

Assessment of a Zero Emission Vehicle Requirement for Light and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Fleets

*Public Workshop
August 30, 2018*

ZEV Fleet Directive from Governor Brown

Explore new regulatory actions to accelerate zero emission vehicles in light and heavy-duty vehicle fleets

Consider opportunities in a broad range of fleets:

- Public and private
- New mobility fleets
- Large employer fleets
- Rental fleets
- Delivery fleets



Workshop Goal and Agenda

Goal: *Stakeholder input on what to consider in evaluating fleet EV requirements*

- Background
- Light Duty Vehicle Programs
- Medium and Heavy Duty Programs
- ZEV Fuel infrastructure and incentive policies
- ZEV Fleet Considerations
- Next Steps
- CPUC and CEC Supporting Actions

CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE POLICY PORTFOLIO



Double building efficiency



50% renewable power



More clean, renewable fuels



Cleaner zero or near-zero emission cars, trucks, and buses



Walkable/Bikeable communities with transit



Cleaner freight and goods movement



Slash potent "super-pollutants" from dairies, landfills and refrigerants



Cap emissions from transportation, industry, natural gas, and electricity

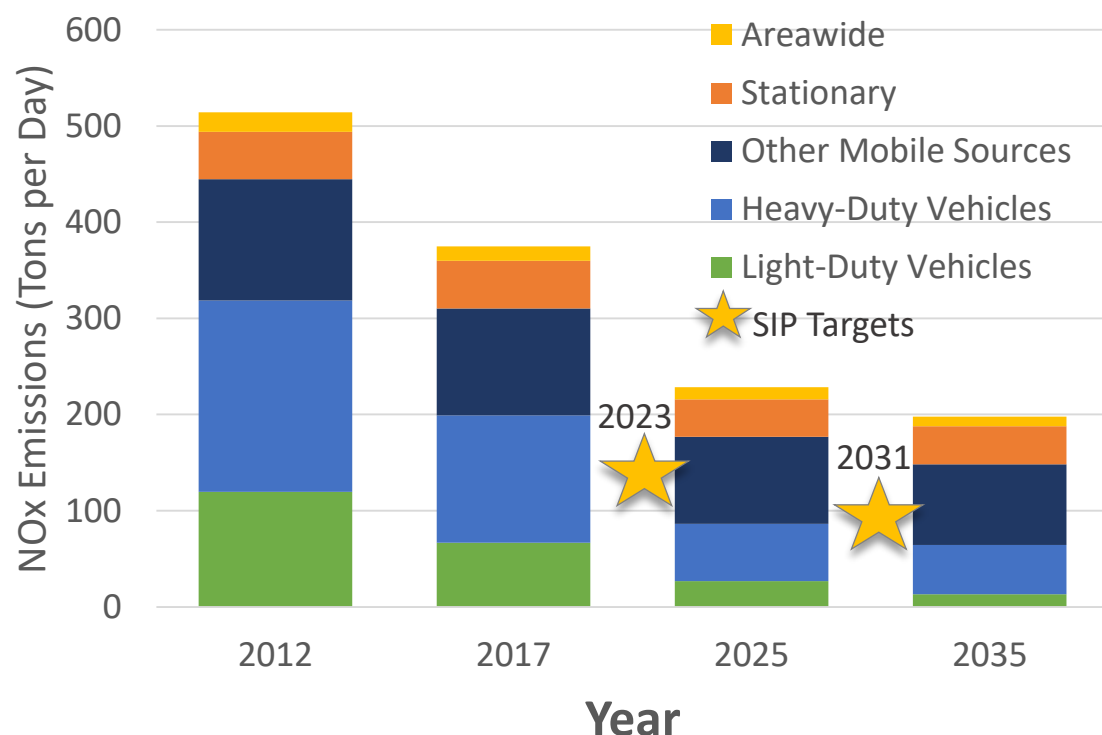


Invest in communities to reduce emissions

Emissions Targets & Sector Contributions

NOx, South Coast

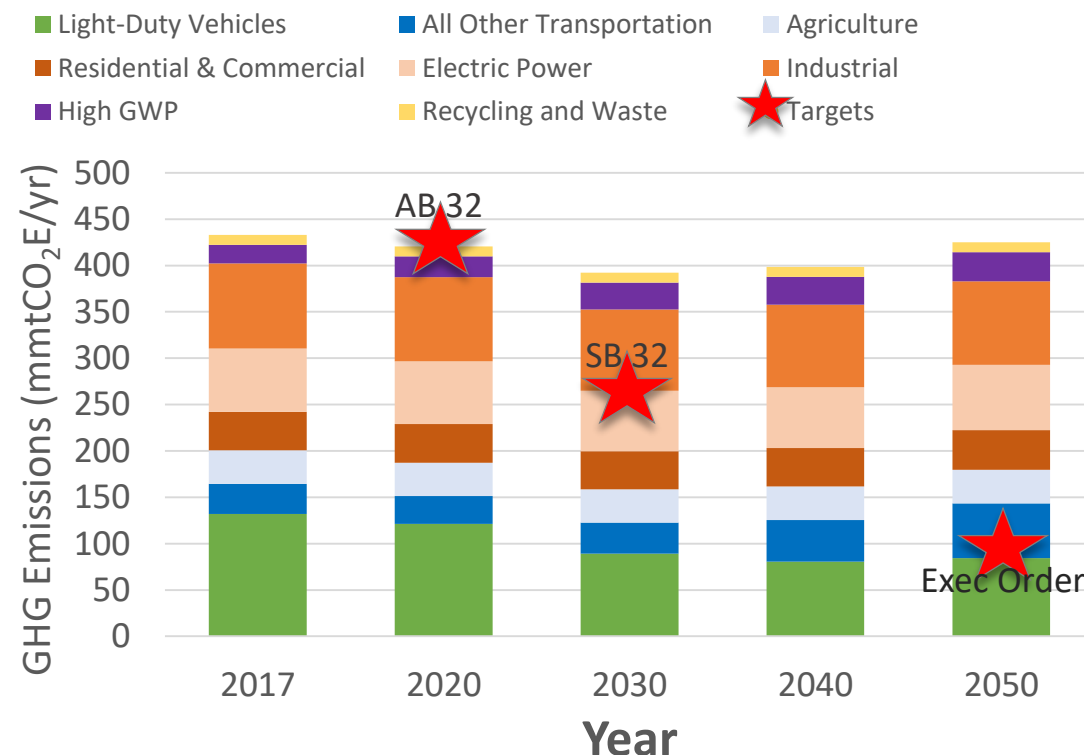
Under Current Programs



Source: CEPAM 2016 SIP, <https://www.arb.ca.gov/app/emsinv/fcemssumcat/fcemssumcat2016.php>

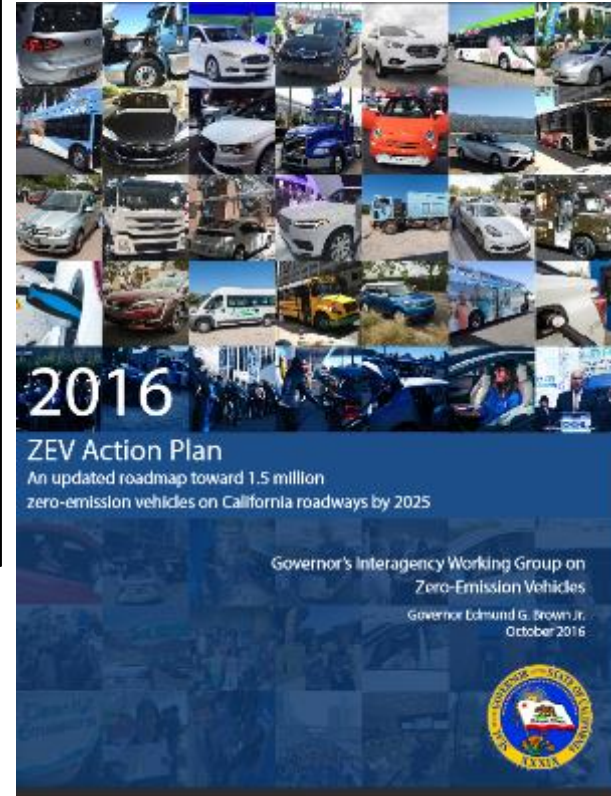
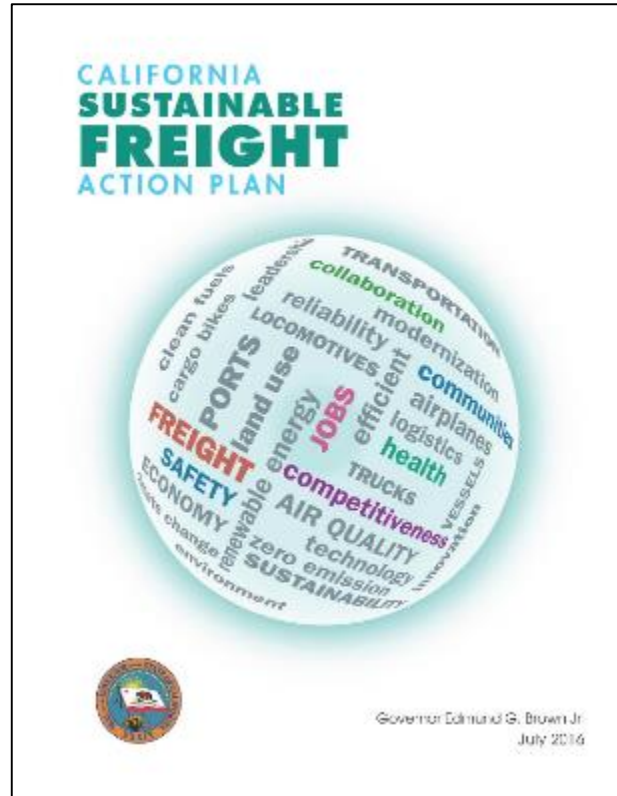
GHGs, Statewide

