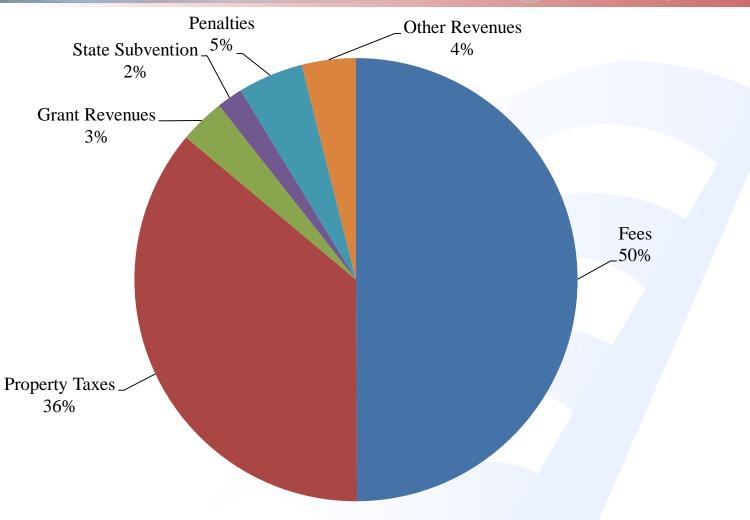




## Agenda

- 1. Cost Recovery Background
- 2. Draft Fee Amendments
- 3. Impacts to Large and Small Businesses
- 4. Comments Received
- 5. Rule Development Schedule

## Revenue Sources – Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2018





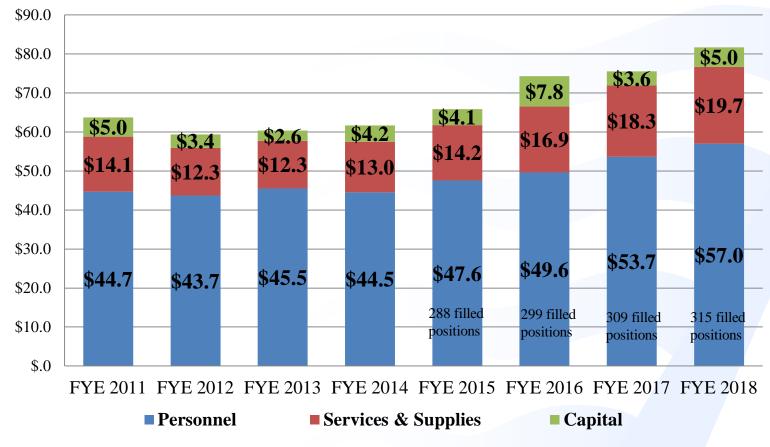


## **Cost Recovery Background**

- Air District has authority to assess fees to recover the reasonable costs of regulating stationary sources
- ➤ Board of Directors (Board) set goals of increasing cost recovery to a minimum of 85%
- Fee amendments will be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule-level
- Air District will implement feasible cost containment measures
- > New and enhanced programs reduce cost recovery



#### **Audited General Fund Expenditures (millions)**





## **Trends in Cost Recovery**

Fee revenue falls short of overall full cost recovery

- FYE 2011: Cost recovery = 65%
- FYE 2012: Cost recovery = 75%
- FYE 2013: Cost recovery = 80%
- FYE 2014: Cost recovery = 80%

## Trends in Cost Recovery (cont'd)

Fee revenue falls short of overall full cost recovery (cont'd)

- FYE 2015: Cost recovery = 83%
- FYE 2016: Cost recovery = 82%
- FYE 2017: Cost recovery = 83%
- FYE 2018: Cost recovery = 84%



## **Proposed Changes** to Fee Schedules

Revenue from Fee Schedule	Change in Fees	Fee Schedules	
95 – 110% of costs	3.9% increase** (CPI-W*)	B, F, M, V	
85 – 94% of costs	7% increase	G3	
75 – 84% of costs	8% increase	P, T	
50 - 74% of costs	9% increase	E, H, W	
Less than 50% of costs	15% increase**	A, G1, G2, G4, K, S	

<sup>\*</sup> The annual Consumer Price Index for Bay Area Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increase from 2017 to 2018.

