# VIDEOCONFERENCE WEBINAR

# STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE HARBOR CRAFT REGULATION

ZOOM PLATFORM

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PROCEEDINGS

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Good afternoon, everyone. It's just a minute

past four o'clock and we're going to get started here in a second. We have a full agenda today and this meeting is scheduled out until seven o'clock PM Pacific time.

For those of you that don't know me, I'm David Quiros. I'm the manager of the section at CARB that oversees the Commercial Harbor Craft Regulation, both the current regulation as well as the proposed amendments effort that we're going to be discussing today. We have various members of the regulatory team here with us today. We also have several members from our air quality incentive programs here to communicate some information to you all.

Bonnie Soriano, the Chief of the Freight Activity Branch also joins us. And we are going to be getting started here in just a minute. So it looks like there are a pretty steady number of attendees, so to start us off today, I'm going to hand this meeting to Nicholas Taylor, who will introduce the meeting a little bit. And I first just wanted to say that this meeting is going to be recorded. You'll have a chance to ask questions a couple times during the webinar. And I will now turn it over to you Nick to get us started. Thank you, everyone.

(Thereupon a slide presentation.)

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: Great.

Okay. Yeah. Let's go to the next slide, please, David.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: So, yeah, first, I'm Nick Taylor. And we'll take a few moments to get organized here. So just please be aware that this meeting is being recorded and will be publicly posted within the next few days. If you are not all already muted, please mute yourself. If you are on the Zoom platform, you'll be using the mute/unmute button at the bottom left of the screen. And if you are on the phone, you'll dial star six to mute or unmute. We do ask all attendees to please remain muted during the presentation.

Once you are muted, please check that your screen name has been entered correctly. We ask that you write your first name and then last name, then your affiliation. You can rename yourself by clicking the option on the top right side of your picture or video. If you need help, please use the chat feature. That concludes our housekeeping.

Let's go to the next slide, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: So I'll be introducing things with some background on what's going on

today and why we're here.

So next slide.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: So this is slide 4. So to briefly share some background, CARB's commercial harbor craft, or CHC, regulation sets requirements for harbor craft in California. It includes requirements for reporting vessels to CARB using low-sulfur fuel and for some vessel categories meeting certain emission standards. The compliance dates in the current regulation run from 2009 to 2022. So at the end of this year, 2022, the current existing harbor craft regulation will be considered fully implemented.

At the same time, CARB's overall mobile source strategy and other planning documents continue to work towards a reduction in emissions from all sectors, including, but not limited to, marine vessels, on-road vehicles, locomotives refrigeration units, and others.

So at the request of our Board for the past several years, our staff has been developing a proposal to amend the harbor craft regulation. This process involved over 400 meetings, including four series of workshops before today and has resulted in the proposed amendments released this past September.

Many of you joining us here today are likely

already familiar with this proposal. However, for those of you who are not, the main element is to expand the emission requirements, so that they apply to all vessel categories. Staff are also proposing to tighten the standards themselves in a Transition to zero emission for some vessel categories and higher tier cleaner combustion standards for others.

Now, the proposed compliance dates to take effect would begin in 2023, run through 2031, and most compliance extensions would expire by 2035. Now, that's the main element. The proposal also includes other elements, such as new alternative options for compliance, requirements for harbor craft facility reporting and infrastructure, updates to the diesel fuel requirements, and a number of other changes that are intended to close the gaps and improve public health outcomes.

This summary, of course, leaves details out, so we still encourage everyone to review the proposal materials on our website. There is a link to our website included at the end of these slides.

Next slide, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: So this is slide 5, the purpose of our webinar today. After these amendments were proposed for public comment in September,

our Board considered the proposal during their November meeting. During this meeting, our Board directed CARB staff to continue to perform outreach before they next consider the proposal. A formal date for the Board to vote on the proposal has not been set yet, but we're expecting this to be scheduled to occur in the couple of months.

Today, in response to direction from the Board at our November Board meeting, we are seeking input from you on how to address the Board's direction, discussing questions and concerns, and providing additional information on incentive opportunities. This webinar will become a public record, and will be transcribed, and we will post the recording on the CHC website.

Next slide, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: This is slide 6. So our specific agenda today has a few parts. First, our staff that work on the Harbor Craft Regulation are being joined by several of our partners from some of our programs to share information about the funding opportunities that are out there for harbor craft. These folks will be presenting and talking about options that currently exist today, as well as options that might be made available in the future. Before we move on from that

topic, we'll have a good break for your questions about these funding options.

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Second, staff will then share updates about what's been going on since the November Board meeting, how we've been responding to their directions, and what we expect to be doing before returning to the Board for final consideration. That includes ideas about the compliance extensions, a technology and implementation review, zero-emission measures, and our next steps.

And then lastly, we'd like to hear your thoughts, as vessel operators, on how the implementation of harbor craft requirements can improve. For example, what sorts of information could you use from us to communicate regulatory requirements or other information funding opportunities, and in what format would it be help for us to share things.

So next slide, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: So I will shortly hand this off to our first presenter from one of our incentive groups, but first I want to mention an overview of the Board's direction on incentive opportunities. Our Board directed us to continue outreach, which we have done and are doing today by hosting this webinar on the funding opportunities

applicable to the harbor craft sector. We will continue to have expanded dialogue with our funding program partners to identify, communicate, and generally maximize the use of funding opportunities while complying with future proposed amendments. And lastly, we will be prioritizing communication with our external partners at local air districts regarding opportunities for them to use funding sources that they administer, such as for the Carl Moyer Program.

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So with that, I'll hand this off to Earl who will start getting into some of the specific options that are out there.

MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG: Thanks, Nick.

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MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG: I really appreciate that. Again, we're on slide number 8, the funding programs for harbor craft. Again, my name is Earl Landberg. I'm a Staff Air Pollution specialist with Mobile Source Control Division here within CARB. I'm the lead staff for CARB's Low Carbon Transportation Funded Advance Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects Program.

Before I move on to that discussion, I wanted to acknowledge that the draft State budget for fiscal year to

2022 and 2023 was posted this last Monday. This is what we call the January budget proposal. This is the Governor's starting negotiating position for the State's budget. A lot of you have probably taken a look at it or heard about it in the media recently. We are not talking about the funding from this proposal today. We're only going to go into the detail of actual budget that was passed this last June. I will say that the budget proposal has a significant amount of funding to continue the progress we are making on cleaning the air and improving public health.

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There are line items in the draft budget, such as over a billion dollars for port infrastructure and goods movement, over a billion dollars for clean trucks, buses, and off-road equipment, and \$200 million for emerging opportunities, also called demonstration and pilot projects, with a focus on marine and off-road.

One of the major takeaways that I had was there is a significant amount of funding being proposed for ports, marine, and goods movement. I want to reiterate that this is the first proposal for next year's budget, and changes to these numbers will happen. And there is no certainty that CARB will be the agency implementing any of these proposed funds.

But with that all said, if there is anyone that

is interested in being part of the public process to help determine where these funds will be allocated and for what purpose, I encourage you to sign up to the low carbon transportation listserv gov delivery system, so you can be updated on meetings and events that surround the public process in developing next year's funding plan. And I'll include, at the end of my presentation, my contact information if you're interested in participating in that process.

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So turning back to funds that we have in hand and not the proposal for next year, I want to take this moment to briefly identify the roles of each of the next three funding programs that we're going to talk about and how they all work together.

First, the current LCT, or low carbon transportation, funding opportunity that I'm going to discuss is the Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Project Program. The goal of this program is to help develop pre-commercial technology quicker than would organically happen and accelerate deployment of supporting pilot projects to analyze commercial available -- commercially-available technologies in large-scale deployments. The goal of the pilot project is to collect data on operations, such as vehicle or vessel operations and how infrastructure functions under different

scenarios.

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I'll talk about opportunities under this program in a few minutes. The next program listed on this slide is the CORE Program. And Todd will go into much more detail on this program in a few minutes, but for context, CORE is a State-run program focused on deployment of commercialized advanced clean technologies into the off-road space. This program does not have a scrap requirement, because technology is still new and in need of financial incentives to gain a foothold near the marketplace.

Typically, off-road projects funded in the Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects

Program would graduate into CORE, once they complete their demonstration and proven their technical ability. But these project -- these types of projects are still more expensive than conventional technologies.

The Carl Moyer Program is the next step in deployments of advanced technology. This is an air district run program. It is a replacement program, where older and dirtier vehicles and equipment are scrapped and replaced with newer, cleaner equipment than essentially does the same duty cycle as replaced equipment.

Moyer requires technologies to be commercialized, with most projects being performed by companies with

long-term support of manufacturers and established dealer networks.

Now, as I said, Todd and Anthony will discuss these opportune -- the opportunities under their programs in a few minutes, but now I want to turn my attention back to the Low Carbon Transportation Funded Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects.

Can we go --

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MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG:
There we go. Thank you.

So we're on slide 9, Low Carbon Transportation. Low carbon transportation is funded by the GGRF, which is the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and started in fiscal year 2013-2014 supporting CARB's first programs to incentivize the deployment of hybrid and zero-emission cars and trucks, the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, or CVRP, and HVIP or the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Program.

These two programs are devoted to on-road vehicles, but have developed an important economic method of reducing the cost of vehicles to end users. Starting in fiscal year 14-15, GGRF funds were brought to bear on advanced technology demonstration and pilot projects.

Over the years, funding for low carbon transport --

funding for low carbon transportation has grown year to year. The first couple of years was about \$200 million per year, then ramping up to about 400 million, now pushing over a billion with the last funding plan approved by our Board, which nears an allocation of 1.5 billion. But I do have to point out that that number does include some general fund dollars and not all is GGRF, but it has been programmed under low carbon transportation.

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Most of this funding is allocated to heavy- and light-duty vehicle voucher programs and equipment programs, equity programs, and demonstration and pilot projects. Over the last seven funding cycles, demo and pilot projects have supported around 35 separate projects representing about \$400 million in State investment, which translates into about three-quarters of a billion dollars in total State investment from all project partners.

Projects funded by this program span the wide range of technologies from zero-emission trucks, yard trucks, cargo handling equipment, locomotives, delivery vans, and many other vehicles, and off-road equipment types all benefiting disadvantaged communities.

Through the Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects, CARB has funded about six projects with marine elements. We've funded two hybrid tugboats, a fuel cell ferry, the Sea Change, which is just starting its sea

trials right now, and two IMO Tier 3 compliant ocean-going vessels.

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Next, I'm going to talk about the opportunities that we have for this year for commercial harbor craft demonstrations.

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MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG:
Okay. So we're on slide 10, current low carbon
transportation funding opportunities.

CARB's Board approved the fiscal year 2021-2022 low carbon transportation funding plan in November of last year. The plan has an allocation of \$40 million for advanced technology demonstration and pilot projects.

There are five categories that were included in the plan, and all five will be funded by the available \$40 million. The plan includes a zero-emission commercial harbor craft resilient, renewable infrastructure project. This project is going to be focused on resilient on-site renewable power or fuel generation for vessel refueling and recharging. This project will be done in collaboration with the California Energy Commission.

We typically require a financial match to be eligible for funding. This project is focused on the infrastructure and not the vessel. However, the vessel can act as the required match for this project. The

project will also require data collection and analysis.

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We expect to start the work group process starting soon, and we hope to have the solicitation out by mid-spring. Individuals cannot directly apply for funding under this program. Anybody who is interested in applying would need to team with an eligible applicant, which is either a public entity or an eligible California based nonprofit to act as an applicant. The whole project team must be assembled at the time of application submission with cost estimates and a reasonable timeline.

Other projects in the -- in the funding plan that was approved in November are focused on ocean-going vessels, cargo handling equipment, and zero-emission deployments for municipalities. If you want to be part of the development process for this solicitation that I mentioned, I would encourage you to participate in our future work group meetings. Sign on to our listserv for govern delivery notices. And if you have any questions on being part of the process or how to sign up for notifications, you can see my contact information at the end of my section

Next slide, please.

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MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG:
This is slide number 11, the compliance schedule

for zero-mission and advanced technologies. And this slide highlights the compliance schedule. The zero-emission commercial harbor craft resilient and renewable infrastructure project that we just talked about could be the infrastructure for vessels that would be compliant with this schedule.

So this really could be a good opportunity for one vessel operator that wants to get out in front of the rest of the pack and demonstrate the feasibility of this -- of this technology.

Next slide, please.

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MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG:

This is slide 12 for more information on LCT.

And this slide has my contact information and a link to the Low Carbon Transportation webpage. This is where information about demo and pilot solicitations are housed. I am available for one-on-one meetings with anybody that is interested in applying for funding under the Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Project, and specifically the Resilient Zero-Emission Vessel Charging

I would also suggest signing on to our listserv.

I know I've hit that a couple times, but it's really important if you want to be part of the process. So

Project, as well as the other ones that I mentioned.

please you can send me an email. If you don't know how to sign up for the email listserv, I'll be happy to help you with that process.

And that's it for me. And at this point I would like to pass it off to Todd Sterling to talk about CORE.

Todd.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: Thank
You, Early. My name is Todd Sterling. I'm an Air
Pollution Specialist here at CARB. I'm the staff lead for
the CORE incentive Program.

And -- if we could skip -- if you would turn to slide 13 --

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: The Clean Off-Road Voucher Incentive Project, or CORE, targeted zero-emission, commercially available, off-road equipment that has yet to achieve a market foothold. CORE accelerates the deployment of cleaner technologies by providing a streamlined process for fleets ready to purchase specific zero-emission equipment to receive funding to offset the higher cost of such technologies.

This year CORE has 165 million to fund zero-emission equipment. In addition to freight movement equipment, the program will expand to heavy-duty off-road equipment, for example, construction, agricultural,

material handling, and even landscaping equipment. Slide 14, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: Core is for commercially available off-road equipment. These are not demonstration projects like Earl was alluding to earlier, but projects that get zero-emission equipment into California. CORE is a first-come, first-served program. There's no scrappage required and stacking of funds is allowed. In addition, additional funds called plus ups can be added to the voucher amount, if the equipment operates in a disadvantaged community or if infrastructure is needed.

Equipment manufacturers apply to the Program with an equipment eligibility application to determine the voucher amount. Equipment manufacturers submit this equipment eligibility application where the voucher may be determined. The dealers -- the dealers play a big role in CORE voucher process, and the dealers even take a quiz to participate.

At this time, the Board has capped all CORE projects at \$500,000, and we plan to start receiving voucher requests in the summer of 2022 this year.

Slide 15, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: We'll be having or first work group meeting on January 18th. If you're interested sign in up on the low Carbon Transportation webpage Earl was talking about earlier. For additional information on overall CORE Program, you can reach out to me, Todd Sterling, and here's my email address. If you have specific questions on the CORE eligibility -- equipment eligibility application process, you can contact Matt Diener and his address is here.

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We also have a CORE webpage. We partner with CALSTART. Their our grantee. This is their webpage to -there's tons of information to understand the program
and -- so you can understand the program better. You can
always reach out to me or Matt. We can help you out. I
think it's a great program.

And with that, I'd like to pass it on to Anthony. --000--

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Thank you very much. My name is Anthony Poggi. I am staff -- or I'm the lead staff for the Carl Moyer marine chapter source category. I'm going to take you through some information about the Carl Moyer and the Community Air Protection programs.

So the Carl Moyer Program was established in 1998 and was built from the ground up by the program's

namesake, Dr. Carl Moyer, whose picture is on this slide. Funding for this program has historically come from smog abatement and new tire fees. The key concept of the program was to buy cost-effective emission reductions that could be creditable to the State's Implementation Plan through the replacement of old, high-polluting engines for cleaner alternatives.

Emission reductions are required to be SIP creditable. And SIP credibility is made up of four central pillars, which are the keys to Moyer's success. They must be permanent, surplus, quantifiable, and enforceable emission reductions. In short, emission reductions must be earlier than required by any regulations or the regular -- the reductions must go beyond what is required by the regulation. We refer to these as surplus reductions.

The program was designed from the start as a partnership between CARB and local air districts. In short, we set the guidelines and provide oversight, whereas the air districts select and fund projects according to local needs. Moyer allocations to each district depend upon the community needs and the pools of applications that are received.

Slide 17, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: The

Community Air Protection Program focuses on communities

facing disproportionate air quality burdens, also known as

AB 617 communities. Funding is determined on an annual

basis by the Legislature. It is administered by air

districts in conjunction with the Carl Moyer Program.

Funds are allocated to air districts based on general

principles in the community air protection guidelines.

The primary focus is on zero-emission technologies and

communities selected to participate in the program. There

are four general principles that should be followed into

the allo -- to be followed by the allocation.

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Consider the original legislative mandated allocation in the first year of funds, which puts 95 percent of the money in the three largest air districts.

The second principle is to consider the selected communities.

And the third principle is to consider communities that are under consideration for future selection, so that would be communities that are not currently designated as AB 617, but are under consideration for future selection as an AB 617 community.

And the last consideration is that they are rural air districts and community -- and communities must also be taken into account.

The Community Air Protection marine requirements are based on the Carl Moyer marine guidelines. However, Community Air Protection offers higher maximum funding percentages than Moyer. So for example, marine repower can be funded at 95 percent of the eligible project costs for Tier 4 versus 85 percent for an equivalent Moyer project.

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Next slide, please, slide 7 -- slide 18.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So looking back at the last decade plus of the Carl Moyer funding, it has received between 70 and 94 million dollars annually from fiscal year 2011-2012 to fiscal year 2020 to 2021. The fiscal year 21-22 allocation was increased 247 million and subsequent allocations are 130 million per year.

The Community Air Protection Program received -- has received 704 million since fiscal year 2017-2018 and received another 260 million in fiscal year 21-22.

Depending on community needs and the pool of applications received, the air districts decide which eligible source of categories to fund out of their total Moyer allocation. These funds are not earmarked for specific source categories.

Slide 19, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So this slide shows the annual Moyer and CAP funding by air district for marine projects since 2018. Since that time, districts have spent over \$40 million on marine projects. Funding is categorized by the calendar year of the inspection of the completed project.

As expected, the air districts with the highest number of commercial harbor craft, South Coast and Bay Area, make up the majority of the funds being spent.

Commercial and charter fishing vessels make up about 80 percent of the funding that you see here -- or, excuse me, 80 percent of the total number of projects that you see on this table.

Slide 20, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Thank you.

Carl Moyer requires vessels to have at least three years of surplus reductions in order to be eligible for the program. Emission reductions that occur prior to or in the absence of regulatory requirements are considered surplus. Emission reductions that go beyond regulatory requirements may be considered surplus, even if the regulatory deadline has passed.

The examples shown here illustrates a vessel with the compliance date at the end of 2028 would have to be

repowered or replaced and operational with the new equipment by the end of 2025. If this vessel was required to go to Tier 4, but used Moyer funds to install zero or near-zero technology, the surplus reductions and the incentive contract could continue after 2028, which is the compliance date.

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When evaluating marine projects, districts may use a vessel's extended compliance date, if that vessel received a compliance extension.

The second example shown on this slide is with a vessel -- is for a vessel with a compliance date of 2026, which applies -- the owner applies for Carl Moyer funding in early 2025 and notifies the District as part of their application process, that they will apply for a compliance extension at their earliest opportunity, which would be 18 months before the compliance date July 2025.

The District may approve the project with the condition that the grant will not be paid unless the vessel and vessel owner receive a compliance extension to 2028. If the extension is granted, the vessel would have to be repowered by the end of 2025 and would have three years of surplus before the 2028 compliance date.

Vessel owners who wish to apply for Moyer and compliance extensions must do so at the earliest possible opportunity in order to complete their project early

enough to achieve the required surplus period of three years.

Slide 21, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Vessel replacement projects and zero-emission technologies are available through Carl Moyer on a case-by-case review and approval process. If a district chooses to submit such a project for CARB review, they will be evaluated by CARB staff to see whether or not that they can proceed.

For a replacement, staff will evaluate the necessity of a vessel replacement. Good candidates for replacement include vessels that are incompatible for the proposed new technology or when repower costs exceed the cost for vessel replacement. If a repower is feasible, but the owner -- the vessel owner still wishes to replace the vessel, the maximum funding amount will be based on the lower cost of the two options, whether that be the repower or the replacement.

Zero-emission projects are evaluated in part to determine if the replacement vessel will be able to fully replace the duty cycles of the existing vessel. The proposed vessel's battery capacity, horsepower, charging opportunities throughout the duty cycle, as well as the capabilities of the proposed charging infrastructure are

required -- they will be evaluated to see if they will allow the zero-emission vessel to perform the same duties as the existing vessel.