Under Current Programs



Note: CARB 2030 Scoping Plan contains strategies for achieving 2030 GHG target, https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/2030sp_pp_final.pdf

Zero-Emission is Key to California's Future



ZEV Trajectories from Plans

- Mobile Source Strategy and Scoping Plan
 - 4 to 5 million LDV ZEVs + PHEVs on road by 2030
- Sustainable Freight:
 - 100,000 ZEVs and pieces of equipment by 2030
- ZEV Action Plan: Key barriers to ZEV market:
 - Consumer awareness
 - Vehicle costs
 - Fueling infrastructure available

Light Duty Vehicle Programs and Actions

Major State Policies for LDV Emission Reductions

Vehicles:

Rules: Advanced Clean Cars Regulations

Incentives: Clean Vehicle Rebate Program



Efficient Safe Access:

375: Sustainable Community Strategies

\$\$ transit, active trans., affordable housing



Fuels:

Rules: Low Carbon Fuels Standard

Incentives: Infrastructure funding, planning



Low Carbon Transportation Program Investments

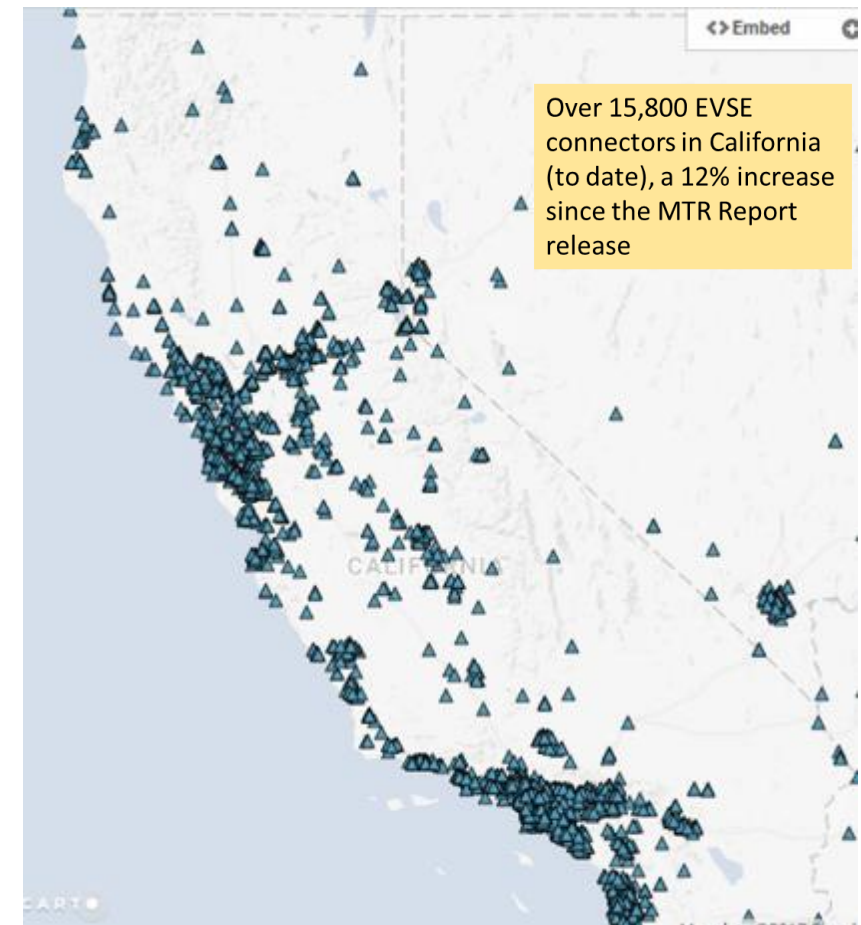
- Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP):
 - Consumer rebates for ZEVs, higher rebates for low-income consumers
- Transportation Equity Projects to Increase Access:
 - Car scrap and replace, financing assistance, and car sharing/mobility options



