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Port Trucking, Shorepower and Slow Steaming: The Impact of Climate Change-Related Regulations on Ports, Terminals and Carriers

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Port Trucking

- The role of CARB
- The phase out of older trucks
 - 2007 new truck standards by 2014
- Economic consequences in CA ports, including LA/LB and Oakland
 - Higher costs for equipment/retrofits v. restricted access
 - Truckers and ports requesting funding



- Success stories
 - Major reductions in GHGs and other pollutants
 - Intended to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020
 - Reductions in fuel costs





- Me too things move North and East
 - Seattle (100% of trucks must meet 2007 standards by 2017)
 - Port Authority of NY/NJ (same as Seattle & first come/first serve)
 - Massport (modeled after LA/LB and NY/NJ)



- The "jobs" issue and the BlueGreen Alliance
 - 14 unions and environmental groups advocating for cleaner, "fairer" green jobs
 - Pushed for clean trucks program in LA/LB
 - Other union objectives
 - Historical background

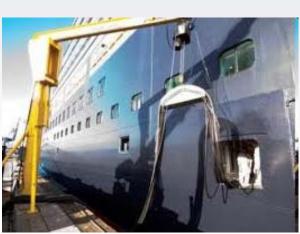


- Shipping Act issues and the involvement of the FMC
 - FMC investigated whether LA/LB clean trucks program violated Shipping Act by imposing unfair regulations and fees on truckers and shippers
 - FMC loss of injunction case
 - ATA litigation versus POLB/POLA



Shorepower

- How shorepower works
- CA: 50% of fleet requirement by 2014
 - Applicable to cruise ships and refrigerated container ships
 - The penalties for non-compliance
 - How ports and marine terminal operators are responding



Shorepower (cont)

- Need for a global uniform standard for equipment
 - Different ships use different voltage and cables
- Financing major infrastructure ports, terminals and carriers
 - Great Recession has depleted available funds
 - Ports and others looking for State funding

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Slow Steaming and GHG Issues

- Slow steaming as a response to rising fuel prices
 - Shippers requesting to share in the savings
- Shipper complaints and Shipping Act issues
 - Shipping prices rose in 2009 even as demand dropped and industry capacity expanded

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Slow Steaming and GHG Issues (cont)

- Environmental considerations of slow steaming
 - Reduction in fuel consumption reduces GHG
- Clean fuel switch in coastal waters





Conclusion

• What does this all mean and where is it going?



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