CARB staff will also request examples of the proposed technology's current use in the marine sector to determine the viability and commercial readiness of the technology. So as Earl was talking about earlier funding pilot projects, that's not what Moyer does. Moyer funds projects that -- in which the technology is already in use and has demonstrated commercial viability.

Slide 22, please.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: CARB staff is available to answer questions about the Carl Moyer project -- Carl Moyer marine project ability, policies, procedures, and other questions related to the guidelines and program administration. For specific questions about application processes and project selection, please contact your local air district.

Thank you very much. My contact information as well as my manager is on this slide. Please don't hesitate to reach out for any questions you may have. And I will now pass it on to Melissa Houchin to talk about additional funding opportunities and Board direction.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Thanks

Anthony. And hi, everyone. My name is Melissa Houchin.

I'm an Air Resources Engineer for the Freight Technology

Section at CARB. I'll be starting on slide 23.

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In addition to funding opportunities through the Carl Moyer Program, funding may be available through other programs. The Volkswagen mitigation trust funding for harbor craft is available for repowering Tier 2 and older ferry and tugboat or towboat engines. There are two categories of funding that apply and are open for solicitation. These funds are for repowers only and cannot pay for any portion of a new vessel.

For combustion freight and marine engines, there is a \$60 million in two -- sorry, excuse me -- there is \$60 million in two \$30 million installments administered by the South Coast Air Quality Management District for all projects across the state. This program awards up to \$1 million per vessel with a 40 percent cap for non-government projects, and can be used to repower to Tier 4 or technology with equivalent or lower NOx emissions. Solicitation has been open since June 2021, remains first-come, first-served, and has approximately \$15 million remaining from the first installment.

For zero-emission freight and marine projects, there is \$70\$ million in two \$35\$ million installments

administered by the Bay Area Air Quality Management
District for projects all across the state. This program
awards up to \$2.5 million per vessel with a 75 percent cap
for non-government projects and can be used for repowers
to zero-emission. The first-come, first-served
solicitation remains open until March 22nd, 2022 or when
the first installment funds run out.

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There is approximately \$20 million remaining in the first installment. The second installment of funds for both of these programs are anticipated to be released in late 2022 or early 2023. Other funding opportunities include the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Program, the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program, the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, and Prop 1B funds.

CARB staff will continue to monitor and develop funding programs and communicate opportunities to stakeholders on our website.

I'll now hand it over to Aaron Bali who will facilitate our first question and answer segment.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Hi, everyone. Good evening. My name is Aaron Bali and I'm an engineer for the Freight Technology Section here at CARB and I'll be moderating the Q&A session.

Just as a reminder, if you wish to ask a

question, you raise your hand, and I'll call on you in the order of which you arrived. And if you can leave -- you can also leave a question in the comments section.

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If dialed in through phone, Nick will be handling the call-ins. Nick, if you'd like, you can explain how you will be identifying callers.

TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: Sure. Yes. So I'll be calling on folks in groups of phone numbers by the first digit of your area code. So if multiple callers begin to speak at the same time, I'll ask one of you to go first, but I'll be activating microphones for folks on the phone in a minute.

Nick. As a reminder, once you are unmuted, you may begin speaking. And I'll be calling people first based on the chat questions we have received. And our first comment was from Merlin Kolb of Reel Magic Sport Fishing and Charters. And his question says, "CARB's proposed regulation for commercial passenger sportfishing and whale watching boats has generated opposition from over 20,000 Californians reflected in a petition and over 3,000 written comments. And at the hearing, nearly a hundred Californians expressed concerns, almost all of which were opposition to the regulation as drafted. Did all the concerns expressed have any impact on modifying the

proposed Harbor Craft Regulations, and if so, how so"?

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And I will be unmuting you Merlin, so you may begin speaking if you have any additional questions or comments.

MR. KOLB: Yeah. Thank you, Ali[SIC], this is Captain Merlin with Reel Magic Sport Fishing out of Bodega Bay.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Hi, Merlin.

MR. KOLB: Hi. Yeah, I mean that is my question
the one that I wrote and submitted in. I do have some
follow-ups, but I'd like to let you work on that one
first.

Hi, Merlin. This is David Quiros. I'll take that question. We have a second portion of this webinar where we're going to talk about our response to the Board direction that was not related to funding. So we'll circle back to your question after we get through that content in the second Q&A session. So for the rest of the Q&As, we're going to focus on questions that are related to the funding programs, Carl Moyer, the Clean Off-Road Equipment Voucher Program, the Low Carbon Transportation Program, or any of the other programs that Melissa went over at the end there.

MR. KOLB: So all of the funding type questions?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Funding questions, now, yeah, and then we will pause again at the end and take questions related to the program response to Board direction.

MR. KOLB: Yeah. No problem. I just -- I just am trying to figure out what I'm going to do with my boat, because if I install the Tier 4 motors, it will burn.

That's all

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. Thank you for the comment. We recognize your concern.

Yeah, so Aaron, can you go through and -MR. KOLB: Yeah, thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. So back to you, Aaron. Can you scan through and read just the questions that are related to incentive funding or we could switch to those that have raised hands.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes. Let's see.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And if you have your hand up now and it's not a funding question, perhaps it would be best if you just put your hand down for now and you can re-raise it at the time we're taking general questions.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: So we have a question in the chat from Lauren Dunlap who said, "Regarding Moyer, awards for CHC before and after these new amendments will be very different. Is it possible to, at some point before the Board meeting, see a couple of before and after calculations showing the impact of the Moyer grant of the new reg"?

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And, let's see, Lauren, I'm going to unmute you, so if you have any further questions or anything to add to that.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Lauren, this is Anthony Poggi, the lead staff for the Carl Moyer Marine. If you don't have anything to add, I can address your question. I will talk to my management about putting out some different -- some example calculations. The before and after, it does depend on a lot. A vessel with a short lead time, let's say with a three-year surplus -- three years of surplus may not be affected very much by the change in -- by the change in the guidelines, but vessels with longer lead time perhaps, you know, our new chapter would change the calculations a bit, but I will -- I will address that with my management and we will try to get some information out to the public.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Next question comes from Jim Luttjohann. I apologize if I mispronounce

your name, but his question is, "Are privately owned or operated passenger vessels eligible for Moyer funds"?

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operated?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Is he on the -- is he available to speak?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes. I will unmute him.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Yeah.

Jim, can you hear me? This is Anthony.

This is Jim.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Hi, Jim.

Can you tell me what you mean by privately owned and

Hi.

JIM LUTTJOHANN:

where our primary passenger service vessels are all privately owned. We have two different operators that connect us to the mainland. And it was my understanding in the previous meeting in November that -- and maybe I misunderstood, but that the funding that was available for the large passenger vessels were limited to like the Government-run ones up in Northern California.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: I'm not sure what exactly funding you're talking about, but if any vessel is performing in a business capacity and is not a pleasure craft or just used for leisure, it is -- should be eligible for the Carl Moyer Program.

Now, whether your air district decides to fund a certain type of vessel or another, I can't speak to that here. I don't want to speak for them. But a private business is -- that is -- private businesses and government vessels and other types of equipment are funded by Carl Moyer.

JIM LUTTJOHANN: Thank you.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You're welcome.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next question is from an anonymous attendee who's asking "Are marine vessels currently eligible for CORE? If not, will they be included in the next iteration of the program"?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: Yeah. This is Todd Sterling. I talked about CORE earlier. Yes, we're planning on bringing commercial harbor craft into CORE this round. Like I said in my presentation, we're having our first work group meeting on the 18th. This is to kind of kick-off the process for this year. I'd love to hear from you ideas on -- and different technologies that could be included into CORE. So if you can attend that meeting, you know, reach out to me. My email address is on there earlier and we can talk about it on the side, but this is just the first meeting of several that we'll have to work out CORE and how we want to spend these

funds.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We have another anonymous attendee who asks, "Will there be incentive funding for public entities, such as local governments, to handle increased numbers of abandoned or surrendered vessels due to noncompliance"?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Can you repeat that question one more time? I'm sorry, I trying --

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: -- I want to make sure I understand before I try to answer it.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah. So the question was, "Will there be incentive funding for public entities, such as local governments, to handle increased numbers of abandoned or surrendered vessels due to noncompliance"?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: And from a Moyer perspective, I can't speak to that. That's not a type of project that we've done.

MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG:

This is Earl Landberg from CARB. I'll just offer real quick, you know, there's concurrent programs like that in farmland for, you know, illegal disposal hazardous waste and such. And that's probably ran through the

county. So that would be something that is really outside of any of our sphere of influence here in CARB incentive team. So I would reach out to your country representative.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We'll be switching to raised hands. So Matt Holmes, I'm unmuting you, if you have any questions, please ask.

MATT HOLMES: Yeah. I kind of said in the chat too, but basically my questions was about Moyer and I was particularly interested in the commercial harbor craft vein and if there's any sort of targeting of incentives based on air pollution attribution or non-attainment with the Clean Air Act. I saw a table up there that didn't list the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Strict and we have the worst air in the entire country and we got it 10 years earlier than everyone. And so I see millions of dollars going to places like Monterey and Ventura. And so I'm curious if there's any sort of a depreciation for equity and environmental justice in the Moyer CHC funding formula.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So as I said in the presentation, and thank you for your question, we do -- Moyer allocations are determined in part by community need, which includes air pollution as well as the CAP program as well, is targets areas with undue or

more pollution burdens. This table that you're looking at is not all Moyer spending. That's only marine. And as you might imagine, the San Joaquin Valley doesn't have a lot of harbor craft, so that's why that when you -- when you're looking here, you don't see them on there. So I hope that answers your question.

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The pollution burden is taken into account. This table does not represent all source categories. San Joaquin Valley, for instance, would have a very high share of the ag. If I were to put up a table with ag equipment, you'd see them very significantly represented.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: The next question is from Mark Roest, if you have a question about any of the incentive funding, I will unmute you and you can ask.

MARK ROEST: Great. Thank you. Yeah, it is about incentive funding. And there's a pro -- you know, it's in the context of both existing repower technology, which is unfunded and needs to be funded to get the prototypes commercial -- to get the prototypes certified, so that it can then provide thousands of conversions for the ports. So what we're looking for is money for -- money for the conversions of the Class 8 trucks that have to be, unless something has been extended that I don't know about, that have to be the older ones, 2009 and

earlier engine model area, according to CARB must be updated to 2010 or later and/or electric conversion before the end of this year in order to keep -- for the people who operate them to maintain their livelihoods, because they're going to be barred from the ports and the multi-modal rail hubs after the end of this year.

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so we're trying to jam together a -- the resources necessary to get these conversion kits into production. They're already designed and specked. They need to be brought into production and they can be brought into pretty high volume production if the funding is there. And that will cover the short haul -- you know, there's 230 to 300 kilowatt hour lithium battery packs that are already designed for those and we are working on two plus kilowatt hours per kilogram batteries and 48 -- and we will be working on 48 percent efficiency solar thin-film, which means twice the amount of electricity generated in the same area over truck stop or a yard.

So we're looking for the money for that. We need to be able to say to our customers and we've got one customer who's a -- who is an opinion leader in one of the ports. So we need to be able to say to them you can get this money, but we're talking about for conversions not for replacement vehicles.

So our conversion -- so I understand the last

page, they said this is for -- you know, not for new vehicles, but for the previous three programs that were talked about, are those -- are conversions allowable for funding in those? And also is there anywhere you can find funding to -- for start-up funding for the companies that can provide them?

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Well, thank you for the comment. It sounded like most of your question was pertaining to funding for sources that are not harbor craft, like trucks. So I don't know if any of our incentive funding groups have information for you. If not, we'll need to circle back with you to get you the right person to answer that question.

MARK ROEST: Yeah. Well, we can also do the same conversions for any diesel harbor craft that runs essentially the same size engines up to a Class 8. And we also have technology, not -- the conversion guy may -- probably can do that. We, and the battery, and solar company also have large-scale gearless wind turbine generator design, which can be used as a wheel motor. So we can provide high -- or, you know, as a marine motor too. We can provide very high torque, higher powered gearless motors to go with our batteries and solar.

Mark. Mark, I don't want to interrupt you, but I 1 think for the interests of time, it may be a good idea --2 MARK ROEST: Yeah, and that was it. 3 MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG: -- to if you could communicate directly with me, 5 since I'm lead staff --6 7 MARK ROEST: Okav. 8 MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG: -- for CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration 9 and Pilot Projects, and we can talk about all the funding 10 options for on-road vehicles and large-scale projects. 11 MARK ROEST: All right. Thank you. I took a 12 picture of your contact info. 1.3 MSCD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST LANDBERG: 14 15 Great, Mark. 16 TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next call -- our next person with a raised hand is Jared Davis. 17 18

Jared Davis I'm unmuting you. You may begin talking.

JARED DAVIS: Yeah. Okay. Hi. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can

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JARED DAVIS: Okay. My name is Jared Davis. I am a board member of Golden Gate Fisherman's Association, as well as Golden State Salmon Association, and also the owner and operator of a 49-passenger charter boat based

out of Sausalito, California. I provide fishing and whale watching trips to the public.

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I'd actually like to preface my question with kind of a statement. It's been shown that these Tier 4 engines will not be able to be installed in vessels that are made of fiberglass, wood, and possibly even aluminum. So that represents, you know, a vast majority of the charter boats in the State. So my question would be this is CARB has, in leading up to the November meeting, concluded that vessel replacement would be possible to be funded by the individual boat owners, if those boat owners would simply raise their prices by no more than \$40 per passenger.

However, contacting actual ship builders and an analysis by a CPA show that prices would have to increase by hundreds of dollars, you know, tripling the price of a one-day fishing or whale watching trip. Given that CARB did not contact these actual ship builders and basically just used values from current vessels, that can't comply with the equipment mandates by the way, will CARB be updating the economic impact to these boat owners and will CARB reflect the loss of revenue to these boat owners from individuals and families that will no longer be able to afford to access these trips due to the price?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Jared, for the question. I think the short answer is no, we're not going to be updating the economic analysis, because that's not what the Board directed us to do. We are going to cover what the Board did direct us to do shortly. So if you have your hand raised, please lower your hand if you do not have a question related to the funding programs we just discussed.

We'll come back to questions that are related to Board direction and updates to the economic cost, the economic impacts of the proposed regulation.

Thank you.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Go back to the -- go back to the chat real quick, we have a question from Christian Stark, who asks, "How does Carl Moyer handle the calculation of surplus years in the gray area before the pending regulations are approved by the Board?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So the Carl Moyer -- Carl Moyer staff have -- direct the districts to run their programs according to the current guidelines until the new regulation is passed by the Board. So I have been advising the air districts who administer marine projects that they are obligated to the current guidelines, however that they should take in any potential

compliance dates in the new -- in the new regulation into account, so we don't have -- they don't have a project that's slated to go past a future compliance date, whatever that would be for the new technology.

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Now, if they are working on a project now in the recent -- say in the last year, that 2020, 2021 engine isn't -- will likely not have a compliance date in the immediate future. So there should be some project life there before there's any compliance dates that comes into effect.

But there is -- so I've been advising the districts to take the new regulation into account, as far as project life, but that they are only obligated to go buy what's currently the existing Commercial Harbor Craft Regulation, and thereby the guidelines -- the current Moyer guidelines as well.

JARED DAVIS: Thank you very much. I think that answers my question.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You're welcome. Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah. Our next question is from Greg Bombard. In the chat he asks, "Can you provide us with a guarantee that if we build new vessels to Tier 4 standards that we will be permitted to operate them for their full 20- to 25-year useful life?

And after reviewing the Governor's new budget, I didn't find anything that provides funding for those of us who are affected by your proposed regulations. We have spoken with CORE representatives and funding isn't available there either. Please tell us where we are going to find funding for such a costly and potentially business-killing regulation"? And Greg Bombard I'm going to unmute so you may speak if you have anything else to add.

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question. I mean, basically we understand that CARB funding is for repowers. And unfortunately, that's not a feasible move for us, meaning in Catalina Express. We would lose over 56 percent of our passenger complement, which therefore makes it an unfeasible project. And again, we need to try to find some funding that's going to help us get to the fact that the new vessel is going to range around \$20 million. And we would have to build six to seven of those vessels to replace the fleet over this run with CARB.

So we're looking to try to help support whatever means we have to to get the government to understand that we need some funding for this new regulation. That's our point. And that if we do build a Tier 4, that we will get some guarantee that as new technology comes along, meaning electric or hydrogen electric or whatever, that this --

the new CARB 4 -- or the Tier 4 vessel would then not be told that it needs to go away and we need to move to the newer technology before we've even got any chance to get the lifecycle out of that. Those are my two questions.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Greg, for the comment. We recognize the challenge that the proposed amendments present, especially as it relates to compliance costs. As you're aware and as we discussed today, there's some incentive funding opportunities that are for repower, some are just for zero-emission, some include vessel replacement options. So to the extent that those could be maximized for your fleet, we're here to make sure you have all the information you can, so that you can take advantage of those opportunities and anything else that comes to be available in the future.

On the regulation side, we're going to discuss shortly that there's going to be a potential technology and implementation review that's going to look at how the implementation of Tier 4 requirements goes, and also the status of zero-emission technology. And I'm going to save the rest of that for later, but I will just point out that the proposed amendments have dates running out through 2031 and compliance extensions would run through 2035. So as proposed under this rulemaking, the requirements would

be as proposed, which would be for ferries in your application going from the mainland California to Catalina Island to meet a Tier 4 plus DPF performance standard.

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with the Governor or whoever to try to have him understand the cost effectiveness of this and how we might find funding or how he may put together some funding for this?

If it's as good as we all think and will be for the emissions here in the local basin, then hope hopefully he'll see the benefit to putting dollars towards it.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

That's a good question. I think that Bonnie Soriano, the Chief of our Branch, might have something to say to that. But I did want to turn over to Anthony Poggi to add a little bit more detail on the Moyer Program, at least on the funding that we have available now. So over to you, Anthony.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Thanks

David. So I just wanted to clarify that Moyer can pay for
a Tier 4 vessel replacement. We do these projects on a
case-by-case basis. We will try to streamline that
process a little bit in the revised guidelines. However,
like I said, it is something where we ask the -- just for
the integrity of the program, we ask that the District
provide us with information to show why a replacement is

necessary. And if it's not necessary, then -- and the repower would be a cheaper option, then we would pay based on the repower. But if a replacement is necessary, then it's -- then you would be paid based on the cost of the replacement cost. So I just want to make that clear, that vessel replacements are possible through Carl Moyer.

GREG BOMBARD: Anthony, thank you for that. I was always understood that we would not be eligible for a full replacement. But are you going to take into consideration then the feasibility of a repower versus having to build new?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Repeat that last part for me, please, take into account --

GREG BOMBARD: Sure.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: -- the feasibility of a repower versus building new?

GREG BOMBARD: Right. If the vessel is not feasible to upgrade to Tier 4, is that going to be a consideration toward funding a new vessel?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Absolutely. So that's what we -- that's -- if a district brings me a case-by-case for a vessel replacement, that's one of the first questions I ask them is why -- not out of -- not out of any kind of skepticism, just so I have -- I have it in my -- to present to my management why is the repower

necessary. Okay. The new technology is not feasible. Okay. Show me why and then that will be part of our case-by-case determination.

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GREG BOMBARD: Thank you for that.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: That is a major factor. Yeah.

GREG BOMBARD: Thank you very much for that.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You're welcome.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: So our next -going back to the raised hands, our next person with a
raised hand Frank Rescino. Frank, I'm going to unmute
you, you may ask your question.

FRANK RESCINO: Can you -- okay. Can you hear me okay?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{TTD}}$  AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

FRANK RESCINO: Okay. My name is Frank Rescino. I have the vessel Lovely Martha. My family has been in business since 1908. That's 113 -- 114 years now.

What I want to ask, I was looking at the charts and stuff and the money there. And I want to -- it's my legacy to hand down my vessel or my business to my son, who's a fourth generation fisherman. And this is very important to me. I've been researching alternate, you

know, hybrid systems, and what else. But the -- what I 1 see, I see like a few million dollars there. I mean, just 2 for one boat, you're talking a few million dollars. 3 There's going to be enough money to replace 200 boats? Ι mean, the State I here has \$20 billion. I mean, I'm just 5 worried about the money. I'm worried about if I approach 6 a hybrid system, is that Carl -- in the Carl Moyer thing, 7 like an electric engine, diesel-powered electric, or 8 diesel hybrid or -- is the -- the funding is there for 9 that right now? 10

A replacement of one vessel is going to cost you over a million bucks, two million maybe, three. I was just wondering will there be more money?

