A of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those ¹appendices¹ read on
13 January 3, 2017.

14 “Department” means the Department of Environmental Protection.

15 “Hydrofluorocarbons” means the class of greenhouse gases that are
16 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 an
21 importer or domestic distributor of such a product.

22 “Residential consumer refrigeration product” means the same as
23 ¹that term is¹ defined in ¹**[section 430.2 of Subpart A of]**¹ 10 C.F.R.
24 ¹**[Part 430 (2017)]** s.430.2, as that section read on January 3, 2017¹.

25 ¹“Retrofit” means the same as that term is defined in 40 C.F.R.
26 s.82.152, as that section read on January 3, 2017.¹

27 “Substitute” means a chemical, product substitute, or alternative
28 manufacturing process, whether existing or new, that is used to
29 perform a function previously performed by a class I substance or
30 class II substance and any substitute subsequently adopted to perform
31 that function, including, but not limited to, hydrofluorocarbons.

32
33 2. a. No person shall offer any product or equipment for sale,
34 lease, or rent, or install ¹or otherwise cause¹ any equipment or product
35 ¹to enter into commerce¹ in New Jersey if that equipment or product
36 consists of, uses, or will use a substitute, as set forth in Appendix U
37 and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Assembly AEN committee amendments adopted December 9, 2019.

²Senate SBA committee amendments adopted January 9, 2020.

1 'appendices' read on January 3, 2017, for the applications or end uses
2 restricted by Appendix U or V of the federal regulation, as those
3 'appendices' read on January 3, 2017, consistent with the deadlines set
4 forth in subsection b. of this section.

5 ~~'[Nothing]~~ Except where existing equipment is retrofitted,
6 nothing' in this subsection shall require a person to cease using a
7 product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date
8 of restrictions set forth in subsection b. of this section. A product or
9 equipment manufactured prior to the applicable 'effective' date of the
10 ~~'[restrictions]~~ restriction' specified in subsection b. of this section
11 may be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after
12 ~~'[such specified]~~ the applicable effective' date.

13 b. For the following products and equipment identified in
14 Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as
15 those 'appendices' read on January 3, 2017, the prohibition set forth in
16 subsection a. of this section shall take effect beginning:

17 (1) ~~'[January]~~ July' 1, 2020, for:

18 (a) propellants;

19 (b) rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible
20 polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam,
21 polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board
22 and bunstock; and

23 (c) supermarket systems, remote condensing units, 'and' stand-
24 alone units ~~'[, and vending machines]'~~ ;

25 (2) January 1, 2021, for:

26 (a) refrigerated food processing and dispensing equipment;

27 (b) compact residential consumer refrigeration products; and

28 (c) polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet, and rigid
29 polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam;

30 (3) January 1, 2022, for ':

31 (a)' residential consumer refrigeration products other than compact
32 and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products '; and

33 (b) vending machines' ;

34 (4) January 1, 2023, for:

35 (a) cold storage warehouses; and

36 (b) built-in residential consumer refrigeration products;

37 (5) January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive
38 displacement chillers; and

39 (6) On either ~~'[January]~~ July' 1, 2020, or the effective date of the
40 restrictions identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of
41 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those 'appendices' read on January 3, 2017,
42 whichever is later, for all other applications and end uses for
43 substitutes not covered by the categories ~~'[set forth in]'~~ listed in
44 paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection.

1 c. The department may, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant to
2 the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et
3 seq.):

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

9 (2) prohibit the use of a substitute if the department determines
10 that the prohibition reduces the overall risk to human health or the
11 environment and that a lower risk substitute is currently or potentially
12 available;

13 (3) (a) adopt a list of approved substitutes, use conditions, or use
14 limits, if any; and (b) add or remove substitutes, use conditions, or use
15 limits to or from ¹[such] the¹ list ¹of approved substitutes, use
16 conditions, or use limits¹ if the department determines such action
17 reduces the overall risk to human health and the environment; and

18 (4) designate acceptable ¹[issue]¹ uses of hydrofluorocarbons for
19 medical uses that shall be exempt from the prohibitions set forth in
20 subsection b. of this section.

21 d. ¹(1) No later than one year after enactment by another state of
22 restrictions on substitutes applicable to new light duty vehicles, the
23 department may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental,
24 or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light
25 duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B
26 of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3,
27 2017.

28 (2) If the United States Environmental Protection Agency
29 approves a previously prohibited hydrofluorocarbon blend with a
30 global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of
31 polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-
32 pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new
33 alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean
34 Air Act,” 42 U.S.C. s.7671k, the department may propose a rule in
35 accordance with “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410
36 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to conform the requirements established under
37 this section with that federal action.

38 e.¹ The authority granted by this section to the department for
39 restricting the use of substitutes is supplementary to the authority to
40 control air pollution pursuant to the “Air Pollution Control Act
41 (1954),” P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-1 et seq.).

42
43 3. a. A manufacturer shall disclose the hydrofluorocarbons and
44 substitutes used in its products or equipment ¹[. Such disclosure shall
45 take the form of a label on the equipment or product that meets the
46 requirements set forth by the department pursuant to ¹] in a form and
47 manner as determined by the department pursuant to¹ rules and

1 regulations adopted pursuant to the “Administrative Procedure Act,”
2 P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) ¹【or the】 , which may take the
3 form of a¹ model rule established by the United States Climate
4 Alliance. ¹【To the extent feasible, the department shall recognize
5 existing】 Until such time as the department adopts disclosure rules
6 pursuant to this section, a manufacturer shall use¹ labeling that
7 provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or
8 equipment.

9 b. ¹【Beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, a
10 manufacturer shall notify the department of the types of products and
11 equipment containing hydrofluorocarbons that the manufacturer sells,
12 offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State. This notice shall
13 identify each product or piece of equipment and must identify the
14 individual substitutes used in each product or piece of equipment.

15 c.】¹ The department may adopt, pursuant to the “Administrative
16 Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), ¹any¹ rules and
17 regulations ¹as the department’s determines necessary¹ to administer,
18 implement, and enforce this section. Where feasible and appropriate,
19 such rules and regulations shall be consistent with the regulatory
20 standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, disclosure requirements,
21 and other compliance requirements of other states that have adopted
22 restrictions on the use of hydrofluorocarbons, or a model rule
23 established by the United States Climate Alliance.

24
25 4. Any person who installs, repairs, maintains, services,
26 replaces, recycles, or disposes of a stationary refrigeration or air
27 conditioning appliance, ¹【or】 and¹ any person who distributes or
28 reclaims refrigerants, shall follow the requirements, including ¹the¹
29 prohibitions on venting of refrigerants, ¹【as】¹ set forth in Subpart F
30 of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as ¹【those】 that subpart¹ read on January 3,
31 2017. The department may by rule or regulation adopted pursuant
32 to the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-
33 1 et seq.), modify or add to such requirements if the department
34 determines that such modifications or additions reduce overall risk
35 to human health or the environment.

36
37 5. A person who violates the provisions of sections 2 through 4
38 of this act, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, shall
39 be subject to the ¹enforcement and penalty¹ provisions of section 19
40 of P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-19) ¹【, as appropriate】¹.

41
42 6. ¹a.¹ No later than December 1, 2020, the department, in
43 consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, shall
44 prepare and submit, to the Governor and, pursuant to section 2 of
45 P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), to the Legislature, a report
46 ¹【addressing】 providing recommendations on¹ how to increase the use

1 of substitutes with low global warming potential that reduce overall
2 risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility
3 equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of
4 hydrofluorocarbons in the State, including recommendations, if
5 deemed appropriate, concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a
6 State incentive program to reduce uses of hydrofluorocarbons in the
7 State.

8 ¹b. In lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to this section,
9 the department may include the information required to be submitted
10 pursuant to subsection a. of this section in the report required pursuant
11 to subsection c. of section 6 of P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42), provided
12 that report is transmitted to the appropriate parties prior to December
13 1, 2020.¹

14
15 ¹**[7. a. The department, in consultation with the Department of**
16 **the Treasury, shall establish a purchasing and procurement policy**
17 **that (1) provides a preference for products that are not restricted**
18 **pursuant to section 2 of this act, and (2) uses substitutes with low**
19 **global warming potential that reduce overall risk to human health**
20 **and the environment.**

21 **b. Nothing in this section requires the department or any other**
22 **State agency to breach an existing contract or dispose of stock that**
23 **has been ordered or is in the possession of the department or other**
24 **state agency as of the effective date of this act.]**¹

25
26 ¹7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impose liability on
27 any news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any
28 product that would otherwise be subject to the provisions of this
29 act.¹

30
31 ¹8. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any
32 person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act and
33 the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other
34 than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.¹

35
36 ²9. a. The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall adopt,
37 pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975,
38 c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), a list of approved uses, and use
39 conditions or use limits, if applicable, for substitutes, as defined
40 pursuant to section 1 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the
41 Legislature as this bill).

