

THE CARL MOYER PROGRAM GUIDELINES PROPOSED REVISIONS 2005

WORKSHOP

August 17
Sacramento

On-Road Controls Branch
Mobile Source Control Division



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Air Resources Board

Webcast Communication Information

- ◆ Please send questions and comments to:
 - Email address: OnAir@arb.ca.gov

Workshop Agenda

- ◆ Wednesday (August 17, 2005)
 - Background/Overview, Administration, Cost-Effectiveness, On-Road, Idling Reduction Strategies, Fleet Modernization
- ◆ Thursday (August 18, 2005)
 - Off-Road Engines (CI, LSI, GSE), Goods Movement (locomotives and marine vessels)
- ◆ Friday (August 19, 2005)
 - Agricultural Sources, Agricultural Assistance Program, Voluntary Accelerated Vehicle Retirement

Today's Agenda

- ◆ Background/Overview
- ◆ Administrative Procedures
- ◆ Cost-Effectiveness
- ◆ On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles
- ◆ Idling Reduction Strategies
- ◆ Fleet Modernization

Carl Moyer Program

Background

- ◆ Provides grants to offset the incremental cost of lower emitting technologies
- ◆ Early introduction of low-emission technologies
- ◆ Carl Moyer Program's objective
 - Improve air quality
 - Supplement, not replace, regulations

Carl Moyer Program

Core Principles

- ◆ A state and local partnership
 - ARB sets guidelines
 - Local districts receive applications, make grants, and monitor projects
- ◆ Emission reductions must be real, quantifiable, surplus, and enforceable
- ◆ Environmental justice funding requirement

Carl Moyer Program

Eligible Emission Reductions

- ◆ Emission reductions must be real, quantifiable, surplus, and enforceable
 - Certified engines and/or verified retrofit kits
 - Cannot be used in alternative compliance strategies (e.g., ABT)
 - Cannot be used to comply with other regulations (e.g., fleet rules)
 - Cannot be used to comply with legally binding agreements (e.g., MOUs)

Carl Moyer Program Changes

- ◆ Increased and continued funding
 - Adjustment to Smog Check and tire fees through 2015
 - Local districts may increase motor vehicle registration surcharge by \$2
- ◆ Program expansion
 - Add PM and ROG
 - Add light-duty vehicles
 - Add agricultural sources (HSC 39011.5)
 - Add fleet modernization program

On-Going Incentive Funding

- ◆ FY 04/05 (year 7) ~ \$30.5 million
- ◆ FY 05/06 (year 8)
 - ARB: ~ \$88 million for Carl Moyer Program
 - ARB: \$25 million for school buses
 - Air Districts: up to \$55 million for incentives
- ◆ FY 06/07 (Year 9)
 - ARB: ~\$81 million for Carl Moyer Program
 - Air Districts: up to \$55 million for incentives

Schedule

- ◆ Workshops on Carl Moyer Guideline Revisions
 - November/December 2004
 - April/May 2005
 - August 2005
- ◆ Release Proposed Project Criteria -- August 2005
- ◆ Release Proposed Guidelines -- Oct 2005
- ◆ Board Hearing -- Nov 2005

Carl Moyer Program 2005 Proposed Revisions



Overview of Proposed Revisions

- ◆ Project Criteria Revisions
- ◆ Engine Scrapping/Core Recycling
- ◆ Zero-Emission Technologies
- ◆ PM Retrofits on Repower Projects

Project Criteria Revisions

- ◆ Program Administration
- ◆ Cost-Effectiveness
- ◆ On-Road HDV Fleet Modernization
- ◆ Off-Road CI and LSI Projects
- ◆ Agricultural Sources
- ◆ Light-Duty Vehicles
- ◆ Other Project Categories

Engine Scrapping/Core Recycling

- ◆ No current statewide policy for engine scrapping under the Carl Moyer Program
 - Some districts require engine destruction; others do not
 - Certain engine cores have significant salvage value
- ◆ Proposing that engine cores be destroyed
 - Core value can be included in grant amount and cost-effectiveness calculation

Zero-Emission Technologies

Benefits

- ◆ Key element of California's plan for attaining health-based air quality standards
- ◆ Significantly reduce:
 - Criteria pollutants, toxic emissions, greenhouse gases, and petroleum consumption
- ◆ Other benefits
 - No emission control deterioration
 - Lower upstream emissions
 - Less monitoring and enforcement required

