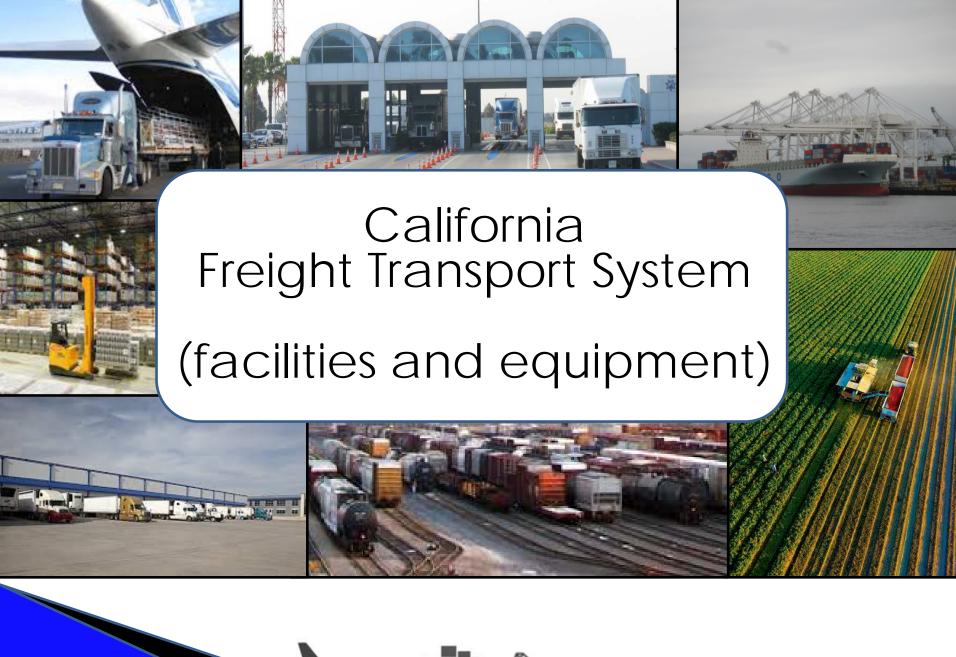
Federal Advisory Committee Act: Mobile Source Technical Review Subcommittee



Richard W. Corey
Executive Officer

California Environmental Protection Agency









3 International Border **Truck Crossings** Roseville (UP) Richmond (BNSF) Stocton (BNSF) Oakland (UP) Stockton (UP) 18 Major Railyards Barstow (BNSF) Calexico East in California **Tecate** Otay Mesa San Diego (BNS) Mexico LATC (UP) San Bernardino (BNSF) Colton (BNSF) City of Industry (UP) Hobart (BNSF) Neila Mira Loma (UP) Commerce/Eastern Commerce (UP) Watson (BNSF) ODlores/ICTF (UP)

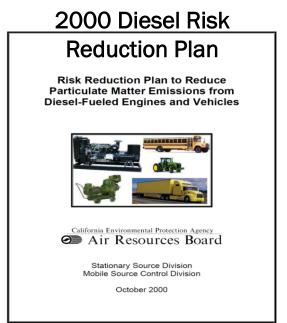
Tools to cut emissions

- -Monitoring and health risk assessments
 - -Plans and technology evaluations
 - -Regulations & agreements
 - -Advocacy for nat'l/internat'l action
 - -Incentives & port initiatives
 - -Efficiency improvements
 - -Project mitigation
 - -Land use decisions



Key ARB milestones

 1998: identify diesel particulate matter (PM) as a toxic air contaminant



- 2000: adopt Diesel Risk Reduction Plan to cut health risk statewide by 85%
- 2003+: begin adopting rules for in-use engines requiring fleets to retrofit filters and accelerate turnover