**Note:** For Schedule D, a 6% increase is proposed, although cost recovery would have allowed an 8% increase. Schedule D covers gasoline stations and many are small businesses.



<sup>\*\* 2018</sup> Matrix Consulting Group Cost Recovery & Containment Study recommendations.

## **Other Proposed Amendments**

#### Schedule E: Solvent Evaporating Sources

Revisions to clarify when minimum and maximum fees apply for each source.

#### Schedule L: Asbestos Operations

Delete the fee specific to mastic removal by mechanical buffers so as to assess fees for such work at the same rate as for other regulated asbestos containing material removal work.

## Other Proposed Amendments (cont'd)

#### Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees

➤ Revise Schedule N to recover the costs for Assembly Bill (AB) 2588 fees to be paid to the California Air Resources Board and for staff to conduct AB 2588 work.

### Schedule S: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Operation

➤ Include a \$325 fee in Schedule S to recover the costs for Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plans amendments.

## Other Proposed Amendments (cont'd)

- > Specific fees in Regulation 3 proposed to be increased 3.9% based on the CPI-W (filing fees, banking fees, public notice fees, exemption fee, permit renewal processing fees, etc.).
- ➤ Revise Section 3-302 to specify that for those applicants that qualify for both the Small Business Discount (50%) and Green Business Discount (10%), only the 50% higher discount shall be applied.
- ➤ Revise Section 3-304, Alteration, to clarify that the risk assessment fee shall only be charged when the alteration required a health risk assessment.

## Other Proposed Amendments (cont'd)

- ➤ Revise Section 3-311 to align the current rule language with established Air District practice for emission reduction credit transactions.
- Add Section 3-343 to recover the Air District's costs for air dispersion modeling done to meet a District regulatory requirement.
- ➤ Revise Section 3-405.5 to reduce additional late fees charged to invoices for registration and other fees which are more than 30 days late from 50% to 25%.

## Impact on Large Facilities: Power Plants

	Annual % Permit Fee Increase/Decrease (Fiscal Year Ending)					2019 Permit Fee
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Projected	
Delta Energy	12.6	-0.8	-7.0	-13.5	5.8	\$ 369,630
Los Medanos	15.0	-6.0	7.3	15.0	6.9	\$ 407,474
Gateway	15.0	8.5	-7.6	12.0	6.0	\$ 331,320
Crockett Cogen	13.2	0.8	2.5	0	5.8	\$ 230,111



## Impact on Large Facilities: Petroleum Refineries

Annual % Permit Fee Increase/Decrease (Fiscal Year Ending)					2019 Permit Fee for 16 months*	
	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020 Projected	
Chevron	9.3	14.7	1.2	-0.5	12.0	\$4.9 M
Shell	5.8	15.0	4.0	5.6	11.7	\$4.6 M
Phillips 66	3.4	14.6	2.3	4.2	8.5	\$2.3 M
Valero	11.9	15.0	2.4	-0.2	13.3	\$2.5 M
Tesoro	15.0	2.2	-8.5	15	1.9	\$3.1 M

<sup>\*</sup>Permits to Operate extended from 8/1/18 to 12/1/2019 (16 months) to allow use of Rule 12-15 emission inventories to calculate emissions and permit renewal fees. Increase based on ratioed (12/16) amount.





## Impact on Small Businesses

#### ➤ Proposed FYE 2019 fee increases:

Facility Type	Current Fees (prior to change)	Proposed Fee Increase	Total Fees (post change)
<b>Gas Station</b>	\$2,820	\$169	\$2,989
<b>Dry Cleaner</b>	\$518	\$0	\$518
(permitted)			
<b>Dry Cleaner</b>	\$259	\$0	\$259
(registered)			
Auto Body Shop	\$532	\$0	\$532
Back-up Generator	\$274	\$11	\$285



### **WSPA** Comments Received

#### Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)

- > Specificity and transparency in timekeeping and expenditures
- Permit application fees should be in alignment with service and complexity
- > Third-party contractor analysis of employee timekeeping
- Public workgroup to review and make recommendations to realign fees for the appropriate level of service