ZEV Fueling Infrastructure Today and in 2025

- Today in California:
 - Over 15,000 public EV chargers
 - 35 retail-open hydrogen stations
- Current programs project ~100,000 EV chargers and 100 hydrogen stations by 2025
- New EO B-48-18 sets 2025 targets:
 - 250,000 EV chargers
 - 10,000 DC Fast Chargers
 - 200 hydrogen stations

EV Chargers



Progress in California

NEARLY
50%

OF THE ZEVs
IN THE U.S.



 **40%**

OF NORTH AMERICAN
CLEAN FUEL
INVESTMENTS

&

90% OF TOTAL U.S. INVESTMENT IN
CLEAN TRANSPORTATION

Light-Duty ZEV Models On-Road Today and Coming Soon

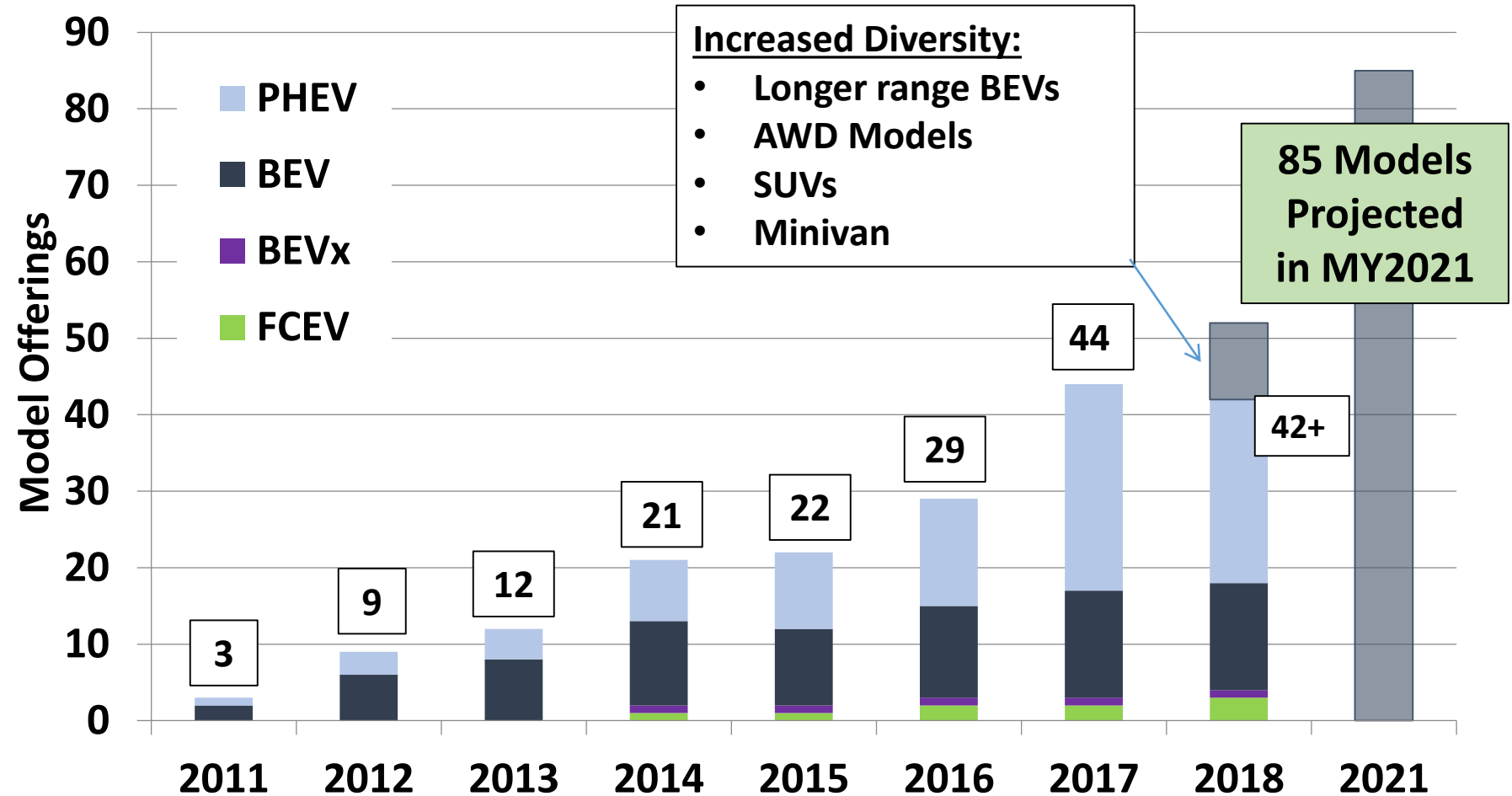
LD

ZEV/PHEV Sales in CA (Cumulative to July 2018)

420,000

ZEV/PHEV Market Share in CA
(2018 ave to date)

