WEST COAST COLLABORATIVE
A public-private partnership to reduce diesel emissions

EPA's Cleaner Locomotive Grant Projects throughout California

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awarded over $16 Million in grants for locomotive projects throughout California through the West Coast Collaborative. All of these cleaner locomotives are located in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. The fuel and air emission reductions from these projects provide significant air quality and health benefits at the rail yards and for residents living nearby.

Locomotive Grant Project Totals

Grant Funding = $15,988,479
Additional Matching Funds = $10,909,265
Locomotive Engines Upgraded = 12

Emission Reductions (project lifetime of 15 years total):
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) =3,543 tons
Particulate Matter (PM) = 130 tons
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) = 28,000 tons[1]

Locomotive Grant Project Descriptions to the Following:

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District in 2011- $2,000,000 to replace two older locomotives, specific rail yard location in the Valley and engine technology still being determined, with newer, cleaner engines.

California Air Resources Board in 2010- $3,949,496 to replace six older yard or switch with ultra-low emitting genset locomotives: two in San Bernardino, one in Stockton, two in Modesto, and one in Traver, San Joaquin Valley.

California Air Resources Board in 2009- $8,866,000, through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, to replace 11 older BNSF yard or switch with ultra-low emitting genset locomotives in Southern California: three in San Bernardino, two at the Watson rail yard in Wilmington, and six at the Hobart rail yard.

California Air Resources Board in 2009- $1,172,983, through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, to install a selective catalytic reduction system with a diesel oxidation catalyst capable of meeting Tier 4 emission levels on a line haul locomotive that is being demonstrated under rigorous conditions in the Mojave Desert between Cadiz, California and Parker, Arizona.

[1] Not all grant recipients estimated CO_2 reductions.