### **CCEEB Comments Received**

## California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)

- Funding and expenditures for AB 617 and impact on fees
- Revenues, trends and activities for each fee schedule
  - Funding and expenditures for Schedules W, X, N and T
- Services being provided by outside contractors
- Permit fee increases should be in line with improvements in level of service
- ➤ Alignment of fee schedules with Budget revenue categories

## **Timekeeping Improvements**

- > Employee Handbook
- Cost Recovery Timekeeping Video
- District-Wide Training
- New and Expanded Timecodes
- Quarterly Oversight Meetings
- Meeting with WSPA and CCEEB to Discuss Transparency Concerns

## 2019 Rule Development Schedule

February 19, 2019: Public workshop

➤ March 21, 2019: Written workshop comments due

➤ March 22, 2019: Budget & Finance Committee briefing

➤ May 1, 2019: Board of Directors first public hearing

to receive testimony only

# 2019 Rule Development Schedule (cont'd)

➤ May 9, 2019: Written public hearing comments due

➤ June 5, 2019: Board of Directors second public hearing to consider adoption

➤ July 1, 2019: Proposed fee amendments effective

## Update on Mobile Source Emissions Reductions Measures

Board of Directors Meeting May 1, 2019

Greg Nudd Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer

# How Much is Local?

DRAFT 2019-04-23

Modeled Impact, on Residential Cancer Risk, of Local (versus Regional) Emissions of Toxic Air Contaminants

#### **Top Local Contributors\***

- Marine Vessels (34%)
- Trucks ( 33% )
- Rail ( 20% )

## **Cancer Risk**

■ Local model – mapped impacts

■ Regional model (minus West Oakland)



Modeled Impact of Local Sources on Residential

## Cancer Risk

**DRAFT 2019-04-23** 

1000 per million

800

600

400

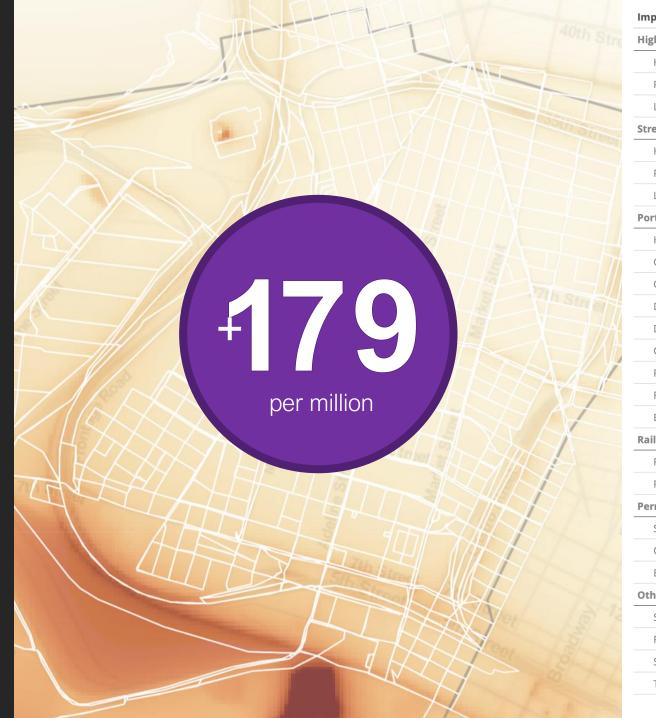
100

200

0

#### **Top Contributors:**

- Marine Vessels ( 34% )
- Trucks (33%)
- Rail (20%)



#### Impacts on Cancer Risk (30-yr, per million) Highway 20.5 11% Heavy/Medium HD trucks Passenger vehicles 5.4 3% 1% Light HD trucks 1.3 Street 24.0 13% Heavy/Medium HD trucks Passenger vehicles 5.5 3% Light HD trucks 1.6 1% Port 22.5 13% Harbor craft OGV (berthing) OGV (maneuvering) 3% Dredging Drayage trucks<sup>‡</sup> 2% 2% Cargo handling 3.4 Railyard (OGRE) 1% Railyard (BNSF) 1.6 Bunkering (tugs + pumps) 1.0 1% Rail 18.0 10% Railyard (UP) 8% Rail lines 14.9 **Permitted** Schnitzer (stationary) 2% 3.7 Other facilities 1% 2.0 **EBMUD** 1.5 1% Other Schnitzer (trucks) 7.5 4% 1% Ferries 2.5 Schnitzer (ships at berth) 1% 2.3 Truck-related businesses