6%

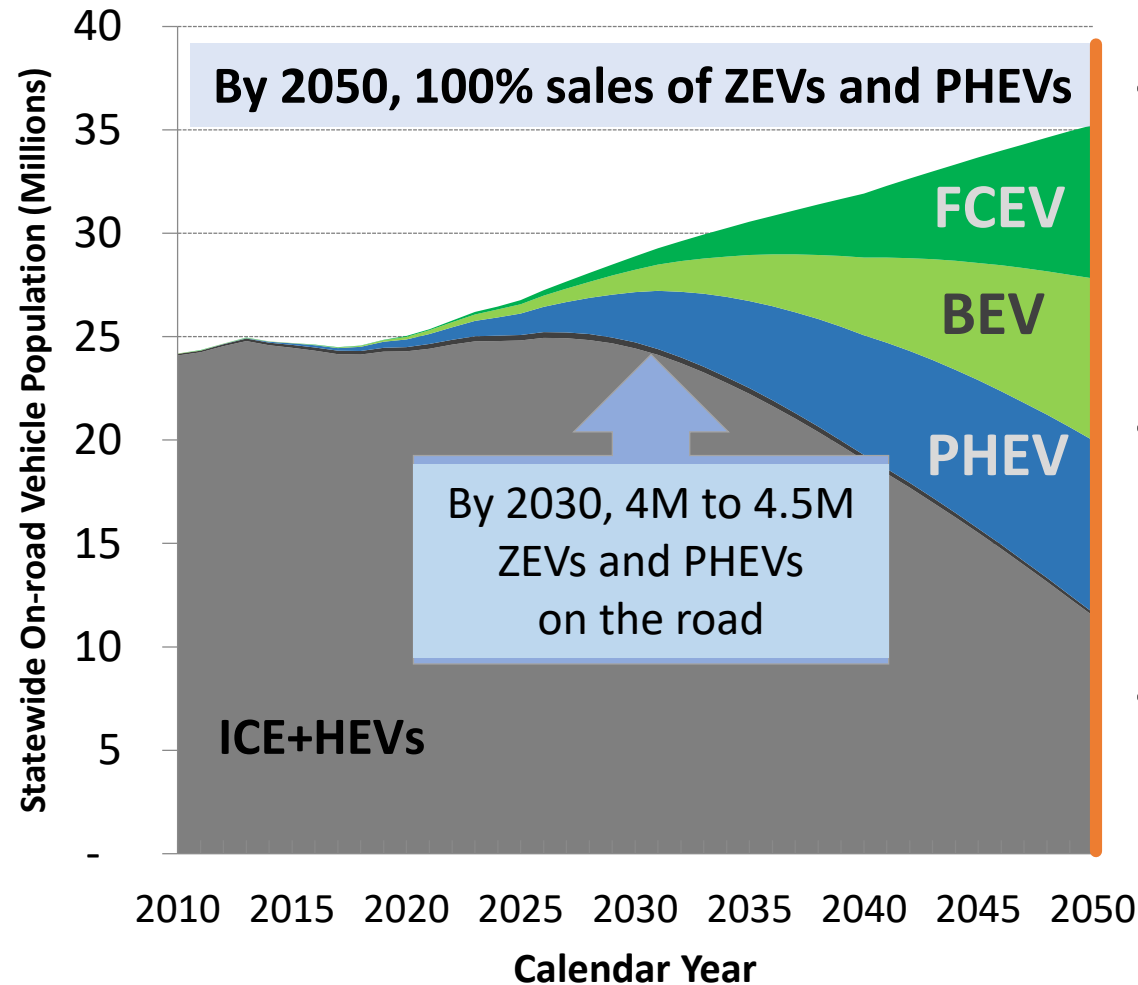


Source: IHS Automotive Registrations and
Assorted trade press reports

Vehicle Model Year

What Might the LDV Sector Need to do to Achieve the Emissions Targets?

LD



- Compared to MY2025 vehicles, MY2035 vehicle emissions would be:
 - ~50% lower GHGs (emission rate declines 5-7% year-over-year)
- Significant increases in renewable fuel feed stocks and energy generation
- Slower growth of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from light-duty vehicles

Currently Developing Advanced Clean Cars 2

LD

- Working on 2026 and subsequent model year standards for further emission reductions and ZEVs, based these guiding principles:
 - Real-world emission reductions
 - Increased certainty of future ZEV volumes
 - Similar or lower system-wide emissions from new mobility options
 - Implementation feasibility (costs, jobs, infrastructure, consumers)
- Tentative 2020 Rulemaking for 2026 and beyond model years



Existing Fleet Actions and Efforts to Leverage

- Department of General Services
 - The Governor's Executive Order, B-16-12, specifically directs DGS and state departments to increase the share of ZEVs in their own fleets
- Pacific Coast Collaborative
 - West Coast Electric Fleet – Joint initiative of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia to expand ZEVs in public and private fleets
- U.S. Department of Energy
 - Clean Cities – National Clean Fleets Partnership work with large private fleets to implement transportation projects
- City of Sacramento
 - Fleet Sustainability Policy – Requires the city to purchase 50% zero-emission vehicles for all light-duty replacements

Medium and Heavy Duty Vehicle Programs and Actions

Zero-Emission Truck Strategy

- Accelerate the development of self-sustaining market
- Early zero-emission trucks suitable in certain operations:
