

# Advanced Clean Trucks Cost Discussion

Workgroup Meeting

December 4, 2018

Sacramento, California



# Cost Discussion Goals

- Help us understand cost saving opportunities and find well-suited market segments
  - Costs and emission benefits should be consistent with timeframe for operations in California
- Share data sources we are aware of and receive feedback on them
- Use cost sources to develop total cost of ownership model for rulemaking purposes
  - Advanced Clean Trucks
  - Future fleet rules

# Total Cost of Ownership

- Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) is the discounted sum of all costs of a vehicle
- Includes capital costs (vehicle purchase, infrastructure) and operational costs (fuel, maintenance, LCFS credits) as well as other miscellaneous expenses
- TCO depends on how the vehicle is operated – vehicle miles travelled, years of operation, and other factors

# Topics for discussion

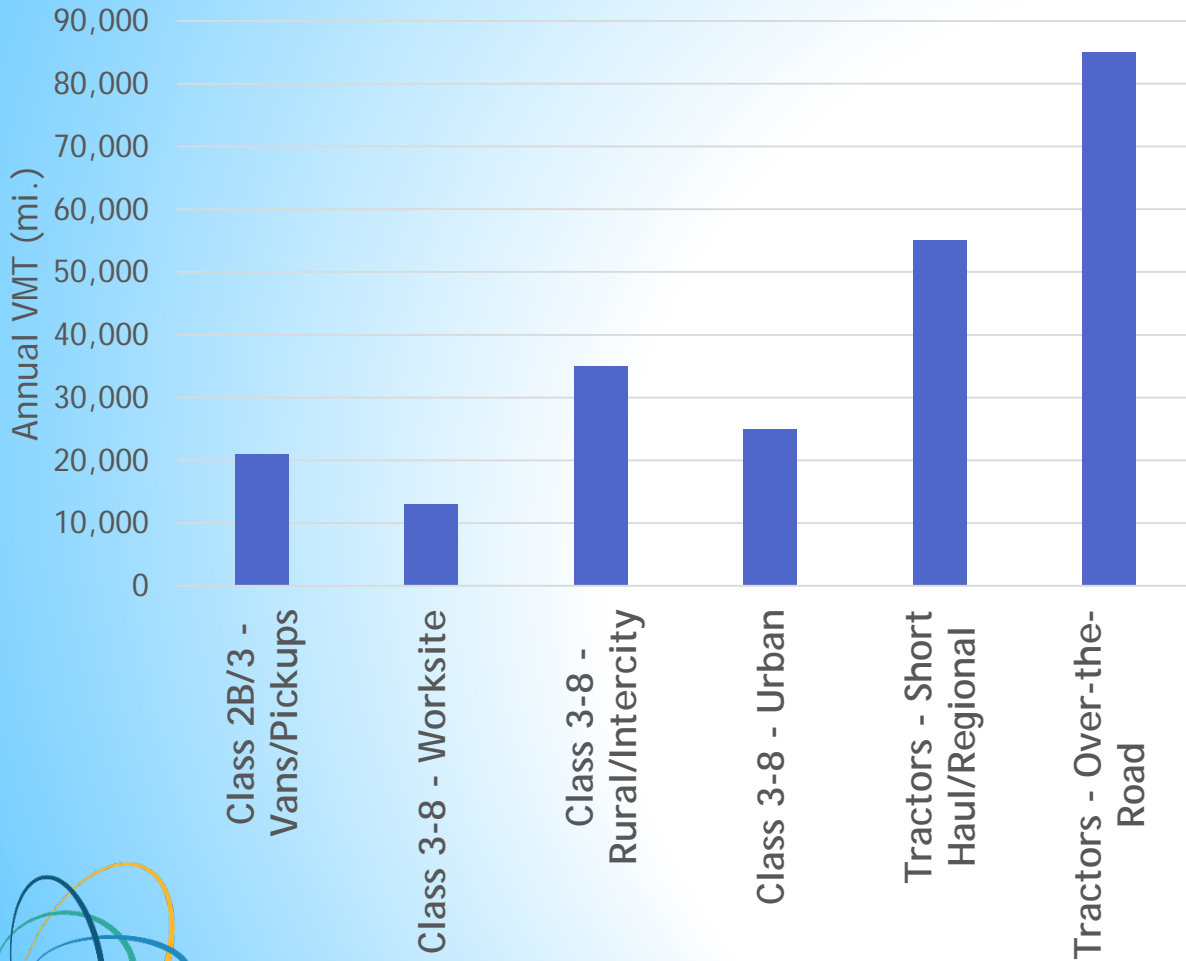
- Vehicle operations
- Capital costs
  - Vehicle purchase price
  - Residual values
  - Midlife refurbishment
- Operating costs
  - Fuel
  - Low Carbon Fuel Standard
  - Maintenance
- Infrastructure
- Other