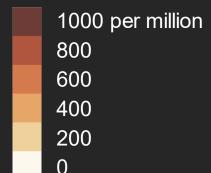
179.1 100%

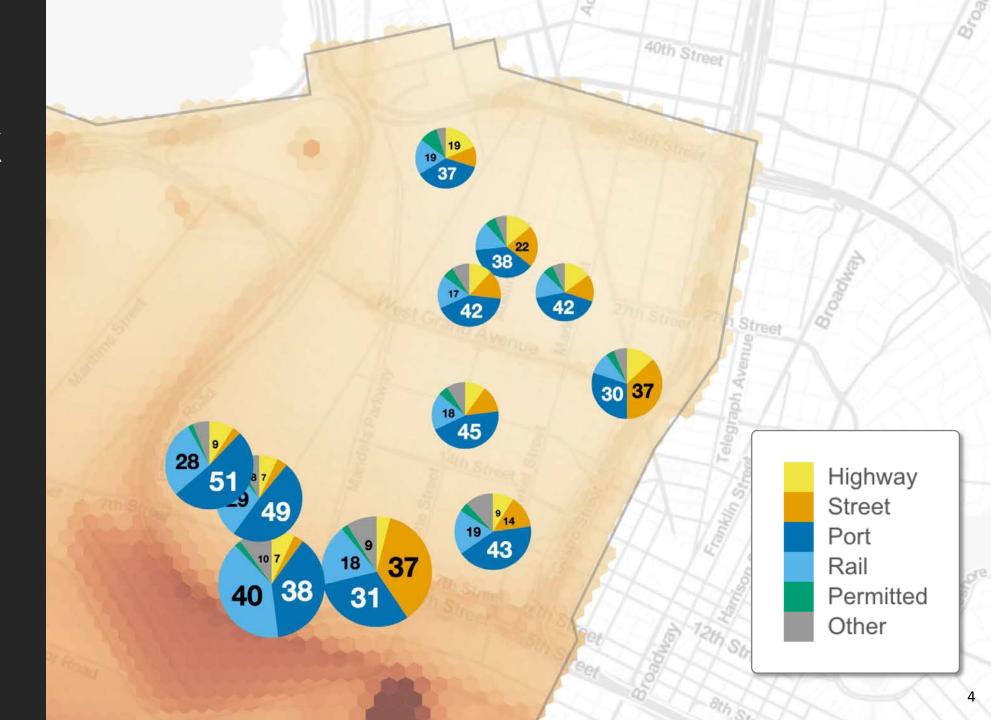
Modeled Impact of Local Sources on Residential

## Cancer Risk

#### Top Local Contributors\*

- Marine Vessels (34%)
- Trucks (33%)
- Rail (20%)





DRAFT 2019-04-23

<sup>\*</sup> cancer risk from construction was not modeled

AGENDA: 20

May 1, 20<u>19</u>





### Reducing Diesel PM from Freight to Protect Communities













## CARB milestones for diesel PM

- 1998: identify diesel PM as an air toxic in California
- 2000: adopt Diesel Risk Reduction Plan to cut health risk 85%statewide by 2020
- 2003+: adopt series of rules for cleaner fuels & fleets

Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles



California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board

Stationary Source Division
Mobile Source Control Division

October 2000



## CARB freight strategies implemented



#### TRUCKS

- Drayage trucks
- All truck fleets
- Optional low-NOx standards
- Tractor-trailer GHG
- Idling limits
- Smoke limits
- International trucks
- Transport refrigeration



#### SHIPS

- Lower sulfur fuel
- Shore power
- Ban on incineration
- Ports: vessel speed reduction



#### LOCOMOTIVES

- Low sulfur fuel
- Fleet average NOx limits for South Coast
- Diesel PM risk reduction at rail yards