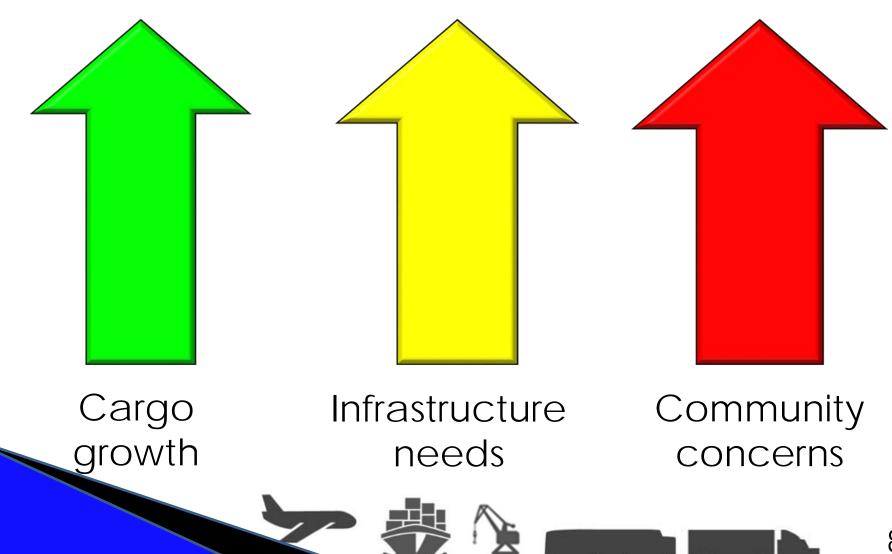


Health risk assessments for diesel PM near freight facilities (in 2002-2005)

- Ports of LA/Long Beach: 10-500+ per million (high risk near facility, big footprint)
- Major railyards: 40-2,500 per million (homes very close to railyards)
- West Oakland: 10-1,200 per million (combined port, 2 railyards, 4 freeways)

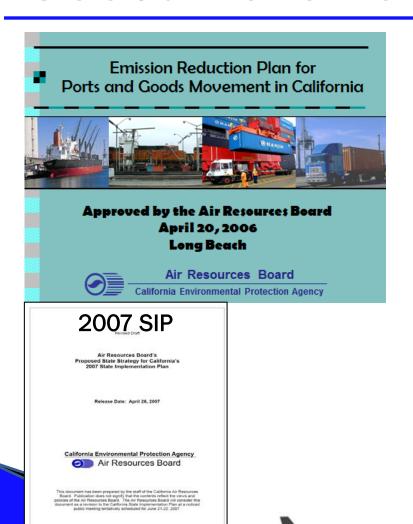


California freight system – 2005



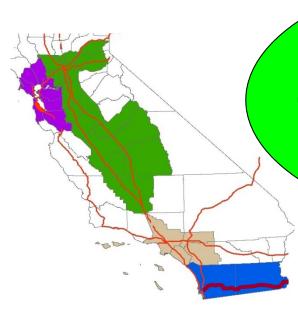
Cycle of litigation NEPA/CEQA **Design** Identify analysis on projects impacts freight infrastructure projects Lawsuits Apply cleaner technolog

Air Resources Board Elements of Goods Movement Action Plan



- 1. By 2010, "no net increase" in emissions relative to 2001
- 2. By 2020, reduce State diesel PM risk by 85%
- ...and use \$1B for cleaner equipment

State policy response



Goods Movement Action Plan key principle:

"Simultaneous and continuous improvement" of infrastructure and environment

Voters approve ballot initiative for trade corridors (Nov 2006)

- \$2 billion for infrastructure
- \$1 billion for air quality



Key measures in place

Trucks	Ships	Locomotives	Equipment & harbor craft
 Drayage trucks All truck fleets Optional low-NOx standards Tractor-trailer GHG Idling limits Smoke limits International trucks Transport refrigeration 	 Lower sulfur fuel (auxiliary engines, then main engines & boilers) At berth/shore power Ban on incineration Ports: vessel speed reduction 	 Low sulfur fuel Fleet average NOx limits for South Coast Diesel PM risk reduction at rail yards 	 Low sulfur fuel In-use diesel equipment at ports, railyards In-use gas forklifts Ground service equipment In-use harbor craft

