

Update to Ocean-Going Vessels (OGV) Emissions Inventory

Air Quality Planning & Science Division Public Workshop California Air Resources Board (CARB) December 05, 2024

Questions? Comments?

Please include slide numbers, if possible

Via Zoom	Via Phone
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Additional inventory questions/comments may be submitted to <u>OffRoadInventory@arb.ca.gov</u> through January 10, 2025.

Today's Workshop Presentation: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/msei/conferences-and-workshops-offroad

2024 Draft OGV Emissions Inventory: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024-11/Draft_OGV2024_Documentation_ADA.pdf



Inventory Scope

OGV emission inventory covers commercial marine vessels which are:

- Over 400 feet in length,
- Carrying capacity of 10,000 gross tons or more,
- Engine displacements of 30 liters per cylinder or greater,
- Within 100 nautical miles (nm) of California shoreline, and
- Includes vessels not destined for California ports



Emission Inventory

The emission inventory characterizes:

- Number, size, type, and age of vessels visiting California waters
- Energy produced by vessel main, auxiliary and boiler engines
- Location and speed of vessel activity
- Amount of time on shore power while at berth
- Forecasted vessel populations and growth

Purpose: Resulting emissions from all vessels from 2024 to 2050



Contribution of OGV to Statewide Emissions Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)



Contribution of OGV to Statewide Emissions Particulate Matter (PM)



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Summary of Data Source Updates

Data Category

Vessel Characteristics Max Speed, Type, Size, Engine

Tier, Fuel Type, Shore Power

Activity Location, Speed, Duration

Activity Modes

Emission Factors

Engine Defaults

Forecasting Growth Rates

Tier III Delay



2021 Inventory Model

2020 IHS Vessel Registry 2019 CARB Enforcement

2020 AIS Records

2020 EPA Port Method

2020 EPA Port Method

2020 IHS Registry, 2020 Starcrest

FAF 4.4, Port Calls, Tioga Report

Mercator Report

2024 Model Update

2023 IHS Vessel Registry 2023 CARB Enforcement

2019-2023 AIS Records (5 years)

2022 EPA Port Method

2022 EPA Port Method

2023 IHS Registry, 2022 Starcrest

FAF 5.1, Port Calls

Mercator Report

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AIS: Automatic Identification System - EPA: Environmental Protection Agency - FAF: Freight Analysis Framework

Geographic Domain

Statewide

South Coast Air District



Activity Data Source: AIS

- Automatic Identification System (AIS) is an onboard navigation safety device that all OGVs are required to equip for improved navigation and collision avoidance.
- AIS reports provide vessel location and movement information in US waterways.
- This massive data source is made public through collaboration of the USCG, NOAA, and the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) via Marine Cadastre.



https://coast.noaa.gov/htdata/CMSP/AISDataHandler/2023/index.html



Modes of Operation

- •At-Berth: Operations while moored to a dock
- •Anchorage: Operations when vessel drops anchor near the port
- •Maneuvering: Slow speed vessel operations while in port areas



•Transit: Vessel operations between ports







Base Year Methodology

OF OAKLAND

Methodology Overview

*Emissions = Time OGV Engines Running * Power * Emission Rate*

- 1. AIS: Download full years of AIS data within 100 NM of CA shores
- 2. Shore Power: CARB OGV reporting data shows time on shore power
- 3. Vessel Characteristics: IHS Registry and CARB OGV reporting data provides detailed vessel info (engine size, vessel size, keel laid, etc.)
- 4. Power: <u>Main engine</u> power based on vessel engine size and speed <u>Auxiliary and boiler power</u> from Port of LA/LB Vessel Boarding Program (VBP)
- 5. Emission Factors: From U.S. EPA

Time

Power

Emissions

6. Low-Load Adjustment: Curves developed for Ports of LA/LB

AIS Data: 5-Year Average for Baseline Emissions

- Emission inventory starts with one base year, that is forecasted to 2050
- Previous emission inventories used a single year of AIS data for the emission baseline, with potential to be abnormally high or low due to extreme events
- New OGV emission inventory will average the vessel visits from 2019 to 2023 as the new base year
- Years with extreme events will be included but only make up 20 percent of the new base year average





AIS Data: Historical Events Impacting Water Shipping Operations

"Extreme events" occur in any 5-year window in the past two decades, should not be reasonably be excluded from the new 5-year average





AIS Data: Splitting Records into Different Modes

Emission Inventory splits vessel activity into the four different modes, based on speed and location.