 - Urban, stop-and-go driving, return to base, centrally-fueled
 - Pickup and delivery, short haul operations, vocational
- Continued data collection and education needed
- Gather information on costs and benefits
 - Potential for operational savings to offset incremental costs

Major Policies for HDV Emission Reductions

Clean Vehicles/Engines:

Rules: Engine and Vehicle Stds, In-Use Controls

Incentives: ZE Demos. and Pilots, HVIP, and other

Clean, Efficient Freight System:

Sustainable Freight Action Plan, Ports' Clean Air Action Plan, SCAQMD ISR, SB 375

Fuels and Infrastructure:

Rules: Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Fuel Stds

Incentives: LCFS, SB 350, HVIP



Heavy Duty Zero Emission Incentive Programs

- Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP)
 - Point-of-sale voucher
 - Zero-emission & advanced technology
 - Offset incremental cost
 - Varies by technology/vehicle type
 - Higher for operating within a disadvantaged community (DAC)

Funding Table for Zero-Emission Trucks

GVWR (lbs)	Base Voucher Incentive	
	1-100 vehicles	
	Outside DAC	Inside DAC
5,001-8,500	\$20,000	\$25,000
8,501-10,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
10,001-14,000	\$50,000	\$55,000
14,001-19,500	\$80,000	\$90,000
19,501-26,000	\$90,000	\$100,000
26,001-33,000	\$95,000	\$110,000
>33,001	\$150,000	\$165,000
Hydrogen FC	\$300,000	\$315,000

MD + HD

8

Demonstrations



*Not all vehicles pictured, excludes transit buses

Proposed HD Zero-Emission Rules

- Innovative Clean Transit
 - Transit fleet transition to zero-emission by 2040
 - September 2018
- Zero-Emission Airport Shuttle Bus
 - Public and private fixed-route airport shuttle buses
 - All zero-emission by 2036
 - Board consideration December 2018
- Zero-Emission Powertrain Certification
 - Ensure reliability and performance for ZE trucks and buses
 - Board consideration December 2018



