



## Legislation Text

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**File #:** Int 1769-2017, **Version:** \*

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Int. No. 1769

By Council Member Constantinides

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to renewable natural gas

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision a of section 24-163.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to read as follows:

§ 24-163.1 Definitions. a. When used in this section or in section 24-163.2 of this chapter:

Alternative fuel. The term “[A]alternative fuel” means natural gas, biomethane or renewable natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, electricity, and any other fuel which is at least [eighty-five] 85 percent, singly or in combination, methanol, ethanol, any other alcohol or ether.

Alternative fuel motor vehicle. The term “[A]alternative fuel motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is operated using solely an alternative fuel or is operated using solely an alternative fuel in combination with gasoline or diesel fuel, and shall not include bi-fuel motor vehicles.

Average fuel economy. The term “[A]average fuel economy” means the sum of the fuel economies of all motor vehicles in a defined group divided by the number of motor vehicles in such group.

Biomethane or renewable natural gas. The terms “biomethane” or “renewable natural gas” means methane derived from biogas after carbon dioxide and other impurities present in the biogas are chemically or physically separated from the gaseous mixture.

Bi-fuel motor vehicle. The term “[B]bi-fuel motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is capable of being operated by both an alternative fuel and gasoline or diesel fuel, but may be operated exclusively by any one of such fuels.

Equivalent carbon dioxide. The term "[E]equivalent carbon dioxide" means the metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases emitted by motor vehicles based upon their global warming potential according to the California air resources board or the United States environmental protection agency.

Fuel economy. The term "[F]uel economy" means the United States environmental protection agency city mileage published label value for a particular motor vehicle, pursuant to section 32908(b) of title 49 of the United States code.

Gross vehicle weight rating. The term "[G]ross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle model as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle of that model.

Light-duty vehicle. The term "[L]ight-duty vehicle" means any motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less.

Medium-duty vehicle. The term "[M]edium-duty vehicle" means any motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 8,500 pounds but not more than 14,000 pounds.

Motor vehicle. The term "[M]otor vehicle" means a vehicle operated or driven upon a public highway which is propelled by any power other than muscular power, except electrically-driven mobility assistance devices operated or driven by a person with a disability, provided, however, that this term shall not include vehicles that are specially equipped for emergency response by the department, office of emergency management, sheriff's office of the department of finance, police department, fire department, department of correction, or office of the chief medical examiner.

Purchase. The term "[P]urchase" means purchase, lease, borrow, obtain by gift or otherwise acquire.

Use-based fuel economy. The term "[U]se-based fuel economy" means the total number of miles driven by all light-duty and medium-duty vehicles in the city fleet during the previous fiscal year divided by the total amount of fuel used by such vehicles during the previous fiscal year.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

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GZ  
April 20, 2017