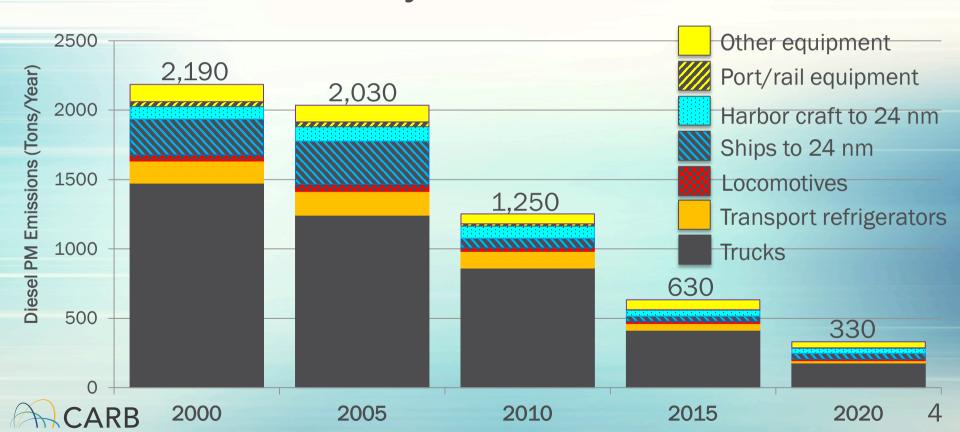


## EQUIPMENT & HARBOR CRAFT

- Low sulfur fuel
- In-use diesel equipment at ports, railyards
- In-use gas forklifts
- Ground service equipment
- In-use harbor craft

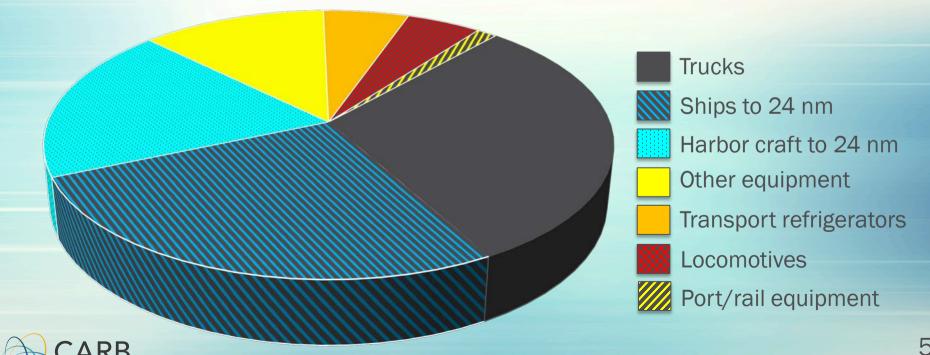


## 85% reduction in freight diesel PM from 2000 - 2020 in Bay Area



## Freight diesel PM will decline another 40% from 2020 - 2025 in Bay Area

2025 emissions: 190 tons per year



## Expansion of California's strategies to reduce freight impacts

Greenhouse gas cuts and efficiency to combat climate change

Zero-emission operations supported by facility infrastructure

Focus on community health impacts (AB 617)

Cleaner diesel fuel/ equipment for toxics & regional attainment



## Heavy-duty on-road electric market\* today



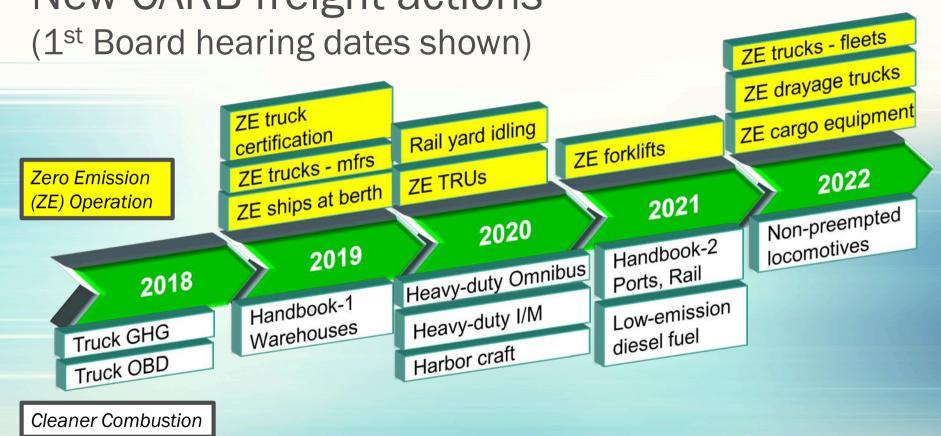
## Zero-emission heavy duty passenger vehicles