Innovative Clean Transit: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/ict/ict.htm>

Zero-Emission Airport Shuttle Bus: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/asb/asb.htm>

ZE HD Powertrain Certification: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/zero-emission-powertrain-certification>

Proposed HD Zero-Emission Rules (Cont'd)

- Advanced Clean Trucks
 - Manufacturer sales requirement
 - Portion of California sales as zero-emission
 - Start with model year 2024 (Class 2B+)
 - Board consideration mid-2019
- Zero-Emission Drayage Truck Rule
 - Implementation 2026+
 - Board consideration in 2022



Existing Fleet Actions and Efforts to Leverage

- State agency zero emission purchase requirements (AB 739, 2017)
 - 15% of Class 6-8 purchases starting 2025
 - 30% of Class 6-8 purchases starting 2030
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
 - Indirect Source Rule development
 - Reduces emissions from vehicles associated with a facility rather than the facility itself
- San Pedro Bay Ports Clean Air Action Plan (Los Angeles, Long Beach)
 - 2020 – Trucks entering port must be near-zero emission or pay a fee
 - 2035 – Trucks entering the port must be zero emission or pay a fee
- Climate Mayor's Electric Vehicle Initiative
 - Demonstrating leadership on climate change including electrifying their fleets
 - 407 mayors across the nation

BEV Fuel Cost Saving Opportunities



EV: 0.56 kWh/mi. Diesel: 22 mpg

Airport Shuttle



EV: 1.04 kWh/mi. Diesel: 10 mpg

Package Delivery



EV: 2.1 kWh/mi. Diesel: 3.5 mpg

Local Drayage

vs Diesel

15%

35%

50%

with LCFS

45%

75%*

80%*

Data from [CARB Paper](#). Assuming \$3.00/gal., \$0.17/kWh plus a 15% charging loss, LCFS Credits at \$100

*Under proposed amendments

ZEV Fuel Infrastructure and Incentive Policies

SB 350 – Transportation Electrification

- California Public Utility Commission directing investor-owned utilities to implement programs to accelerate widespread transportation electrification
- Recently approved infrastructure programs for the next five years
 - 15 shovel-ready projects totaling \$42 million in 2017
 - Southern California Edison for \$343 million – medium-duty and heavy-duty
 - Pacific Gas and Electric for \$236 million – medium-duty and heavy-duty
 - San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) \$137 million – light-duty
- SDG&E proposing \$151 million for medium-duty and heavy-duty
 - Decision expected 2019

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

- Lower the carbon intensity (CI) of California transportation fuels 10% by 2020
- Proposed amendments (September 2018)
 - Lower CI target to 20% by 2030
 - Recognize higher efficiency of battery electric trucks
 - Class 1-3 vehicles can earn about \$0.08/kWh at \$100/credit
 - Class 4-8 vehicles can earn about \$0.13/kWh
 - Clarify credit recipient for hydrogen fuel
 - Adds capacity credits for new hydrogen stations



Zero Emission Vehicle Fleets Considerations

Key Benefits of ZEVs

Benefits to California:

- Emission benefits
 - GHG, NOx, PM
 - Greater in higher mileage vehicles
- Accelerate sales
- Consumer awareness from users

Benefits to fleet operator:

- Two to six times more efficient
- Reduced maintenance
- Fuel cost savings and price stability
- Noise reduction



Challenges for ZEV Fleet Adoption

- Incremental costs that affect fleet purchase decisions
- Level playing field between types of fleet operators
- Customers lacking familiarity with ZEV technology
- Emerging disruptive fleet business models
- Infrastructure planning and availability
- Range limitations/refueling time
- Access to EV incentives
- Workforce training



Potential Areas of Analysis

- Identifying business case applications
- Estimating size of each type of fleet, and impact on emissions
- Identify and capture costs to fleets
 - Technology, fuel, maintenance, infrastructure, etc.
- Technology assessment of vehicles
- Evaluate unique fueling infrastructure needs
- Data collection efforts and evaluation for public policy

Discussion

With comments, specify fleet type

- Medium/Heavy Duty vs. Light Duty
- Public vs. private
- New mobility fleets
- Large vs. small employer fleets
- Rental fleets
- Delivery fleets

Next Steps

- Request preliminary comments to CARB by October 1, 2018
- 2-3 workgroups to be formed by fleet type

ARB Staff Contact Information

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Comments from the CPUC and CEC