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So I can speak on the Moyer side of things. And if any other incentive staff here want to chime in after me, please do. I did present on the funding slide that there is a very large allocation compared to the historical allocations that we received this year. So instead of the 70 to 94, we have a -- you know, a three and a half -- around threefold increase in that funding just for this year and \$130 million for Moyer in subsequent years.

Community Air Protection good 260 million in this current fiscal year. So while I can't guarantee, like I said in my presentation, what the districts will spend the

money on, because they select the projects, there is more money than there has ever been. And so that's all I can speak to as far as the amount of money available in the Carl Moyer and CAP programs.

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FRANK RESCINO: And is a hybrid system eligible for that too?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: A hybrid system is eligible on a case-by-case basis. Now, I will say that a hybrid system, if it's not verified, then it's a little bit harder to -- like to do the calculations on, but it is an eligible project type on a case-by-basis, since it's explicit in the Carl Moyer guidelines that we have that as an eligible project type.

FRANK RESCINO: It's A lot safer and it's a lot cheaper than putting a Tier 4 in there, but it's a lot cheaper than replacing a vessel too. I want to appreciate everything Carl Moyer has done. I've used the program several times and I'm looking for that to be our salvation in the future.

And that's pretty much it. I want to thank you and keep the money coming, please, because we have no intention of being put out of business by this.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Thank you for your feedback. I'm glad you've had a positive experience with the program.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next individual with a raised hand Jerry Allen. Jerry, I'm going to unmute you and you may ask your question.

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JERRY ALLEN: Hi. Can you hear me okay?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{TTD}}$  AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

JERRY ALLEN: All right. Mostly -- this is mostly towards Anthony. On the Carl Moyer Program, last year we attended a grant funding workshop where we were told that the Moyer Program was going to be reduced to a 40 percent funding per project and a million dollar cap per project. I also heard Melissa mention something on one of the other programs that was a 40 percent funding program. Can you elaborate on that, because it really changes the dynamics of trying to get funding, and to make it a viable business decision to keep the boats in California basically.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So when you say 40 percent -- thank you for your question. When you say 40 percent, are you saying 40 percent of the project costs.

JERRY ALLEN: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Okay. I am in charge of writing the marine chapter. I have written no such draft that includes a cap of 40 percent. The

workshop you went to, I don't know if that was a district workshop or if that was a CARB workshop.

JERRY ALLEN: Okay.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: If it was a district workshop, the district may have decided that they will be reducing marine projects to 40 percent.

JERRY ALLEN: It was a Port -- POLA, Long Beach and LA grants workshop presentation and they covered, you know, multiple, including Carl Moyer. South Coast was there, you know. And so continue on what about a -- do you see any caps or is it still by -- you know, a million dollar cap or anything or is it case by case?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: We don't have a price cap on Moyer. There are three factors that would dictate your grant, one would be cost effectiveness. And I'll also add for zero-emission and hybrid technologies, the cost effectiveness goes from 30,000 a ton up to a hundred thousand a ton. So it's a three times higher cost effectiveness. So the cost effectiveness of the project, the cost of your Moyer -- or the amount of Moyer funding cannot exceed your project amount. And then there's also a -- the chapter itself will set a maximum funding percentage.

So there's three factors at work there, but I have not -- I have not released anything privately or

publicly saying a program-wide million dollar cap. We've had plenty of marine projects that were over a million dollars, as they so often are, and -- nor have I, you know, put out any public -- anything publicly that says that we will be introducing a statewide 40 percent funding project cost cap on Moyer projects. If Long Beach and other districts decide to do that, that's something that, you know, we could talk to them about as far trying to figure out their strategy and how to strategize going forward. They do have the ability to run their programs at the funding amounts they see fit, depending on their communities needs and where they want to focus their money.

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JERRY ALLEN: Okay. Thank you. That answers my questions.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You're welcome.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next person with a raised hand is Jaime Diamond. Jaime, I'm going to unmute, so you may ask your question.

JAIME DIAMOND: Good evening, everybody. My name is Jaime Diamond. I own Stardust Sportfishing out of Santa Barbara. I also own Santa Barbara Landing.

Funding is incredibly skewed an inequitable along the California coast. You've repeatedly said there's more

money now than ever, yet my area in Santa Barbara on slide I believe it was 19 received none, despite they told -- they were told there was so much coming they increased their maximums from this last cycle, only to then half to reduce it by almost half.

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I'm now out of pocket over a hundred thousand dollars in my project that I'm doing right now. For one engine, the max is \$150,000 that we get. For one -- and I only can do one engine on that.

I have another vessel that, I mean, other people -- most vessels have two engines. There are areas just south of us in Ventura where they get up \$500,000 and there's areas that get zero dollars, because they aren't next to a disadvantaged community, so somehow that means their boat is magically able to afford all of this.

So I'm very concerned in how funding is going to get to those that need it, because it's never gotten there properly, especially right now. Like, look, you can see, zero dollars in 2021, santa Barbara Country. That's nuts.

So are you guaranteeing -- and seeing as you have acknowledged that most of the vessels in my fleet have to be replaced, are you guaranteeing funding for all vessels that need to be replaced to comply, because as of now, there are lots of vessels in areas that get no funding as it is, no grant money. So through slide -- let's see

here, which was that? That was -- I don't have the slide number, the funding vessel replacement and zero-emission. And you've talked about it now, you -- your funding replacement. Is there a cap on replacement, because it's a guarantee that my vessels are going to have to be replaced. They're wood and fiberglass.

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So is -- I mean, do I just go and call a shipyard right now and say, hey, I need to order a boat and throw it on the Moyer tab? I mean, because that's pretty much what we're looking at and you're going to have a log jam of people that have to do that.

I'd be lucky if -- we'd be -- I doubt that in our lifetime, you'd be able to build all the vessels that need to be replaced, so -- and that's assuming that everybody got money for it. So I just want to know how you're going to magically have all this money to build all these new vessels? Yeah. Where -- how are you going to do this?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Hi, Jaime. Thank you for your comment. And I -- I'm sorry to hear that the Moyer project that you were pursuing didn't end up working out. The Carl Moyer Program is available for -- in some cases, to pay for surplus emissions reductions. It's not a guarantee that that funding would be available for a particular operator or for a particular region. I don't know if Anthony Poggi

wants to talk at all about how the Legislature has directed how the funding is apportioned between air districts, but we do recognize and our cost analyses have assumed the full cost of compliance on the operators and that there would be no incentive funding.

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We did assume near vessel replacement in our cost analysis for the sportfishing sector. We do recognize those engines become more available and in more compact footprints. There's an opportunity that perhaps a repower could be possible by the time your compliance date comes.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Thanks,
David. And I'll just add. Like I said, the Moyer
allocations are dictated by statute by State law. We
don't have -- you know, we are -- there's a prescription
for how we determine the allocations. As far as how your
district treats marine projects, again the districts have
that ability to fund marine projects with a cap. I've
heard of the cap in Santa Barbara before. Their board, I
would assume, or the District has decided to strategically
limit price caps or put a price cap in for marine
projects. So I never want to speak on the district's
behalf, because that's their jurisdiction.

I suggest that, you know, everybody, and including you're all here participating in this public process, make sure to participate locally with your

districts as well and make them aware of the need of these source categories, especially because districts do like big projects typically. It gets a large chunk of money out the door very quickly. That's typically a positive for them. So I would encourage you to be active locally as well.

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JAIME DIAMOND: So I actually am. I'm incredibly active locally. The problem is they were told they were going to be getting quite a bit more money for this last cycle and then wound up getting less than half of what they were told overall from whatever the funding sources were, which is crazy, because all I've been hearing in these presentations is how much money you guys are swimming -- like they're swimming in this money to be able to do these things and it didn't happen.

So my issues is that you're trying to manage something on a State level, but we have to deal -- we, the people that actually have to do it, have to deal at a county level. And so for there to be equity and to actually help us help you, kind of situation, this really should -- you need to change how the funds are allocated, and either take it out of the county's hands or give it completely to -- or give all the counties enough to do what they need to do, because it doesn't work right now. Even as is, even without everything else going on, there

are boats that can't get newer engines, because they can't afford it, because their areas don't get the funding.

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So it's -- you know, even if they -- you know, the people that want to that are trying, and I'm one of those people, trying to -- we're at Tier 3, but I mean, it's like trying to make it harder for people to do the right thing. If you want someone to do this, then it -- reason would be and logic would be that you give them all the tools to be able to do it, set them up for success, and that's not what's happening.

So you need to take a good look on the funding side to set people up for success. I mean, are you able to give \$5 million for each of these small passenger fishing vessels, because that's what the average cost is going to be. So -- for replacement. I mean, I'm just saying it doesn't -- it doesn't pan out as it is.

And in talking to my county, I can do that all I want, but ultimately it's at the State level, because they can only do what -- allocate what they're given.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Well, I appreciate your feedback and if you want to follow up with me offline about some allocations and I can answer all the questions you might have and maybe direct you to some other funding opportunities for you, that maybe go or more directed towards the State instead of to the county, I'd

be happy to help you and give you as much information as I can.

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JAIME DIAMOND: And the other thing is we're not allowed to stack Moyer fund. So it's like if we got -- I mean, we get Moyer Funding, but then we can't get any other source of funding unless we take out like a loan or something. So there's just -- there's a lot of ways in which it's -- and the fact that in order to do the Moyer funding, you have -- as a person have to pay everything a hundred percent up front and then you get reimbursed, which makes it even more of a burden on the small business owner.

I mean, there's so much different things, instead of just making this a streamlined process. Help us, help you. I keep saying that, but like really, like it just feels like every time we try and take two steps forward, we're shoved five back. You know, we're set up for failure here.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Like I said, I -- you know, I'm happy to -- I'm happy to follow up with you offline and make sure that you have all the -- you know, all the information you need as far as other opportunities, if Moyer is not working for you. And I'll also, when I do talk to the districts about marine funding, you know, I'll try to gauge their -- try to

understand their strategy better, because like you said, there's plenty -- there's more demand than there are funds in some places, and -- yeah, so I'm happy to follow up with you offline about this.

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JAIME DIAMOND: And I totally appreciate that and will take you up on it, but honestly at least I get funding. There are so many others that I hope are listening that will take you up on that offer to talk offline, the problem is offline doesn't work for a lot of people, but it's just there are so many people -- this whole process has been so inequitable and the process before has been inequitable. So I think there needs to be more transparency in funding across the state for this program. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Thanks, Jamie. Over to you Aaron.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We will -next, we'll be moving to phone callers. So, Nick, if
you'd like to call out the phone callers.

I've been tracking the number of people coming in and out on phone. Right now, I'll call on folks in groups of phone numbers by the first digit of your area code. So if your phone number begins with a 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, I have allowed you to speak. So please speak up, unmute yourself

by dialing star six, and state your name and your affiliation before you begin.

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Okay. I'm not hearing anything. All right.

Moving on, if your phone number area code begins with 6,

7, 8, 9, or 0, I have unmuted you. Please again press

star six as well to unmute on your end and share if you
have any comments or questions.

Okay. I'm not hearing anything. We'll circle back around one more time, but otherwise, back to you, Aaron.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Thanks, Nick. So our next -- going back to the chat, our next caller is Markus Medak. And he asks, "Are there any mechanisms in place for allowing Carl Moyer funding when a compliance deadline is changed by amended regulations"?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So Mark, I don't know if you're still on the phone here, but -- or if you're muted, but when you say amended regulations, once a regulation would be -- if it was amended, like I -- like I mentioned earlier, the guidelines and the districts are instructed to follow the current guidelines until the Commercial Harbor Craft amendments are finalized and -- which is scheduled for March, I believe. So until that date where they pass, the districts are operating under the current guidelines.

Now, I, like I said, have advised them to take into account proposed compliance dates in the current draft of the regulation and keep an eye on those when they are -- when they are processing applications and deciding to write incentive contracts, so that we can avoid a situation where someone who is eligible for Moyer, and they say, okay, well, let's fund them A, let's extend their -- or excuse me, let's make their contract with Moyer end in 2027, and it turns out that the new regulation has a compliance date in 2025. That's a situation where no one would have done anything wrong under the current guidelines, but you'd end up with a active Moyer contract which -- in which the funded equipment would have to be retrofitted or replaced.

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So I have been advising the districts to keep an eye on the new regulation when they're determining how long they're issuing incentive contracts. But until the regulation is finalized, the districts are operating under current guidelines.

MARKUS MEDAK: Can you hear me? I'm here.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Yep.

MARKUS MEDAK: So no, my question was more like to comply with the surplus time. So if somebody, for example, now had an applications in, but they had Tier 0 equipment, if they put it in and then this proposed Harbor

Craft Rule goes through, they're not going to be able to get the three years of surplus, because then the compliance date would be, I think, what 2023, I think?

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So I guess my question is when you put this in, you're going to knock -- you know, there's going to be a lot of parts -- you know, there will be a lot of operations that would no longer be eligible for funding that would have been otherwise. Is there any way that -- you know, are there any mechanisms available at all or are you just out of luck, if you hadn't gotten your application in before that compliance date was changed?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So the three-year -- the three-year surplus requirement has been something that's been in the marine chapter for as long as I've been aware. The pool of -- the pool of vessels that will have those short compliance deadlines is something we could consider when we're rewriting the guidelines. I, again because of the surplus requirements, it's -- I understand -- I understand what you're saying is that if your -- if your compliance date is now -- if you suddenly have two years of surplus, are you eligible? The answer under the current guidelines would be no.

If you were -- if you proposed a project where you were going beyond what was required by the regulation, then you would be eligible for Carl Moyer. We could fund

you past your compliance date, because you would be going -- you would be getting the extra part of earlier and extra when it comes -- when it comes to surplus.

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MARKUS MEDAK: Yeah, but as you heard before, it seems like it's going to be pretty darn difficult for us to be able to put in a Tier 4 with DPF, for example. And so pretty much if you didn't apply before this year, if this goes through, we're pretty much out of luck in the sportfishing sector from what I can tell. Correct me if I'm wrong, but that -- from my reading, that's what it appears to be.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: In the current guidelines, if you have less than three years of surplus, you are correct, that you -- you are not eligible for Moyer funding.

MARKUS MEDAK: Got it. Thank you.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You're welcome.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And, Markus, I'd just like to add before we go on to the next question, that under the regulation, if you get to Tier 3 on your sportfishing vessel by the end of this year, December 31st, 2022, your compliance deadline would be pushed out to December 31st, 2030 before any extensions are considered. So I'm not speaking about

Moyer funding availability, but if somehow you're able to get Tier 3 in your vessel, that could be a way to get some extra time to figure out your business plan to get to that Tier 4 plus DPF standard.

MARKUS MEDAK: Right.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Just wanted to highlight that for you.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Yeah,
David. Thanks for bringing that up. If you were to, you
know -- if you were to have a Carl Moyer vessel project
completed by the end of this year, like David said, you
would be -- according to the regulation, if you have a
Tier 3, that does change -- that changes the compliance
date. So that's another important thing to wherever
possible act as early as possible, whether that's on your
own or with an incentive program like Moyer.

MARKUS MEDAK: All right. Okay.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Back to you, Aaron. And just so everyone knows, we're going to run until 5:45 on the funding questions and then get to the next part of the presentation. We will take a five-minute break at 5:45. So we'll have a chance to take a break and then get back to the presentation. So Aaron, please proceed.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our

next -- in the comments, our next caller is from Graham
Balch from -- at Green Yachts. His question is, "How to
vessel operators who are located in an area of California
in which the AQMD does not administer marine funds apply
to Moyer funds, and how would they apply for CORE
funding"?

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So you're in an area of California -- I don't know if you're still on the phone. I apologize for the background noise at my home. You're in an area of California where there's no air district that operates -- that operates the Carl Moyer Program? I can't speak to CORE. I'll let the CORE individual -- I'll let the CORE staff reply to that. But I would think that if you're operating in California, you do have an air district -- you're in a jurisdiction of at least -- of one air district or another. It would just be determining which one.

You say AQMD. I don't know if you're referring to South Coast. If you're outside South Coast, perhaps you're in Ventura or a different air district that would be the one who would be perhaps able to take your Carl Moyer application.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Graham, I did unmute you, so if you have any follow-up, you may ask.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: Yeah.

And this is Todd with CORE. CORE works a lot differently than Carl Moyer, whereas in the CORE Program we have equipment and the powertrain companies apply for approval and a voucher amount. And you'd work through a dealer to purchase the powertrain.

GRAHAM BALCH: Sorry about that.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Hi, Graham, we can hear you.

GRAHAM BALCH: So just simply, as stated in the chat, there are a number of vessel operators around the State of California that exist in an AQMD that does not administer marine Moyer funds. How does a vessel operator in an AQMD that does not apply -- offer marine Moyer funds access the Moyer fund? And also will the CORE funding program be administered and applied to through the AQMDs or will there be another process?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: So the CORE funding is not through the districts. The CORE funding is through the State. I'll just kind of repeat myself again that the CORE funds work through a equipment manufacturer. They get a voucher amount, work through a dealer. So you as the vessel owner would go through a dealer type network and decide which powertrain would work for your vessel.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And, Graham, we hope that answers your question. And when we brought the CORE team on, I'll just say that I had you in mind and I'm hoping that you can participate in their process, so that some of the marine zero-emission power systems can be considered for CORE vouchers. It seems that that could be a viable opportunity to get more zero-emission vessels out on the water before compliance deadlines, and then for the other vessels that don't have compliance deadlines to push towards zero where feasible. So thank you for your comment. I don't know if you have any more.

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GRAHAM BALCH: Absolutely. I was planning on follow up with Matt and Todd. Specifically, what does a vessel operator who is an AQ -- is in an AQMD without marine Moyer funds, how do they access Moyer funding, so like a vessel in Bodega Bay, for example, or Fort Bragg?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So if your -- if your air district has decided that they do not want to or did not -- they choose that marine funds, they don't want to spend money on marine projects, that is their decision. Like I said, we allocate the money based on a -- based on various factors, but the air districts choose which source categories they want to fund. And Moyer funding has to go through the air district.

Thank you.

GRAHAM BALCH:

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next person in the chat is Jason Covell. He asks,

"Stakeholders are finding that proposed CARB regulations show little compatibility with State grant and other funding programs, particularly when existing vessels must be replaced due to design and age constraints. How will CARB ensure that support funding is available? This is of particular concern, given the aggressive implementation schedule".

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

This is David. I'll take that question. Thank you, Jason, for the comment. I think that goes back to the statement that incentive funding is available in some cases, but it's not a guarantee. And the cost and economic analyses that we performed assumed no incentive funding. I don't know if you have a follow-up, but I think that's the only answer we have for you.

JASON COVELL: Yeah. Evening. This is Jason. I do have follow-up regarding Moyer funding. We were given some insufficient information from our -- the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, about vessel replacement. So we chose not to apply for CORE -- Carl Moyer funds. Since we've started the project, we found out that there is money available on a case-by-case basis for vessel replacement. But then we were told last week by the Bay

Area Quality Management -- Air Management District that since we started the project, we're not available -- or we're unable to apply for funding.

And, you know, we just -- we find that -- you know, it's pretty odd that we were given bad information and then we find out we have the information -- the correct information that we could have applied, that we can't apply now. Is there a way to revisit the case-by-case, Anthony?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: That would be -- the District would have to present me with the -- you know, the scenario, and we'd have to look at it again with all the information. I don't want to speculate right here.

JASON COVELL: Okay.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: But I'm sorry that there was -- there was confusion on your end.

JASON COVELL: Okay. Well, we may reach out directly to you then just to give you our case. Thank you.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Um-hmm.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Back over to you Aaron, if you could read the next question in the chat or next person that has their

25 | hand raised?

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes. I'm back to the raised hands. We have David McCloy. David McCloy, I'm unmuting you, so you may ask your question.

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DAVID MCCLOY: Thank you. I have one question with regards to vessel replacements. You discussed the viability of whether a replacement or a repower is considered for funding. Do you look at the vessel's age as a factor in that decision or is it just based on cost, whether it's, you know, \$3 million for a repower or \$14 million for a new vessel. Do you also look into the service life of the vessel in a pretty rigorous environment?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: You know,
I've had a few of these case-by-cases in which I haven't
had to look at the life of the vessel, because it wasn't
really a factor, because it was obvious where the
replacement was a better option for both the program and
for the vessel owner. It's something I could consider,
but it's -- like the process suggests, it is a
case-by-case. So if it is -- if it is a very old vessel,
and that's part of the reason that a replacement is being
suggested or proposed, that is something I would -- I
would look at. Whether or not that's the deciding factor,
like I said, I can't promise until I would have all the
information in front of me. But if a vessel has been in

the water and is nearing the end of its useful life, that would -- that would be a factor.