# Vehicle Operating Assumptions

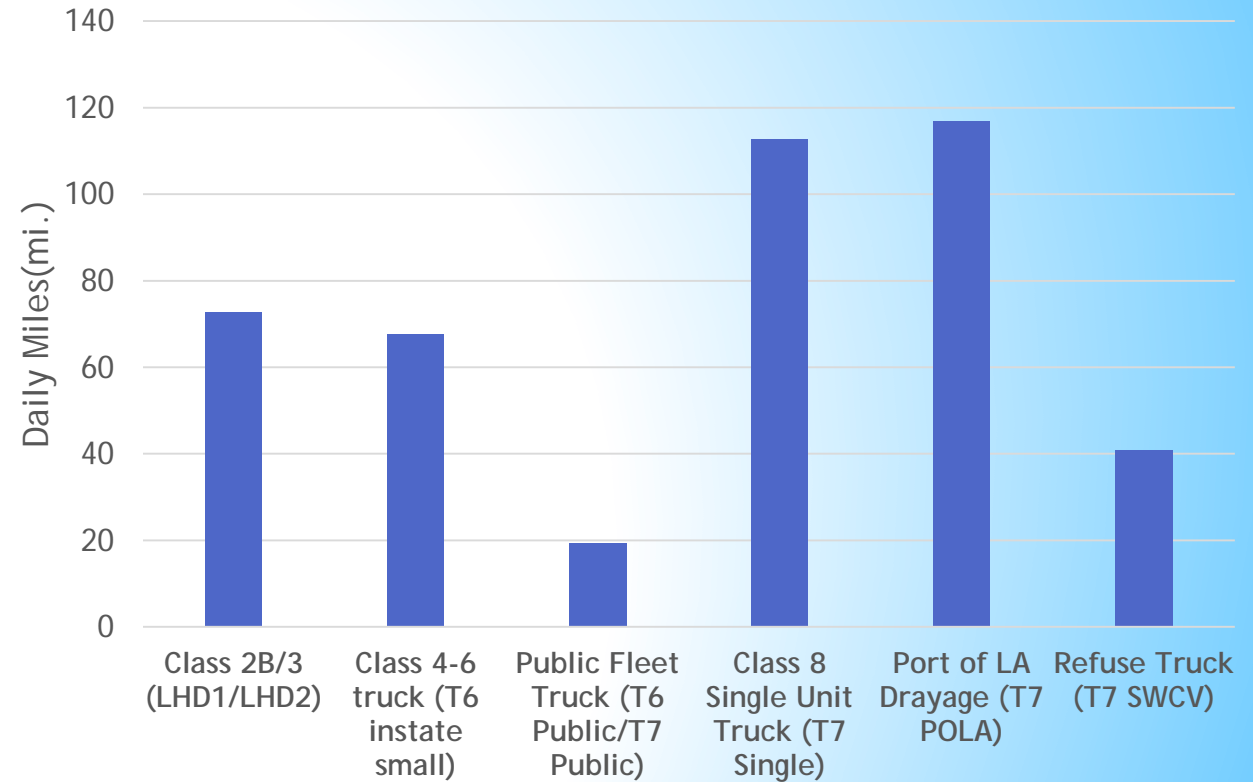
- Annual miles
  - Numerous sources estimate annual or daily miles for vehicle populations including CalHEAT, CARB's EMFAC, the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (VIUS), and the upcoming CalTrans Truck Survey (CalVIUS)
- Vehicle life
  - Based on DMV data and other sources, the average lifetime of a truck is 15-25 years
  - Based on surveys, the typical first life of a vehicle is 8-10 years but varies significantly by truck type, usage, fleet priorities, and other factors