42 b. Each substitute, use, use condition, or use limit in the list
43 adopted pursuant to this section shall be:

44 (1) approved under the "Significant New Alternatives Policy"
45 program in the United States Environmental Protection Agency
46 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.7671k, and approved by the Department of
47 Environmental Protection; or

1 (2) approved by the Department of Environmental Protection
2 pursuant to section 2 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the
3 Legislature as this bill).²

4

5 ¹~~[8.]~~ ²~~[9.1]~~ 10.² This act shall take effect immediately.

6

7

8

9

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

ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 13, 2019

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman NANCY J. PINKIN

District 18 (Middlesex)

Assemblywoman YVONNE LOPEZ

District 19 (Middlesex)

Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI

District 33 (Hudson)

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: 6/14/2019)

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.

13 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
14 Protection.

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
35 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, for the
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
38 the deadlines set forth in subsection b. of this section.

39 Nothing in this subsection shall require a person to cease using a
40 product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective
41 date of restrictions set forth in subsection b. of this section. A
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
47 Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as

1 those read on January 3, 2017, the prohibition set forth in
2 subsection a. of this section shall take effect beginning:

3 (1) January 1, 2020, for:

4 (a) propellants;

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

9 (c) supermarket systems, remote condensing units, stand-alone
10 units, and vending machines;

11 (2) January 1, 2021, for:

12 (a) refrigerated food processing and dispensing equipment;

13 (b) compact residential consumer refrigeration products; and

14 (c) polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet, and rigid
15 polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam;

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

19 (4) January 1, 2023, for:

20 (a) cold storage warehouses; and

21 (b) built-in residential consumer refrigeration products;

22 (5) January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive
23 displacement chillers; and

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

30 c. The department may, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant
31 to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-
32 1 et seq.):

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

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

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

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

4 d. The authority granted by this section to the department for
5 restricting the use of substitutes is supplementary to the authority to
6 control air pollution pursuant to the “Air Pollution Control Act
7 (1954),” P.L.1954, c.212 (C.26:2C-1 et seq.).

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

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

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

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

1 The bill would establish the following effective dates for
2 restrictions:

- 3 • January 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane
4 applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral
5 skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene
6 extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and
7 bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing
8 units, stand-alone units, and vending machines;
- 9 • January 1, 2021, for: refrigerated food processing and
10 dispensing equipment; compact residential consumer
11 refrigeration products; and polystyrene extruded boardstock
12 and billet, and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two
13 component spray foam;
- 14 • January 1, 2022, for: residential consumer refrigeration
15 products, other than compact and built-in residential
16 consumer refrigeration products;
- 17 • January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in
18 residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 19 • January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive
20 displacement chillers.

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

27 The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose on a label
28 the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. In
29 addition, beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, the
30 bill would require every manufacturer to notify the Department of
31 Environmental Protection (DEP) of the types of products and
32 equipment containing HFCs that the manufacturer sells, offers for
33 sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State.

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

40 In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than
41 December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit, to the Governor and the
42 Legislature, a report addressing how to increase the use of
43 substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and
44 the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer
45 appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State,
46 including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how
47 to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce
48 uses of HFCs in the State.

A5583 PINKIN, LOPEZ

7

1 Lastly, the bill would require the DEP, in consultation with the
2 Department of the Treasury, to establish a purchasing and
3 procurement policy that provides a preference for products that are
4 not restricted pursuant to the bill and uses substitutes that reduce
5 overall risk to human health and the environment. The bill would
6 not require any State agency to breach an existing contract or
7 dispose of stock that has been ordered or is in its possession when
8 the bill is enacted into law.

ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT AND SOLID WASTE
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 9, 2019

The Assembly Environment and Solid Waste Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 5583.

This bill, as amended, would prohibit a person from offering any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or installing or otherwise causing to enter into commerce in the State certain restricted equipment or products that consist of, use, or will use as a substitute, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), or other similar substances, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. The bill would establish the following effective dates for the restrictions:

- July 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing units, and stand-alone units;
- 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; and vending machines;
- January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 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 listed above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either July 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 appendices read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date. Additionally, the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impose liability on news media that accept or publish advertising for any equipment or product that is otherwise prohibited under the bill.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP would be authorized to adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean Air Act,” the DEP would be authorized to propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

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

Finally, the bill includes a severability clause, providing that if any provision or its application to any person is held invalid, the remainder of the bill or the provision’s application to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) prohibit a person from otherwise causing any equipment or product that is prohibited under the bill from entering into commerce in the State;

(2) provide that equipment that is retrofitted would be subject to the prohibitions in section 1 of the bill, and provide a definition for the term “retrofit”;

(3) change the effective date for the prohibition on the products and equipment listed in paragraph (1) of subsection b. of section 2 of the bill from January 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020;

(4) change the effective date for the prohibition on vending machines from January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2022;

(5) change the potential effective date for the prohibition on all other applications and end uses for substitutes not covered by the categories listed in the bill from January 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020;

(6) provide that, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes applicable to new light duty vehicles, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the federal restrictions;

(7) provide that if the EPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean Air Act,” the DEP may propose a rule to conform the requirements established under the bill with that federal action;

(8) remove language that requires a manufacturer’s disclosure of the HFCs and substitutes in its products to take the form of a label on the equipment or product. The bill would instead require that a manufacturer disclose the HFCs and substitutes in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations;

(9) provide that, until the DEP adopts disclosure rules under the bill, a manufacturer is required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment;

(10) remove a provision in the bill requiring a manufacturer to annually notify the DEP of the types of products and equipment containing HFCs that the manufacturer sells, offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State;

(11) provide that, in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to section 6 of the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the “Global Warming Response Act,” P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42);

(12) remove section 7 of the bill, which would have required the DEP, in consultation with the Department of the Treasury, to establish a purchasing and procurement policy that provides a preference for

products that are not restricted under the bill and uses substitutes with low global warming potential;

(13) provide that nothing in the bill shall be construed to impose liability on any news media that accept or publish advertising for any product that would otherwise be subject to the provisions of the bill.

(14) add a severability clause to the bill; and

(15) make technical changes.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 12, 2019

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 5583 (1R).

This bill, as amended, would prohibit a person from offering any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or installing or otherwise causing to enter into commerce in the State certain restricted equipment or products that consist of, use, or will use as a substitute, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), or other similar substances, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. The bill would establish the following effective dates for the restrictions:

- July 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing units, and stand-alone units;
- 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; and vending machines;
- January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 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 listed above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either July 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 appendices read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date. Additionally, the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impose liability on news media that accept or publish advertising for any equipment or product that is otherwise prohibited under the bill.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP would be authorized to adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean Air Act,” the DEP would be authorized to propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

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

Finally, the bill includes a severability clause, providing that if any provision or its application to any person is held invalid, the remainder of the bill or the provision’s application to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in a marginal State expenditure increase arising from new

administrative responsibilities for the DEP relating to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.

The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 9, 2020

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 5583 (1R), with committee amendments.

As amended and reported, this bill would prohibit a person from offering any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or installing or otherwise causing to enter into commerce in the State certain restricted equipment or products that consist of, use, or will use as a substitute, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), or other similar substances, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. The bill, as amended, would establish the following effective dates for the restrictions:

- July 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing units, and stand-alone units;
- 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; and vending machines;
- January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 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 listed above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either July 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 appendices read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date. Additionally, the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impose liability on news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any equipment or product that is otherwise prohibited under the bill.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP would be authorized to adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal "Clean Air Act," the DEP would be authorized to propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

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

Finally, the bill would require the Commissioner of Community Affairs to adopt a list of approved uses for substitutes as part of the State Uniform Construction Code. Items on the list would be required to be either: (1) approved by the EPA pursuant to the federal "Significant New Alternatives Policy" program and approved by the DEP; or (2) approved by the DEP pursuant to this bill.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amendments to the bill add a new section requiring the Commissioner of Community Affairs to adopt a list of approved uses for substitutes as part of the State Uniform Construction Code.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.

The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: DECEMBER 16, 2019

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Prohibits sale, lease, rent or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases.
- Type of Impact:** Annual State revenue increase. State expenditure increase.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Environmental Protection.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Expenditure Increase		Marginal	
State Revenue Increase		Indeterminate	

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.
- The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gases used primarily as refrigerants in a variety of commercial and industrial applications. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and leading companies have identified the availability of safer alternatives that do not have the same adverse climate effects as HFCs, and that are readily available and cost-effective. This bill would transition New Jersey from HFCs to replacements that have lower global warming potential and that pose lower overall risks to human health and the environment. The bill is similar to laws that were enacted in California in 2018 and Washington in May 2019.

Specifically, this bill would provide that persons may not sell, install, offer for lease, or rent restricted equipment or products in the State, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP could adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the USEPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, the DEP could propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendations on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State, including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce uses of HFCs in the State. The bill provides that in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the “Global Warming Response Act,” P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42).

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS believes that there may be an indeterminate, likely nominal, increase in annual State revenue collections from the assessment of civil administrative penalties by the DEP. However, the OLS lacks the information needed to quantify any potential revenue increase from the collection of penalties. A person who violates the bill’s prohibitions is subject: (1) for a first offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000; (2) for a second offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$25,000; and (3) for a third or subsequent offense, to

a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$50,000. Each day during which a violation continues constitutes a distinct offense.

