

Presentation To:

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By:

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Who is ATA?

- Nation's largest trade association representing interests of 37,000+ trucking companies/suppliers
- 2,000+ members
- Employs 10 million individuals
- 3 million professional drivers



EPA's 2006/2007 Diesel Rule

 "Control of Air Pollution from Heavy-Duty Engines and Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements"



2006/2007 Rule Overview

- 15 ppm sulfur content for on-road with 80/20 phase-in
- PM down 90%; NOx down 95%; Sulfur down 97%
- 4-year fuel phase-in beginning June, 2006
- PM traps required on all new engines beginning in 2007
- NOx controls required on 50% of all new engines beginning in 2007 -- 100% in 2010



2006/2007 Rule Overview

- Signed 12/21/00; published 01/18/01
- Effective date 03/18/01
- President's memo froze effective date of Rule
- EPA decided to unfreeze Rule
- 18 petitions filed challenging/defending Rule
- Oral arguments in lawsuit scheduled for 02/27/02
- EPA to conduct biannual review in summer 2002



EPA Cost Estimates of Rule

- Vehicle costs up \$1,200 \$1,900
- Fuel costs up 4-5 cents/gallon
- Total cost of Rule: \$4.3 billion in 2030
- Total benefits of Rule: \$70.4 billion in 2030



Industry Cost Estimates of Rule

- Vehicle costs up \$6,000 + (EPA docket materials)
- Fuel costs up 15-52 cents/gallon (CRA Study)
- \$6+ billion initial capital costs to petroleum industry alone (Merrill Lynch)



Factors Impacting Fuel Costs Under Rule

- Upcoming Off-Road Diesel Rule
- Tier 2 gasoline low sulfur-content requirements beginning 01/01/04 (\$5+ billion)
- State boutique fuel requirements
- 2006 Diesel Rule (\$6+ billion)
- Possible MTBE phase-out rules
- No new refineries over last 25 years
- Potential for small refinery closings



Factors Impacting Engine Costs Under Rule

- Costs of precious metal catalysts (\$6K platinum costs alone)
- Recoupment of technology development costs



Rule Creating Uncertainty for States

- States relying on <u>one</u> national low-sulfur fuel standard in 2006, not 80/20 phase-in
- Rule does not get states to where they need to be regarding non-attainment
- States still actively seeking fuel waivers thereby creating national patchwork of boutique fuels



Rule Creating Uncertainty for Industry

- Unanswered questions dealing with impacts of new fuels on engine warranties
- Who is going to have burden of proof in the event of an engine failure
- Budgeting/planning concerns



Rule Creating Uncertainty for Maintenance

- Frequency of oil changes and compatibility ("dirty" oil in 2007 engines defeats intent of Rule)
- Seal breakdowns
- PM trap replacement frequency
- Compatibility of 2006 diesel in engines:
 - 2007 engines only to use 2006 fuel
 - Pre-2007 engines can use either 2006 fuel or older fuels (under 80/20 percent phase-in)



What's Next?

- Lawsuit will continue to play out
- Parties will continue to meet with administration officials and Congress
- Don't rule out legislation in Congress
- Expect alternative fuel groups to use this Rule to push their products



Related Matter - Diesel Engine CD's

- Driving technology developments outside of regulatory actions
- 1998 CD's against 6 largest engine makers for allegedly installing defeat devices
- \$84 million fines; \$1 billion to improve engines on accelerated schedule
- October 1, 2002 deadline to reduce NOx limits (15 months prior to new 2004 NOx standards)



Diesel Engine CD's

- Only one party declaring technology has been developed (EGR)
- Attempts now to extend deadline
- Scenario may be prelude to 2006/2007 Diesel Rule's technology-driving goal



Particulate Matter Standards

- CAA requires EPA to:
 - List air pollutants reasonably expected to endanger public health or welfare
 - Issue NAAQS air quality criteria
 - Set primary NAAQS with adequate margin of safety
 - Set secondary NAAQS to protect welfare effects
 - Conduct 5-year reviews of each NAAQS