# Mileage Examples

CalHEAT Average VMT by Vehicle Category



EMFAC2017 - 2018MY Daily Miles for Select Categories



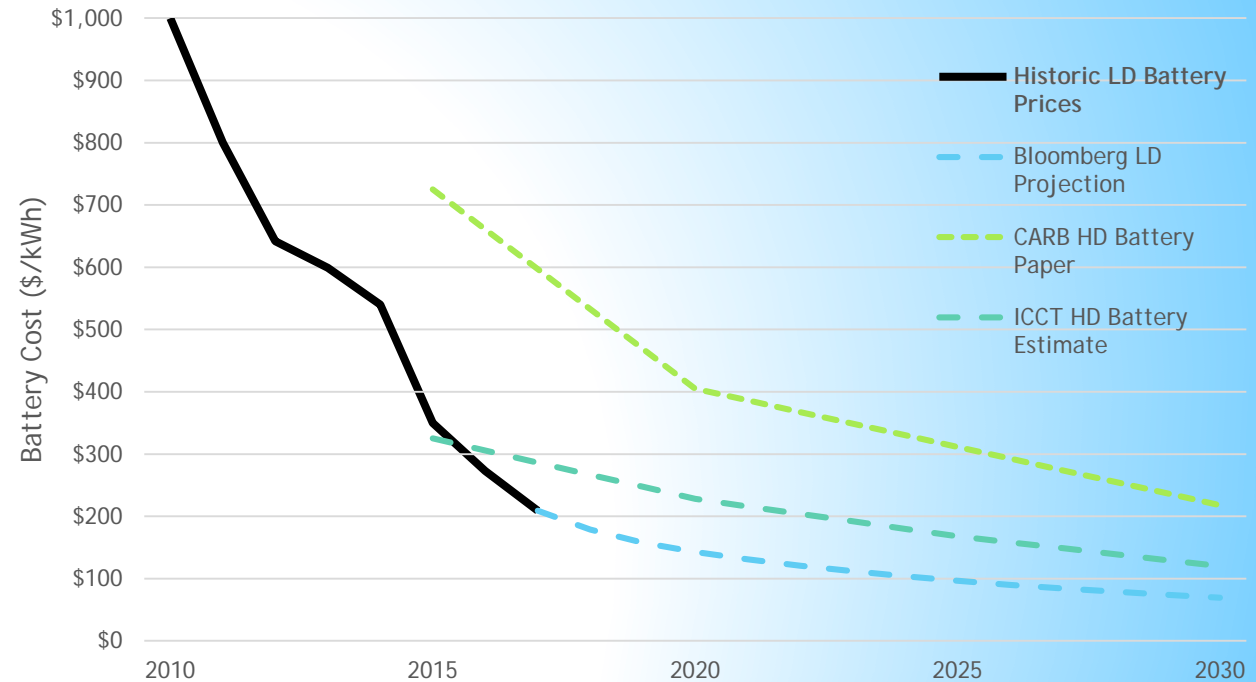
# Vehicle Prices

- Manufacturer websites and online truck marketplaces
  - Includes TruckPaper.com and CommercialTruckTrader.com
  - Future truck prices influenced by GHG Phase 2 compliance costs
- Zero-emission vehicle prices can be calculated using estimated glider costs and component-level cost estimates
  - Heavy-duty sources include CARB, the International Council on Clean Transportation, Ricardo, University of California, Davis and others
  - Can we use light-duty projections for some vehicles i.e. Class 2B-3?
- Residual values for vehicles
  - Battery-electric
    - A SAE paper estimates BEV battery's residual value of \$20-\$100/kWh for BEV batteries
  - Hydrogen fuel cell