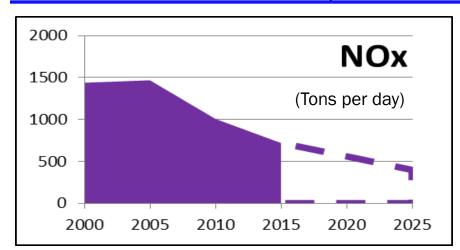
Change in cancer risk since 2005

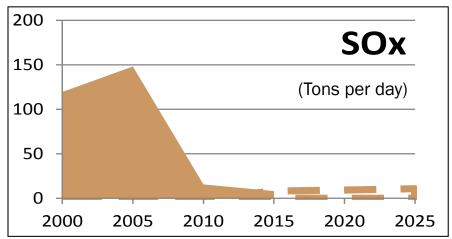
85% reduction at largest California ports

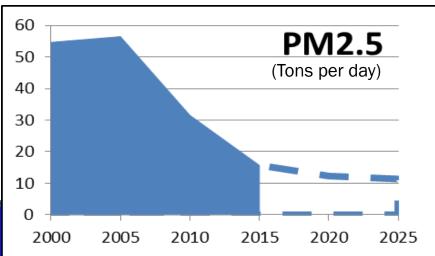
40-70% reduction at California's highest risk rail yards

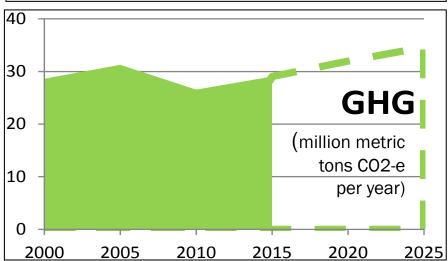


Progress in reducing freight emissions in California (2000-2025)





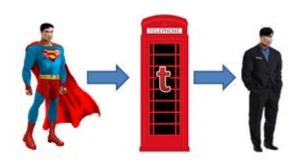




In California by 2023...

- Virtually all on-road and off-road freight equipment will be Tier 4 diesel or better
- Introduction of cleaner locomotives, ships, and aircraft depends on natural turnover
- On-road fuels carbon intensity down 10%



























Statewide requirements (Ships at-berth rule)



California under the At Berth Rule:

- 23 terminals and 63 berths equipped for shore power
- 200 shore power ready vessels (2014)
- 2 alternative systems approved





Technology phase-in (At-berth rule)

Container



Refrigerated cargo



Passenger



Year	% of visits with shore power
2014	50%
2017	70%+
2020	80%+











Room for innovation (At-berth rule)







Mobile reel



Capture & control



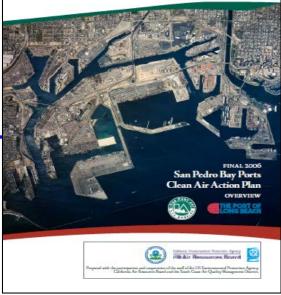
Inspections and enforcement





Partners

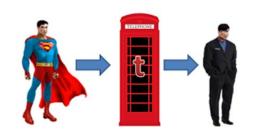
 Local air agencies can offer expertise, on-ground presence, technology research & funding



2006 CAAP

- Communities can raise political will
- Ports can offer complementary programs
- Industry can partner on agreements
- EPA can expand requirements to US





The next leap forward



Attainment, toxics, and climate goals demand **more**

How to meet air quality needs for freight system

- Increased efficiency at equipment, company, sector, and system levels
- Zero tailpipe emissions everywhere possible
- Near-zero emissions with renewable fuels everywhere else















California Environmental Protection Agency





"Sustainable Freight Transport System"