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Okay. Understood. So we'd just have to be prepared to -- with surveys and all the right information to talk more about that.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Yeah. And I would encourage everybody listening, if you know that your project type is a case-by-case basis, make sure the district -- when you present it to the district, make sure that -- the more information you come with the better, because then there's less back and forth and it speeds up the process between myself, you, the installer, or the manufacturer, or the district. The more information and data I have to look at right off the bat or the district has to look at, it really does streamline the process.

And coming into the district saying, hey, I know this is eligible. Is it something you'd like to propose? It's something that I saw CARB made clear in the workshop -- the January workshop that this is eligible, if I present X, Y, and Z. While I can't promise that the district is going to take your project, I do know that that makes it easier on them, if they know that you've already done some of the legwork and have some of the information.

So that's just a little bit of advice.

DAVID MCCLOY: Okay. Great. Thank you. We're working on that. Appreciate it.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Um-hmm.
Yep.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next person with raised hands is Amber Coluso. I apologize if I mispronounced your last name. I'm unmuting you, so you may speak.

We can't hear you, Amber, if you have a question or not.

AMBER COLUSO: Hi. Can you hear me now?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

AMBER COLUSO: Okay. Sorry. So the main issue is that for Carl Moyer, since the districts have the ability to choose what they want the funding to do, what we really want is that if you're going to use Carl Moyer as the funding source for all these repowers and replacements, you should require a certain percentage has to go to marine projects, because otherwise, it will just go to whatever the districts are concerned about, like, for instance, South Coast right now, they're more concerned about that truck earlier. They're going to be using most of their Carl Moyer for probably truck replacements or whatever, so it's not going to really go

to marine.

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And another concern about replacements is that it's not -- a lot of the replacements, the cost effectiveness doesn't work out. It's going to be -- the -- a lot of these vessels are already Tier 2 or Tier 3. And if they're going to be trying to -- if they have to replace the vessel to Tier 4, the amount of emissions reductions isn't enough to meet the amount of cost of the -- of like a two or three million dollar boat, so it's not worth it. So it ends up losing in the competitiveness. So that's why there's all this concern, because that's what's happened in the past.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Amber, thank you for the comment. I don't know if any of the funding teams have a specific response. We recognize that some districts don't choose to spend money on marine projects and it's within their purview to decide how that money is allocated.

AMBER COLUSO: But, well, if -- can't you in the next funding, when you issue the funding, can't you like have certain designation, like because you're the main source of the funding, so you should be able to at least have a percentage like set aside for like -- like this percentage needs to be used for harbor craft or -- at least or something, like, you know, at least 10 percent,

so at least there's something that will guarantee that there's project.

And like if at some point like by X amount of time, if there's not enough -- like there's no takers, that it can be rolled over to some other project.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Amber, so funding is never earmarked. And I'm not sure if that's something that -- that's a road we would -- I can't commit to changing that at this current time. Sometimes State reserve funding will be -- Moyer State reserve funding will be focused in one area or another, but as of right now, you know, funding -- we don't earmark funds for the districts.

AMBER COLUSO: Okay.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: But I appreciate your comment on that. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Okay. Back to you, Aaron. We probably have time for one more question and then for all the funding questions we didn't get to, we can revisit when we finish the presentation, after the next part of the evening here.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next person with a raised hand is Lisa Lavelle. Lisa, I'm unmuting, so please ask your question.

LISA LAVELLE: Thank you. And I actually put it

into the chat as well, just in case. But are there any funds that government entities, (inaudible) with the City of Avalon, such as cities or nonprofits can apply for to create public-private partnerships to assist commercial watercraft like the Catalina Express or the Catalina Flier, which would serve both visitors and also are the primary means of public transportation for residents living in underserved or rural communities? And do any of these apply to retrofits or are they only for new vessels? I know, Anthony, you had mentioned that the Carl Moyer funds would be actually available on case-by-case basis potentially for new vessels and/or replacements. the -- those -- that was encouraging to hear that. thought we were going to be excluded from that funding. But I know -- I think Melissa had mentioned there was a couple of other opportunities for funding sources and just wanted to confirm what those were.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: So, Lisa, thank you for your comment. I can speak for Moyer. If there was a -- funding is available. And, I'm sorry, your connection was really bad. You were -- you were wondering if a public entity or public-private partnerships are eligible for Moyer funding? I apologize, your microphone was buzzing pretty bad.

LISA LAVELLE: Yeah, sorry about that. Yes, I

was wondering if those options are available. I did put the question in the Q&A if you want to read the question there.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Okay.

LISA LAVELLE: But just trying to see if that's -- if there are additional opportunities for funding going through the either government funding route to reach out for funds for anything that you're doing or any nonprofits that could apply for funds as well?

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST POGGI: Well, for the Moyer part of that question, I will follow up with you in the chat. I don't know if any of the other incentive program contacts wanted to chime in at this time.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: I can -this is Melissa Houchin again. I can just kind of
reiterate about for the additional funding programs I
mentioned, the Volkswagen Mitigation Trust funds are
available for repowering Tier 2 and older ferries and
tugboats. And I believe that should be available for
government projects as well.

Do you have any follow-up questions on that specifically?

LISA LAVELLE: Would you be able to just put that slide back up for a moment with that information. I remember that it had some contact information.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Yes. Slide 23 is that slide. And there -- we do have a fact sheet on our website which is linked down there with all this same information, I believe.

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I had regarding the topics this evening, there are a number of both privately owned golf carts and also golf cart fleets, we were just wondering if golf carts were classified as off-road vehicles as well? It seems that we often run into issues regarding -- pardon me for going off topic slightly, but regarding golf courts and being able to have them receive funding for Cash for Clunkers or any other things like that. I wondered if anybody would be able to speak to some of the funds available for that level of information.

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST STERLING: Yeah, this is Todd with CORE. We could talk about off-road equipment offline, not during this Commercial Harbor Craft meeting. Why don't you give me -- send me an email or give me a call, we can talk about golf carts.

LISA LAVELLE: Will do. Thank you, folks. All of you, thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Okay. This is David. I see there's a ton of questions, but we're going to go on a quick break, five

minutes. So it's 5:48 p.m. here in California, so we'll wait until a 5:53 and resume with the presentation, then pick up with questions. We'll be here at least till 7:00 to finish out. So thank you, everyone. And we'll be back at 5:53 p.m.

(Off record: 5:48 p.m.)

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(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 5:53 p.m.)

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Okay. Hi, everyone. It's now 5:53, so I'm going to continue on with the rest of the presentation here on slide 25 --

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: -- which is the agenda. We're going to be moving on to the next agenda item, which is discussing Board direction from the November hearing starting with streamlining compliance extensions on slide 26.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: The proposed amendments currently include five compliance extensions to provide flexibility for circumstances outside of an operator's control, such as delays in manufacturing or infrastructure and feasibility concerns.

Extension E3 is a feasibility extension that can provide an additional six to eight years for compliance

when retrofits are not technologically feasible and a vessel replacement is not financial feasible. This extension is intended to provide flexibility for operators that have unique operations that present feasibility and financial concerns.

At the November hearing, the Board directed staff to streamline the extension application process and facilitate the combined use of extensions and funding opportunities for small businesses.

Slide 27.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: To streamline the application process, staff is proposing to allow the use of the 2019 California Maritime Academy Study to demonstration lack of technical feasibility of retrofits, eliminating the need for operators to fund their own feasibility study for the initial extension application.

Owners would still need to submit company-specific financial records demonstrating a lack of financial feasibility for purchasing vessel replacements, but the use of the CMA Study would decrease the overall cost and time necessary to submit an extension application.

Slide 28, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: I will now be moving to the next agenda item from the Board hearing, which is technology and implementation review on slide 29.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Staff received public comments and Board direction to transition to zero-emission technology where feasible and to reevaluate zero-emission feasibility in the future to avoid missing opportunities to advance technology in the marine sector. Staff is proposing an implementation and technology review beginning every two years in 2023, which would track the advancement of zero-emission technology, as well as report on implementation progress of Tier 4 and DPF technology in the marine sector.

This will allow staff to reevaluate all technologies and reconsider requirements, if technology advancements facilitates more emission reductions.

Slide 30.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: We'll now move to the next agenda item, zero-emission contingency measure on slide 31.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Board

discussion highlighted the importance of attaining air quality standards and including possible contingency measures requiring more zero-emission vessels in the future. The current proposal already maximizes the use of zero-emission technology that is available and feasible in the marine sector today. And the findings of the proposed technology and implementation review would inform future regulatory action, including this contingency measure for a more broad zero-emission adoption.

Slide 32.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: We'll now move to next steps for the proposed amendments on slide 33.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Staff will continue outreach with operators, the review of public comments submitted, and consider feedback received today, and return to the Board for a final vote and consideration in spring 2022.

The anticipated effective date of the proposal is January 1st, 2023.

Next slide, please.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Contact

information for program staff is listed on slide 34, as well as our website where you can find more information, fact sheets, and other resources.

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I'll now hand it over to Aaron to facilitate more questions.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Thank you, Melissa. Everyone, I'm Aaron Bali and I'll be moderating this Q&A session. As before, we will rotate between the chat, the raised hands, and the phone callers who Nick will handle.

And we'll start with the raised hands first. We'll start with Rick Powers. Rick, I'm unmuting you and you may ask your question.

RICK POWERS: Okay. I'm here. My name is Rick Powers. And I am President of Golden Gate Fishermen's Association. I also own and operate a couple of charter boats out of Bodega Bay, California.

You know, after listening to everybody, you know, speak regarding the issues at hand, the Moyer Program has been a path which many of our vessels have been able to take over the years leading us to low emissions. And most of the boats have been able to use it, but it is not a one-fits-all process.

Listening to Jamie speak about her situation down in Santa Barbara and others, the Moyer Program really

isn't the answer for everyone. My question is, you know, as mentioned earlier in your -- earlier at the very beginning of this -- of this meeting, you know, newspapers report that the State is flush with money and that the Governor -- that Governor Newsom wants to spend 2 -- 22.5 billion over the next five years to fight climate change. Given that CARB's Harbor Craft Regulations will remove some sportfishing and whale watching boats from service and destroy our livelihoods, how come the Governor's budget didn't provide us any economic relief?

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My main questions is, is CARB willing to ask the Governor to buy our soon-to-be non-compliant boats and perhaps provide us grants to buy new ones - you know, such a move would save jobs and save communities that depend on commercial passenger boats to support local tourism - and if not why not?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Hi, Rick. Thank you for the comment. We recognize that the proposed amendments do have an associated regulatory cost. As CARB staff, we're not able to directly advocate to the Governor's office and request funding to help support regulated entities under our regulatory efforts. However, we do undergo significant cost and economic analyses through the regulatory process. So the Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment went to

the Department of Finance. They do work with the Governor's office on our budget -- on the State of California budget.

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I also want to draw your attention to the Board member discussion on November 19th, where one of our Board members, Hector De La Torre, did talk about talking with some members of the Legislature about appropriating funding that would be targeted or directed to harbor craft.

Outside of those efforts, we are not able to really advocate for more funding, but we do recognize there is a cost and it's been disclosed through our regulatory process. So thank you for your comment and we'll take it into consideration.

RICK POWERS: Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next caller is Kathleen Keehan. Kathleen, I'm unmuting you, so you may ask your question.

KATHLEEN KEEHAN: Hello. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

KATHLEEN KEEHAN: Excellent. Okay. Hi. I had some questions about Moyer funding, and eligibility, and the interaction between that and the extension options that are available. I work in San Diego and we do a lot

of repower projects for these charter fishing vessels.

Most of them are going up to -- moving up to Tier 3

engines. And I understand that there would be -- are
there Tier 4 engines available for these or would those be
part of an extension process?

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

So thank you for the question. What I heard you ask was whether Tier 4 engines are available for sportfishing vessels in particular. There are a number of Tier 4 engines that have been certified. The standards have been in effect by U.S. EPA since as early as 2014. I believe there's 22 models that are certified or were certified before we took the presentation to the Board.

We recognize that not all those are the exact power rating for a sportfishing vessel. Also, the other part of the question is will it fit in the existing vessel? And our feasibility study with the California Maritime Academy that we posted in 2019 did show that the wood and fiberglass constructed vessels do have some challenges to be reconfigured. So there are engines available for sportfishing vessels, but vessel replacement may need to be a compliance outcome until more than 22 engines become certified and they're of the smaller footprint that can fit into the existing hulls.

So let us know if that answers your question.

KATHLEEN KEEHAN: It does mostly, but I think my concern is we have applicants who are right now applying for Tier 3 equipment. Let's say that they would qualify for extensions, but we need -- I'm uncertain how the timeline works with us getting folks under contract to repower their boats, then applying for extensions to be able to access enough time to get at least three years of surplus under the -- under the Moyer Program. And at the end of that, let's say they do get through all of those hoops, would they then be required -- it sounds to me like they'd be required to go to a Tier 4 plus a DPF by probably around 2030. Am I understanding that correctly?

So for the newest Tier 3 engines, the compliance date on sportfishing vessels would be December 31st, 2030.

KATHLEEN KEEHAN: Okay.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

The slide that's up on the screen now shows a couple of examples on how extensions can be used to generate extra surplus. Anthony Poggi might have a little bit to add here, but I'll just start by saying that one of the key considerations is that you can only get this extension if it's not feasible to repower. And we're only certain that you can get the extension for two years at a time.

So if there's a compliance date, for example, in 2028, or let's go down to the bottom of this screen. There's a compliance deadline at the end of 2026, so it's the earliest Tier 2 vessel that's in the sportfishing category, the compliance date can be extended to 2028 with that extension, but the submission of the application has to be sent to our regulatory team and it has to be approved. And then the additional processes through the Moyer group have to be satisfied in order to count that as a surplus period starting in 2025. So it will get you an extra two years to count surplus years from your compliance date.

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KATHLEEN KEEHAN: And would you be able to get that extension that early? Would you have to wait until 2024 for a 2026 compliance date before you could apply for that extension?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Excellent question. It has to be at least 18 months before the compliance date for the feasibility extension, E3, in our amendment. So everyone has different criteria, but you don't have to wait at least 18 months prior to the compliance date.

KATHLEEN KEEHAN: Great. Thank you very much. I appreciate you answering my questions.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

No problem. Back to you, Aaron?

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next call in is Merlin Kolb. Merlin, I'm unmuting you and you can ask your question.

MR. KOLB: Hi. This Captain Merlin with Reel Magic Sport Fishing. The last time I was on you guys just bounced my question in less than 10 seconds, so can we talk about it now?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, go ahead.

MR. KOLB: Did you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

MR. KOLB: Yeah, it was the one that I had submitted under questions. Do you still have that or should I read it for you?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Go ahead and repeat your question.

MR. KOLB: Okay. My submission is below, CARB's proposed regulations for commercial passenger sportfishing vessels and whale watching boats have gathered opposition from over 20,000 Californians reflected in a petition, and over 3,000 written comments. And at the last hearing, nearly a hundred Californians expressed concerns, all of which were opposed to the regulations as drafted. Did those concerns expressed have any impact on modifying the

proposed Harbor Craft Regulations or are you guys going to steamroll us, and if so, how did they modify your recommendations?

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I'm a business owner. This is Merlin Kolb with Reel Magic Sport Fishing. I've worked my whole life to provide this service to the -- to the residents of California. And these regulations as written will literally put me out of business. The boat will be removed from service, because it will burn with a motor that hasn't even been invented yet.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Merlin for patience and waiting to the second part of the presentation. In November, the Board directed us to cover four items, and one was to touch back -- touch base back with the regulated community on incentive opportunities. The other one was to streamline, the compliance extension process. The other one was to consider a technology and implementation review, and the fourth one was to look at a zero-emission requirement potentially as part of a contingency measure through the State Implementation Plan process.

The changes that we're proposing are going to be addressed through Board resolution and they would be to direct us to look at how technology is evolving over time, both on the Tier 4 engine side as well as the

zero-emission technology side, and also to make the compliance extensions more simple, especially for the small businesses. And that's what we're providing information on today and taking your comments for consideration.

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MR. KOLB: Well, thank you very much for taking The engines that I have now are Tier 2. I'm in the process of applying for CARB -- or for Carl Moyer assistance and hopefully I can get it done with enough time, so that I can keep operating. I plan to apply as soon as possible. But there is no way that a particulate burning filter will work in my fiberglass vessel. Aluminum is not an option. It degrades the strength of the aluminum. So if I buy a new vessel, as CARB suggests -- they say I'm supposed to sunset my If I buy a new one and quadruple or quintuple my costs to my customer, you're basically going to be -going to be blocking Californians access to the sea, because only -- you know, we're -- I don't operate in Beverly Hills. I operate in Bodega Bay and people can't pay \$700 to go fishing for the day, so they won't go, so access will be blocked. And my boat will be sunsetted per your regulations.

And if I bought a new steel boat, if I bought a new steel boat and I put a giant Tier 4 engine in it, the

carbon footprint of building the new steel boat, and disposing of my current excellent fiberglass boat, and then any hours of service additional, the delta between my current motors, the tons of emission, the dirty motors that I have that run very clean by the way, the delta between the Tier 4 the steel, the carbon footprint of building the, boat we'd be carbon deficit. Does anybody -- did anybody ever do the math? There would be a carbon deficit, if I followed CARB's recommendation to subset my vessel, but a new one, raise my prices to five, six hundred dollars a seat. You guys are going backwards on this.

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Thank you for taking my call. Do the math.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you for the comment.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next caller is Will Barrett. Will, I'm unmuting you, so you can ask your question.

WILL BARRETT: Hi. Thank you. I'm Will Barrett with the American Lung Association and very much appreciate the opportunity to ask a question here.

Certainly, we view the program as an important public health measure and appreciate, you know, the discussion tonight, the robust conversation about the funding opportunities, and other elements that, you know, the

Board is reacting -- or the staff is reacting to the Board's direction.

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On the slides that were just presented, you certainly we see the technology assessment as an important component of the implementation phase. We believe really it's important to get as many vessels as possible, as quickly as possible to zero emission. I think that tech assessment can help identify those pathways as quickly as possible. So appreciate that discussion.

And then the question I have is really on the issue of compliance extension and the streamlining proposal. You know, certainly this area of the rule has been a significant concern of ours, and really wanted to confirm that the extension process described, you know, as far as relying on the California maritime study. That would apply only to the initial application for extension, rather than kind of an ongoing substitute for a vessel analysis. Is that accurate or could you clarify that?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thanks will for the comment and good question. So our suggestion that we're presenting today is it would be the initial extension, which would be two years. The results of the CMA feasibility study did show that there was no fitment identified to upgrade to Tier 4 and put DPFs on for the commercial passenger fishing and the

commercial fishing fleet.

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Tier 4 plus DPF performance standard would be the commercial passenger fishing fleet. What we're thinking is even though in that study it was just the sportfishing or the commercial passenger fishing fleet that had the feasibility challenges, the reason was because of the difficulty of reconfiguring the wood and/or fiberglass hulls. So what we want input on is should we extend that to any vessel that's wood or fiberglass and should it just be the initial two years, should it be longer, should it — is two years too much and do we really need to have vessel-specific analyses done to make sure that we're not granting extensions where they're not actually needed.

WILL BARRETT: Okay. I appreciate that. And I'll just end with saying that I really do feel like it's necessary and urgent that we move forward with this rule to establish those public health benefits and get them rolling as quickly as possible. We encourage the staff and Board to take action on this really no later than March to make sure that we're moving the process forward. So thank you again, really appreciate this.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Yeah, thank you for your comment.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Next caller is

David McCloy. David, I'm unmuting you, so you can ask your question.

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my question. Back to slide 26 and extension E3. I wasn't aware that I was trying to find the latest proposal on the amendments. So that shows six to eight years. Would that -- if a vessel replacement is happening, let's say with my group, do we need to show any other -- it would be mainly for the ability to have the shipyards complete the projects, and all the design, and all the engineering, and completing the projects, that six to eight years would be quite helpful with my group here at San Francisco Pilots. Would we be able to take advantage of that extension? I wasn't aware of that one. I was looking more at the one-year extensions you were talking before.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. Great question. So can the feasibility and compliance extension, E3, be applied to your company, which I believe is the San Francisco Bar Pilots.