# Battery Costs

- The cost of the battery is the largest component of battery-electric vehicles
  - Light-duty battery costs have declined dramatically over the last decade
- Cost reductions expected for other EV components
- Today, heavy-duty batteries cost more than light-duty batteries. It is unclear if this trend will continue.
  - Companies may use LD batteries in HD applications

Battery Price History and Projections



Bloomberg, The Battery Will Kill Fossil Fuels - It's Only a Matter of Time, 2018.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-03-08/the-battery-will-kill-fossil-fuels-it-s-only-a-matter-of-time>

CARB, Battery Cost for Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicles, 2016. [https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/bus/battery\\_cost.pdf](https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/bus/battery_cost.pdf)

International Coalition for Clean Transportation, Transitioning to Zero-Emission Heavy-Duty Freight Vehicles, 2017.

[https://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Zero-emission-freight-trucks\\_ICCT-white-paper\\_26092017\\_vF.pdf](https://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Zero-emission-freight-trucks_ICCT-white-paper_26092017_vF.pdf)

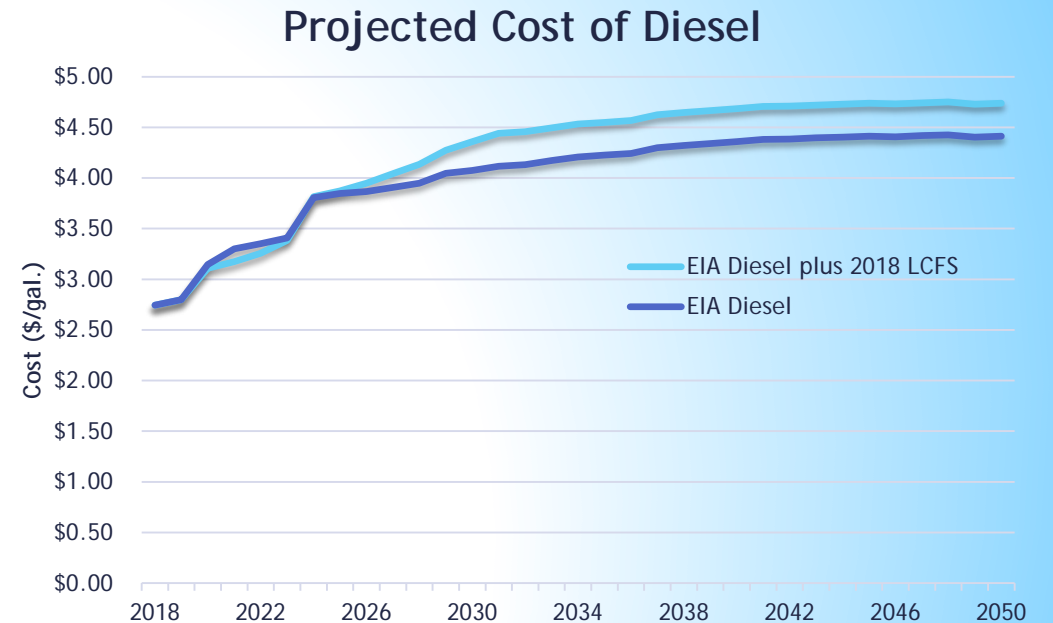


# Midlife Costs

- Midlife costs include diesel engine rebuilds, battery replacements, and fuel cell stack refurbishments
- Dependent on vehicle life and usage – more miles means one or more midlife expenses
- Battery replacement
  - Based on battery price curve, battery size, warranty period, and other factors
- Hydrogen fuel cell stack refurbishment
  - Ricardo estimates a refurbishment costs 1/3 of the fuel-cell stack's cost