This legislation would require the DEP to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendation on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the "Global Warming Response Act" report. Thus, the OLS determines that these additional administrative duties can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

Under the bill, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles. In addition, the DEP may adopt disclosure rules that would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. The OLS determines that these administrative duties, if implemented, can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The OLS notes that manufacturers may have already started the process of using HFC-free alternatives as the USEPA Significant New Alternatives Policy had banned the use of HFCs in many products in 2015 and 2016. However, those federal rules were partially vacated in litigation since it was determined that the USEPA was not authorized to ban HFC refrigerants that had been approved as substitutes for "ozone depleting" substances that were being phased out in compliance with an international agreement. In response to the outcome of the litigation, several states, including California and Washington, passed legislation to ban HFC products in their state.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, the OLS notes that this bill would not require a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFCs to cease using a product or equipment manufactured prior to the effective date of this bill. Thus, there would be no revenue loss to a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products due to the enactment of this bill. Further, when a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFC needs to replace equipment or products, there are HFC-free alternatives already available that, in most cases, are equivalently priced or cost-competitive.

Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Associate Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[Second Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 5583

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JANUARY 16, 2020

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Prohibits sale, lease, rent or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases.
- Type of Impact:** Annual State revenue increase. State expenditure increase.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Community Affairs.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Expenditure Increase		Marginal	
State Revenue Increase		Indeterminate	

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in a marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.
- The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.
- The OLS estimates that this bill will result in a marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) for adopting changes to the State Uniform Construction Code.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gases used primarily as refrigerants in a variety of commercial and industrial applications. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and leading companies have identified the availability of safer alternatives that

do not have the same adverse climate effects as HFCs, and that are readily available and cost-effective. This bill would transition New Jersey from HFCs to replacements that have lower global warming potential and that pose lower overall risks to human health and the environment. The bill is similar to laws that were enacted in California in 2018 and Washington in May 2019.

Specifically, this bill would provide that persons may not sell, install, offer for lease, or rent restricted equipment or products in the State, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP could adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the USEPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, the DEP could propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendations on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State, including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce uses of HFCs in the State. The bill provides that in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the "Global Warming Response Act," P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42).

Additionally, the DCA would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), a list of approved uses, and use conditions or use limits, if applicable, for substitutes. Each substitute, use, use condition, or use limit in the list adopted would be required to be: (1) approved under the "Significant New Alternatives Policy" program in the USEPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.7671k, and approved by the DEP; or (2) approved by the DEP pursuant to the bill.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS believes that there may be an indeterminate, likely nominal, increase in annual State revenue collections from the assessment of civil administrative penalties by the DEP. However, the OLS lacks the information needed to quantify any potential revenue increase from the collection of penalties. A person who violates the bill's prohibitions is subject: (1) for a first offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000; (2) for a second offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$25,000; and (3) for a third or subsequent offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$50,000. Each day during which a violation continues constitutes a distinct offense.

This legislation would require the DEP to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendation on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the "Global Warming Response Act" report. Thus, the OLS determines that these additional administrative duties can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

Under the bill, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles. In addition, the DEP may adopt disclosure rules that would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. The OLS determines that these administrative duties, if implemented, can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The Commissioner of Community Affairs would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), a list of approved uses, and use conditions or use limits, if applicable, for substitutes. Further, each item on the list would require DEP approval. The OLS determines that these additional administrative duties onto the DCA and DEP can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The OLS notes that manufacturers may have already started the process of using HFC-free alternatives as the USEPA Significant New Alternatives Policy had banned the use of HFCs in many products in 2015 and 2016. However, those federal rules were partially vacated in litigation since it was determined that the USEPA was not authorized to ban HFC refrigerants that had been approved as substitutes for "ozone depleting" substances that were being phased out in compliance with an international agreement. In response to the outcome of the litigation, several states, including California and Washington, passed legislation to ban HFC products in their state.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, the OLS notes that this bill would not require a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFCs to cease using a product or equipment manufactured prior to the effective date of this bill. Thus, there would be no revenue loss to a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products due to the enactment of this bill. Further, when a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFC needs to replace equipment or products, there are HFC-free alternatives already available that, in most cases, are equivalently priced or cost-competitive.

Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Associate Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

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)

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.

13 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
14 Protection.

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
35 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, for the
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
38 the deadlines set forth in subsection b. of this section.

39 Nothing in this subsection shall require a person to cease using a
40 product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective
41 date of restrictions set forth in subsection b. of this section. A
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
47 Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as
48 those read on January 3, 2017, the prohibition set forth in
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-alone
8 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 rigid
13 polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam;
- 14 (3) January 1, 2022, for residential consumer refrigeration
15 products other than compact and built-in residential consumer
16 refrigeration products;
- 17 (4) January 1, 2023, for:
 - 18 (a) cold storage warehouses; and
 - 19 (b) built-in residential consumer refrigeration products;
- 20 (5) January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive
21 displacement chillers; and
- 22 (6) On either January 1, 2020, or the effective date of the
23 restrictions identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of Subpart G
24 of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, whichever is
25 later, for all other applications and end uses for substitutes not
26 covered by the categories set forth in listed in paragraphs (1)
27 through (5) of this subsection.
- 28 c. The department may, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant
29 to the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-
30 1 et seq.):
 - 31 (1) modify the effective date of a prohibition established in
32 subsection b. of this section, if the department determines that such
33 modification reduces the overall risk to human health or the
34 environment and reflects the earliest date that a substitute is
35 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;
 - 40 (3) (a) adopt a list of approved substitutes, use conditions, or
41 use limits, if any; and (b) add or remove substitutes, use conditions,
42 or use limits to or from such list if the department determines such
43 action reduces the overall risk to human health and the
44 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.
- 48 d. The authority granted by this section to the department for
49 restricting the use of substitutes is supplementary to the authority to

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

3
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
8 regulations adopted pursuant to the “Administrative Procedure
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.

14 b. Beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, a
15 manufacturer shall notify the department of the types of products
16 and equipment containing hydrofluorocarbons that the manufacturer
17 sells, offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State. This
18 notice shall identify each product or piece of equipment and must
19 identify the individual substitutes used in each product or piece of
20 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.

30
31 4. Any person who installs, repairs, maintains, services,
32 replaces, recycles, or disposes of a stationary refrigeration or air
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
38 Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), modify or
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.

42
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.

47
48 6. No later than December 1, 2020, the department, in
49 consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, shall

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
4 warming potential that reduce overall risk to human health and the
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
22 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

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
46 extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and
47 bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing
48 units, stand-alone units, and vending machines;

- 1 • January 1, 2021, for: refrigerated food processing and
2 dispensing equipment; compact residential consumer
3 refrigeration products; and polystyrene extruded boardstock
4 and billet, and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two
5 component spray foam;
- 6 • January 1, 2022, for: residential consumer refrigeration
7 products, other than compact and built-in residential
8 consumer refrigeration products;
- 9 • January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in
10 residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 11 • January 1, 2024, for centrifugal chillers and positive
12 displacement chillers.

13 In addition, for all other applications and end uses for substitutes
14 not covered by the categories set forth above, the effective date of
15 the restrictions would be either January 1, 2020, or the effective
16 date of the restrictions identified in Appendix U and Appendix V of
17 Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017,
18 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.

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

32 In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than
33 December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit, to the Governor and the
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.

SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 3919

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 18, 2019

The Senate Environment and Energy Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 3919 with committee amendments.

This bill, as amended would prohibit a person from offering any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or installing or otherwise causing to enter into commerce in the State certain restricted equipment or products that consist of, use, or will use as a substitute, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), or other similar substances, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. The bill, as amended, would establish the following effective dates for the restrictions:

- July 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing units, stand-alone units, and vending machines;
- 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
- 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 listed above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either July 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 appendices read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date. Additionally, the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impose liability on news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any equipment or product that is otherwise prohibited under the bill.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP would be authorized to adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean Air Act,” the DEP would be authorized to propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

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

Finally, the bill includes a severability clause, providing that if any provision or its application to any person is held invalid, the remainder of the bill or the provision’s application to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) prohibit a person from otherwise causing any equipment or product that is prohibited under the bill from entering into commerce in the State;

(2) provide that equipment that is retrofitted would be subject to the prohibitions in section 1 of the bill, and provide a definition for the term “retrofit”;

(3) change the effective date for the prohibition on the products and equipment listed in paragraph (1) of subsection b. of section 2 of the bill from January 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020;

(4) change the potential effective date for the prohibition on all other applications and end uses for substitutes not covered by the categories listed in the bill from January 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020;

(5) provide that, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes applicable to new light duty vehicles, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the federal restrictions;

(6) provide that if the EPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal “Clean Air Act,” the DEP may propose a rule to conform the requirements established under the bill with that federal action;

(7) remove language that requires a manufacturer’s disclosure of the HFCs and substitutes in its products to take the form of a label on the equipment or product. The bill would instead require that a manufacturer disclose the HFCs and substitutes in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations;

(8) provide that, until the DEP adopts disclosure rules under the bill, a manufacturer is required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment;

(9) remove a provision in the bill requiring a manufacturer to annually notify the DEP of the types of products and equipment containing HFCs that the manufacturer sells, offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in the State;

(10) provide that, in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to section 6 of the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the “Global Warming Response Act,” P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42);

(11) remove section 7 of the bill, which would have required the DEP, in consultation with the Department of the Treasury, to establish a purchasing and procurement policy that provides a preference for products that are not restricted under the bill and uses substitutes with low global warming potential;

(12) add a severability clause to the bill; and

(13) make technical changes.