DAVID MCCLOY: That's correct.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Melissa Houchin, I wanted to direct that question to you to see if you're able to respond about the applicability and then also the two requirements that have to be met.

this extension -- in order to get this extension, you would need to prove -- or demonstrate lack of technological -- or technical feasibility for the retrofit and financial feasibility -- lack of financial feasibility for buying a vessel replacement. And so with this idea of streamlining the compliance extensions for the initial application, if the California Maritime Academy study shows that for your type of vessel, Tier 4 plus DPF is not feasible then that satisfies that requirement and you would just need to submit company-specific financial information to show lack of financial feasibility to purchase a replacement vessel.

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And this extension is for two years and then you would renew it up to six years, or up until 2034, and possibly up to eight years if you have an early compliance date, so six to eight years.

DAVID MCCLOY: Okay. So it wouldn't be for just the logistics of completing such a large project for us with three large vessels. It has to be technical and financial feasibility.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Yes.

DAVID MCCLOY: It can't just be because it's really difficult.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Correct.

Yeah, you would want both of those parts, that the retrofit is not technologically feasible and that buying a replacement is not financially feasible for your operation.

DAVID MCCLOY: Okay. Thank you.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Add I just want to add that both government and private companies are eligible for that extension. So there's no exclusions with -- I know you're not government, but there's no governmental exclusions.

DAVID MCCLOY: Understood. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Or private company exclusions.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next person with a raised hand would be, let's see here, Markus Medak. Sorry, if I mispronounced your name. Markus, I'm going to unmute you, so you may ask your question.

MARKUS MEDAK: Hello. I emailed my questions earlier this morning, but they don't seem to be showing up, so I'll just read them, I guess. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

MARKUS MEDAK: Alrighty. So I was looking in the packet of various information that's on the website there, there's a final report that says characterizing activity

and emissions of in-use, commercial harbor craft. And it explains how you figured out where, you know, in my case, the sportfishing fleet was operating.

And it says that AIS data was used in order to characterize the spatiotemporal activity of charter fishing vessels operating out of San Diego Bay. And so I was just wondering, did you guys know that AIS isn't required on charter vessels of less than 65 feet in the San Diego area?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thanks, Marcus, for the question. And I know that we've discussed this recently with you offline or in a separate meeting. So after that meeting, we're very aware that vessels --

MARKUS MEDAK: Okay.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

-- below 65 feet aren't required to have it. We are --

MARKUS MEDAK: Okay. I'm just putting it out there, because I haven't seen it addressed anywhere.

Also, in the same report, it shows the -- well, in the same report, it shows -- actually, I'll skip this one. I'll just -- I'll just say that you guys are aware that that is not a very good way of sampling where the boats are. But I'll go to my next question. And so I was

wondering was there ever any statistical analysis that was conducted to see, you know, because I think there were a half a dozen charter fishing vessels that were sampled in So I was wondering if there was any the State. statistical analysis conducted to see if the sampled vessels were representative samples of the statewide population of charter fishing vessels? Was there -- you know, normally, when you -- when you -- when you're going to extrapolate to a larger population, I think it's pretty common when you're sampling a population, you have to do a statistical analysis to see if your samples are indeed representative samples. Was that done? I never saw any evidence of it in that report, but I could have missed it.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

AIS data was used to determine the fraction of operation of all vessel categories either within 24 nautical miles or beyond 24 nautical miles. And that remains our use and best understanding of the best available data to make that assumption.

Going back to your first question, there were a number of vessels, I would say at least a third if not a half, that were in the sample of sportfishing vessels that were under 65 feet that had AIS data that was considered in the analysis for the 83 percent of operation within regulated California waters.

MARKUS MEDAK: Yes, but they're not required to have it -- they're not required to have the AIS on unless they're in a -- I forget the name that of it, but basically in front of San Diego -- or in front of LA harbor or San Francisco Bay. If you're not in a vessel separation scheme, you don't need to have the AIS. So even though you may have it some of the time, it doesn't give you an accurate picture of where that vessel is the whole time.

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But that wasn't really my question. My question was, you know, if you're only sampling six boats, which is what it showed in the charts there, I mean, there are many different types of boats that have very many different types of operating parameters. You know, there's some of us that fish the vast majority of the time offshore or down in Mexico. And there's a -- you know, there are some boats also that spend the entire time fishing inside a bay somewhere, inside San Francisco Bay, or San Diego Bay, or whatever. But you need to make sure that the samples -the boats that you pick to sample -- there should have been a statistical analysis to see if those were actually representative samples. Otherwise, it's just -- it's not valid to extrapolate what the rest of the population is doing using that. So that was my -- that was my question was whether that had been looked at or not to see if those

were indeed representative samples.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you for your comment. Did you have anything else? I did see an email come in from you earlier that had a lot parts to it.

MARKUS MEDAK: No, that was -- that was -- that was a different question. That was a question on the Moyer funding.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Okay.

MARKUS MEDAK: I do have one more question. It's basically in the same vein here, once again going back to the analysis that was -- that you guys did. And so you guys calculated using AIS data that the sportfishing fleet spends -- or operates 83 percent of the time within 24 miles of the California coast. If this were to be wrong -- if this was incorrect, will the calculations of the contribution of NOx and diesel particulate matter from the charter fishing fleet change significantly?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

So if it's not 83 percent operation, the quantity of emissions in California from that sector would change in the model, yes.

MARKUS MEDAK: Okay.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

There's inherent uncertainty with the best available data. So the best available projection could change depending on if the best available input data changed.

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MARKUS MEDAK: All right. And would the health benefit analysis also change?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Yes, the health benefit analysis and input to that is the quantity of emissions reductions in each air basin.

MARKUS MEDAK: All right. And how about the economic cost-benefit analysis, would that change too?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

The valuation of the health benefits is tied to the emissions reductions and so the total cost and benefits would change. I will point out the cost is around \$2 billion. The benefits right now is at \$5.25 billion. So we still have a lot greater benefits than costs as modeled with best available data.

MARKUS MEDAK: I think it's arguably best available, but that's, I guess, beside the point. All right. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thanks, Markus.

Back to you Aaron.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Next speaker is Ken Franke. Ken, I'm unmuting your microphone, so you can ask your question.

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KEN FRANKE: Good evening. David, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. A couple of items real quick. Number one, we believe -- I'm representing the Sportfishing Association of California, an emissions reduction is really a high priority. We get it. Our ultimate goal is towards that, long-term zero emissions, et cetera. So a couple of comments to hopefully speed things up or help all of us help each other.

With regard to the extensions, I'd like to give input. I would recommend on the commercial passenger sportfishing vessels that the CMA report be accepted as the terms and conditions of the extensions won't change depending on the existence of the equipment and fitment. So that would basically make it a lot more affordable for people to actually continue to apply for the extensions.

The second item. You commented about 22 engines that were available. We've been looking hard. We've talked with your staff as well. And specific to the commercial passenger sportfishing fleet, we've never found a Tier 4 engine plus DPF that is certified that will fit in a single boat. So we welcome that information, if somebody has it. I have had many members ask for it and

they've gotten a spread sheet back from staff with merchant ship engines, et cetera. So we could -- we would definitely welcome that, because it keeps getting put out there in the public that there's 22 engines in existence, and nobody can seem to find them. So I think that's something that needs to be, just to be fair to everybody, straight up, if it doesn't exist, it doesn't exist. We get it that down the road we'd like to see it come, but in the here and now, it doesn't seem to be there.

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The other thing for Anthony, his comments from Carl Moyer, I think what we're seeing here is a great opportunity for some strategic planning within State government and those local air pollution districts to target the marine side of it. We know there's a couple hundred full-time commercial passengers sportfishing boats in the states, 80 of them have already gone to Tier 3. I think the ultimate goal, at least in the here and now, is get the rest of them to Tier 3 quickly. I think some good strategic planning can help get everybody across that finish line. You're looking at about \$40 million. So I think some good organization and discussions within staff and those outlying districts might get that done in an efficient manner.

And then finally, the AIS data, Markus said it pretty well. So most of the boats don't have AIS. And I

get it that that's the best available material that you had at the time. But as an example, the southern California area, you'd see a lot of straight lines going straight offshore or to Mexico, you know, 10 days at a time or two days at a time, whatever it is. You don't see any of that in the AIS data.

So one recommendation would be frankly for the commercial passenger sportfishing sector, I would eliminate the AIS data as being a data point, because it's inaccurate as it's not reflective but of a tiny portion of the actual fleet. So I know we have a meeting coming up soon. I wanted to have this be on the record, but we look forward to talking with you in person and hopefully work through some of the challenges.

Thank you.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you very much, Ken. We look forward to meeting with you all shortly.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Sorry.

Next speaker is Peter Schrappen. Peter, I'm unmuting your microphone, so you may ask your question.

PETER SCHRAPPEN: Good evening. Hi David and Nick. Can you hear me okay?

24 TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can bear you.

PETER SCHRAPPEN: Great. Well, thanks. This is
Peter Schrappen. I'm here on behalf of the American
Waterways Operators. We're the national trade association
for the tugboat, towboat, and barge industry representing
the most environmentally friendly and most economical mode
of freight transportation.

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And I just wanted to weigh in a little bit on a question for you. You know, the \$1.6 billion CARB Harbor Craft Rule is scheduled to be finalized in March and we've sent in some comments, but the Harbor Craft Rule it does not provide a technically achievable path to compliance, particularly for vessels that would need to be retrofitted to comply. As you know, retrofits are either technically impossible or prohibitively high cost necessitating an almost complete rebuild and sell off of the existing harbor craft fleet.

You've heard a lot of it -- a lot of that -those comments this evening. The CARB's rule is based on
inaccurate vessel population counts. We've pointed that
out time and time again. The emission inventories are
inflated. There's a misrepresentation of harbor craft
pollution impacts. And I'm going to just put a little
finer point on that. CARB's model emissions from harbor
craft are as much as four times higher than actual
measured emissions from all sources in four major coastal

areas. It's not possible that harbor craft alone could produce more emissions than all nearby sources.

You know, even another specific one that was acknowledged by CARB that you've refused to address is the fact that, you know, we've proven under a -- without a shadow of doubt that the unreported hours are 2.3 percent not the 29 percent that CARB has factored. And based on this key number, emissions are a fraction of what you have in the model.

So I'm getting to my question here, but the fact that this model and the data is so inaccurate and there continues to be a willful plotting towards and end result here that's based on faulty data and just an atrocious model, why is CARB staff continuing to move forward without any sort of input from an industry as important as the tugboat, towboat, and barge industry?

Thank you.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Peter, thank for your comment. We strive to use the best available data. We met with The American Waterways Operators dating back to May 2018. I think your organization was the first trade group we met with before the first workshop that we hosted. Regarding that modeling question you brought up, we had met in direct meeting with your organization and consultant a couple

days ago and have a path forward to explain that it appears that your consultant used the wrong data when generating your comment letter. So I think we have a path forward there.

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The Board did not direct us to redo any of our modeling and we're proposing the response to Board direction today with these four items. So thank you for your comment.

peter Schrappen: You and I guess the fact -just one last question for you then. It's not more a
question, a comment. It's the unreported hour though -hours though that we pointed out with real-time accurate
information, David, 2.3 percent versus 29 percent. That's
outside of the consultant and we're working with you on
that working with our consultant. But really that 2.3 to
29 percent delta is, I'm going to say, mind-boggling. I
don't want to be too dramatic here, but I think that we -given the fact that you have not been able to look at the
model again based on this difference, it's time to be
dramatic.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Comment received. Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: So our next speaker is Luke Burson. Luke, I'm going to unmute your microphone so you can ask your question.

Hi, Luke. I see you're unmuted, but we can't hear you.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
Yeah, Luke, we still can't hear you. Aaron, why
don't we circle back to a different caller and then call
on Luke next, just one more time.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And I recommend we go to the chat, as we've been calling on callers and just read through the comments and try to get through some of them.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes. Okay.

This next question is from an anonymous attendee who asks,

"The cost of replacing the 92 sportfishing vessels in San

Diego would, at the estimated given in the Cal Maritime

for per-vessel replacement cost, total 119 million.

Replacement, by the same study, appears likely. How

likely is it funding will be provided to pay for these

replacements or will these costs outstrip the ability of

these programs to the meet that need"?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: I believe that might have been covered before in brief. The incentive funding is not sufficient likely to cover all the regulatory costs. Although we're here to maximize operator use of those funds.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We have another question from an anonymous attendee saying, "Renewable diesel requirements appear to be effective in a matter of months. Can you describe what kind of outreach has been done to make the fuel companies aware of this upcoming requirement before enforcing the regulation"?

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Yeah. That's a really good question. We, in our analysis for the proposed amendments, determined that there was enough renewable diesel to fuel all the harbor craft, around 60 million gallons a year, and it's also available across the state. Our activities right now are focused on returning to the Board and responding to their direction, and we're taking input on areas for prioritizing implementation, which would be for the requirement starting January 1st, 2023, if the Board does approve.

Thank you for emphasizing the importance of that fuel requirement.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. I have here Luke Burson's comment. "This question pertains to the second part of today's session. When I registered, I was asked if I had a specific question. I submitted a question. We'll these submitted questions be in the following session break"? Luke, I noticed you're on right

now. Are you able to speak?

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LUKE BURSON: Okay. I think I've got this figured out.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: All right. Yeah, we can hear you.

LUKE BURSON: You should -- can you hear me now? TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

LUKE BURSON: Okay. First question, and it's a simple one, when I registered, I got an email back that says do you have any questions? And I believe not only myself but probably some others submitted questions, but I haven't heard any of those questions offered today. Was that part of the program or has that been eliminated?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thanks, Luke. A number of questions did come in over email and we are going to prioritize the questions that come in live today and we'll follow up with everyone whose questions came in by email before the meeting that we don't get a chance to circle back to at the end.

LUKE BURSON: Okay. So let me ask the question that's most important to me. First off, I am a fisherman. I'm the president of a local fishing club. I have been doing this for about 60 years and it's a legacy that I've passed on to my children and I hope to pass on to my

grandchildren. My question is regarding the Tier 4 engines and the boats I fish in today, and it centers around safety. And my question real simple, what role has the Coast Guard played in the process to date - so what's occurred to date by you folks - and specifically in reviewing the draft recommendations, which are moving forward, and providing specific feedback regarding these changes and any impact they'll have on passenger safety being me? Thank you.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thanks, Luke, for the question. Safety is a top priority. That's first. The Coast Guard is the agency, the organization that oversees safety and inspects vessels. One example is that our process for undergoing DPF verification requires that the manufacturers comply with all applicable State and federal safety regulations.

We've met with the Coast Guard a handful of times over the course of the amendments to tell them what we're proposing to get their feedback, and we continue to work with them to better understand how their safety regulations intersect with our proposed amendments.

LUKE BURSON: I'll accept your answer, but I struggle with it. From what I understand, that that interaction has been limited and has only occurred when asked by organizations that own boats, and I would have

thought you would have started there not end there, but thank you for your answer.

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TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: So, David, this is Bonnie. I'm going to address this a little bit. I think -- I think that there's been maybe some misunderstanding or mischaracterization about how often we've met with the Coast Guard. We've met with the Coast Guard numerous times. The Coast Guard doesn't always provide input on regulations directly, but are always available to talk about safety and to educate us on what their safety procedures are. We've met with the Coast Guard I'm thinking at least 10 times over the course of this regulatory development.

The Coast Guard does inspect the vessels. They are -- they are involved in certain cases in doing -- in reviewing designs of vessel updates. And so I just -- I just want to clarify that we've had quite an intensive -- quite intensive discussions with the Coast Guard. We continue to have meetings with the Coast Guard. We've had one that I know of since our Board hearing. So I just wanted to kind of recharacterize our interaction with the Coast Guard and the role the Coast Guard plays in working with us.

And I do agree with you and with David that safety is always, you know, a paramount issue with us, and

that's why we do feel, just like -- just like you're saying that it is very important to work with the Coast Guard.

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LUKE BURSON: So is it fair to say that the Coast Guard is partially responsible for the conclusion that many of the operators of fiberglass and wood vessels will have to decommission them and take them out of service, because there would be a safety issue?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: not sure that -- that characterization -- I mean, what we're finding is it's a fitment issue, is that the equipment that's available does not fit in the engine compartment of those vessels. They're hard to reconfigure, because they are fiberglass and wood, so it's a fitment issue. Of course, you wouldn't want to put any equipment in a vessel that would change its buoyancy or, you know, would change its seaworthiness, and -- but that stems from I think the finding from CMA is that they -that this equipment, while it does exist, the equipment is There are Tier 4 engines. DPFs have been used safe. across the board on all sorts of different types of It's a fitment issue. And if something equipment. doesn't fit in a vessel, of course, it's -- you know, it's not going to be the appropriate -- the appropriate situation for that vessel. And I think that those are the findings that, you know, the study that we -- that we worked on with CMA found.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: If there are no further questions, I can move on to the next. The next comment, this is from Shawn A. Bennett who asked, "Do shipyards -- shipyard availability impact the possibility of extensions? We have done Tier 4 repowers on our tugs and its challenging to find yards with the skills to perform the work".

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. Thank you for that question. Later in the amendment process, but included in the proposal that went out in September, I believe its extension E5 does include a scheduling extension for shipyard delays, if there is a challenge with regard to the shipyard, so...

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Shawn, and I've unmuted you, so if you have any follow up.

SHAWN BENNETT: Okay. Great. No, that's certainly helpful, just given our specificity, the, you know, uniqueness of our equipment and how many yards are available that can do the work on the coast. It's -- if there are several tugs that are looking to do this at the same time, I think it's going to take quite a long time to get them all done, so that's an important consideration for us. Thanks.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
Thank you for the comment.

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next question from Frank Ursitti. I apologize if I mispronounced your name. Yeah. He says, "In the draft regulation, CARB requires that CHC be retrofitted with Tier 4 engines. The inclusion of these technologies on boats would be a major overall. These types of systems require support. What effort has CARB done to address the infrastructure necessary to support this equipment? DEF will be required for the SCR units and marine fuel terminals will need to carry this product to support the required machinery". You have a rather long comment, so Frank, if you want to clear some stuff up, I'll unmute your microphone. And you can go ahead and ask.

FRANK URSITTI: All right. Thanks. I appreciate -- I appreciate everybody taking the time for public engagement tonight. A couple things. I know it was a long wordy question or comment and I'll break it down, but I wanted to add something else while I'm on here. I would really appreciate it, and I think all of us here would appreciate it, if staff would stop, just stop stating that there's Tier 4 marinized and certified options available for CPFVs. We all know that it's beyond a fitment issue. There isn't something of the

displacement or size for CPFVs in the entire state.

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Dave, we recognize that Tier 4 is out there. We all recognize that, but what you always leave off, and what staff always leaves off in front of decision-makers, most notably your Board, is that marinized and certified Tier 4 is not available for our fleet. We always leave that little caveat off the end. So I just wanted to get that comment out of the way right out of the gate.

But in terms of the other -- my initial comment that I drafted in, in the draft regulation, CARB requires that commercial harbor craft be retrofitted with Tier 4 engines with DPF and SCR, Tier 3 with DPF in some limited cases. But the inclusion of these technologies on our boats would be a major overall for how we operate today. They're going to require additional support. What efforts has CARB made to address the infrastructure necessary to support this type of equipment?

Diesel exhaust fluid will be required for the SCR units and marine fuel terminals will need to carry this product to support this fleet. So the biggest challenge here is going to be the tankage or storage for diesel exhaust fluid to support a fleet of boats that now have, you know, Tier 4, that's dependent upon this type of technology.

Fuel terminals, as you all know, are located on

port tidelands or leased lands from cities and counties and permitting is going to be required to provide tankage either above ground or below ground, and that permission is going to have to come from governing bodies. Diego, for example - I'll just speak for that, because that's where I am - I know space does not exist at current marine fuel terminals, and more than likely a coastal development permit will be required to place a tank or to dig for new tanks. What engagement have you had with the Coastal Commission with regards to that type of issue and have you canvassed marine fuel terminals to see what their willingness is to support DPF -- or to support DEF dispersion or dispensing DEF to boats and what they're going to have to go through, what process they're going to have to go to or through with Coastal, and is it worthwhile? I just -- we haven't even addressed that yet.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Well, Frank, thank you for your comments. I think that the diesel exhaust fluid to -- that is required to effectively reduce NOx emissions in Tier 4 engines it's required because that's the way they're designed. That's been something that's been ruled out nationwide on on-highway trucks since 2010. There's tens of millions of on-road vehicles that require it. Marine vessels with engines model year 2014 and newer that have been required

to meet Tier 4 limits have required to use DEF since then. So that is a change and we'll acknowledge that, that that will have to be provided at a higher scale for marine vessel due to the turnover to Tier 4 technology.