Zero-Emission Technologies

Opportunities

- ◆ New technologies emerging (marine cold ironing, truck stop electrification)
- ◆ Tightening emission standards
- ◆ High petroleum prices
- ◆ Should ARB require districts to encourage zero-emission projects?
 - Set-aside
 - Set percentage for zero-emission projects
 - Priority funding

PM Retrofit

- ◆ Require PM retrofit with all repowers
 - Where retrofit is available, verified, and cost effective
 - Obtain maximum NO_x and PM reductions
 - New cost-effectiveness formula would count PM emission reductions
 - Cost of retrofit included in total project cost

Program Overview

Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

Administration Project Criteria

Administration

Responsibilities for the Carl Moyer Program

- ◆ ARB administers the program
 - Establish guidelines
 - Distribute, track and audit funds
 - Oversee implementation
- ◆ Districts implement the program
 - Adhere to the guidelines or be more stringent
 - Obligate and expend funds on eligible projects
 - Ensure reductions are captured

Administration

Chapter Development

- ◆ District working group meetings to develop chapter
 - Urban and rural working groups
 - Total of 7 meetings
 - Reached agreement on contents of chapter
 - Provided input on drafts of chapter
- ◆ District Incentive Program Implementation (IPI) Team
 - Providing input on draft chapter

Administration

Goals

- ◆ Ensure funds are distributed and spent as required by State law
- ◆ Ensure integrity of the program
 - Emission reductions must be real, quantifiable, surplus and enforceable
- ◆ Continue successful implementation of the program in partnership with the districts

Administration

Provisions to Meet Requirements in State Law

- ◆ Districts to provide notification of incomplete applications within 5 business days
- ◆ Expenditure of funds within 24 months
- ◆ Districts to monitor/audit projects to ensure reduction or recapture of funds
- ◆ ARB to monitor districts for compliance with guidelines or recapture of unobligated funds

Administration

Provisions to Maintain Integrity of Program

- ◆ District monitoring
 - Pre-inspections
 - Post-inspections
 - Baseline engines must be scrapped
- ◆ District auditing
 - Near and/or at end of contract term
 - All engine owners that fail to report annually
 - All projects not performing within an acceptable range of the contract specifications

Administration

Provisions to Maintain Integrity of Program (continued)

- ◆ ARB monitoring
 - Regularly review districts' reports
 - Check owner and engine data across the State
- ◆ ARB audits
 - Thorough audits of at least 4 districts per year
 - District audits include audits of a sample of projects
 - May audit projects throughout project life

Administration

Continue Successful Implementation

- ◆ Propose statewide standards as minimum requirements
- ◆ Propose provisions for District non-performance
- ◆ Propose provisions to exclude applicants
- ◆ Provide Districts with flexibility to establish more stringent requirements

Administration

Proposed Minimum Contract Requirements

- ◆ Contract term
- ◆ Scrapping baseline engine & documentation
- ◆ Payment conditions
- ◆ Owners' obligation to meet program requirements & maintain engine/equipment
- ◆ Record keeping and retention
- ◆ Repercussions for non-performance
- ◆ Monitoring and audits

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Administration

Proposed Provisions for District Non-performance

- ◆ Districts with unobligated funds are “At-Risk”
 - Districts must develop a remedial action plan
 - ARB provides training and technical assistance
 - If unobligated funds remain, ARB reallocates funds to other districts

- ◆ Districts with unresolved audit findings are “At-Risk”
 - ARB holds a public meeting to recapture unobligated funds and limit future funding

Administration

Proposed Provisions to Exclude Applicants

- ◆ Fraudulent behavior
- ◆ Failure to comply with contract terms
- ◆ Failure to submit timely annual reports
- ◆ Significant deviation from proposed project criteria

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Administration

Districts May Establish More Stringent Standards

- ◆ For eligible applicants
 - Focus on specific categories
 - Focus on particular entities or types of projects
 - Focus on particular emissions

- ◆ For project specifications
 - Percent of operation in district
 - Lower cost-effectiveness levels
 - Caps on incremental cost by categories