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 3919

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 9, 2020

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 3919 (1R), with committee amendments.

As amended and reported, this bill would prohibit a person from offering any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or installing or otherwise causing to enter into commerce in the State certain restricted equipment or products that consist of, use, or will use as a substitute, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), or other similar substances, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill. The bill, as amended, would establish the following effective dates for the restrictions:

- July 1, 2020, for: propellants; rigid polyurethane applications and spray foam, flexible polyurethane, integral skin polyurethane, flexible polyurethane foam, polystyrene extruded sheet, polyolefin, and phenolic insulation board and bunstock; and supermarket systems, remote condensing units, and stand-alone units;
- 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; and vending machines;
- January 1, 2023, for: cold storage warehouses; and built-in residential consumer refrigeration products; and
- 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 listed above, the effective date of the restrictions would be either July 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 appendices read on January 3, 2017, whichever is later.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date. Additionally, the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impose liability on news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any equipment or product that is otherwise prohibited under the bill.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP would be authorized to adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal "Clean Air Act," the DEP would be authorized to propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

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

Finally, the bill would require the Commissioner of Community Affairs to adopt a list of approved uses for substitutes as part of the State Uniform Construction Code. Items on the list would be required to be either: (1) approved by the EPA pursuant to the federal "Significant New Alternatives Policy" program and approved by the DEP; or (2) approved by the DEP pursuant to this bill.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) change the effective date for restrictions on vending machines from July 1, 2020 to January 1, 2022; and

(2) add a new section requiring the Commissioner of Community Affairs to adopt a list of approved uses for substitutes as part of the State Uniform Construction Code.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.

The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

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

DATED: DECEMBER 31, 2019

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Prohibits sale, lease, rent or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases.
- Type of Impact:** Annual State revenue increase. State expenditure increase.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Environmental Protection.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Expenditure Increase		Marginal	
State Revenue Increase		Indeterminate	

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.
- The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gases used primarily as refrigerants in a variety of commercial and industrial applications. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and leading companies have identified the availability of safer alternatives that do not have the same adverse climate effects as HFCs, and that are readily available and cost-effective. This bill would transition New Jersey from HFCs to replacements that have lower global warming potential and that pose lower overall risks to human health and the environment. The bill is similar to laws that were enacted in California in 2018 and Washington in May 2019.

Specifically, this bill would provide that persons may not sell, install, offer for lease, or rent restricted equipment or products in the State, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP could adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the USEPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, the DEP could propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendations on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State, including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce uses of HFCs in the State. The bill provides that in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the “Global Warming Response Act,” P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42).

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS believes that there may be an indeterminate, likely nominal, increase in annual State revenue collections from the assessment of civil administrative penalties by the DEP. However, the OLS lacks the information needed to quantify any potential revenue increase from the collection of penalties. A person who violates the bill’s prohibitions is subject: (1) for a first offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000; (2) for a second offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$25,000; and (3) for a third or subsequent offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$50,000. Each day during which a violation continues constitutes a distinct offense.

This legislation would require the DEP to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendation on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report. Thus, the OLS determines that these additional administrative duties can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

Under the bill, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles. In addition, the DEP may adopt disclosure rules that would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. The OLS determines that these administrative duties, if implemented, can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The OLS notes that manufacturers may have already started the process of using HFC-free alternatives as the USEPA Significant New Alternatives Policy had banned the use of HFCs in many products in 2015 and 2016. However, those federal rules were partially vacated in litigation since it was determined that the USEPA was not authorized to ban HFC refrigerants that had been approved as substitutes for "ozone depleting" substances that were being phased out in compliance with an international agreement. In response to the outcome of the litigation, several states, including California and Washington, passed legislation to ban HFC products in their state.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, the OLS notes that this bill would not require a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFCs to cease using a product or equipment manufactured prior to the effective date of this bill. Thus, there would be no revenue loss to a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products due to the enactment of this bill. Further, when a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFC needs to replace equipment or products, there are HFC-free alternatives already available that, in most cases, are equivalently priced or cost-competitive.

Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Associate Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[Second Reprint]

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

DATED: JANUARY 16, 2020

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Prohibits sale, lease, rent or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases.
- Type of Impact:** Annual State revenue increase. State expenditure increase.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Community Affairs.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Expenditure Increase		Marginal	
State Revenue Increase		Indeterminate	

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill will result in a marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) related to preparing and submitting a report to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the “Global Warming Response Act” report.
- The OLS estimates that the bill will increase annual State revenue collections by an indeterminate amount from the assessment of civil administrative penalties.
- The OLS estimates that this bill will result in a marginal State expenditure increase arising from new administrative responsibilities for the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) for adopting changes to the State Uniform Construction Code.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gases used primarily as refrigerants in a variety of commercial and industrial applications. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and leading companies have identified the availability of safer alternatives that

do not have the same adverse climate effects as HFCs, and that are readily available and cost-effective. This bill would transition New Jersey from HFCs to replacements that have lower global warming potential and that pose lower overall risks to human health and the environment. The bill is similar to laws that were enacted in California in 2018 and Washington in May 2019.

Specifically, this bill would provide that persons may not sell, install, offer for lease, or rent restricted equipment or products in the State, in accordance with timeframes established in the bill.

The bill would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment in a form and manner as determined by the DEP pursuant to rules and regulations, which may take the form of a model rule established by the United States Climate Alliance. Until such time as the DEP adopts disclosure rules, a manufacturer would be required to use labeling that provides sufficient disclosure of the use of substitutes in the product or equipment.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, a person would be permitted to continue using a product or piece of equipment that was manufactured prior to the effective date of a restriction. A product or equipment manufactured prior to the applicable effective date of the restriction specified in the bill could be sold, imported, exported, distributed, installed, and used after the effective date.

Under the bill, no later than one year after enactment by another state of restrictions on substitutes for new light duty vehicles, the DEP could adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles consistent with the restrictions identified in appendix B of Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as that appendix read on January 3, 2017. If the USEPA approves a previously prohibited HFC blend with a global warming potential of 750 or less for foam blowing of polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet and rigid polyurethane low-pressure two-component spray foam pursuant to the significant new alternatives policy program established pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, the DEP could propose a rule to conform the restrictions established under the bill to the federal action.

In addition, the bill would require the DEP, no later than December 1, 2020, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendations on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State, including recommendations, if deemed appropriate, concerning how to structure, fund, and prioritize a State incentive program to reduce uses of HFCs in the State. The bill provides that in lieu of submitting a separate report pursuant to the bill, the DEP may include the information required to be submitted under that section in the report required pursuant to subsection c. of section 6 of the "Global Warming Response Act," P.L.2007, c.112 (C.26:2C-42).

Additionally, the DCA would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), a list of approved uses, and use conditions or use limits, if applicable, for substitutes. Each substitute, use, use condition, or use limit in the list adopted would be required to be: (1) approved under the "Significant New Alternatives Policy" program in the USEPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.7671k, and approved by the DEP; or (2) approved by the DEP pursuant to the bill.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None Received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS believes that there may be an indeterminate, likely nominal, increase in annual State revenue collections from the assessment of civil administrative penalties by the DEP. However, the OLS lacks the information needed to quantify any potential revenue increase from the collection of penalties. A person who violates the bill's prohibitions is subject: (1) for a first offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000; (2) for a second offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$25,000; and (3) for a third or subsequent offense, to a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$50,000. Each day during which a violation continues constitutes a distinct offense.

This legislation would require the DEP to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report providing recommendation on how to increase the use of substitutes for HFCs that reduce overall risk to human health and the environment in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of HFCs in the State. However, the OLS notes that in lieu of submitting a separate report, the DEP may include the required information in the "Global Warming Response Act" report. Thus, the OLS determines that these additional administrative duties can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

Under the bill, the DEP may adopt restrictions applicable to the sale, lease, rental, or other introduction into commerce by a manufacturer of new light duty vehicles. In addition, the DEP may adopt disclosure rules that would require every manufacturer to disclose the HFCs and substitutes used in its products or equipment. The OLS determines that these administrative duties, if implemented, can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The Commissioner of Community Affairs would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), a list of approved uses, and use conditions or use limits, if applicable, for substitutes. Further, each item on the list would require DEP approval. The OLS determines that these additional administrative duties onto the DCA and DEP can likely be subsumed within existing staff duties and, therefore, would result in a marginal increase in State expenditures.