Thank you for your comment

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appreciate your answer there. I understand that, Dave. I owned several vehicles and am very familiar with DPFs and DEF et cetera. My question is have we -- have we engaged Coastal with how we are going to store and dispense DEF. It's a -- it's a footprint issue. Most marine fuel terminals, especially here in San Diego, sit on a limited piece of port tidelands. And so in order for them to install new tankage to provide DEF, there's going to be a process. And I'm not quite sure that's going to fit within your timeline.

Yeah. Thanks for the comment. We'll take that into consideration. We did meet with the Marine

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Recreation Association in 2019 and that wasn't raised as a concern and we'll keep our eyes out for that. So thank you.

FRANK URSITTI: Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next caller is Max Rosenberg. Max, I'm going to unmute your

microphone so you may speak.

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MAX ROSENBERG: Thank you. Good evening. My name is Max Rosenberg. I'm with Vane Brothers. We are a tug and barge company whose core business is petroleum transportation. And in LA, and Long Beach, and many other ports, we're a critical link in the infrastructure chain that keeps cargo moving and products on our shelves.

So in conjunction with The American Waterways
Operators, we've pointed out on countless occasions that
there are, you know, significant flaws in the inventory
and subsequent modeling of emissions contributions from
regulated towing vessels. The inventory counts some
vessels that don't operate in California at all and
overstates the operating hours for many other vessels that
call on California infrequently.

Modeling suggestions that commercial harbor craft contribute more emissions than all sources including CHC combined, a clear impossibility. CARB has recognized some of our comments and outright dismissed others, but continues to grossly overstate the emissions contribution of CHC, and most critically, you know, uses this falsified data as the core justification for this incredibly costly and waste -- (inaudible) CHC emission missions climate to the Board and more importantly to the California public to justify incremental gains in emissions reductions for

political purposes, I assume, you know, rather than steering efforts and funding for more significant goals.

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So my question that -- you know, at the risk of kind Of repeating other questions that have been asked tonight is why is CARB staff unwilling to revisit the data and validate the modeling to ensure that emissions contributions from commercial harbor craft are accurately portrayed and appropriately justify the proposed regulation?

And, you know, I've heard several times this evening, you know, David in particular use the term, you know, "best available data", but you've also recognized that there are -- there are errors in your data collection. So, you know, why are you unwilling to revisit this?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Max, for the comment today. And I also want to thank you for your engagement with me and with my staff over the last couple of years. Your input has been reflected into provisions of the regulation, but I do recognize the proposal that went to our Board was a Tier 4 plus DPF requirement for the majority of your articulated tug barge fleet.

So with regard to the ATB fleet specifically, our staff worked with each of the ATB operators in California

to make sure that the exact amount of operating hours in California were included in our data. We took the best available data and really focused on the ATB fleet through the process to our Board, and our Board directed us to look at the four things we're discussing today, so that's where we're focusing our efforts and trying to get input on.

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MAX ROSENBERG: Wouldn't it be in yours and the public's best interest for the actual best available data to be represented and used to justify the regulation, you know, rather than -- I mean, you've recognized, you know, on a couple callers this evening that, you know, that there were opportunities for better data.

think -- this is Bonnie Soriano. You know, we -- as David mentioned, we spoke with you. We've spoken with different organizations on data over, you know, the course of two years and we continue to get additional data where it's available. And we're, you know, very thankful to those operators that have provided us additional data. And in terms of response, you know, when you raise concerns about ATBs, we went back and we looked through all the data just like David mentioned.

There are places that we get additional data that will go into the next round of updates, because these are

living documents. They continue -- we continue to get better data. In some cases, that data comes in after we've frozen the inventory, but we're always updating our inventory. I don't -- I didn't hear staff say that, you know, there were places that there was better data at the time that we incorporated this information into our inventory.

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I know my staff is extremely detailed and, you know, very proud of going out and looking for the best data that's available at the time and we incorporate that data into our models. And these are models. They can continually be refined as we get additional data. We will respond to -- you know, we met with you a couple of days ago again and said that we would go through this data with you to figure out where the discrepancies are.

We believe that this is the best model there is based on data available. Will -- can we get more data? Yes, we would like to get more data. We will refine it as we get additional data. But at this point, we believe that this is based on the best data available, the best model that we have at this time.

And we will continue to work with stakeholders and continue to evaluate data as it becomes available and as we have the opportunity to update these models. I mean, the health risk assessment takes essentially nine

months to complete a health risk assessment. And so at some point, we freeze the data. We do the health risk assessment. We've gone back with you about the numbers in the health risk assessment. We stand behind those numbers. We've compared them to ambient levels and found that they're below the ambient levels -- far below the ambient levels that you're quoting.

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And so -- and so we feel that this, at this point, is a very accurate representation of the emissions and very accurate representation of the air quality modeling and health risk assessment.

MAX ROSENBERG: Can you share with us at what point you froze your data, so that we can understand when -- you know, when the best available data was -- you know, was accumulated?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: Yes, we can do that. And as we circle back with you, we made a commitment to circle back with you on two things, one to talk about the health risk assessment and the second was to talk about the inventory. And we'd be happy to include that into that meeting.

MAX ROSENBERG: Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Next, we have two questions from two different anonymous attendees.

The first one is, "Can you tell me what engine

manufacturers offer a Tier 4 engine with a DPF as of today? I don't know of any especially in the higher horsepower applications like tugboats".

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And the second one is, "What are the penalties for not selling or using the renewable diesel fuel?

Again, I'm concerned that local fuel retailers may not be aware of the upcoming requirement if CARB isn't telling them".

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. To those attendees, those are good questions. So the first one is regarding the Tier 4 engine. So in our Appendix E to the staff report that is available at the links in the presentation, there's a list of the 22 engine models and manufacturers. Those are Tier 4 engines certified by U.S. EPA. The plus DPF component is not available from those manufacturers. And there's extensions in place that's separate from the E3 extension, the six to eight years that would allow extensions if those DPFs don't become verified by CARB or certified as part of those Tier 4 engines conforms by the first compliance dates.

Then the second question was in regard to -- it was something about fuel docks. Aaron, could you repeat it?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah. So the

question is, "What are the penalties for not using or selling renewable diesel fuel? Again, I'm concerned that local fuel retailers may not be aware of the upcoming requirement if CARB isn't telling them".

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Okay. The requirement for renewable diesel is for the owners and the operators of the vessels. So there's not a diesel fuel sale requirement on facilities in the proposed regulatory text. The penalties are set in statute and it depends on a number of factors, but there's a per day violation if an operator of a vessel is not using the correct compliant fuel, if the proposal is approved by our Board and is adopted by CARB and approved by the Office of Administrative Law.

So there's a number of questions left. It's seven o'clock. We are going to stay on to get through as many of these questions as we can. If you have your hand raised and you don't have a questions anymore, if you can lower it, that would be helpful. Otherwise we'll continue to toggle between the phone, the raised hands, and also the submitted questions in either the chat or the question and answer. So back to you, Aaron.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Thank you, David.

Next person is Teresa Bui. I don't know if I

pronounced your name right, but I'm unmuting your phone so you can speak.

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TERESA BUI: Thank you. Hi. This is Teresa Bui with Pacific Environment. We're an environmental non-profit group. Thank you so much for hosting this workshop. It's been very helpful. I just wanted to express our support for the zero-emission contingency measures. And I hope that it applies to the tugboats and ferries. Harbor craft are one of the top three cancer-causing emissions at ports and it's clear that we have to move to zero emission in places like South Coast and the San Diego Air Basin to address the acute public health crisis from port pollution.

And since the November Board hearing, we've seen a number of new vessel projects that have been announced that's zero emission. So we see the frequent technology assessment as very important.

And with that, we encourage CARB staff to adopt this rule as possible -- soon as possible. Thank you so much.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
Thank you, Teresa, for your comment.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next commenter is Michael Breslin. Michael, I am unmuting your microphone so you can speak.

Okay. We can't hear you, Michael. I don't know if you've unmuted yourself.

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MICHAEL BRESLIN: I'm sorry about that. Can you hear me -- can you hear me now?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We can hear you now.

MICHAEL BRESLIN: Sorry about that. My name s
Mike Breslin. I'm the Director of Safety and
Sustainability for American Waterways Operators. I work
with Mr. Peter Schrappen who spoke earlier, and Max, who
you just called on, who spoke the feasibility of this act.

I want to echo their sentiments that the technology that you're talking about simply doesn't exist. It isn't feasible to put into the boats that we have. And also the data that you're relying on doesn't seem to be in line with the -- with the peer-reviewed data that we presented to you as an organization. So my question is how does CARB see moving forward with this proposal for Tier 4, which requires diesel exhaust fluid tanks around 5,000 gallons for a 2,000 horsepower engine, 100 cubic feet of space for the diesel particulate filters that are going to be above those engines? The existing vessel fleet doesn't have the ability to do that. What is your guidance for our operators as they look to see the correct path forward to making sure that their fleet meets the

requirements of your act?

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Michael, for the comment. Feasibility issues will be worked out between a vessel owner/operator, their naval architect, and the shipyard. To the extent that modifications can't meet the standard, there is a number of compliance extensions that are available if the owner/operator qualifies.

MICHAEL BRESLIN: Thank you. And I do want to thank all the fishermen I've heard, all the operators that I've heard on this call, just hearing the engagement and knowing that we have a community that's so active with this and is trying to advocate for real solutions is exciting and I hope that we can work towards a good conclusion.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Thank you, Michael, for your comment.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next speaker is Michael Thompson. Michael, I'm unmuting you.

MICHAEL THOMPSON: How about now, you hear me now?

22 TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, I can 23 hear you.

MICHAEL THOMPSON: Okay. Fine. I've got a question and a comment. Question is this E3 exemption out

to eight years, the 2035 is still the absolute drop-dead date, right?

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Hi, Michael. I can answer that. Yes, the extensions are six to eight years with a cap at 20 -- at the end of 2034, so January 1st, 2035 would be when those extensions would expire.

MICHAEL THOMPSON: Okay. So you've just -- that little extra two years, the eight year one is just put a little pretty bow on a bone and tossed it to us, but it's basically meaningless. Okay. All right. Thanks for that.

My comment is I've been involved in fisheries -by the way, I'm the owner of Newport Landing and Davey's
Locker, Sportfishing and Whale Watching in Newport Beach.
I've been involved in fisheries management for the last 20
years, and I can't even tell you how tired I am of
government entities crushing people's jobs and livelihoods
based on best available science. I am so sick of that
term.

Just the whole over -- going back to what Markus Medak and Ken Franke were saying, you know, there's a lot of overnight boats in the CPFV fleet. I am going to say probably 40 percent, maybe more. That number those guys would have that travel through regulated waters for an hour or two and then disappear from anywhere for the rest

of that day for two, three, or longer days. And how you come up with 83 percent of our time is spent in regulated waters I have no idea, and I think that you need to address that before you go any further with this. That's all I have to say.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Michael, for your comment. And to the extent that those vessels are operating an above average amount beyond regulated California waters. There is that low-use provision. And for your fleet in Newport Beach, there's only a certain part of that harbor that would be within two miles of a disadvantaged community, so it's possible that you would maximize your low-use hours, especially if you're in Tier 3. We do appreciate your feedback generally and we'll take it under consideration.

MICHAEL THOMPSON: Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next speaker is Scott Merritt. Scott, I'm unmuting you to speak.

SCOTT MERRITT: Thanks, Aaron.

I guess this question is for David and Bonnie.

And, you know, I won't reiterate, but I do want to say thanks for staying late and taking the additional question, and thank you for agreeing to meet with -- oh, I guess I should say I represent Foss Maritime The American

Waterways Operators towing industry.

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Thank you for agreeing to meet with us on vessel I think and I'm hopeful that we can come to inventory. agreement on what that true inventory is. I am the one that actually met with your staff and identified some ATBs that they didn't have. I will say that while they may have reached out to the ATB operators to verify hours, they're still assuming there's five ATBs out there that are calling California waters at average vessel hours of the existing fleet. And we demonstrated in our comments, which is leading into my question, that that's just not true. Those vessels are not calling with anywhere near that frequency. And that's where the overstatement is in your assumption that the unreported vessels are accruing hours at the same as the average vessels. And that -- you know, I just appreciate the opportunity to sit down and finally clarify that.

But it really brings me to my question. You've talked about four things the Board has directed you to do. But underlying all this is a lot of public comment was made. This is our fourth go-round of public comment. And I know you didn't review all the public comment before you met with the Board or I can't believe you could have gone through it. And so my question is that's still part of the task for CARB staff is to, you know, dig through the

public comments, a lot of it was highly technical, a lot of what the towing industry submitted was highly technical, a lot of what the sportfishing community passenger fishing community put forward was very technical, and really should be information that's built into the modeling and the tech. So I guess my question is, is that -- am I wrong, is that not going to occur, or is that not occurring, or is that still underway?

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Scott, for the comment. We do have to respond all of the comments that were submitted in writing before the hearing, and at the hearing, and the verbal testimony at the hearing. I'm going to turn that question to Bonnie Soriano to add anything that she thinks we might have missed.

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:

Great. Thanks. Thanks, David, and thanks,

Scott. We do have -- we are required to respond to every comment. And you're correct, there was a lot of technical information provided. And, you know, reflected in the meeting yesterday and what we decided to, you know, have two follow-up meetings to talk about what you did report, and how your conclusions are very different than our conclusions. And so we do have a -- you know, we have a requirement to respond, and -- as part of the Final

Statement of Reasons. And so, yes, we'll be -- we'll be doing that.

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SCOTT MERRITT: But also incorporating, am I not correct? I mean, it's still the plan to incorporate where you -- you know, where you find that the comments are actually indeed accurate and worthy of incorporating into the rule?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: So in reviewing this, and part of what we review is does it lead us to a set -- a different conclusion than what we came from than what was made originally, based on the data that we used in the 45-day package. So to the extent that it changes the consideration, then yes we would bring that to our management and we would decide, you know, what are the next steps for that.

SCOTT MERRITT: Okay. Thanks, Bonnie.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next speaker is Michael Myers. Mike, I'm unmuting your microphone so you can speak.

MICHAEL MYERS: Good evening. Can you hear me? TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

MICHAEL MYERS: Thank you. Michael Myers with Centerline Logistics also a member of The American Waterways Operators. We provide transportation services

for the communities of California both locally and interstate between the west coast ports along the coast.

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And I noticed that you did do a carve-out for the commercial fishing fleet, primarily due to some, you know, profit margin issues and retrofit feasibilities and most of the operations were offshore. Well, that applies to a great deal of the transportation that we do in California. We're just hitting the ports inbound for a few days and back out on the ocean again. Why is the offshore coastwise ton trade not carved out like the fishing fleet?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:

Thank you, Michael, for the comment and the question. The key difference between the commercial fishing fleet and the other 17 categories of harbor craft is they're not in a strong position to pass costs on to the next user. And that was not something that we were able to identify or determine was the case for the other 17 categories of harbor craft. So they have a requirement that if operating in California waters to upgrade to Tier 3 or 4 post-DPF depending on the size of their engine.

MICHAEL MYERS: So I mean basically what -- you know, I had no doubt that we can qualify through an E3 feasibility type extension, but for a towing vessel, you know, a six-year or eight-year extension is maybe 25 percent of its -- of the asset life, you know, amortized

life. So that's kind of like me telling you back in 2005 that, hey, you know, your house is not meeting the new codes and so you're going to have to tear it down and build a new house even though, you -- you know, you've got a 20-year mortgage on it, coming back 10 years later and saying hey, oh, by the way, you're going to have to condemn your house again, because we just changed the codes on you. So you've got to go get another 30-year mortgage and you haven't paid off either one of the first two mortgages.

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So that's kind of what you're asking the -- all the commercial folks out here as well as the sports fishermen, it sounds like.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: We hear your comment and thank you for sharing it with us.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next commenter is William Wilkerson. William, I'm unmuting your microphone.

 $\label{thm:con:can you guys hear me?} $$ TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.$ 

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Good evening. On behalf of myself being, B&M Sportfishing, aka Malihini Sportfishing, Inc., I just -- I have a comment and then a question. I

want to express my concern for the proposed California Air Resource Board, CARB, Harbor Craft Regulation. Under the amendment, beginning January 23rd of 2023, commercial passenger fishing vessels will be required to replace engines with cleaner tiered engines, perform testing, and pay annual fees.

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I've been a fisherman for 30-plus years. I know my colleagues, our communities, and the benefits of the challenges of our industry as well. We act as stewards of the land and water, not only for our benefit, but for the benefit of future generations to come. We make this an active choice to bear much of the cost and responsibility of protecting our natural resources.

While we value the importance of quality air, we also believe the importance of the three pillars of sustainability, economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity. As the current amendment stands, the regulation is not sustainable -- is not a sustainable option. For our industry, it is not equitable, for Californians, and CPF operators. That's my comment.

Based on -- this is my -- that's my comment.

This is my question. Based on the new information just heard today -- that I heard today from Peter from American Waterways about the numbers being skewed, when -- to 29

percent when the true number is 2.9 percent, why would staff not address this? And why was a graph on the 19th of November when the first one I came to showed 150 school buses equals to one sport boat? To me that doesn't make sense. Can you guys please explain that? I'd appreciate it.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, William, for the comment. And I'll just correct that the graphic on November 19th was 162 school buses is equivalent to one Tier 2 engine. That's just an emission factor comparison, because the emission controls in the marine sector have lagged behind other source categories. The proposed amendments would mitigate and bridge some of that gap. Alluding to what Bonnie Soriano said in response to the comment from Centerline Logistics a moment ago. The -- we've set up a meeting to talk with the American Waterway Operators and their consultant to address and better understand any impacts of the data that they provided in their comment letter and whether it would change the best available conclusion.

The inventory is a document that's evolving.

It's living. If there is something that comes to light in those discussions that would change our conclusion, we would make the necessary updates. However, as Bonnie alluded to, we're not going to make updates to adjust

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something that would be not impacting the bottom line or the recommendations from our proposal.

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WILLIAM WILKERSON: But if -- can you guys still hear me?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: We can still hear you.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay. If your analysis is skewed, your analysis is skewed regardless, correct?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: going to miss -- I believe skewed is a mischaracterization. I mean, we -- there were vessels that had not reported, so we did not have data on them. And we use a number of data sources. This is with any inventory. You don't have information on every vessel. We use every data source we can find. And I have to tell you, my team is out there scouring the -- for data, you know, AIS data, reporting data on where vessels operate, the number of vessels that we get from the U.S. Coast Guard, that we get from Fish and Game, that we -- that we find through other sources, activity. As somebody mentioned, they're not required to have AIS data. We use what we can find for the vessels that have AIS data on them. That's the best available information we have at the time.

We take all that data and compile it together.

Are there places there could potentially be gaps? We need to fill those gaps in as we get that data. And I think that — and I think that we relied on a number of different organizations within this group to get that information together and fill those gaps where we didn't have information, and that might have been because the vessel didn't report. It might have been because they weren't required to report. It might have been because they didn't have AIS data. We took all the information that we could gather, we synthesized all of that, and we put that into an inventory. And that represents, at that time, the best data we have.

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As we get additional data, we fill in the places that we didn't have data originally. That doesn't mean the data is skewed, it means that we are refining the data. When the -- when AWO came to us a couple years ago and said our numbers are different than your numbers, my staff went through those vessels line by line, called the vessel operators, got information about operating hours. And so we did respond to that. Were -- are there some vessels that maybe didn't get incorporated all the way? You know, we're talking -- I heard a number like five vessels. We have an inventory of something like 3,500 vessels.

And so we have taken all that data and we have

put it together. And I have to say my staff did extremely meticulous and very aware of needing a very robust data set. And so the characterization of the data being skewed is just inaccurate. Are there places that we could use more data as more data becomes available? Yes, and we will continue to do that. We've made a commitment to AWO to meet with them to try to understand what data they have versus what data we have and what conclusions may be -- or what data doesn't quite match.

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That doesn't mean the data is skewed. It means that maybe there is additional data that we can use to refine the inventory. But the other thing I was mentioning is that these inventories take like a year to do, the health risk assessment a year to do. I mean, we have been working on this regulation for two years and we -- when we get data, we can't always just slot it in. I mean, it takes a long time of very -- of very exacting modeling to get this information. And so I'm proud of the work that the staff has done and I just -- the characterization that the data is skewed, I just have to recharacterize that.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay. With that being said, if you have numbers of 29 percent, okay, and -- in a certain category and it's actually 2.9 percent, could you not just take that 2.9 percent, replace that 29 percent to

get an accurate number?