Administration

Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

Cost-Effectiveness Project Criteria

Cost-Effectiveness

Background

- ◆ Current Carl Moyer Guidelines
 - Emissions reduction based only on NO_x
 - $C/E = \text{Annualized Cost} / \text{Annual Emission Reduction of NO}_x \text{ (\$/ton)}$
- ◆ New legislation directs ARB to develop new formula based on NO_x, ROG, and PM
 - $C/E = \text{Annualized Cost} / \text{Annual Emission Reduction of } (x \text{ NO}_x + y \text{ ROG} + z \text{ PM})$

Cost-Effectiveness

Proposed Revisions

- ◆ Inflation Adjustment
- ◆ Discount Rate Adjustment
- ◆ Cost-Effectiveness Formula

Cost-Effectiveness

Inflation Adjustment

- ◆ Health & Safety Code authorizes ARB to adjust C/E for inflation
- ◆ Current C/E Limit: \$13,600/ton of NO_x
- ◆ Data from U.S. Dept. of Finance (2003-05)
 - (2003 – 2005) CPI: +5%
- ◆ Proposed New C/E Limit:
\$14,300/weighted ton

Cost-Effectiveness

Discount Rate Adjustment

- ◆ Health & Safety Code authorizes ARB to adjust discount rate
- ◆ Current discount rate: 3%
- ◆ Data from U.S. Dept. of Treasury (2003-05)
 - U.S. Treasuries: 3-yr, 5 yr, 7 yr, and 10-yr maturation
- ◆ Proposed new discount rate: 4%

Cost-Effectiveness

Interim Formula

- ◆ Previous formula: $\frac{\text{Annualized Cost}}{\text{NOx}}$
- ◆ Interim formula: $\frac{\text{Annualized Cost}}{\text{NOx} + \text{ROG} + \text{PM}_{\text{nc}} + 10\text{PM}_{\text{c}}}$
- ◆ PM weighting based on cost to control diesel PM

Cost-Effectiveness

Proposed Formula

◆ Cost-Effectiveness (\$/ton) =

$$\frac{\text{Annualized Cost}}{\text{NOx} + \text{ROG} + (\text{WF} * \text{PM}_c)}$$

Where:

NOx	=	Annual NOx emissions (tpd)
ROG	=	Annual ROG emissions (tpd)
PM _c	=	Combustion PM (tpd)
WF	=	weighting factor

- ◆ WF may be based on many factors
- ◆ Range of weighting factor for PM_c: 10 - 30
- ◆ Non-combustion PM not included
 - Guideline criteria not available for non-combustion PM projects

Cost-Effectiveness

Weighting Factor

- ◆ C/E of different regulations or programs
 - Diesel ATCMs
- ◆ Health impacts
 - Direct Combustion PM
 - Secondary PM
 - Ozone
- ◆ Exposure
- ◆ Socioeconomic indicators

Weighting Factors

Program Cost-Effectiveness

- ◆ Ratio of C/Es -- PM to NO_x:
 - Carl Moyer Program: PM/NO_x = ~ 15
 - Diesel ATCMs: PM/NO_x = ~ 13

Weighting Factors

Health Impacts

- ◆ Health impacts – Monetary values assigned for various health endpoints
 - Premature deaths
 - Asthma-related ER visits
 - Work loss days
 - Minor restricted activity days
 - School absence days
- ◆ Direct PM, secondary PM, ozone

Weighting Factors

Health Impacts

- ◆ PM reductions provide more health benefits than NOx and ROG reductions
- ◆ PM health impact
 - Reducing direct PM provides 48 times more health benefits than reducing NOx
- ◆ PM and ozone health impact
 - Reducing direct PM provides 13 times more benefits than reducing NOx and ROG

Weighting Factors

Exposure

- ◆ Exposure Consideration
 - Preliminary data available
 - Source-specific exposure (on-road/off-road)
 - Air basin-specific exposure data
 - No weighting factor assigned for C/E
- ◆ Districts may consider exposure
 - Prioritize projects to account for exposure
 - Prioritize projects adjacent to sensitive receptors

Weighting Factors

Socioeconomic Indicators

- ◆ Current funding allocations already direct Moyer grants to:
 - Areas with worst air pollution
 - Areas with large population
- ◆ Existing Moyer EJ requirements
 - Large districts have to expend 50% of funding in EJ areas
 - Moyer projects benefiting EJ communities
- ◆ Current mechanism addresses socioeconomic considerations for C/E