Particulate Matter Standards

- PM is a NAAQS criteria pollutant
- PM standards set in 1997
- Last PM criteria document published in 1996
- EPA drafting new PM criteria document
- EPA to rely on new PM criteria document to justify how to implement PM down to 2.5 microns



Particulate Matter Standards

- ATA challenged 1997 standards for PM-2.5 and ozone (.08 ppm over 8-hour period) NAAQS before Supreme Court
- Court ruled to uphold standards ruling on issues of costs and delegation authority
- Remand to DC Circuit on implementation issues
- DC Circuit to issue ruling soon



Boutique Fuels

- Unique blends of fuels which vary fuel input characteristics
- Creates unequal competitive playing field
- Impacts reliable fuel supply and distribution
- Likely to create price spikes/shortages
- Administration recognizes problem and addresses boutiques in National Energy Policy



Boutique Fuels

- CA has a boutique diesel fuel (CARB)
- CARB diesel \$.27/gallon more than diesel bought in surrounding states
- TX to introduce CARB-like diesel in 2005
- Other states look toward adopting boutique fuels to reduce emissions in non-attainment areas
- Reality is emission reductions not well understood at this time



Alternative Fuels

- Term can be used interchangeably with boutiques
- Major efforts underway in states and at federal levels to mandate use of alternative diesel fuels
- Biodiesel efforts in MN, KY, WI, CO, etc.
- E-diesel efforts
- Emulsified diesel
- Johnson (R-NE)/Hagel (D-SD) renewable fuel mandate bill (.8% in 2002 - 5% in 2016)



Alternative Fuels

- ATA not necessarily opposed to alternative fuels
- Further study is necessary before committing an entire nation to a new fuel scheme
- Hard lessons learned from reformulated gasoline
- ATA seeks one national diesel fuel standard which will not impede performance of engines taking costs and availability into consideration



Engine Retrofitting Gaining Speed

- Obvious for feds and states to address older engines next after having addressed newer engines
- Retofitting will accomplish this end
- EPA already has Voluntary Retrofit Program
- CAA does not preclude retrofitting mandates
- Potential significant cost increases to users of older fleets if federal/state retrofitting requirements go into effect



Update on National Retrofit Efforts

- EPA Voluntary Retrofit Program
- Local approaches
- CARB's initiative
- Various other programs



EPA Voluntary Retrofit Program

- Technology verification and PM control
- Goal to develop industry/state partnerships
- 13,500 commitments in 2000
- 70,229 commitments in 2001
- Goals not set for 2002 yet



Local Approaches

- Seattle, WA "Diesel Solutions" Program (PM)
- Houston, TX TERP Plan (NOx)
- NY City Transit Authority Program (PM)
- Washington, DC Municipal Fleet Program (PM)
- Philadelphia, PA Municipal Fleet Program (PM)



CARB's Initiative

- Statewide PM retrofit mandate
- Adoption schedule:
 - Public Transit Bus Fleets (Feb. 2000)
 - Solid Waste Collection Vehicles (Early 2002)
 - Fuel Tanker Trucks (2002)
 - Remaining On/Off-Road Heavy-Duty Diesel Fleets (2003+)



Concluding Retrofit Remarks

- Retrofit programs/initiatives on the rise
- So far (aside from CARB Program) efforts are voluntary in nature
- Matter of time before mandatory retrofit programs put in place
- As California leads the charge, others states are carefully watching with interest



Idling Reduction Technologies

- Industry, EPA, DOE recognize fuel/cost savings and emission reduction benefits
- Working closely with EPA/DOE to educate industry and solicit funding sources
- Work with Congress on vehicle weight exemptions and emission trading programs
- Work with Treasury Dept. on tax breaks for verified technologies



Closing Thoughts

- Changes in energy/emission policies will occur
- Oil production/prices will take significant swings
- Regulations continue base on sound science
- All industries should be equally regulated
- EPA/DOE must start working together
- As long as you are emitting something, a target will always remain on your back