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TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: Wе would -- we -- our response to that is that we said that we would meet with AWO. We've -- we're working on that And our response to that is we will meet with them in the next -- we're meeting with them both on the health risk assessment and on the inventory numbers. And based on that, we're going to look at those numbers and see what their data -- we will run, you know, a sensitivity analysis to see how much we think that that would impact the inventory. We will provide that information to our management and give them an idea of, you know, will it change the inventory by one percent? Will it -- you know, what is going to be the impact? We made a commitment with AWO two days ago to do that. And we are committed to doing that. Staff is in the process of pulling that information together and doing those comparisons.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Can I ask a -- just one more questions, if I may. When was the discrepancy or the difference found? Do you have a timeline for that?

WILLIAM WILKERSON: I -- we've been working with them to update data. I mean, data doesn't always come at one single day. We've been working with AWO. As David said, they were one of our first stakeholders that we started working with.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay. Did --

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TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: And so we have gotten -- we have gotten information back and forth with them. And I think the Partnership has been helpful. There are some areas that maybe we don't necessarily agree, or that we didn't have the data, or that we didn't have enough data to incorporate it at the time that we needed to incorporate it. So it's an iterative process. It's not like there's one day that --

WILLIAM WILKERSON: No, I understand that.

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:

-- they provided us data and we didn't use that data.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: I understand that. Data is changing every day --

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:

william wilkerson: -- because of the environment. I get that. But okay, did -- I guess -- I guess the question I'm trying to ask, did we -- did you guys have this information prior to the 19th of November, 1, would be my first question?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

This is David. I believe that the AWO's comment

25 | letter that expressed a difference of opinion came in

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during the 45-day comment period. It was one of the
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    3,000 -- 3,200 comment letters that came in. So as we've
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    been doing outreach since the hearing --
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             WILLIAM WILKERSON: Does that mean --
             TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER OUIROS:
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             -- and meeting with the operators.
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             WILLIAM WILKERSON: Does that mean you had the
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    information prior to November 19th?
             TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
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             We received AWO's comment letter during the
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    45-day comment, which closed before the 19th of November.
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             WILLIAM WILKERSON:
                                 Okay. So with that
    information, would that not have given you enough time to
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    rework your numbers to present a accurate picture to the
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    Board, if, in fact, there was an accurate picture?
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             TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:
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    present to the Board -- we -- the 45-day comment -- the
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    45-day package freezes what we present to the Board.
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    are in the process of taking all those comments, reviewing
    them, and determining what impact that they will have.
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    And that is reflected in our final statement of reasons.
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             WILLIAM WILKERSON:
                                 Yes.
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             TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:
                                                          So we
    can't run a nine-month analysis in three weeks, No.
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             WILLIAM WILKERSON: So, no, you didn't. Okay.
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That's all I wanted to know. Will -- when that meeting comes up, I do believe it's -- when? When is the next meeting, January?
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Oh, this is January. February or something?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO:

Business, yeah. You mean the next Board hearing?

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Yes.

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: It hasn't been scheduled yet. It's going to be in the spring.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay. Will those analysis be brought forward then at that time?

going to look at what -- we're going to evaluate the differences between what AWO's provided and what we have. And we will, based on that, we'll bring the information to our management. I don't know what the outcome is of that -- of what those analyses will be, so I can't tell you what we'll -- what we're going to do at this point.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay. But, I mean, if me -to me -- honestly, to me thinking about this, if -- I'm
looking out for the best possible results for all
individuals involved, correct, is that not what we're
doing?

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: We

are -- yes, of course.

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TTD CHIEF ARIAS: Okay. I'm going to -- I'm going to interrupt here.

TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: Okay Thank you.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: So I'm Heather Arias. I'm Division Chief.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Hi, Heather.

William, we're happy to have this conversation with you off-line. You're asking a bunch questions that this team has not had a chance to look at. They've already multiple times indicated that we are having follow-up meetings. We can't tell you what's going to be the result of those meetings. Possibly the result of that meeting could be that we do not agree with the assessment that's been provided and it may not change our data or any of our analyses, but what we are committing to is that if there is new data, that we need to update our analyses, we will make sure that our bosses are aware of that. We will make sure that we make that available.

At this point, we have nothing more to tell you and we can't speculate as to what will be the result of those meetings. If you would like, we'd be happy to follow up with you after those meetings to give you some

more information, if that's something that you're interested in and anybody else. But at this point, we cannot speculate as to what the conversations are going to be with American Waterways.

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I would like to be able to move on please, because we've already told everybody multiple times that we need to meet with American Waterways. We need to be able to talk with them. We've already had some initial discussions with them that we believe that some of the numbers that their consultant pulled were the incorrect numbers, but we do want to get on the line with them and be able to compare very specific. If, in fact, we have errors, we will make sure that we work to adjust those and provide those to our bosses. But at this point, we do not believe that there are any errors.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Okay.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: So if your -- if you'd like to meet with the staff after, please let us know, otherwise, we need to move on.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Yes, I would -- can I get email addresses and I can email -- we can Email back and forth. That would be fine. I'd appreciate that.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: Yes. They are right here on the screen and in the posted slide deck.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Got it.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: Thank you.

WILLIAM WILKERSON: Thank you.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next speaker is Regina Hsu. I don't know I pronounced your name correctly or not. I'm unmuting your microphone, so you can speak.

REGINA HSU: Thank you. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

REGINA HSU: Hi. This is Regina Hsu with Earthjustice. I just want to thank the staff for the update on the technology and implementation review and the contingency measure. Given, the massive increase in port pollution throughout the State since the pandemic, particularly around the San Pedro Bay Ports. We think that this Harbor Craft Regulation is really critical to alleviating the pollution burdens, particularly on nearby port communities. And I think more action is needed, specifically for equipment such as barges and tugboats.

We're also supportive of the technology assessment beginning in 2023. This will be important, especially considering the rapid development from technology and deployment of zero-emission harbor craft in other areas of the country as well as abroad. And to meet clean air standards in certain regions of the state moving

to zero emissions for all sectors, including growing sources of pollution such as harbor craft is really necessary and we agree that technological developments should inform potential future amendments to speed this transition to zero emissions.

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And I also just want to echo the need to move forward with this rule as soon as possible and no later than March. And thanks to the staff for all their hard work on this rule.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Regina, for your comment. I'll take it into consideration.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our last commenter is Max Cohen. Max, I'm unmuting you, so you may speak

MAX COHEN: Hi. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yes, we can hear you.

MAX COHEN: Okay. My name is Max Cohen and I represent Curtin Maritime. We're a tug and barge operator based out of Long Beach, California. We engage in marine construction and transportation services along the coast of California. We -- I've also been working with AWO, and Peter, and the other Max who spoke earlier. Curtin Maritime, we take -- we take immense pride in our

aggressive pursuit of fleet innovation, while actively integrating best management practices within our current business operations.

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Commercial harbor craft operations are paramount to our state's ability to properly maintain our waterways and ports, which are crucial to American trade.

Additionally, long-haul barge transport operations provide grossly overlooked benefits to the general public by connecting commodities to distant markets without congesting California's already strained freeway system.

We understand the importance of taking the important steps to reducing harmful particulate matter and greenhouse gas emissions within our areas of operations.

And our -- we have dedicated resources towards researching and implementing new technologies within our fleets.

However, the newly proposed C -- commercial harbor craft amendment promulgates an impractical expansion of existing CHC regulations. This amendment will now include engine upgrade requirements to be met within a time frame that is simple not feasible for subchapter M operators. Concerns regarding these additional regulations have arisen based on valid observations of blatant discrepancies littered throughout the new amendment proposal process.

I don't want to beat a dead horse. I just kind

of wanted to reiterate some of the AWO talking points and, you know, the data discrepancies. And I wanted to commend Ms. Soriano for committing to take a look at that with AWO. The one question I did have was about the CMA study for compliance extensions. You mentioned that this was going to be -- was for commercial fishing vessels. I was wondering this applied to our tug -- our tugs as well due to the fact that this can raise the vertical center of gravity putting us out of Code of Federal Regulations.

And I was wondering if the U.S. Coast Guard had anything to say about that.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thanks you -- thank you, Max, for your comment and your question. So I heard two parts to your question. One was about the scope of the streamlining of the feasibility extension. I'm going to ask Melissa Houchin to respond to that and then I'll just repeat the second part of your question, which was about changes to the center of gravity and how that would affect the Coast Guard approval process.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: Thanks,

David. So on the streamlining of the compliance extension process, that CMA study would be available for any operator to use to demonstrate lack of feasibility for the initial application. Let me know if that answers that

question for you.

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MAX COHEN: It does. And that's -- what's the extension for the initial application again?

applying for the E3 feasibility extension, you could use that CMA study for the initial extension application and then that applying window would just depend on the compliance date for the vessel you're applying for the extension for.

MAX COHEN: Okay.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And, Max, I'll just add some. Melissa said correctly, it's -- any vessel operator can apply for the extension. Any vessel operator, like public or private, could get the streamlined process. What we're proposing or suggesting today is it would be based on the results of the feasibility study. So unless you have a vessel that didn't have a fitment identified in the CMA feasibility study, that would not mean that ever vessel in every category, regardless of fitment and material, would be streamlined.

So let's just say for instance, you have a vessel and it has a challenge, but it was identified as really feasible in the CMA study, there would just be no streamlining, but you could still do your vessel-specific

analysis, submit it to us, along with the financial records and get that extension.

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MAX COHEN: Okay. But so if I -- if, you know, we did a feasibility study -- or we were able to find that implementing this new technology did, in fact, raise the vertical center of gravity on one of our vessels, we would -- that would be a reason for an extension, correct, or...

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

So the technical part is a little bit above my head. But if you get to the point where you can demonstrate there's no way to put a Tier 4 engine and modify your vessel, then that would be grounds for getting the technical component of your extension granted. So if there's a center of gravity problem that's raised and it can't be mitigated in any way, then that would be a way to satisfy the extension requirement.

MAX COHEN: And just a little follow-up question to that. Have you guys taken into consideration the population of vessels that that might actually apply to? Has this feasibility study kind of accounted for that or is it kind of like what vessels are most feasible for this technology to go into?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Yeah, that's a good questions, because the CMA

study picked a representative vessel from I think it was 13 different vessel categories and they weren't characterized exactly the way we have them in our inventory.

In the Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment, and that's Appendix C1 to the ISOR, we took their qualitative statements, like moderate reconfiguration required and then assumed a percentage of the fleet would have to be replaced versus repowered, based on that qualitative statement. So there are numbers. I don't have them at my finger tips, but we did assign numbers and they're in Appendix C1.

MAX COHEN: Appendix C1 of the -- what was that called again?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

It's the Standardized Regulatory Impact

MAX COHEN: Okay.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

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Assessment.

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MAX COHEN: Gotcha. Oh, and then, yeah, I just wanted to know if the U.S. Coast Guard had any comments about any of -- any of that to you guys? Sorry.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

I'm trying to think about the specifics of the

U.S. Coast Guard comment letters. They may have commented that some vessels would likely need to be repowered or they're -- I'm sorry replaced if repower wasn't possible. That hasn't been a focus of our conversations where they've indicated that there is going to be challenges with assessing stability once the new engines are in place. They have a process for checking the stability of vessels after new engines are installed.

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MAX COHEN: Okay. Gotcha. Thank you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Our next speaker is Thomas Babineau. Thomas, I'm unmuting your microphone to speak.

THOMAS BABINEAU: Thank you. Can you hear me now?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

THOMAS BABINEAU: Okay. Great. Well, that last question actually was an interesting piece. So my name is Thomas Babineau. I work with Rypos. I'm a silent majority on this call. We're a DPF manufacturer.

Just to kind of bounce right back to that last question on the center of gravity, we have two DPFs that were retrofitted in the state of California recently and the Coast Guard did an extensive study on the center of gravity. And we had to, of course, provide all the number

which were done through a naval architect. In this particular case, we were able to replace out the existing silencer. So there was very little change in the center of gravity, but the point being that that is something that the Coast Guard is looking at and is deeply involved with.

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Originally, I wanted to make a comment on three basic areas. One is the safety of DPFs, the second was Coast Guard involvement, and the third is this regulatory process. With regards to safety of DPFs, DPFs have been installed on vessels for a decade. And we personally have over 20,000 hours accrued on DPFs in the state of California over 10 years.

And additionally, we have these two new designs that are now in service in the state of California. And we have tens of thousands of DPFs installed out there in various applications. And I've been through this process. I'm one of the old guards with some of the other folks here on this call. I've been through this six times with the TRU regulation, stationary RTG, APU, off-road and now marine.

And every time, this process is interesting to me. And I really appreciate the fact that I've been able to sit in tonight and listen to the concerns from all sides. It's very educational for us as DPF manufacturers.

And I can assure you operators that ARB is as hard on me as they are on you in this regard. They force us to prove that we can get to the technological feasibility that is going to be safe, is going to robust, and is going to meet the emission reductions.

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So with regard to my last point, which is the regulatory process, everybody here is in a difficult position. We don't move forward until we understand that there will be a regulation. Although, we did start 10 years ago by installing DPFs on vessels in California. And those have proven to be very reliable and very robust, which I think gives ARB some confidence that, okay, this is a possible path.

Then additionally, we have to go through the verification process, which requires very rigorous study. I think Bonnie had it right when she mentioned about whether fitment was going to be the issue or not. I think from our perspective that's what it comes down to. And what's interesting as a DPF manufacturer is I can count on one hand how many of the operators have called us and said how big is this? How is it going to fit in my boat? And I understand that there's a lot of the commercial fishing group here as opposed to barges, et cetera, and that is a different animal.

And what I've noticed with these six times I've

been through these regulatory efforts with ARB is that they always provide these outs, these off-ramps, as I call them, whether they're low use, whether the technical readiness is not there, whether the fitment isn't right. So every time we've been -- we, being the world, the environment, ARB, the operators have been successful, because they tend to hit the right balance between, you know, what is a -- what is feasible and what is not feasible.

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So these cost off-ramps, these low use off-ramps, the fitment off-ramps, all these things seem to come into play with every previous regulation I've been involved with. And so I appreciate what you all have done on both sides of this. I think that it's the right tone to be challenging each other to get to the right position.

And I thank you for giving me the time at this late our to express those thoughts. And I would tell David if any of the operators want to reach out directly to a DPF manufacturer, he's free to share my contact information. I'm happy to answer questions about our experiences in the marine environment with regards to DPFs as it relates to safety, or Coast Guard, or technological readiness, so I thank you for your time.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: Thank you, Thomas, for the comment. And we'll

pass your contact information along, if any operators request it.

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So Aaron, let's move on to the next question. I see some raised hands. We're going to do our best to get through as many of these as possible and wrap things up by around eight o'clock, if -- so we don't keep everyone here. So if you have your hand up and you don't need to be called on, go ahead and lower it. We'll prioritize the people who have not spoken yet. So Aaron, back to you.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah. Thank you, David. I see Richard Smith. Richard, I am unlocking your microphone so you can speak.

RICHARD SMITH: Yes. Good evening. My name is Rich Smith and I'm here representing Westar Marine Services, which is a small family-owned tugboat and barge company, and water taxi company in San Francisco Bay. They specialize in marine construction operations.

I just wanted to note, you know, there was a comment made before that the information provided on the vessel inventory was provided at the 45-day regulatory comment period. And actually we brought the whole situation of the inventory up about two years ago when we first talked to you, when we first saw your proposals. So, you know, you folks have known about that for quite a while, so we look forward to meeting with you and going

over the details to help sort out what boats are what.

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 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{My}}$  other -- final comment is that we support all of the AWO comments. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Richard, for your comment.

Aaron, let's go on to the next question.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next speaker is Michael Hoffman. Michael, I'm unmuting your microphone so you can speak.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN: Yeah. Good evening. Can everybody hear me?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{TTD}}$  AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN: I just had a question concern. I believe a hundred percent in the benefits of DPF technology, as Rich Smith has pointed out. However, I am concerned, has anyone or has Rypos by chance considered the application of a DPF technology on the warranty effects of new engines, specifically around the increased back-pressure they may cause?

THOMAS BABINEAU: Yeah, I can speak to that.

Having now tens of thousands of DPFs out there, we've never had a warranty claim with regards to engine malfunction due to the DPF in any case with -- you know, without regard to anything, including high back-pressure.

We are an active DPF and that's a little bit different than a passive DPF. We're, I like to call it, smart technology. You know, we have computers in there and we're monitoring back-pressure, and we're increasing regeneration rates to keep back-pressure in an allowable range.

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So, you know, the answer is we've been involved in this a very long time and that's -- that has not been an issue. I will also just add that the Coast Guard at present is, I'm going to use the word, "monitoring" that. So they definitely have an awareness of back-pressure as it relates to DPFs. And so they're looking into this as well. And, of course, we're in that verification stage, where these tests are ongoing and we're all -- the goal is to -- is to lock all this down by the time these regulations come into play. We have a high level of confidence. We've done it six times. I don't see any reason why we won't do it again.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN: So, Rich, you're not aware of any engine manufacturer warranty concerns? And the second part of the question is, I mean for my benefit, what would you consider the nominal back-pressure increase grease to be?

THOMAS BABINEAU: Well, the vessel we're operating right on -- on right now, our back-pressure is

at four inches of water column. So I think we're equal to the silencer that we replaced.

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So that being said, vessels offer a pretty unique situation with regards to the fact that, you know, you're going to throw a throttle at some point and, you know, things are going to change just as they do in the standard system without DPF.

I can't speak to DPFs across the board, because we are an intelligent DPF. But no, nobody has expressed warranty issues or claims. We've never had a claim and we are active technology-controlling back-pressure specifically. That's how our system works is -- our number one feedback loop is back-pressure.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN: Okay. Thank you, Rich. I think that answers my question.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Michael. And just to clarify, that was Thomas Babineau of Rypos Filters. I just wanted to clarify the name.

Aaron, let's go on to the next commenter. And we do have phone-in callers, so let's do a check of the phone-in callers at this point.

TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: Okay.

Yeah. Most of our phone-in callers did not rejoin the meeting after our break. But for those of you who are

still on the line, I have unmuted you, so you are welcome to press star six now, if you would like to ask a question or comment.

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Okay. Excuse me. Okay. Hearing none. If you are on the phone and you have been unable to get through, please again use our contact information and reach out to us, but otherwise, Aaron, let's continue with the other comments.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay. Thanks, Nick.

I see Jerry Allen. I'm unmuting your microphone to speak.

JERRY ALLEN: Hey, can you guys hear me okay?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

JERRY ALLEN: Okay. I had submitted a couple of questions, but one specifically about DPFs. And since we've kind of gone down that road here, I'd like to talk a little bit about what this gentleman has been offering.

I'm a fleet manager for Foss Maritime. And since 1999,

I've been running or commissioning low-emission tugs. But in the last six years, I've done nine Tier 4 tugs, five with SCRs and urea, and four with EGR systems, that G.E.

Diesels. So I have had the opportunity to work directly with the factory people, MTU, G.E, and Caterpillar,

because those are the engines we've been using.

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I reached out to everyone of the OEMs at the factory level when this regulation came out. And at this point, unless something has happened in the last month, none of them can predict when these devices will be available. And I was cautioned by two of the OEMs that installing anything on top of the EPA Tier 4 systems will make them non-compliant. Now, I know the gentlemen said there's not a warranty issue, but MTU clearly told me if we put anything past their after-treatment, it was a warranty issue.

So I would beg to differ that he's -- he -- you know, I know he's an after-market DPF dealer, and as is Miratech and others, but my question is kind of with the timing here is does -- or did CARB have insight that we don't have knowing -- you know, looking at the vessels that I was involved in from model year 2017 to 2020, which we just finished for Tier 4s for California, that there would be OEMs supplying DPF type systems or was that just a fantasy based engineering question and we threw it out there.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Jerry, for your comment. And we recognize Foss's experience in the maritime sector and also on the Tier 4 engine technology, as you've already

adopted it within your company. We do recognize that some engine manufacturers and through the Engine Manufacturers Association have expressed thoughts, comments about not wanting DPF technology to be used in conjunction with their engines between the engine block and the SCR system.

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The DPF manufacturers that are working in an aftermarket capacity through our verification process are focused on proposals that would go down stream of the SCR system. From CARB's side, we don't have any information suggesting that we do not have authority to require that or that the engine manufacturers would be able to violate a warranty claim, if there's a problem with the engine and the specifications were followed.

