# WELCOME!



### The Motorcoach Minute brought to you by BusRates.com



## Today's Agenda

#### AGENDA

#### 1—Welcome & Intros, Motorcoach Minute

- Scott Michael
- The Motorcoach Minute A preview of Bus & Motorcoach News' top stories, brought to you by BusRates.com



#### 2—Legislative & Regulatory Report

- Ken Presley
- Becky Weber

#### **3**—Special Presentation

- Pending EPA regulations impacting your costs What you need to know.
- Phil Strief, UMA Member Vandalia Coach

#### 4-Overdrive

• Time to visit with friends: *Tips, Trends & Tons of Inspiration* 

# Legislative Update

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S. 4008 - Small Business COVID Relief Act of 2022 H.R. 3807- Relief for Restaurants and Other Hard Hit Small Business Act of 2022

H.R. 7477 - CERTS Tax Exemption Act

H.R. 7517 -Guaranteeing Overtime for Truckers Act





### H.R. 7477 - CERTS Tax Exemption Act

# 109 advocates118 messages sent



Advocates alph, Garrett, Robert, kevin, Kent, David, Roger, Fred, Gregg, Craig, Frierson, JAMES, Shirley, Caroll, Dave, Michael, Charlotte, Thomas, todd, E



### Ask your U.S. Senators to support S.4008!

Senators Cardin and Wicker have introduced S.4008, Small Business COVID Relief Act of 2022.

The bill targets deperately needed relief funds to those industries disproportinately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic including a \$2 Billion CERTS refill.

Write your U.S. Senators today seeking their support and sponsorship of the bill!

Title * 🔻	
Full Name	*
Address	*
Zip * city and state not required	
Phone	*
Email	*
Send Email	
Senators Cardin and Wicker have introduced S.4008, Small Business COVID Relief Act of 2022.	Â

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#### Ask your U.S. House Representive to support a bill that exempts CERTS relief funds from taxation -H.R.7477, CERTS Tax Exemption Act.

Ask your U.S. House Representive to support a bill that exempts CERTS relief funds from taxation -H.R.7477, CERTS Tax Exemption Act.



Send me text messages about this campaign



The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) today issued a notice of intent to move forward with a rulemaking to require the use of speed limiters for commercial motor vehicles (CMVs).

The <u>notice of intent</u> (NOI) provides a series of questions to gather information and data to assist FMCSA in drafting a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) to follow up on a September 7, 2016, joint proposal issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and FMCSA. The SNPRM would propose requiring interstate motor carriers that currently operate CMVs with electronic engine control units (ECUs) to set a maximum speed to be determined through the rulemaking process. After reviewing the public comments to the notice of intent, the future SNPRM will present the proposed regulatory text, estimated costs, and safety benefits of using speed limiters.

The National Roadway Safety Strategy identified speed as a major factor in fatal crashes, and speed management as a primary tool to reduce serious injuries and fatalities. FMCSA envisions the rule as a commonsense approach to reducing crashes and saving lives as the agency continues to work with drivers and advocates for the CMV community towards a goal of zero lives lost on our nation's roadways.

FMCSA is moving forward with this rulemaking because of concerns about the number of CMV crashes and fatalities traveling at high speeds. In 2019 alone, there were nearly 900 fatal crashes in areas with posted speed limits over 70 miles per hour.

Public responses will be accepted for 30 days once the NOI is published in the Federal Register. The NOI includes instructions on submitting responses to the rulemaking docket, at <u>FMCSA-2022-0004</u>.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Office of Public Affairs | <u>Newsroom</u> | 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE | Washington, DC 20590 Phone: 202.366.9999 | Email: <u>FMCSA.Publicaffairs@dot.gov</u> https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/docketno-fmcsa-2022-0004-parts-and-accessoriesnecessary-safe-operations-speed

#### **General Questions: Setting and Maintaining ECUs**

What percentage of the CMV fleet currently uses speed limiting devices?
If in use, at what maximum speed are the devices generally set?
What skill sets or training are needed for motor carriers' maintenance personnel to adjust or program ECUs to set speed limits?
What tools or equipment are needed to adjust or program ECUs?
How long would adjustment or reprogramming of an ECU take?
Where can the adjustment or reprogramming of an ECU be completed?

