

Effective 5/13/2014

19-1-402 Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) "Clean fuel" means:
 - (a) propane, natural gas, or electricity; or
 - (b) other fuel that meets the clean fuel vehicle standards in the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7521 et seq.
- (2) "Clean vehicle" means a vehicle that:
 - (a) uses a clean fuel; or
 - (b) is an electric-hybrid vehicle.
- (3) "Electric-hybrid vehicle" means a vehicle:
 - (a) primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from:
 - (i) rechargeable storage batteries;
 - (ii) fuel cells; or
 - (iii) other sources of electric current; and
 - (b) that also operates on or is capable of operating on a nonelectrical source of power.
- (4) "Fund" means the Clean Fuels and Vehicle Technology Fund created in Section 19-1-403.
- (5)
 - (a) "Government vehicle" means a motor vehicle:
 - (i) registered in Utah; and
 - (ii) owned and operated by:
 - (A) the state;
 - (B) a public trust authority;
 - (C) a school district;
 - (D) a county; or
 - (E) a municipality.
 - (b) "Government vehicle" includes a metropolitan rapid transit motor vehicle, bus, truck, law enforcement vehicle, or emergency vehicle.
- (6) "Incremental cost" means the difference between the cost of the OEM vehicle and the same vehicle model manufactured without the clean fuel fueling system.
- (7) "OEM vehicle" means a vehicle manufactured by the original vehicle manufacturer or its contractor as a clean vehicle.
- (8) "Private sector business vehicle" means a motor vehicle registered in Utah that is owned and operated solely in the conduct of a private business enterprise.
- (9) "Refueling equipment" means compressors when used separately, compressors used in combination with cascade tanks, and other equipment that constitute a central refueling system capable of dispensing vehicle fuel.

Amended by Chapter 295, 2014 General Session