So, for example, if an engine manufacturer has a back-pressure limit and the DPF installer verifies their platform for that engine and demonstrates that the back-pressure limits are not violated, there should be no concern or claim that anything downstream of that engine caused the warranty claim. So if you are installing something on your engine, a DPF, to comply with the proposal and there is a concern with the engine manufacturer, please bring it to our attention. We'd like to work with you to better understand the issue. It's not something that we're aware has caused any concerns at this point.

JERRY ALLEN: Okay. I understand that. I still question the fact that, you know, anything you touch on these -- and nine of these boats have been test engines. And to tell you the truth, they're still struggling with the SCR systems even now that they are mostly certified, not all of them.

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So, you know, we'd like to see the combination. We'd like to see the OEMs and after-market, you know, come up with something here. But at this point, it seems like the timing of this is kind of unrealistic. You know, even if, you know, we look back and I've been at this since the beginning of the first Harbor Craft Rule, you know, 15 years to get us to Tier 4, right, because 2005 is really when it was written, and 2007 it was implemented.

But it seems like, you know, having to supply every two years more proof and more proof, and, you know, looking at boats that some of these companies like ours invested many millions of dollars in, and seeing that there's a possibility we're going to be changing engines out in 2028 on engine boats built this year. I mean, can we just keep kicking the can down the road? And if that's the case, why don't we just change this -- make this schedule a little more realistic to technology and reach out to the OEMs and reach out to us. I mean, we all want to make improvements, but it seems like the schedule here

for tugs and ferries is a little optimistic.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah, thank you for the comment. We recognize tugs and ferries are in one of those earlier groups for compliance. With the extensions, the compliance dates could run out into the 2030s. That's one of the reasons why we're proposing that technology review every two years. So we'll look at the Tier 4 technology. If, for some reason, the DPFs aren't becoming verified by CARB, if they're not becoming certified by EPA with the engines and zero-emission technologies proposing, that may warrant revisiting the proposal and coming back to the Board under a separate regulatory process. So that technology review will cut both ways, both on the combustion technology and the zero-emission technology.

We appreciate your comment.

JERRY ALLEN: And thank you for your time and staying late. It's nice to knock some of this out.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And no problem. And we'll take a few more questions here. So Aaron, go ahead and go next down the list.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: I noticed Jaime Diamond put a few questions in the chat, so Jaime, I'm unlocking your microphone so you can speak.

JAIME DIAMOND: Hi. Thanks. It was starting to feel personal there for a minute.

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Let me just -- so I own Stardust Sportfishing in Santa Barbara Landing in Santa Barbara. I'm going to acknowledge the privilege and how lucky I am just to own a business in California. Not many people get to do that and I get to live, you know, the life that I've chosen.

I'm also really, really lucky to be part of an industry association that can spend hundreds of people hours researching in meetings, working with government relations consultants, environmental engineers, mathematicians, and PR specialists. With all that on our side, we've still not been able to get all the data requested from you. Even after a meeting with the legislative staff where you said you'd get it to us, and then a week later you emailed us saying you wouldn't give us the info that was requested.

How can any small business owner be expected to navigate all of this on their own? The glaring steamrolling and inequity and lack of transparency have been horrendous. The data we do have has glaring flaws.

For example, we now know much of the boat base data for CPFV specifically was taken from four CPFV vessels and extrapolated across the fleet. My high schooler statistics class knows this is beyond flawed and

negligent. Your use of the phrase, "Best available data", is concerning. There is better data and we've stated that since the very beginning. If you remember we launched this whole effort two weeks into the COVID lockdown. If you were so dedicated to data collection, why have you still not gotten quotes from ship builders on the various class of vessels. Commercial fishermen were excluded without any economic analysis.

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We provided that, including the cost of rebuilding, and it shows that we are in the same grouping as them financially. You cherry pick what the best available data is. You've taken flawed AIS data, but refuse to use the actual fishing log data shown where we spend our time, the blocks we're in, whether we're anchored, trolling, or drifting, meaning engines on or off.

We's also like to point out 50 percent of the CPFV fleet is in San Diego. Yet, the reductions don't reflect a proportional change going forward with this.

I'm appalled by the blatant lies that have been said by several members of your team. For example, one CPFV is equal to 162 school buses. Your own Board called BS on that. Have you been -- you've also been incredibly creative with how you phrase statements, like the one earlier about the existence of a T -- of a Tier 4. They

don't exist under 800 horsepower for a fleet and somebody else pointed that out as well.

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Lastly, a little bit ago, you just stated Coast Guard wrote several comment letters. I believe all written comment must be made public. Where can I find these letters, because I've tried and I can't. I also find it interesting that you had -- that you allowed a DPF manufacturer to stay on and answer questions from other people calling in. Nobody else was allowed to do that. That's a little -- puts some mistrust in there.

I also don't like how you snapped at Mr. Wilkerson a little bit ago. That was incredibly rude. He had genuine questions and I think it was -- it was overbearing and heavy-handed the way you guys reacted to him.

I just -- this meeting it's frustrating. I don't feel that you have asked the questions that were emailed in. We still have a lack of transparency. Like I said, you say your data was based on what you had, and it was too to late to change it. And yet, we've told you since the beginning AI -- that AIS data is flawed, we've told you the Fish and Game logs were far more accurate, and you've been putting the onus of data collection on us. This is your job, not ours, so why should we have to give it to you. We've told you where to go get it. We got the

quote for a boat build. We have -- you know, I mean, why should we have to do that? This is your job. You're trying to have us do the work for you to barrier our own businesses? No. That's nuts.

In no world is the way this has been done okay.

It's just not. There's no transparency. And like I said, again at that second meeting, it's like you guys are acting like toddlers just digging your feet in instead of admitting, hey, you know what, there is another way to do this. Hey, there is other data and it doesn't go the way we want it to, but it exists.

I mean, I get that you're texting to each other right now in the chat, whatever. It's just -- this has been ridiculous. I have a sick kid and I had tonight and all he wanted was mom and I had to put him off, so I could sit here and be put off by you till the end of the night and it's ridiculous what you're doing to people.

I've had enough.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Jaime, for your comments. Good to hear from you again tonight. I don't know if you wanted a response to anything, but we can move on to the next question.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: The next caller is Jared Davis. Jared, I'm unblocking your phone so you

can speak.

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JARED DAVIS: Yeah. Hi, there Jared Davis again. I made this comment in the first segment. It was kind of pushed forward. Perhaps, I was in the wrong portion of the meeting. I'm not going to go through the whole thing again, but my name is Jared Davis, I am a member of -- a Board Member of Golden Gate Fishermen's Association, Golden Gate Salmon Association. I'm also the owner and operator of a 49-passenger charter boat in Sausalito, California, and I provide fishing and whale watching trips to the public with individual fares, as well as a contract in collaboration with a nonprofit ecotourism organization.

My question in short was will CARB be updating their economic impact to boat owners and will CARB reflect the loss of revenue to boat owners from individuals and families that will no longer be able to access the ocean due to not being able to afford our trips basically. The data that you put forward on this one was that, you know, the replacement of our vessels would be possible if we raised our prices by \$40 per fare. You know, I think the data on that one is flawed as well. The actual cost of replacing our vessels with steel-hulled vessels, you know, could be more around the \$5 million price tag.

You know, I mean, that's my specific question, the economic impact. But I think I want to jump on the

bandwagon here with -- you know, I question CARB's data. We've heard multiple commenters on this meeting talking about, you know, 85 percent of our time is spent in regulated waters, 2.9 percent versus 29 percent, one charter boat equals 162 school buses, 22 Tier 4 engines are available. You know, I just -- the health -- the health risk assessment, you know, I just -- it seems to me that the data throughout this process has been misrepresented at best and deceptive at worst.

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I heard Bonnie say that they're working -- you're working on refining the data, and that's good, because, you know, with all due respect, it needs to be refined a lot.

And I also heard her say that it takes a long time to go through this data. And so maybe put the brakes on this thing a little bit and wait until technology and the economic feasibility can catch up. That's pretty much all I have to say. Thank you for your time.

TTD FREIGHT INCENTIVES SECTION MANAGER HAYNES:

Hi, Jared. This is Tracy Haynes. I'm overseeing the cost analysis and related documents for the rulemaking, so I'll address your question specifically to the economic analysis. And I'll just say that at this time, we are not planning to change the economic analysis as a whole, as that was not our -- one of the things that

we were directed to do by the Board. However, we have been following up with stakeholder comments, you know, specific to the cost, since those have been received. We are still going through that process to evaluate comments and do follow-up research to make sure that, you know, the data that we used in the cost analysis was sound, and that there's no better data that, you know, changes the conclusions that the cost analysis reached that we need to incorporate at this point.

So we're continuing through that process. And I also did want to clarify, you know, that the cost analysis does not necessarily assert that, you know, CARB believes that, you know, businesses can absorb a certain level of increase, you know, to specific costs, you know, that would result from the regulation. It's simply a disclosure document to analyze and disclose the cost that would result. So that's what we've done in the cost analysis and economic analysis.

Does that answer your question?

JARED DAVIS: It does. You know, I appreciate your response.

TTD FREIGHT INCENTIVES SECTION MANAGER HAYNES:

Okay. Thank you.

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TTD FREIGHT ACTIVITY BRANCH CHIEF SORIANO: I wanted to add one more thing is that, you know, we use

very conservative cost estimates. And I think that that's -- you know, the vessel replacement, that -- we're not saying that every vessel -- every sportfishing vessel has to be replaced. What we're saying is we're going to use the most conservative estimate, kind of the worst-case estimate, and say what happens if everyone has -- if everyone has to be replaced. So in that respect, we took a very conservative approach in the cost. And so, you know -- so we did take a conservative approach and that's why we did that, so that, you know, we could be as transparent as possible about what those costs would be.

So I just wanted to add that on to what Tracy said.

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JARED DAVIS: Okay. I appreciate that, Bonnie. You know one more point that I would make is that, you know, assuming that the economics can be sorted through and the funding can be procured in one way or another to replace all these vessels, Rome wasn't built in a day, and boats aren't built in a day. Another caller mentioned this, the boat yards, the -- that are available to actually take on a project like that, I mean, we would be very lucky to see all of these boats replaced within our lifetimes. And I'll leave it at that.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Jared, for the comment and I

also thank you for waiting patiently till we got back to

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this part. So we're glad that you were able to stay on.
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             JARED DAVIS: Thank you, David.
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             TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
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             So we -- it looks like on our end, we have five
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    people that have their hands raised still, some of whom
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    have recently spoken. We are going to stay on and get
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    through the rest of the comments or questions.
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    go ahead and pick up in the queue.
             TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay.
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    you, David. Our next speaker is Frank Rescino. Frank,
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    I'm unmuting your microphone so you can speak.
             FRANK RESCINO: Hi. Thank you for -- can you
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    hear me okay?
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             Hello?
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             TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can
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   hear you.
             FRANK RESCINO: Okay. Yeah. Thank you for --
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    well, for one, staying on late enough to get all the
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    calls. We appreciate that. But there was some question
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    in these extensions. Do they cost any money? Someone
    said they -- there was like 50 or 60 thousand dollars to
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    keep all the extensions going. Is there -- is that truth
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    to that?
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So this is --

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: I can -- oh, sorry, David.

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TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:
Go ahead, Melissa.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: I can start and then you can add if you have more. I was just going to say there's no cost to apply. There's no cost -there's nothing you need to pay to CARB to submit the application. The cost that we're referring to -- or others are referring to is probably related to the analysis you would need to provide like on your financial situation or the feasibility of the Tier 4 or DPF being installed, if you have to hire a naval architect or something to perform analysis on your vessel. Like that would be something that might cost money. So that's part of why the streamlining of the compliance extension we're proposing is for the initial application. Using the CMA study that's already been completed for the technological feasibility aspect of the application can save money, so you don't have to fund your own analysis.

FRANK RESCINO: No, that pretty much answers it.

And the other thing is what happens after 2034, are the

Tier 4s good then? Is that what -- you have to have a

Tier 4 by then or do you have to go to something else

after that?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER HOUCHIN: So when those extensions expire, you would need to be at Tier 4 plus DPF. And so for -- because the feasibility extension is related to vessel replacement, so those extensions are for if you can't do a repower, because it's not feasible and you can't afford a replacement vessel, you could get this extension. When those extensions expire, if the technology has not advanced to a place where you can repower, you would need to replace your vessel to a compliant vessel.

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That pretty FRANK RESCINO: Okay. Thank you. much -- that's -- and I just want to reiterate that, you know, having a boat that's paid for already and having to buy one that costs three or four million dollars, the cost to the public is going to a lot more than \$40 a person. And if you guys do consider your -- you know, your emissions again, if you could look at the time that -- you know, the power that the engines run at, instead of like say one power is always a hundred percent when -- like we run an hour at say 50 percent power and then the rest of the time we're at 10 percent power trolling or drifting. I would think that would save some, you know, emissions. But thank you for staying on so late. We appreciate it, listening to all our questions. And we're just trying to have a future here. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. Thank you, Frank, for your comment and staying as well.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next speaker is Rick Powers. Rick, I'm unmuting you so you can speak.

Rick, you're still on mute.

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RICK POWERS: I'm here. Can you hear me?

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Yeah, we can hear you.

RICK POWERS: Yeah. Rick Powers, GGFA.

You know, listening to everybody speak this evening, I think everybody has voiced our concerns regarding our future. And we just hope that you guys, you know, take into account what everybody said this evening. We have taken a path over the years which we thought, in order to stay in compliance, would help lower emissions. And some of the things you're asking for are just unreasonable. And hopefully this whole process, you -- hopefully, we can secure some funding hopefully at a State level outside of what has been offered in the past. The Moyer Program has been a wonderful thing, but it doesn't help a lot of people, depending upon their situation.

That's all I have to say. Thanks.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you, Rick.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Our next speaker is Mark Roest. Mark, I'm unmuting your microphone.

We can't hear you, Mark. You might still be on mute.

We still can't you hear you, Mark.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah, we can't hear you, Mark. We can come back to you one more time Aaron. Maybe go on to a different commenter for now.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Okay

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS: I see there's two other hands raise.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: We did get one question in the chat from a person, "Did you get a chance to detail for us the technology and implementation review. Can you describe the process for us a bit more fully"?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Yeah. I didn't hear who that comment came from.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: That was from an anonymous attendee.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

There was a -- so the question is what would the technology and implementation review look like? That's a

good question and the Board Resolution might have some specificity in there. We're looking for input on it. But essentially, every two years, CARB staff would release some type of communication, potentially a document that would be posted publicly that would discuss changes in Tier 4 technologies as it relates to the marine harbor craft sector, as well as the progress of implementing the requirements as proposed, which, for the most part, is a cleaner combustion Tier 4 plus DPF standard.

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So potential things in there may include engines coming to market, number of DPFs that are verified, and statistics on percentages of vessel categories that are receiving compliance extensions due to the lack of feasibility. And that together with the readiness of -- or any changes of zero-emission technology could inform whether changes to the proposal are warranted. That, I just want to clarify, would be a separate regulatory process. So the amendments being proposed have compliance dates 2023 through 2031 with extensions out to 2035.

The technology review would be something separate from the regulatory process that could trigger the Board requesting us to change and come up with amendments to the current proposal.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Thanks, David.

I just want to remind everyone, if you don't have anything

additional to add, to please put your hand down.

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I'm going to try Mark Roest one more time. Mark, I'm unmuting your microphone.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And, mark, if you're talking, we can't hear you.

Aaron, maybe you can unmute the other two people with

their hand raised just to check them all at one.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: All right.

Jared Davis, and William Wilkerson, if you have anything additional you'd like to add, you've been unmuted.

JARED DAVIS: Yeah. This is Jared Davis. I'm sorry. I just forgot to lower my hand.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: No problem.

If there's nothing from Mark or William, I believe that's all the attendees.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

And then, Aaron, I know that you've been monitoring the chat, but I just want to ask for the record for everyone that's still on the meeting, if anyone has submitted a comment in the chat that we did not call on that you'd like a response from us live in this meeting, please raise your hand now and we'll unmute you, so you can ask the questions, but I hope that we got to everyone.

So I'm not seeing any more hands raised on my end. So I'll just say that one more time, if there's any

final comments before we close, we're going to stay here until all questions are answered. If anyone submitted anything over email they want answered right, we can do that as well.

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TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: Wayne Kotow. Sorry, if I pronounced your last name wrong. I'm going to unmute you, so you can speak.

WAYNE KOTOW: Hi. Thanks for taking this last question. I get the answer to my first question, which was, you know, if we put a pilot program together and --with a Type 4 and we get the funding and put it in and it doesn't work, then what would be the compliance and deadline issues going forward. And what you're saying is we get extensions on that. The question I have is other opportunities. For the majority of our fleet that goes offshore and down south, south of the border, what if they had a hybrid option, is that a possibility, so that they can continue to use their Tier 3 motors or engines, you know, offshore outside of jurisdiction for this, but then have a low-emission or zero-emission option while they're in port, is that an option?

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Hi, Wayne. That's a good question. And I think the first thing that comes to mind is the alternative control of emissions pathways. So it's Subsection F in

the proposed text, where any operator or owner can come up with a pathway to reduce emissions in regulated California waters. And we're seeking to maximize zero-emission operations where feasible. So for some offshore operation, if it's feasible to operate zero-emission within regulated California water, so 24 nautical miles out, and at the Mexico/California border, it's more or less a straight line, and Tier 3 elsewhere, that could be something that we could work with you through the alternative control of emissions process. And there's an application window for that that's in the first three years of the regulation taking effect. So you'll want to jump on that discussion as soon as our Board takes a final action.

WAYNE KOTOW: Okay. Thank you.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Thank you for the question.

18 TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: I see Shawn A.

Bennett. Shawn, I am activating your mic so you can speak.

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SHAWN BENNETT: Thank you. Yeah, I'm just really making one comment. You know we've had -- we run harbor -- I'm with Bay Delta Maritime. We run harbor tugs in both LA, Long Beach, and in San Francisco bay. And, you know, run Tier 4 boats. We have a hybrid boat down in

LA, the first of its kind running down there. So we have a lot of experience and had a great relationship with CARB and have been a benefit of the Carl Moyer funding.

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And so, you know, I think one point I wanted to make that I think might not be really clear. It's just not really only about warranties, but we also have something called hull and machinery insurance. And we recently had a engine failure down in Los Angeles and put a claim in for that. And, you know, it was an eye-opening experience the survey that they did on the vessel, all the maintenance records that they checked. They tested the fuel blend and actually were very curious about how much ethanol was in the fuel, and it was under the proper amount. So after going through all of their different efforts, they approved the claim.

And, you know, these engines are a million dollars. So for a small company like us, that could have been a pretty devastating thing if that claim had been denied for any reason at all. And you've got to understand these are insurance companies, not to pick on them, but you know, they're looking for reasons not to --you know, not to approve your claim potentially. And so we're going to, you know, just -- I really just want to emphasize the absolute importance to make sure that the engine companies, Caterpillar, and, you know, anybody --

any other companies kind of are willing to shake their head and say, yeah, yeah, we fully are okay with this. And actually we can then communicate that to our insurance companies to make sure that they're okay with any changes we're doing, including using biofuels and that type of thing, right, and blend -- different blended fuels, because if it gives them any opportunity or any window at all to deny a claim, it can be a million dollar cost to a company like ours is -- you know, we're -- we have six people in our office and 50 mariners in the water. You know, that's -- that would be incredibly devastating.

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And so we're going to be really, really careful about making changes to, you know, anything that's not fully checked off by the manufacturers. So more a point than a question.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Well, thank you, Shawn for the comment and the point. And we recognize the importance of the performance of the equipment, the warranties, and making sure that you have what you need. We'll take that into consideration.

Okay. Back to you, Aaron for a final check for anyone with final questions.

TTD AIR RESOURCES ENGINEER BALI: I'm not seeing anyone.

Nick, do you want to try the phone number again.

TTD AIR RESOURCES TECHNICIAN TAYLOR: Sure. So I'll try this one more time. Phone caller, I have activated your microphone, if you'd like to participate, comment, or speak, please do so.

Okay. I'm not hearing anything, so I'll say that's concluded then.

TTD FREIGHT TECHNOLOGY SECTION MANAGER QUIROS:

Okay. Well thank you, everyone. That's the end of the webinar tonight. So on behalf of the whole team here at CARB, thank you for staying on. Thank you for your input. We're going to take everything we heard into consideration and we'll be circling back with our upper management and executive office and returning to the Board in spring 2022.

So the webinar is, as of now, over, and we are available to take any further questions off-line should you have them.

Thank you.

(Thereupon the Air Resources Board webinar adjourned at 8:31 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand

Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said webinar nor in any way interested in the outcome of said webinar.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of January, 2022.

James & Path

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

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