The OLS notes that manufacturers may have already started the process of using HFC-free alternatives as the USEPA Significant New Alternatives Policy had banned the use of HFCs in many products in 2015 and 2016. However, those federal rules were partially vacated in litigation since it was determined that the USEPA was not authorized to ban HFC refrigerants that had been approved as substitutes for "ozone depleting" substances that were being phased out in compliance with an international agreement. In response to the outcome of the litigation, several states, including California and Washington, passed legislation to ban HFC products in their state.

Except where existing equipment is retrofitted, the OLS notes that this bill would not require a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFCs to cease using a product or equipment manufactured prior to the effective date of this bill. Thus, there would be no revenue loss to a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products due to the enactment of this bill. Further, when a business owner, homeowner, government entity, or another end user of equipment or products containing HFC needs to replace equipment or products, there are HFC-free alternatives already available that, in most cases, are equivalently priced or cost-competitive.

FE to S3919 [2R]

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Section: Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources

*Analyst: Neha Mehta Patel
Associate Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

Governor Murphy Takes Action on Legislation

01/21/2020

TRENTON – Today, Governor Phil Murphy signed the following bills into law:

S-62/A-2478 (Singleton, Oroho/DeAngelo, Houghtaling, Space) – Requires certain contractors to register under "The Public Works Contractor Registration Act"

S-358/A-4587 (Rice/Sumter, Reynolds-Jackson) – Establishes database with certain information about individuals elected to public office in this State

S-376/A-3839 (Madden, Gopal/Moriarty, Lagana, Mukherji, Murphy) – Eliminates eligibility time limit on tuition benefits for spouses of certain public safety workers killed in performance of their duties

S-497/A-4626 (Vitale, Madden/Mosquera, McKnight, Vainieri Huttle) – Allows certain prior statements by children to be admitted into evidence in child abuse and termination of parental rights cases

S-498/ACS for A-3391 (Vitale, Oroho/DeCroce, Johnson, DiMaso) – Makes various changes to "Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1971"

S-521/A-4378 (T. Kean, C.A. Brown, Pou, Ruiz/Caputo, Mukherji, Vainieri Huttle) – Requires NJ State Council on Arts to establish "Artist District" designation and select certain municipalities or areas within municipalities for such designation

S-589/ACS for A-422 (Weinberg/Mosquera, Jones, Moriarty) – Requires Secretary of State to establish secure Internet website for online voter registration; authorizes use of digitized signatures from New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission's database

S-700/A-3836 (Ruiz, Cunningham/Schaer, Mukherji, Jasey) – "Higher Education Citizenship Equality Act"; defines domicile for dependent students for purpose of eligibility for State student grants and scholarships, and resident tuition rate

S-721/A-1751 (Greenstein, Cunningham, Diegnan/Quijano, Benson) – Authorizes use of certain electric school buses

S-758/A-1987 (Cunningham, Cruz-Perez/Sumter, Mukherji, Quijano) – Requires incarcerated individual from State to be counted at residential address for legislative redistricting purposes

S-765/A-541 (Cunningham, T. Kean, Ruiz/Mazzeo, Jasey, Vainieri Huttle, Sumter, Benson) – Prohibits Higher Education Student Assistance Authority from referring defaulted loans under New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students (NJCLASS) Loan Program for certain actions if authority and borrower have entered into settlement agreement

S-782/A-1110 (Sarlo, Scutari/Downey, Houghtaling, Dancer) – Increases workers' compensation for loss of hand or foot

S-834 wGR/A-4186 (Scutari, Greenstein/Jones, Pintor Marin) – Prohibits resale of non-prescription diabetes test devices by pharmacists

S-939/A-3331 (Pou/Vainieri Huttle, Lopez, McKnight) – Requires forms and materials for individuals with developmental disabilities to be available in languages other than English

S-974/A-3040 (Singleton, T. Kean/Vainieri Huttle, Timberlake, Mosquera) – Requires newborn infants be screened for spinal muscular atrophy

- S-1032/A-2389 (Vitale, Gopal/Schaer, Benson, Verrelli)** – Concerns expansion of services provided by DHS mental health screening services
- S-1146/A-2365 (Codey, Rice/Vainieri Huttle, Mukherji, Downey)** – Requires hospital patient's medical record to include notation if patient is at increased risk of confusion, agitation, behavioral problems, and wandering due to dementia related disorder
- S-1298/ACS for A-2972 (A.M. Bucco, Singleton/Mazzeo, Dunn, Space)** – Permits municipalities to provide information on property tax bills concerning amount of local tax dollars saved through shared services
- S-1318/A-3156 (Ruiz, Scutari/Lampitt, Mosquera)** – Permits counties and non-governmental, community-based agencies to establish family justice centers which provide coordinated, multi-agency governmental and non-governmental assistance to victims of certain crimes and offenses, including domestic violence, and their family members
- S-1505/A-1707 (Vitale/Vainieri Huttle, Lampitt, Benson, Mosquera)** – Expands membership of NJ Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect
- S-1647/A-3181 (Diegnan, Codey/Conaway, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Murphy)** – Prohibits use of coupons, price rebates, and price reduction promotions in sales of tobacco and vapor products
- S-1683/A-4267 (Smith, Greenstein/McKeon, Space, Wirths)** – Concerns regulation of solid waste, hazardous waste, and soil and fill recycling industries
- S-1703/A-715 (Connors, Holzapfel/Gove, Rumpf, DiMaso)** – Exempts disabled veterans from beach buggy permit fees
- S-1791/A-3414 (Weinberg/Johnson, Vainieri Huttle, Houghtaling)** – Requires employers to disclose certain wage information to employees
- S-1796/A-4693 (Addiego, Sweeney/Murphy)** – Permits school district of residence to provide aid in-lieu-of transportation to pupil attending Marine Academy of Science and Technology provided certain conditions are met
- S-1832/A-211 (Ruiz, Sarlo/Chiaravalloti, Zwicker, Pintor Marin)** – Establishes loan redemption program and tuition reimbursement program for certain teachers of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
- S-2267/A-3616 (Sweeney, Corrado/Burzichelli, Holley, Calabrese)** – Gives State lottery winners option of remaining anonymous indefinitely
- S-2303/A-4843 (Sweeney, Ruiz, Cunningham/Wimberly, Karabinchak, Calabrese)** – Requires establishment of Work and Learn Consortiums by certain educational institutions to establish certificate and degree programs identified in high labor-demand industries
- S-2389 wGR/A-5449 (Singleton/Quijano, Downey, Houghtaling, Moriarty)** – Requires New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy to establish prescription drug pricing disclosure website and certain pharmaceutical manufacturing companies to provide prescription drug price information
- S-2428/A-4965 (Scutari/Quijano, Vainieri Huttle)** – Requires that massage and bodywork therapists and employers carry professional liability insurance
- S-2469/A-3745 (Singleton, Oroho/Wirths, Mazzeo, Space)** – Prohibits person from contracting for public work if person is federally debarred from receiving federal contract
- S-2511/A-4020 (Madden/Mazzeo, Murphy, Johnson)** – Changes title of DEP "conservation officer" to "conservation police officer"
- S-2521/A-4087 (Cryan, Greenstein/Vainieri Huttle, Lopez, Timberlake)** – Requires reporting of inmate abuse by employees of State correctional facilities and establishes reporting and investigation program
- S-2522/A-4090 (Cryan, Greenstein/Vainieri Huttle, Lopez, Timberlake)** – Limits cross gender strip searches in

State correctional facilities

S-2532/A-4086 (Greenstein, Cruz-Perez/Vainieri Huttle, Lopez, Timberlake) – Requires correctional police officers receive 20 hours in-service training, including four hours in prevention of sexual misconduct, non-fraternization, and manipulation

S-2555/A-3990 (Gopal, Ruiz/Mukherji, Benson, Karabinchak) – Allows dependent students whose parents or guardians hold H-1B visas to qualify for in-State tuition at public institutions of higher education provided they meet certain criteria

S-2564/A-3519 (Turner, Singleton/Benson, McKnight, Jasey) – Establishes "Restorative Justice in Education Pilot Program" in Department of Education

SCS for S-2599/ACS for A-1268 (Bateman, Beach/Tucker, Conaway, Lampitt, Quijano) – Authorizes veterans' property tax exemption and veterans' property tax deduction for honorably discharged veterans of United States Armed Forces who did not serve in time of war or other emergency

S-2826/A-3274 (Greenstein/Vainieri Huttle, Dancer, Benson) – Requires institutions of higher education to offer cats and dogs no longer used for educational, research, or scientific purposes for adoption; designated the "Homes for Animal Heroes Act"

S-2849/A-4590 (A.M. Bucco/DiMaio, Caputo, Dunn) – Designates Seeing Eye® dog as State Dog

S-3036/A-1697 (Lagana, Scutari/Dancer, Downey) – Prohibits medical providers from reporting certain workers' compensation medical charges to collection and credit reporting agencies