- ✓ Innovative Clean Transit (adopted)
  - Transit buses, cutaway shuttles
  - Transition to zero from 2023-2040
  - Exemptions to safeguard service
- Zero-Emission Airport Shuttle Bus (pending)
  - Shuttles, buses, passenger vans
  - Transition to zero by 2027-2035





## New CARB freight actions





### Truck concepts (for new models)

- Heavy-duty "Omnibus" regulation
  - Low NOx engine standard, plus more rigorous testing, durability demonstration, longer useful life and warranty periods
- Advanced Clean Trucks (zero emission), implementation beginning 2024
  - -Phase 1: Manufacturer sales %
  - -Phase 2: Large fleet purchase %







## Reality check: programs to assess emissions



- Certification
- Warranty reporting
- Manufacturer in-use testing
- Laboratory dynamometer testing



- On-road assessments
- Vehicle and smoke inspections



## Ships at berth concepts





Add: roll-on, roll-off carriers

- Add: oil tankers
- Current control requirements for covered vessel fleets increase from 70% to 80% of visits in 2020
- Focus on requiring more vessel visits & types, ports & terminals to reduce emissions at berth, plus expand accountability

Three technologies are in use today at California ports:



Shore power



Barge-based capture & control





Land-based capture & control



## Transport refrigeration unit (TRU) concepts

- Current rule requires cleaner diesel
- But still elevated health risks from TRUs at cold storage warehouses, groceries
- Focus on transitioning to zero emission operation
  - Zero emission truck TRUs
  - Plug-in trailer TRUs when stationary
  - Facility infrastructure
  - Electronic tracking for enforcement





## Rail yard concepts

- Incentive projects underway
  - Upgrades to Tier 4
  - Zero emission demonstrations
- Focus on expanding enforceability of locomotive idling limits and accelerating upgrades of older, dirtier locomotives

#### US EPA locomotive standards

PM emissio

Pre Tier 0 (non-preempted)
Tier 0 (no control)

Tier 1 (25% control)

Tier 2 (67% control)

Tier 3 (83% control)

Tier 4 (95% control)

...Tier 5?



## Harbor craft concepts

- Current rule requires engine upgrades over time; incentives are cost-effective
- Focus on cleaner combustion for in-use and new engines
- Support introduction of zero-emission ferries and tour boats





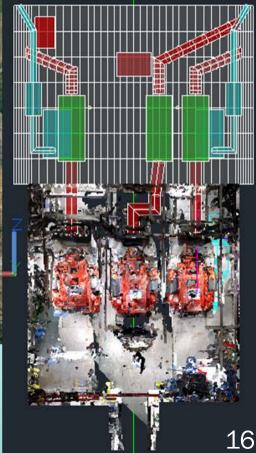


### Harbor craft contracts



Schematic of engine room with clean technology added (Cal Maritime Academy)





# State grants & rebates

Low Carbon Transportation

**GHG** reductions

\$455M for FY 18-19

**AQIP** 

Criteria pollutant and toxics reductions

\$28M for FY 18-19

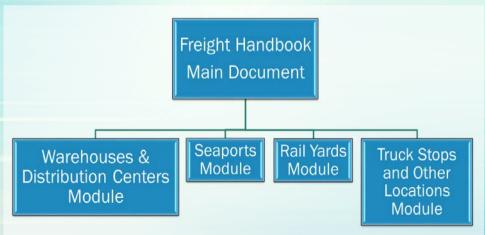
AB 617	Carl Moyer	Prop 1B	FARMER	VW Mitigation Trust
Criteria and toxics reductions for community goals	SIP emission reductions	PM and NOx reductions in goods movement corridors		NOx mitigation
\$245M for FY 18-19	\$78M for FY 18-19	Already Awarded	\$132M for FY 18-19	\$423M for 2017+



## Freight Handbook

(a guide to siting, designing, constructing, & operating freight facilities)

- Recommendations that advocates can use locally
- Tools for local decision makers to avoid/mitigate pollution
- "Best practices" for facilities to support zero-emissions







## CARB path forward on freight