Cost-Effectiveness Summary

- ◆ Wide range of issues considered
- ◆ PM weighting range from 10 to 30
 - Lower end accounts for cost to control
 - Upper end accounts for health benefits
- ◆ Soliciting comment on appropriate weighting factor

Cost-Effectiveness

Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles Proposed Criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Background

- ◆ Over 2,000 projects funded
 - Urban transit buses, refuse haulers, street-sweepers, heavy-duty trucks
 - Typical projects have high annual mileage
 - Often operate in urban areas where residents are exposed to higher levels of air pollution
- ◆ Project types include new purchases, repowers and retrofits

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

General Requirements

- ◆ Early or extra emission reductions
- ◆ Cost-effectiveness of \$14,300/weighted ton
- ◆ Project life of at least 3 years
- ◆ New Purchases - 30% NOx reduction
- ◆ Retrofits & Repowers - 15% NOx reduction
- ◆ Minimum 75% of the annual miles in CA
- ◆ Certified &/or verified by ARB

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emission Standards

Model Year	Heavy-Duty Vehicles		Heavy-Duty Optional Standard	
	NOx	PM	NOx + NHMC	PM
2004 -2006	2.2	0.1	1.8-0.3	0.03-0.01
2007	1.2	0.01	-	-
2010	0.2	0.01	-	-

Complete information on HDV emission standards provided in title 13, CCR, section 1956.8.

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Urban Bus Emission Standards

Model Year	Diesel Urban Bus		Alt Fuel Urban Bus		Alt Fuel Urban Bus Optional Standard	
	NOx	PM	NOx	PM	NOx + NHMC	PM
2004 - 2006	0.5	0.01	2.2	0.01	1.8-0.3	0.03-0.01
2007	0.2	0.01	0.2	0.01	-	-
2010	0.2	0.01	0.2	0.01	-	-

Complete information on HDV emission standards provided in title 13, CCR, section 1956.1.

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Solid Waste Collection Vehicle (SWCV)

- ◆ Subject to a statewide control measure
- ◆ Group 2b and 3 have funding possibilities
 - Group 2b = fleets totaling < 15 collection vehicles with engine model years 1960-1987
 - Group 3 = fleets with engine model years 2003-2006
- ◆ All SWCVs have funding possibilities for NOx reductions from retrofits

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Transit Fleet Vehicles

- ◆ Subject to a statewide control measure
- ◆ New purchase, repower, and retrofit potentially eligible if:
 - Fleet average of 2.4 g/bhp-hr NO_x, and
 - PM reduction of 80 percent for fleets established before 1/1/07
 - PM reductions of 50 percent through 2007, for fleets established after 1/1/07
 - PM reductions of 80 percent beginning 2008, for fleets established after 1/1/07

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Urban Buses

- ◆ Subject to a statewide control measure
- ◆ New purchase, repower, and retrofit potentially eligible if:
 - Diesel fuel-path - fleet average of 4.8 g/bhp-hr NOx and PM reductions of 85 percent
 - Alternative fuel-path - fleet average of 4.8 g/bhp-hr NOx and PM reductions of 60 percent

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Urban Buses (continued)

- Fleets established after 1/1/05 - fleet average of 4.0 g/bhp-hr NO_x and does not exceed 0.01 g/bhp-hr PM times the total number of diesel-fueled buses in the active fleet.
- ◆ Hybrid electric buses considered on a case-by-case basis

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Other Proposed Criteria

- ◆ Light HDVs - 8,501 \leq 14,000 lbs GVWR
- ◆ Repowers for 1990 MYs or newer ONLY
- ◆ Core charges up to \$5,000
- ◆ Retrofit required on repower projects if cost-effective

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Upcoming Regulations

- ◆ South Coast Fleet Rules
 - September 2005
- ◆ Urban Bus Emission Standards
 - September 2005
- ◆ Public Fleet Rule
 - November 2005
- ◆ Private Fleet Rule
 - 2006

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Criteria Discussion

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On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 1 – Street Sweeper Repower

Baseline engine information:

- ◆ Engine Model Year: 1993
- ◆ Emission rate (g/mile): 12.2 NO_x, 0.11 ROG, 0.29 PM
- ◆ GVWR: < 19,000 lbs
- ◆ Cost of rebuild: \$14,000
- ◆ Activity: 7,667 gal/yr
- ◆ Conversion factor: 2.3 bhp-hr/mile

Reduced-emission engine information:

- ◆ Engine Model Year: 2006
- ◆ Emission standard (g/mile): 5.1 NO_x, 0.06 ROG, 0.22 PM
- ◆ Cost of Repower: \$47,750
- ◆ Activity: 7,667 gal/year
- ◆ 100% operation in California

Draft – Do not cite or quote – numbers may change

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 1 – Emissions

Emission calculations - baseline:

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (12.2/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.83 tons/yr
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = (0.11/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.007 tons/yr
- ◆ $\text{PM}_{10} = (0.29/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.02 tons/yr

Emission calculations – reduced technology:

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (5.1/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.35 tons/yr
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = (0.06/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.004 tons/yr
- ◆ $\text{PM}_{10} = (0.22/2.3) * 7,667 * 18.5 / 907200$
= 0.015 tons/yr

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 1 – Emission Reductions

- ◆ NOx Reductions = $0.83 - 0.35$
= 0.48 tons/yr
- ◆ ROG Reductions = $0.007 - 0.004$
= 0.003 tons/yr
- ◆ PM Reductions = $0.02 - 0.015$
= 0.005 tons/yr

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 1 – Cost-Effectiveness

- ◆ Project Life: 7 years \rightarrow CRF = 0.167
- ◆ Incremental Cost:
 $\$47,750 - \$14,000 = \$33,750$
- ◆ Annualized Cost:
 $0.167 * \$33,750 = \$5,636/\text{year}$
- ◆ Project Cost-Effectiveness:
 $(\$5,636/\text{year}) / [(0.48 \text{ tons/year NO}_x) + (0.003 \text{ tons/year ROG}) + (10 * 0.005 \text{ tons/year PM})] =$
 $\$10,574/\text{weighted surplus ton}$

Draft – Do not cite or quote – numbers may change

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 2 – New Purchase CNG Bus

Baseline Bus information:

- ◆ Engine Model Year: 2005
- ◆ Emission standard (g/bhp-hr): 2.2 NO_x, 0.3 ROG, 0.01 PM
- ◆ Cost: $\$350,000 * 0.20 = \$70,000$
- ◆ Activity: 50,000 mi/yr
- ◆ Conversion factor: 4.3 bhp-hr/mile

Reduced Bus information:

- ◆ Engine Model Year: 2005
- ◆ Optional Standard (g/bhp-hr): 1.2 NO_x, 0.3 ROG, 0.01 PM
- ◆ Cost: $\$390,000 * 0.20 = \$78,000$
- ◆ Activity: 50,000 miles/year
- ◆ 100% operation in CA

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 2 – Emissions

Emission calculations - baseline:

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (2.2 * 4.3) * 50,000/907200$
= 0.52 tons/yr

Emission calculations – reduced technology:

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (1.2 * 4.3) * 50,000/907200$
= 0.28 tons/yr

- ◆ ROG and PM calculations are not necessary there are no ROG and PM emission reductions obtained

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 2 – Emission Reductions

- ◆ NOx Reductions = $0.52 - 0.28$
= 0.24 tons/yr
- ◆ ROG Reductions = 0 tons/yr
- ◆ PM Reductions = 0 tons/yr

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Example 2 – Cost-Effectiveness

- ◆ Project Life: 12 years \rightarrow CRF = 0.107
- ◆ Incremental Cost:
 $\$78,000 - \$70,000 = \$8,000$
- ◆ Annualized Cost:
 $0.107 * \$8,000 = \$856/\text{year}$
- ◆ Project Cost-Effectiveness:
 $(\$856/\text{year}) / [(0.24 \text{ tons/year NO}_x) + (0 \text{ tons/year ROG}) + (10 * 0 \text{ tons/year PM})] =$
 $\$3,567/\text{weighted surplus ton}$

On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Sample Calculations Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

Reducing Idling Emissions from On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles Proposed Criteria

Reducing Idling Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles

- ◆ Idling emissions are significant
 - 8 percent of total NOx emissions from heavy-duty diesel trucks
- ◆ Contributes to ozone and toxics air pollution
- ◆ Environmental justice implications