S-3061/A-4603 (Ruiz, Greenstein/Lampitt, Mukherji, Benson) – Provides corporation business tax and gross income tax credits for businesses that participate in DOL registered apprenticeship programs; establishes grant program for tax-exempt organizations participating in DOL registered apprenticeship programs

S-3065/A-4657 (Ruiz, Singleton/Armato, Benson, Timberlake) – Establishes youth apprenticeship pilot program in Department of Education

S-3067/A-4602 (Ruiz, Singleton/Lampitt, Reynolds-Jackson, Sumter) – Establishes five year Apprentice Assistance and Support Services Pilot Program

S-3116/A-4683 (Ruiz/Speight, Munoz, Tucker) – Requires certain medical facilities to undertake end-of-life planning and training

S-3117/A-4685 (Ruiz/Speight, Pinkin, Munoz) – Requires emergency departments to take certain measures concerning palliative care for patients

S-3126/A-4107 (Gopal/Benson, DeCroce, Chiaravalloti) – Requires drivers to stop at railroad crossing when on-track equipment is approaching railroad crossing

S-3170/A-5145 (Cryan, Pou/Quijano, Milam, Land) – Increases prenotification time and requires severance pay in certain plant closings, transfers, and mass layoffs

S-3227/A-5261 (Gopal/Tully, Pinkin, Swain) – Requires restaurants to post signs advising customers to notify servers of food allergies; requires restaurant managers to complete food allergen training

S-3265/A-3178 (Turner, Codey, Vitale/Conaway, Murphy, Vainieri Huttle) – Prohibits sale or distribution of flavored vapor products

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S-3330 wGR/A-5066 (Addiego, Singleton/Jones, Vainieri Huttle, Lampitt, Murphy) – Establishes pilot program in DCF to study impact of child care services provided by community providers operating in public school facilities; requires community providers to meet certain criteria

S-3422/A-6056 (Singer, T. Kean/Houghtaling, Downey, Vainieri Huttle) – Requires declaration of Code Blue

alert when National Weather Service predicts temperatures of 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower

S-3468/A-5105 (Sweeney, Singleton/Murphy, Karabinchak, Vainieri Huttle) – Establishes Task Force on Maximizing Employment for People with Disabilities

S-3511/A-5298 (Singer, T. Kean/Mukherji, Vainieri Huttle, Downey) – Authorizes certain health care and social service resources to be made available during Code Blue alert

S-3581/A-5963 (Singleton/Lopez, Quijano) – Prohibits certain business financing contracts that contain judgment by confession provisions

S-3685/A-5345 (Sarlo, Singleton/Mukherji, Conaway, McKnight) – Establishes program to increase participation of underrepresented students in New Jersey's science and engineering workforce

S-3756/A-6115 (Ruiz, Sarlo, O'Scanlon/Jasey, Jones, Wirths) – Requires limited purpose regional school districts to coordinate with constituent districts regarding school calendar and curriculum

S-3763/A-6116 (Addiego, Bateman, Sarlo/DeAngelo, Dancer, Space) – Renames joint meetings as regional service agencies; grandfathers existing joint meetings

S-3869/A-5561 (Sarlo/Burzichelli, Houghtaling) – Prohibits local governments from imposing fines on alarm companies in certain circumstances

S-3871/A-5427 (Bateman, Scutari/DePhillips, McKeon) – Adds member from Retired Judges Association of New Jersey to State Investment Council

SCS for S-3878/ACS for A-5394 (Ruiz, Weinberg, Cunningham/Moriarty, McKnight, Pinkin) – Reaffirms and clarifies that Attorney General and Division on Civil Rights may initiate actions in Superior Court to enforce "Law Against Discrimination"

S-3920 wGR/A-5552 (Pou/Wimberly, Sumter) – Concerns provision of energy to certain manufacturing facilities by providing exemptions to certain energy related taxes

S-3923/A-5680 (Madden, Singleton/Giblin, Timberlake, Murphy) – Concerns labor harmony agreements for hospitality projects

SCS for S-3939 and 3944/ACS for A-5681 and 5682 (Smith, Greenstein, Bateman, Codey/Pinkin, Lopez, McKeon) – Establishes Recycling Market Development Council

S-3985/A-5663 (Smith/McKeon, Pinkin, Vainieri Huttle) – Amends "Electric Discount and Energy Competition Act" to add definition of "open access offshore wind transmission facility" and revises law concerning "qualified offshore wind projects"

S-4025/A-5695 (Pou/Wimberly, Sumter) – Makes FY 2020 language allocation of \$1,000,000 appropriated to Grants for Urban Parks to Hinchliffe Stadium in Paterson

S-4162/A-6014 (Smith, Greenstein/Vainieri Huttle, Pinkin, Houghtaling) – Establishes NJ Climate Change Resource Center at Rutgers University; appropriates up to \$500,000

S-4165/A-4364 (Rice/Giblin, Caputo, Tucker) – Expands University Hospital board of directors membership from 11 to 13 members

S-4188/A-6075 (Beach/Murphy, Dancer, Lampitt) – "Lindsay's Law"; provides tax benefits to organ and bone marrow donors and their employers, and provides paid time off to donors who are State or local government employees

S-4200/A-5855 (Ruiz, Turner/Coughlin, Lampitt, Holley) – Requires State to pay difference between federal allocation and total cost of reduced price breakfast or lunch; appropriates \$4.5 million

S-4247/A-6049 (Gopal, O'Scanlon/Conaway, Houghtaling, Downey) – Establishes criteria for distribution of Fiscal Year 2020 funding to Community Food Bank of New Jersey and partner organizations

S-4264/A-5962 (Pou/Wimberly, Sumter, Calabrese) – Designates State Highway Route 19 as "William J. Pascrell Jr. Highway"

S-4275/A-6088 (Smith, Greenstein/Burzichelli) – Allows BPU to increase cost to customers of Class I renewable energy requirement for energy years 2022 through 2024, under certain conditions

S-4276/A-6109 (Corrado, Bateman/Armato, Calabrese, Land) – Appropriates \$32,153,936 to State Agriculture Development Committee, and amends 2017 appropriations for stewardship activities, for farmland preservation purposes

S-4277/A-6112 (Greenstein, Bateman/Freiman, Danielsen, Downey) – Appropriates \$5,000,000 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to State Agriculture Development Committee for municipal planning incentive grants for farmland preservation purposes

S-4278/A-6108 (Greenstein, Bateman/Taliaferro, Karabinchak, Kennedy) – Appropriates \$21 million from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to State Agriculture Development Committee for county planning incentive grants for farmland preservation purposes

S-4279/A-6106 (Smith, Bateman/Houghtaling, Reynolds-Jackson, Pinkin) – Appropriates \$1,350,000 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to State Agriculture Development Committee for grants to certain nonprofit organizations for farmland preservation purposes

S-4286/A-5890 (Vitale/Swain, Jones) – Clarifies procedures concerning collection of child support on behalf of child over age 19 when court has ordered such support

S-4309/A-6107 (Turner, Cruz-Perez/Mejia, Vainieri Huttie, Zwicker) – Appropriates \$13,902,723 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to NJ Historic Trust for grants for certain historic preservation projects and associated administrative expenses

S-4310/A-6114 (Codey, Bateman/Carter, Murphy, Lopez) – Appropriates \$8,872,682 to DEP from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues for grants to certain nonprofit entities to acquire or develop lands for recreation and conservation purposes

S-4311/A-6113 (Greenstein, Bateman/Speight, Mukherji, Verrelli) – Appropriates \$77,450,448 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues and various Green Acres funds to DEP for local government open space acquisition and park development projects

S-4312/A-6111 (Smith, Bateman/Giblin, Mazzeo, Land) – Appropriates \$36.143 million from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues for recreation and conservation purposes to DEP for State capital and park development projects

S-4313/A-6110 (Corrado, Bateman/Moriarty, McKeon, Swain) – Appropriates \$33.915 million from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to DEP for State acquisition of lands for recreation and conservation purposes, including Blue Acres projects

SCS for S-4315/ACS for A-6063 (Beach, Turner/Jones, Zwicker) – Creates fund to reimburse local units of government for cost of certain mail-in ballot procedures; appropriates \$3,000,000

SJR-51/AJR-189 (Rice, Turner/Verrelli, Reynolds-Jackson, Sumter) – Establishes the "New Jersey State Commission on Urban Violence"

SJR-65/AJR-90 (Weinberg, Addiego/DiMaso, Vainieri Huttie, Schepisi) – Designates March 19th "Women in Public Office Day" in New Jersey

SJR-80/AJR-121 (Lagana, Weinberg/Jones, Benson, Chiaravalloti, DeCroce) – Urges federal government to adhere to commitment to improve Northeast Corridor rail infrastructure by providing funding to complete Gateway Program

SJR-125/AJR-169 (Gopal, Codey/Wolfe, Pinkin) – Designates the second week of October of each year as "Obesity Care Week" in NJ