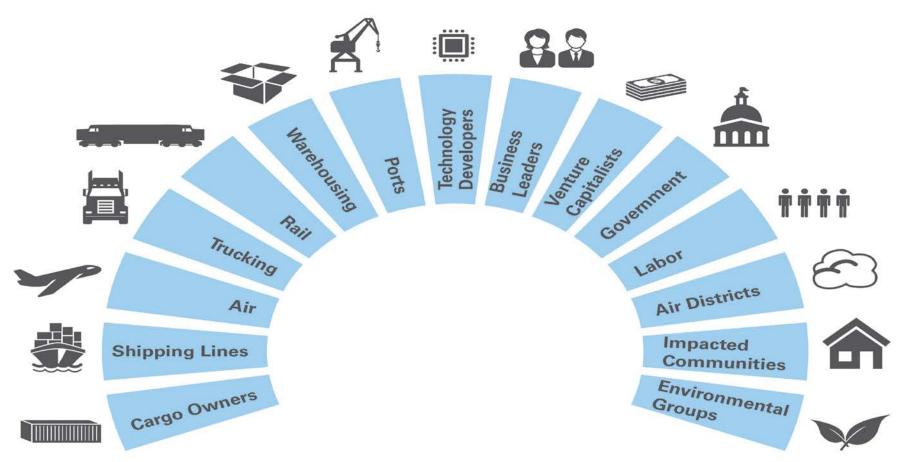
May 2013

80+ leaders from government (federal, state & local), utilities, air districts, business, logistics, agriculture, community and academia

Participant recommendation: seek the triple bottom line – economic, environmental, and community benefits

Stakeholder participation

Hundreds of meetings w/thousands of stakeholders



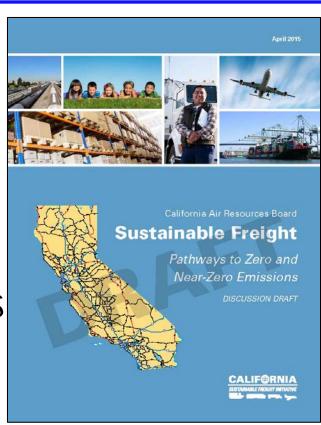
Where to focus next?

- Go well beyond 2010 truck standards for attainment and climate
- For air toxics, children are more vulnerable (3x increase in exposure w/new method)
- So, need deeper reductions at hubs
 - Locomotives now 1° source of railyard risk
 - Ships now 1° risk/NOx source at ports
- Plus, efficiencies for climate & attainment



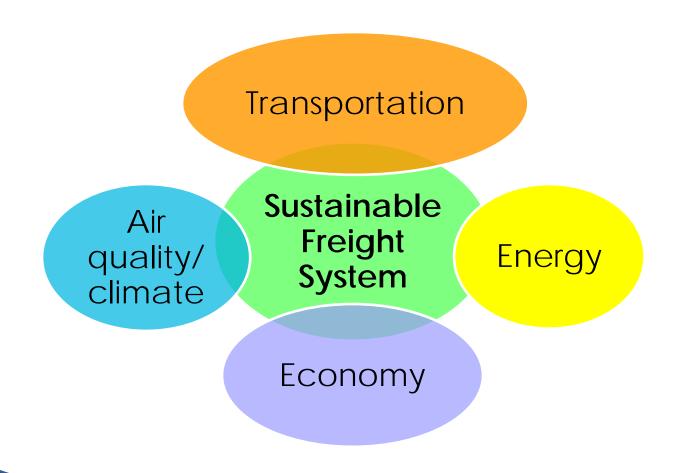
ARB Pathways to Zero and Near-Zero Emissions document

- Immediate actions
 - -trucks/\$\$
- Near-term measures
 - trucks, ships, locomotives, all equipment types
- Longer-term approaches
 - -facility emission cap
 - -land use/infrastructure
 - —system efficiency





Success requires an integrated effort



Governor's Executive Order B-32-15: California Sustainable Freight Action Plan

State agencies, in consultation with stakeholders, to develop plan by July 2016:

- Metrics for efficiency, zero-emission technology, economics
- Actions to advance State objectives
- Corridor-level freight pilot projects























Envisioning the system in 2030 & 2050



- Future freight system
 - Hub locations and modes
 - Equipment & information technology
 - Freight and fuel/energy infrastructure
- Resilient and responsive to change
 - Economic demands and opportunities
 - Manufacturing and logistics innovation
 - Government expectations



Opportunities for collaboration

- National freight policy and funding
- Tighter national truck NOx standards
- National/regional locomotive measures
- International ship/aircraft standards
- Low carbon fuel standards





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