Reducing Idling Emissions Regulations

- ◆ Adopted regulations limit unnecessary idling of school buses and diesel trucks to 5 minutes
- ◆ Idling to heat or cool sleeper berths is currently exempted
- ◆ Board will consider a proposal to limit most idling for sleeper berths in October 2005
 - Vehicles would be able to operate certain auxiliary power unit systems

Reducing Idling Emissions

General Requirements

- ◆ Early or extra emission reductions
- ◆ Cost-effectiveness of \$14,300/weighted ton
- ◆ Project life of at least 3 years
- ◆ Retrofits & Repowers - 15% NOx reduction
- ◆ Minimum 75% of the operation in CA
- ◆ ARB certified engines &/or verified retrofits

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Reducing Idling Emissions

Project Criteria

- ◆ APU installation costs are eligible for Carl Moyer Program funding
 - Maximum of \$1,700 per diesel installation,
 - Maximum of \$3,400 per alternative fuel, electric motor, or fuel cell installation
- ◆ Incremental cost of electric option (for diesel APUs) may be added to the \$1,700 installation cost

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Reducing Idling Emissions

Zero-Emission Technologies

- ◆ Installing off-vehicle climate control systems (e.g., IdleAire)
 - Structure grant reimbursements to be paid out in installments based on system utilization
 - Case-by-case project evaluation
- ◆ Districts may use matching funds for projects to electrify vehicle parking spaces at truck stops

Reducing Idling Emissions

Criteria Discussion

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Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 1 - Auxiliary Power Unit

Existing information:

- ◆ Main engine model year: 2004
- ◆ Main Engine emission rate (g/hr): 178 NO_x, 16 ROG, 1.1 PM
- ◆ Activity: 1,800 hours/year
- ◆ Heavy Heavy-Duty Diesel Truck

Reduced-emission information:

- ◆ Auxiliary power unit with emission rate (g/kW-hr):
6.4 NO_x, 0.75 ROG, 0.66 PM
- ◆ Load requirement: 7.24 kW
- ◆ Activity: 1,800 hours/year
- ◆ Level 3 PM trap (85% control)
- ◆ 100% operation in California

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 1 - Emissions

Emissions Calculation – Baseline Emissions

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (178 \text{ g/hr})(1800\text{hr/yr})/(907200\text{g/ton}) = 0.35 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = (16 \text{ g/hr})(1800\text{hr/yr})/907200\text{g/ton} = 0.032 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = (1.1 \text{ g/hr})(1800\text{hrs/yr})/907200\text{g/ton} = 0.002 \text{ tons/yr}$

Emissions Calculation – Reduced Emissions

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (6.4\text{g/kW-hr})(7.2\text{kW})(1800\text{hr/yr})/907200\text{g/ton}$
 $= 0.09 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = (0.75\text{g/kW-hr})(7.2\text{kW})(1800\text{hr/yr})/907200\text{g/ton}$
 $= 0.01 \text{ ton/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = (0.66\text{g/kW-hr})(7.2\text{kW})(1800\text{hr/yr})/907200\text{g/ton}$
 $= 0.009 \text{ tons/yr}; \text{ add Level 3 PM trap} = .001 \text{ tons/yr}$

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 1 – Emission Reductions

- ◆ NOx Reductions = 0.35 tons/yr - 0.09 tons/yr
= 0.26 tons/yr
- ◆ ROG Reduction = 0.032 tons/yr - 0.01 tons/yr
= .022 tons/yr
- ◆ PM Reduction = 0.002 tons/yr - 0.001
tons/yr
= 0.001 tons/yr

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 1 – Cost-Effectiveness

- ◆ Project Life = 3 years → CRF = 0.360
- ◆ APU installation cost = \$1,700
- ◆ Annualized cost =
 $(\$1,700 * 0.360) = \$612/\text{year}$
- ◆ Project cost-effectiveness =
 $(\$612/\text{year})/[0.26 \text{ tons NO}_x/\text{yr} + 0.022 \text{ tons ROG/yr} + 10 * 0.001 \text{ tons PM/yr}]$
= \$1,901/weighted surplus ton

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 2 - Battery-Powered APU

Existing information:

- ◆ Main engine model year: 2004
- ◆ Main Engine emission rate (g/hr): 178 NO_x, 16 ROG, 1.1 PM
- ◆ Activity: 1,250 hours/year
- ◆ Heavy Heavy-Duty Diesel Truck

Reduced-emission information:

- ◆ Battery-powered auxiliary power unit with zero emissions
- ◆ 110 VAC, 60 Hz HVAC (8300 BTU) ; 270 A alternator; lead acid battery pack; inverter/charger
- ◆ Activity: 1,250 hours/year
- ◆ 100% operation in California

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 2 - Emissions

Emissions Calculation – Baseline Emissions

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = (178 \text{ g/hr})(1250\text{hr/yr}) / (907200\text{g/ton}) = 0.35 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = (16 \text{ g/hr})(1250\text{hr/yr}) / 907200\text{g/ton} = 0.032 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = (1.1 \text{ g/hr})(1250\text{hrs/yr}) / 907200\text{g/ton} = 0.001 \text{ tons/yr}$

Emissions Calculation – Reduced Emissions

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = 0 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = 0 \text{ tons/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = 0 \text{ tons/yr}$

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 2 – Emission Reductions

- ◆ NOx Reductions = 0.35 tons/yr - 0.0 tons/yr
= 0.35 tons/yr
- ◆ ROG Reduction = 0.032 tons/yr - 0.0 tons/yr
= 0.032 tons/yr
- ◆ PM Reduction = 0.001 tons/yr - 0.0 tons/yr
= 0.001 tons/yr

Reducing Idling Emissions

Example 2 – Cost-Effectiveness

- ◆ Project Life = 5 years → CRF = 0.225
- ◆ APU Installation cost = \$2,000
- ◆ Annualized cost =
 $(\$2,000 * 0.225) = \$450/\text{year}$
- ◆ Project cost-effectiveness =
 $(\$450/\text{year})/[0.35 \text{ tons NO}_x/\text{yr} + 0.032 \text{ tons ROG}/\text{yr} + 10 * 0.001 \text{ tons PM}/\text{yr}]$
= \$1,148/weighted surplus ton

Reducing Idling Emissions

Sample Calculations

Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

Fleet Modernization Program for On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicles Proposed Criteria

Fleet Modernization

Background

- ◆ Created pursuant to AB 1394
 - Replace old, high-emitting vehicle early with one certified to cleaner emission standards
 - Retire the oldest trucks
- ◆ Pilot programs for heavy-duty vehicles
 - Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
 - Coalition of Gateway Cities
- ◆ ARB Fleet Mod. Workgroup convened

Fleet Modernization

On-Road Projects versus Fleet Mod. Projects

- ◆ On-road projects
 - New purchases must meet optional standard
 - Repowers must reduce emissions by 15%
- ◆ Fleet modernization projects
 - Replaced truck target: vocations with the oldest trucks
 - Purchase may be a used replacement truck

Fleet Modernization Parameters

- ◆ Use experience gained from the pilot programs
- ◆ Retire the oldest, dirtiest vehicles that would not have been replaced anyway
 - Target vocations that use the oldest trucks
 - Agriculture, construction, mining forestry, port and rail yard haulers

Fleet Modernization

Parameters (continued)

- ◆ Build-in assurance that the replacement vehicle will stay in the same vocation and location
 - Strict eligibility, performance and monitoring requirements

Fleet Modernization

Project Criteria

- ◆ Cost effectiveness of \$14,300/weighted ton
- ◆ Must meet all on-road criteria
- ◆ 3 year project life for any vocation
- ◆ 5 year project life for targeted vocations
 - Agriculture, construction, mining, forestry, port, rail haulers

Fleet Modernization

Project Criteria (continued)

- ◆ Old vehicle requirements:
 - 1990 or older (engine and chassis)
 - Registered in California for the last 3 years
 - In operating condition, with cost of needed repairs deducted from grant award
 - Owned by the applicant, not leased
 - Must be scrapped

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Fleet Modernization

Project Criteria (continued)

- ◆ Replacement vehicle requirements
 - 1999 and newer (engine and chassis)
 - Horsepower cannot be >120% the old vehicle
 - Same weight class as the old vehicle
 - Same body and axle configuration as old vehicle
 - Warranty for one year or 100,000 miles
 - Diesel Emission Control System required
 - Electronic Monitoring Unit required