- A-344/S-1575 (Murphy, McKeon, Timberlake/Cruz-Perez, Singleton)** – Revises certain aspects of the New Jersey Individual Development Account Program
- A-1040/S-3928 (Houghtaling, Taliaferro/Andrzejczak)** – Establishes NJ "Landowner of the Year" award program
- A-1146/S-4330 (Wimberly, Holley/Pou, Singleton)** – Establishes "New Jersey Investing in You Promise Neighborhood Commission"
- A-1277/S-2629 (Tucker, Holley, Lopez/Singleton, Gopal)** – Requires hospitals and homeless shelters to provide information on services and resources to individuals who are homeless or military veterans
- A-1449/S-3168 (Benson, DeAngelo/Greenstein, Turner)** – Provides job security to certain organ and bone marrow donors
- A-1477/S-3228 (Chaparro, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Jimenez, Mukherji, Downey/Gopal, Scutari)** – Establishes Statewide Hit and Run Advisory Program to facilitate apprehension of persons fleeing motor vehicle accident scene; designated as "Zackhary's Law"
- A-1478/S-1648 (Chaparro, Vainieri Huttle/Diegnan, T. Kean)** – Revises law governing theater liquor licenses
- A-1604/S-2734 (Conaway, Murphy, Jimenez/Singleton)** – "Recreational Therapists Licensing Act"
- A-1796/S-2609 (McKeon, Downey/Lagana, Gopal)** – Prevents criminal defendant from asserting "gay and transgender panic" defense to murder charge in order to reduce charge to manslaughter committed in heat of passion
- A-1924/S-2930 (Mukherji, A.M. Bucco, DeAngelo, DeCroce/Beach)** – Exempts certain honorably discharged United States military veterans from initial insurance producer licensing fee
- A-1992/S-1780 (Sumter, Benson, Vainieri Huttle, Houghtaling, Wimberly/Diegnan, Turner)** – "New Jersey Call Center Jobs Act"
- A-2183/S-1687 (Land, Johnson/Cruz-Perez, Andrzejczak)** – "Music Therapist Licensing Act"
- ACS for A-2431 wGR/SCS for S-1865 (Benson, Jimenez, DeCroce/Weinberg, T. Kean)** – Requires health insurers to provide plans that limit patient cost-sharing concerning certain prescription drug coverage
- ACS for A-2444 and S-2656/S-2081 (Benson, Lampitt, Pinkin, Mukherji/Turner, Singleton)** – Provides for coverage of comprehensive tobacco cessation benefits in Medicaid
- A-2767/S-2924 (Greenwald, Mosquera, McKnight/Greenstein, Singleton)** – Amends certain provisions of sexual assault statute to clarify elements necessary for conviction
- A-3312/S-1972 (Murphy, Lagana, Downey, Sumter/Gopal, Corrado)** – Requires Legislature to adopt and distribute policy prohibiting sexual harassment; requires members, officers, and employees of Legislature to complete online training on policy once every two years
- A-3670/S-995 (Benson, Giblin, Murphy/Vitale, Weinberg)** – Provides for designation of acute stroke ready hospitals, establishes Stroke Care Advisory Panel and Statewide stroke database, and requires development of emergency medical services stroke care protocols
- ACS for A-4136/SCS for S-2675 (Land, Milam/Andrzejczak, Van Drew)** – Establishes Possession In Excess of Daily Limit Vessel License for black sea bass and summer flounder; dedicates fees therefrom to marine fisheries programs
- A-4147/S-2744 (Lampitt, Houghtaling, Zwicker/Ruiz, Corrado)** – Requires school districts and nonpublic schools to conduct audit of security features of buildings, grounds, and communication systems and to submit audit to NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness and DOE

- A-4150/S-2742 (Lampitt, Jones, Timberlake/Ruiz, Corrado)** – Requires meeting between student and appropriate school personnel after multiple suspensions or proposed expulsion from public school to identify behavior or health difficulties
- A-4151/S-2745 (Swain, Tully, Jasey/Ruiz, Corrado)** – Requires school security training for persons employed by public and nonpublic schools in substitute capacity and for employees and volunteers of youth programs operated in school buildings
- A-4260/S-4335 (Timberlake, Giblin, Tucker, Caputo/Pou, Scutari)** – Prohibits sale of certain toy guns and imitation firearms
- A-4370/S-2919 (Carroll/A.M. Bucco)** – Increases membership of board of trustees of Washington Association of New Jersey
- A-4377/S-2934 (Benson, Land, DeCroce/Greenstein)** – Requires DOT and OIT to develop materials concerning capabilities of airports in NJ and establishes "Public Use Airports Task Force"
- A-4517/S-4341 (Wimberly, Speight, Reynolds-Jackson/Singleton, Cunningham)** – Establishes "New Jersey Eviction Crisis Task Force"
- A-4529/S-3191 (Mazzeo, Armato/Gopal, Andrezejczak)** – Concerns reimbursements to Superstorm Sandy-impacted homeowners subjected to contractor fraud
- A-4563/S-3096 (Zwicker, Benson/Greenstein, Gill)** – Prohibits use of bots to deceive person about origin and content of communication for certain commercial or election purposes
- A-4564/S-3087 (Zwicker, Freiman/Greenstein)** – Establishes "Voting Precinct Transparency Act;" requires filing of election district, county district, and municipal ward boundary data with Secretary of State for posting and download on official website with matching election results data
- A-4699/S-2938 (Moriarty, Burzichelli, Bramnick/Turner)** – Regulates annual report filing services
- A-4803/S-4211 (Greenwald, Johnson, Pintor Marin/Cryan, Vitale)** – Authorizes certain entities to directly bill Victims of Crime Compensation Office for counseling services provided to victims of firearm and stabbing crimes
- A-4822/S-3408 (Wimberly, Tully, Swain/Singleton, Greenstein)** – Permits municipalities to lease vacant municipal land for tiny home occupancy; directs DCA to enhance regulatory guidance on acceptable tiny home construction and use
- A-4904 wGR/S-3347 (Mukherji, Quijano, Mazzeo/Cryan, Sweeney)** – Concerns property taxes due and owing on real property owned by certain federal employees or contractors under certain circumstances
- A-4954/S-3368 (Quijano, Murphy, Carter/Singleton, Greenstein)** – Revises requirements for provision of counseling and support services to emergency services personnel
- ACS for A-4972/SCS for S-1490 (Moriarty/Beach, Scutari)** – Establishes certain consumer protections related to arbitration organizations
- A-4978 wGR/S-3498 (Timberlake, Zwicker, Vainieri Huttle/Greenstein, Cryan)** – Prohibits online education services from using and disclosing certain information, engaging in targeted advertising, and requires deletion of certain information in certain circumstances
- A-5023/S-3467 (McKnight, Mukherji, Chaparro, Chiaravalloti/Cunningham)** – Exempts from DOT permitting requirements certain signs not located in protected areas that have been approved by municipality
- A-5028/S-3523 (Mukherji, Conaway, Pintor Marin/Vitale, Diegnan)** – Establishes "James Nicholas Rentas's Law," revises "New Jersey SmokeFree Air Act"
- A-5029/S-3522 (Sumter, Reynolds-Jackson, Johnson/Rice, T. Kean)** – Requires New Jersey Office on Minority and Multicultural Health to study racial disparities on sexual and reproductive health of African-American women

A-5031/S-3455 (Speight, McKnight, Timberlake/Ruiz) – Requires hospital emergency departments to ask person of childbearing age about recent pregnancy history

A-5314/S-3692 (Zwicker, Milam, Mazzeo/Cryan, Ruiz) – Requires DHS to study social isolation occurring in certain population groups

A-5344/S-3833 (Mukherji, Vainieri Huttel, Milam/Gopal, Corrado) – Establishes uniform standard for acceptable proof of veteran status for veteran's ID cards and various State and local programs

A-5388/S-3895 (Speight, Pintor Marin, Greenwald/Greenstein, Ruiz) – Requires specialized in-service training regarding crime victims for police departments in certain high-crime areas

A-5389/S-3896 (Speight, Pintor Marin, Greenwald/Greenstein, Ruiz) – Requires training or experience in crime victims' rights for certain members of Victims of Crime Compensation Review Board

A-5432/S-3796 (Milam, Land/Andrzejczak) – Requires DEP Commissioner to establish individual transferable quota system for menhaden purse seine fishery

A-5445/S-3909 (Swain, Tully, Spearman/T. Kean, Corrado) – Requires AG to establish program to detect fentanyl in State's illegal drug supply and make information related to presence of fentanyl available in database accessible by law enforcement

A-5511/S-1852 (Spearman, Jones, Reynolds-Jackson/Turner, Cruz-Perez) – Revises certain penalties for illegal operation of snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, or dirt bike

A-5580/S-3842 (Johnson, Moriarty, Greenwald/Weinberg, Sarlo) – Extends availability period for tax credits for certain expenses incurred for production of certain film and digital media content, raises annual cap related to film production, and provides for annual administration of film tax credits

A-5583/S-3919 (Pinkin, Lopez, Mukherji/Smith, Bateman) – Prohibits sale, lease, rent, or installation of certain equipment or products containing hydrofluorocarbons or other greenhouse gases