One change in EPA2022 recommendations was to decrease speed thresholds as shown below.



* This figure depicts one month of cleaned AIS data for illustration purposes only.



Activity Modes:

Berth Hoteling

 Within 4 km of port, not in anchorage zone, and speed of 0 knots (kts)

Anchorage Hoteling

• Within anchorage zone with speed < 1 kts

• Within 3 nm, speed <3 kts

- Transit > 1 kts
- All areas, speed > 3 kts

Emission Controls

- CARB currently requires vessels to reduce emissions at berth, dependent on vessel type and port.
- Vessels can use shore power or another CARB-Approved Emissions Control Strategy.
- 2023 CARB Enforcement reporting results for all terminals shown below, showing the percent of time at berth where the vessel uses shore power.
- The bottom row shows the year each vessel type has At-Berth requirements.

Port	Container	Cruise	Reefer	RoRo	Tanker
Hueneme	85%	N/A	0%	0%	0%
Long Beach	79%	73%	0%	5%	1%
Los Angeles	91%	74%	10%	0%	0%
Oakland	67%	N/A	0%	68%	N/A
San Diego	97%	59%	94%	0%	0%
San Francisco	N/A	54%	0%	0%	0%
At-Berth Req Year:	2023	2023	2023	2025	2025/2027





Vessel Characteristics

- CARB 2023 vessel reporting data was utilized for engine tier, shore power rates, fuel type, and steam-driven pump capabilities wherever reported.
- IHS 2023 vessel registry data was used for all other characteristic data such as max speed, type, engine, size.
- Engine RPM and tier definitions shown below, unchanged from previous inventories.

	Engine Type	Speed Range	Engine Stroke	Engine Tier	Keel Laid Year
9	Slow-Speed Diesel, SSD	< 500 rpm	2	Pre-Tier/Tier 0	1999 and prior
	Medium-Speed Diesel, MSD	500 – 1,400 rpm	4	Tier I	2000 - 2010
				Tier II	2011 – 2015
	High-Speed Diesel, HSD	> 1,400 rpm	4	Tier III	2016 and later

Power: Vessel Speed

- Vessel speed is calculated each minute from AIS location data
- Emission inventory uses vessel speed to determine engine power using the Propeller Law:

Power Used =
$$\left(\frac{Current\ Speed}{Maximum\ Speed}\right)^{3} x$$
 Total Installed Propulsive Power

 Maximum speed and total installed propulsive power based on IHS vessel registry data



Power: Gap-Filling Vessel Max Speed

- In some cases, maximum speed was not listed but service speed was available from IHS
- Emission inventory uses the relationship between service speed and maximum speed to fill in the gaps



Power: Statewide Main Engine Load

- Based on the vessel speeds and propeller law, main engine time and emissions from each load bin is shown below
- Load is the percent of maximum power being used within 100 NM of shoreline



Emission Factors: NOx

- NOx emission factors are based on engine Tier and speed
- Other pollutants (PM) not controlled by engine Tier



Emission Factor: NOx Low Load Adjustments

- Adjustment to NOx at low loads based on real world testing at Ports of LA/LB
- Updates to low-load adjustment curve increase NOx at 5 to 35 percent load, not as high below 5 percent load compared to prior inventory factors



Emission Factors: Changes

• Slight adjustment to main engine Tier III NOx EFs in EPA's 2022 report:

	EPA 2020 NOx	EPA 2022 NOx
Tier III, SSD	3.6	3.4
Tier III, MSD	2.8	2.6

- Emission inventory reflects all Tier III main engines operating under 25 percent load to be emitting at Tier II levels with low load corrections.
 - Consistent with U.S. EPA



Impact of Low Load and Tier III Modeling

Tier II and Tier III NOx Factors by Load Bin



Statewide Tier Distribution, 2019-2023

■ Pre-Tier/Tier 0 ■ Tier I ■ Tier II ■ Tier III



Forecasting Assumptions

Growth

Growth increases the total OGV activity and emissions in future years based on:

- Statewide OGV Growth
 - Freight Analysis Framework 5.1, a Department of Transportation projection of freight totals by transportation modes
- Ports of LA/LB
 - Forecast of maximum freight throughput based on 2018 Master Plan
- Port of Oakland
 - Reviewing 2020 Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC) forecast





Containerized Cargo Growth Rates by FAF Region



Forecasted Time Using CAECS

2023 CARB Enforcement reporting results for 2023 compliance years:

Port	Container	Cruise	Reefer	RoRo	Tanker
Hueneme	85%	N/A	0%	85%	85%
Long Beach	79%	73%	0%	79%	79%
Los Angeles	91%	74%	10%	91%	91%
Oakland	67%	N/A	0%	68%	N/A
San Diego	97%	59%	94%	97%	97%
San Francisco	N/A	54%	0%	0%	0%
At-Berth Req Year:	2023	2023	2023	2025	2025/2027

Future year plug-in or use of CAECS for RoRo and Tankers match observed 2023 containership emission reduction rates



Containership Capacities, SPBPs



CARB

Calendar Year

Containership Capacity Adjustment

- TEU (containers) and freight growth since 2012 have largely been met by increases in vessels over 8,000 TEUs
- Container vessels above 8,000 TEU capacity were grown enough to meet increased freight forecast from FAF5.1 slow growth scenario
- Container vessels below 8,000 TEU maintained at current capacity: no growth is applied
- Looking for data regarding vessels below 8,000 TEU serviced through 2050



SPBP Historical TEU,

SPBP TEU Capacity by Size Bin Group

Less than 4,000 TEU

4,001 - 8,000 TEU

More than 8,000 TEU



Tier III Arrival Delays

- California ports rarely receiving visits from the newest container vessels that typically service Asian and European freight routes
- Age distribution and vessel build data shows large number of vessel builds ordered immediately prior to the Tier III marine standard introduction in 2016
- Vessel builds that began prior to the Tier III marine engine standards initial date may have Tier II marine engines installed, even if the vessel is put into service later
- Based on a report by Mercator International (consulting firm) commissioned by the Ports of LA/LB, arrival of additional Tier III vessels at California ports is delayed until 2030



Emission Results

NOx by Activity Mode within 100 NM

Statewide

South Coast



CARB

PM by Activity Mode within 100 NM

Statewide





CARE
GHG by Activity Mode within 100 NM

Statewide

South Coast



CARB

Statewide NOx Forecast



Statewide PM Forecast



Statewide GHG Forecast



Statewide NOx by Mode



Statewide PM by Mode



Statewide GHG by Mode



Statewide NOx, At-Berth Rule

Considering only emissions while at-berth, the graph below shows reductions from the At-Berth Rule, as amended in 2020



South Coast NOx Forecast



South Coast PM Forecast



South Coast GHG Forecast



South Coast NOx by Mode



South Coast PM by Mode



South Coast GHG by Mode



South Coast NOx, At-Berth Rule

Considering only emissions while at-berth, the graph below shows reductions from the At-Berth Rule, as amended in 2020



Next Steps

Public Workshop on Draft OGV2024 Inventory





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2021 OGV Emissions Inventory: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/CARB_2021_OGV_Documentation_ADA.pdf