6a. Can the adjustment or reprogramming of an ECU be made on-site where the vehicle is ordinarily housed or garaged, or would it have to be completed at a dealership?

- 7. Do responses to questions 3 through 6 change based on the model year of the power unit?
- 8. Since publication of the NPRM, how has standard practice or technology changed as it relates to the ability to set speed limits using ECUs?
- 9. Are there any challenges or burdens associated with FMCSA publishing a rule without NHTSA updating the FMVSS? The NOI includes instructions on submitting responses to the rulemaking docket, at <u>FMCSA-2022</u>.

10. Should FMCSA revisit using the 2003 model year as the baseline requirement for the rule?

- 11. Should FMCSA consider a retrofit requirement in the rule and, if so, should it be based on model year or other criteria, and what would the cost of such a requirement be?
- 12. Should FMCSA include Classes 3-6 (i.e., 10,001 26,001 lbs. GVWR) in the SNPRM?



Advocating for UMA members with the EPA.

Regarding difficulties experienced with emission regulations.

# "Derate" overview



- 1. Engines must follow the EPA "speed-limiting derate" schedule if the engine detects a fault condition.
- 2. The derate takes the form of a maximum drive speed for the vehicle.
- 3. This maximum drive speed decreases over time based on hours of engine operation---without regard to engine starting or mode of operation.

# **Derate Codes**



#### SCR:

- 3151 SCR missing
- 3582 SCR catalyst efficiency data below normal \*\*\*

#### **DEF Doser Pump**

- 1682 DEF dosing lines \*\*\*
- 3558 DEF Dosing unit voltage high \*\*\*
- 3559 DEF Dosing unit voltage low (very common fault) \*\*\*
- 3567 DEF Dosing valve current below normal
- 3568 DEF Dosing valve not responding

#### **DEF System**

- 4156 DEF Dosing unit heater relay voltage low \*\*\*
- 4169 DEF Dosing unit heater #1 voltage low \*\*\*

#### **DEF Fluid Temp**

- 1683 DEF Fluid tank heater voltage above normal \*\*\*
- 1713 DEF Fluid tank heater data above normal\*\*\*
- 3238 DEF line heater #1 voltage low
- 3241 DEF line heater #2 voltage low
- 3423 DEF line heater #2 voltage low
- 3258 DEF line heater #1 current low
- 3261 DEF line heater #2 current low
- 3425 DEF line heater #3 current low
- 3563 DEF line heater relay voltage low
- 4769 DEF tank level sensor abnormal rate of change \*\*\*

#### **DEF** Pressure

- 3572 DEF pressure sensor voltage low \*\*\*
- 3574 DEF pressure sensor date valid, but below normal \*\*\*
- 3575 DEF pressure sensor data valid, but above normal \*\*\*
- 3596 DEF pressure sensor data erratic or incorrect \*\*\*

# **Derate conditions:**



Fault conditions:

Create derate strategies that monitor for and trigger an inducement based on diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)

supply falling to a level corresponding to three hours of engine operation.

# **Derate conditions:**



### "Nox" override:

=Nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) NOx is a main element in ground-level ozone which causes severe respiratory problems.

1. Reset the Active 100 Hour Array in the On-Board Detection system when the engine detects a fault condition.

# **Derate Schedule (EPA)**

#### Table 1 of §1036.111—Derate Schedule for Detected Faults

Non-idle hours of engine operation <sup>a</sup>	Default maximum speed (mi/hr)	Maximum speed for low- speed vehicles (mi/hr)
<u>0</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>	35

<sup>a</sup>Hours start counting when the engine detects a fault condition specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the override factor for NOx conversion efficiency is above 0.10. For DEF supply, you may program the engine to reset the timer to three hours when the engine detects an empty DEF tank.