A-5630/S-3981 (Pintor Marin, Munoz, Reynolds-Jackson/Weinberg, Corrado) – Requires Civil Service Commission to establish and maintain hotline for State employees to submit reports of workplace discrimination and harassment

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A-5667/S-3933 (Mukherji, Vainieri Huttel, Armato, DeCroce, Karabinchak/Singer, Scutari) – "Charlie's Law"; requires pharmacy practice sites and hospice programs to furnish patients with information and means to safely dispose of unused prescription drugs and medications

A-5801/S-4064 (Coughlin, Houghtaling, Verrelli/Singleton, Sweeney) – Concerns responsibility of contractors for wage claims against subcontractors

A-5817/S-4263 (Mazzeo, Armato/Cunningham, Sweeney, C.A. Brown) – Allows certain persons to qualify for casino key employee license and casino employee registration

A-5916/S-4255 (Chiaravalloti, McKnight, Karabinchak/Cunningham, Weinberg) – Authorizes DOH to notify elected officials of financial distress of certain hospitals

A-5918/SCS for S-3741 and 4253 (Chiaravalloti, McKnight/Weinberg, Cunningham, Vitale) – Expands hospital reporting requirements

A-5970/S-4201 (Lopez, Speight, Chaparro/Codey) – Amends list of environmental infrastructure projects approved for long-term funding for FY2020 to include new projects, remove certain projects, and modify estimated loan amounts for certain projects

A-5971/S-4202 (Mukherji, Pintor Marin, Spearman/Bateman, Corrado) – Authorizes NJ Infrastructure Bank to expend additional sums to make loans for environmental infrastructure projects for FY2020

A-5972/S-4203 (Pinkin, Benson, Zwicker/Greenstein, Singleton) – Makes changes to New Jersey Infrastructure Bank's enabling act

A-5977/S-4282 (Greenwald, Downey, Vainieri Huttie/Vitale, Singleton) – Provides for establishment of Regional Health Hub Program as replacement to Accountable Care Organization Demonstration Project, and designates existing accountable care organizations and look-alike organizations as Regional Health Hubs

A-6119/S-4336 (Egan, Houghtaling/Madden) – Revises "The Public Works Contractor Registration Act" and amends definition of registered apprenticeship program

AJR-35/SJR-159 (McKnight, Chaparro, Chiaravalloti, DeCroce/Cunningham, Greenstein) – Designates third full week in March as "Domestic Violence Services Awareness Week" to bring awareness of services available to domestic violence victims

AJR-103/SJR-70 (Rooney, DePhillips, Murphy/Corrado) – Permanently designates January as "NUT Carcinoma Awareness Month" in New Jersey

AJR-118/SJR-157 (McKnight, Timberlake, McKeon/Pou, Madden) – Designates April of each year as "Financial Literacy Month" in New Jersey

AJR-180/SJR-112 (DeAngelo, McKnight, Murphy/Singleton, Corrado) – Designates February in each year as "Career and Technical Education Month" in New Jersey

Governor Murphy declined to sign the following bills, meaning they expire without becoming law:

S-691/A-657 (Ruiz, Pou/Jasey, Caputo, Pintor Marin, Sumter, Wimberly) – Requires that if a school district satisfies 80% or more of the required NJ Quality Single Accountability Continuum standards in an area of district effectiveness under State intervention, the State must return that area to local control

S-1083/A-544 (Cruz-Perez, Gopal/Mazzeo, Houghtaling, Holley, Dancer) – Establishes loan program and provides corporation business tax and gross income tax credits for establishment of new vineyards and wineries

S-2421/A-1030 (Smith, Bateman/Johnson, Kennedy, Benson, DeAngelo) – Concerns installation of electric vehicle charging stations in common interest communities

S-2425/A-3851 (Singleton, Andrzejczak/Conaway) – Revises law relating to common interest communities

S-2429/A-4028 (Scutari, Pou/Bramnick, Downey) – Requires automobile insurers to disclose policy limits upon request by an attorney under certain circumstances

S-2835/A-3926 (Singleton, Ruiz/Conaway, Lampitt, Murphy) – Requires public schools to administer written screenings for depression for students in certain grades

S-2897/A-1433 (Madden, Singer/Benson, Wimberly, Carter) – Requires DCA to establish procedures for inspection and abatement of mold hazards in residential buildings and school facilities, and certification programs for mold inspectors and mold hazard abatement workers

S-2957/A-4712 (Stack/Mukherji, Chaparro) – Establishes five-year moratorium on conversions of certain residential rental premises in qualified counties

S-2958/A-4535 (Sarlo, Oroho/Zwicker, DePhillips, DeCroce) – Establishes the "Energy Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Act"

S-3062/A-2049 (Ruiz, Greenstein/Howarth, Benson, Murphy) – Provides corporation business tax and gross income tax credits for businesses that employ apprentices in DOL registered apprenticeships

S-3063/A-4655 (Ruiz/Armato, Vainieri Huttie, DeAngelo) – Provides tuition fee waiver apprenticeship courses

S-3137/A-1308 (Sweeney, Oroho, Singleton/Greenwald, Milam, Land) – The "Electronic Construction Procurement Act"

S-3252/A-4713 (Greenstein, Stack/DeAngelo, Quijano) – "New Townhouse Fire Safety Act"; requires automatic fire sprinkler systems in new townhomes

S-3263/A-4837 (T. Kean, Diegnan/Vainieri Huttie, Chiaravalloti, McKnight) – Revises and updates membership and purpose of Advisory Council on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in DHS

S-3270/A-5095 (Pou/McKeon, Freiman, DeCroce) – Establishes certain requirements for stop loss insurance offered to small employers

S-3393/ACS for A-5384 and 5157 (Sarlo, Addiego/Mazzeo, Murphy, Houghtaling, Calabrese, Armato, Dancer) – Allows certain preserved farms to hold 14 special occasion events per year; imposes further event restrictions on residentially-exposed preserved farms

S-3770/A-6118 (Sarlo, Oroho, Sweeney/Greenwald, Jones) – Establishes "New Jersey Economic and Fiscal Policy Review Commission" to provide ongoing review of State and local tax structure, economic conditions, and related fiscal issues

S-3888/A-5585 (Ruiz/Dancer, Pintor Marin) – Extends document submission deadlines under Economic Redevelopment and Growth Grant program and Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit program

S-4035/A-5702 (Pou, Singleton/Wimberly, Reynolds-Jackson, Sumter) – Makes Fiscal Year 2020 supplemental appropriation of \$1,700,000 for Thomas Edison State University

S-4281/A-6094 (Smith, Diegnan/Danielsen, Pinkin) – Requires State to sell and convey to Educational Services Commission of New Jersey certain land and improvements known as Piscataway Regional Day School

S-4331/A-4727 (Diegnan, Madden/Karabinchak, Holley, Jones) – Requires person taking written examination for permit to watch video of rights and responsibilities of driver stopped by law enforcement; requires testing on rights and responsibilities of driver stopped by law enforcement

A-491/S-4340 (Jimenez/Sacco, Stack) – Enhances PFRS accidental death pension for surviving spouse by providing for minimum of \$50,000 annually

A-1044/S-1441 (Houghtaling, Downey, DiMaio, Space/Doherty, Madden) – Requires Director of Division of Taxation to examine feasibility of centralized property tax information system to verify property taxes paid by homestead property tax reimbursement claimants

A-1045/S-2856 (Houghtaling, Downey, Dancer/Gopal, Oroho) – Clarifies sales tax collection responsibilities of horse-boarding businesses in New Jersey

A-1526/S-1048 (Zwicker, Johnson/Vitale) – Concerns payment of independent contractors

A-2731/S-3407 (Taliaferro, Space/Sweeney, Oroho) – Removes statutory limitation on number of permits that may be issued by Division of Fish and Wildlife for the taking of beaver

A-4382/S-2815 (Pinkin, Lopez, Kennedy/Beach, Smith) – Requires paint producers to implement or participate in paint stewardship program

A-4463/S-3927 (Freiman, Egan, Karabinchak/Oroho, Andrzejczak) – Establishes "Electronic Permit Processing Review System"

A-4788/S-3880 (Karabinchak, Freiman, Calabrese/Diegnan) – Establishes expedited construction inspection program

A-5072/S-3496 (Karabinchak, Johnson, Mukherji/Greenstein, Cryan) – "Defense Against Porch Pirates Act"; creates new category of theft, with penalties including mandatory restitution and community service, for taking package delivered to residence by cargo carrier

A-5446/S-3907 (Land, Reynolds-Jackson, Verrelli/T. Kean, Lagana) – Requires reporting of opioid deaths

A-5629/S-3980 (Pintor Marin, Munoz/Weinberg, Corrado) – Clarifies provisions concerning disclosure of existence and content of discrimination or harassment complaints; requires certain disclosures to person against whom complaint is made

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ACS for A-5922 and 5923/SCS for S-4223 and 4224 (Conaway, Vainieri Huttle, Lopez, Pinkin/Vitale, Sweeney) – Revises requirements for sale of tobacco and vapor products; increases penalties for prohibited sales; increases fees for cigarette and vapor business licensure

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