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Fleet Modernization

Project Criteria (continued)

- ◆ Application requirements
 - Proof of vocation
 - Proof of mileage for the last 3 years
 - Target vocations can use standardized mileage of 27,500 mi/yr
- ◆ Performance requirements
 - Stay in the same vocation for the project life
 - Cannot exceed historic mileage by 150%
 - 80% minimum mileage requirement
 - Provide annual reports, including proof of insurance, vocation, and maintenance

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Fleet Modernization

Project Criteria (continued)

- ◆ Funding requirements
 - Grant awards based on the average mileage for previous 3 years or standardized mileage
 - Project life must be equal to the contract life
 - Funding based on NADA value (72% for used, 80% for new)
- ◆ Dealer and salvage yard requirements

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Fleet Modernization

Tiered Transactions

- ◆ Combination of two transactions
 - Purchase of a new vehicle meeting the optional standard by one owner
 - Replacement of a 1990 or older vehicle by a second owner
- ◆ Incentives to offset the cost of the optional standard vehicle
- ◆ Subject to all fleet modernization requirements
- ◆ Districts are allowed to design the mechanism for tiered transaction for approval through ARB

Fleet Modernization

District Requirements

- ◆ Submit fleet mod. guidelines for ARB approval
- ◆ District guidelines must address:
 - Contracts with participants, dealers and salvage yards
 - Recovery of incentive funds
 - Compliance checks
 - Tiered transaction mechanism, if desired

See project criteria handout for a complete list of proposed criteria

Fleet Modernization

Criteria Discussion

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Fleet Modernization

Example 1

Old Truck:

- ◆ Model Year: 1983
- ◆ Emission rates (g/mi): 22.2 NO_x, 0.79 ROG, 1.40 PM
- ◆ Activity: 27,500 mi/yr

Replacement Truck:

- ◆ Model Year: 1999
- ◆ Truck Cost: \$24,000
- ◆ DECS Cost: \$3000 (Level 1, 25% PM reduction)
- ◆ EMU Cost: \$1000
- ◆ Emission rates (g/mi): 18.5 NO_x, 0.15 ROG, 0.39 PM

Fleet Modernization

Example 1 - Emissions

Emission Calculation – Old Truck

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = 22.2 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= 0.673 \text{ ton/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = 0.79 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= 0.024 \text{ ton/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = 1.40 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= .042 \text{ g/mi}$

Emission Calculation – Replacement Truck

- ◆ $\text{NO}_x = 18.5 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= 0.561 \text{ ton/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{ROG} = 0.15 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= 0.005 \text{ ton/yr}$
- ◆ $\text{PM} = 0.39 \text{ g/mi} * 27,500 \text{ mi/yr} * 1 \text{ ton}/907,200 \text{ g}$
 $= 0.012 \text{ ton/yr}$

Fleet Modernization

Example 1 – Emission Reductions

- ◆ NOx Reductions = $0.673 - 0.561$
= 0.112 tons/yr
- ◆ ROG Reductions = $0.024 - 0.005$
= 0.019 tons/yr
- ◆ PM Reductions (Level 1 DECS):
= $0.042 - (0.012 * 0.75)$
= 0.033 tons/yr

Fleet Modernization

Example 1 – Cost-Effectiveness

◆ Project Life: 5 years → CRF = 0.225

◆ Incremental Cost

72% of repl. truck cost: $0.72 \times \$24,000 = \$17,280$

Replacement Truck Cost + DECS + EMU =
 $\$17,280 + \$3,000 + \$1,000 = \$21,280$

◆ Annualized Cost:

$\$21,280 \times 0.225 = \$4,788/\text{yr}$

◆ Project Cost Effectiveness: $(\$4,788/\text{yr}) /$

$[(0.112 \text{ tons/year NO}_x) + (0.019 \text{ tons/year ROG}) + (10 \times 0.033 \text{ tons/year PM})] =$

\$10,386/weighted surplus ton

100

Draft – Do not cite or quote – numbers may change

Fleet Modernization

Sample Calculations Discussion

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Carl Moyer Program

Other Issues

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Carl Moyer Program

- ◆ Please provide written comments by September 2, 2005
- ◆ For more information, visit the Carl Moyer Program web page
 - www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/moyer/moyer.htm

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