# Fuel Cost

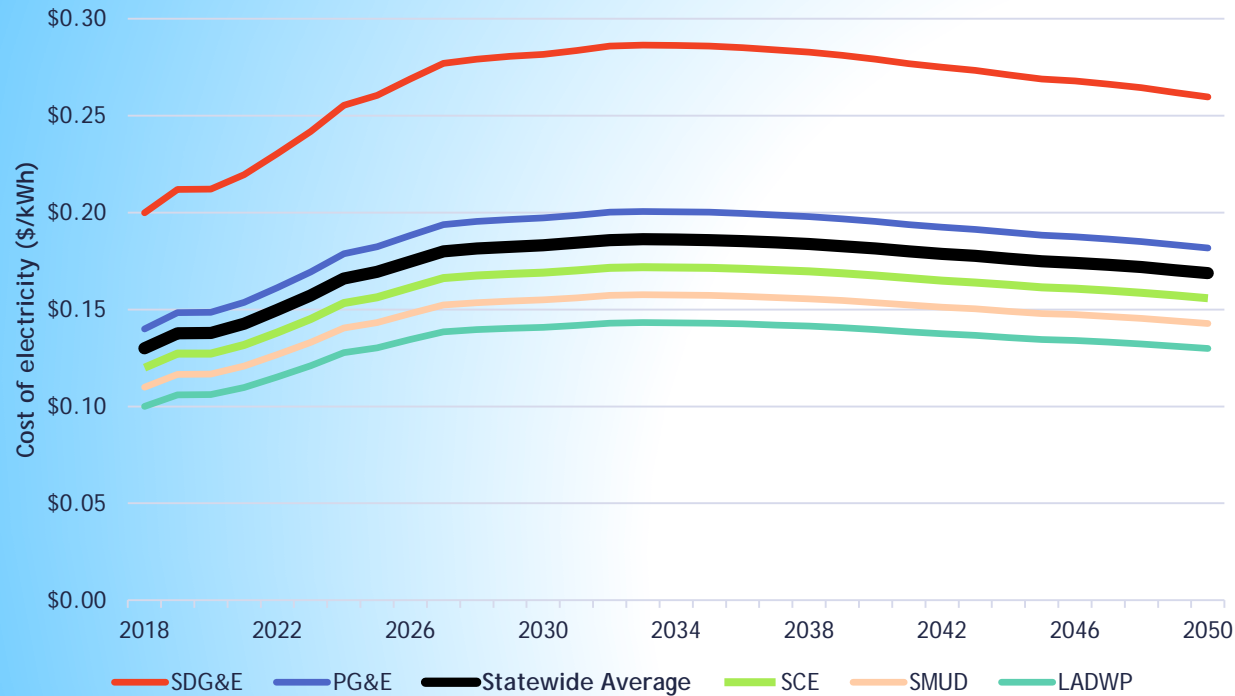
- Diesel fuel cost – Energy Intelligence Agency’s (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2018
  - Add in projected 2018 Low Carbon Fuel Standard Amendment costs
- Electricity fuel cost – CARB Battery-Electric Truck and Bus Charging Calculator for initial cost
  - EIA AEO 2018 – models cost increase over time
- Hydrogen fuel cost
  - Production method and volume dependent



Energy Intelligence Agency, Annual Energy Outlook 2018, 2018. <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/data/browser/#/?id=3-AEO2018&cases=ref2018&sourcekey=0>  
Trillium, Fuel Cell Bus Infrastructure for 100+ Bus Depot, 2018. <https://www.apta.com/resources/standards/quarterly-webinar-series/Documents/APTA%20Webinar%20on%20Fuel%20Cell%20Electric%20Bus%20Infrastructure%20for%20100-Bus%20Fleet%209-20-18%20FINAL.pdf>

# Fuel Cost (Cont'd)

Cost of Electricity (Delivery Van)



Cost of Hydrogen\* (Trillium Estimate)

Buses	kg/day	GH2 Delivery	LH2 Delivery	Onsite SMR	Onsite Electrolysis
5	150	\$11+	\$12+	\$11	\$11-\$16
35	1,000	\$8+	\$7+	\$6	\$7-\$12
200	6,000	\$6+	\$4+	\$4	\$4-\$10

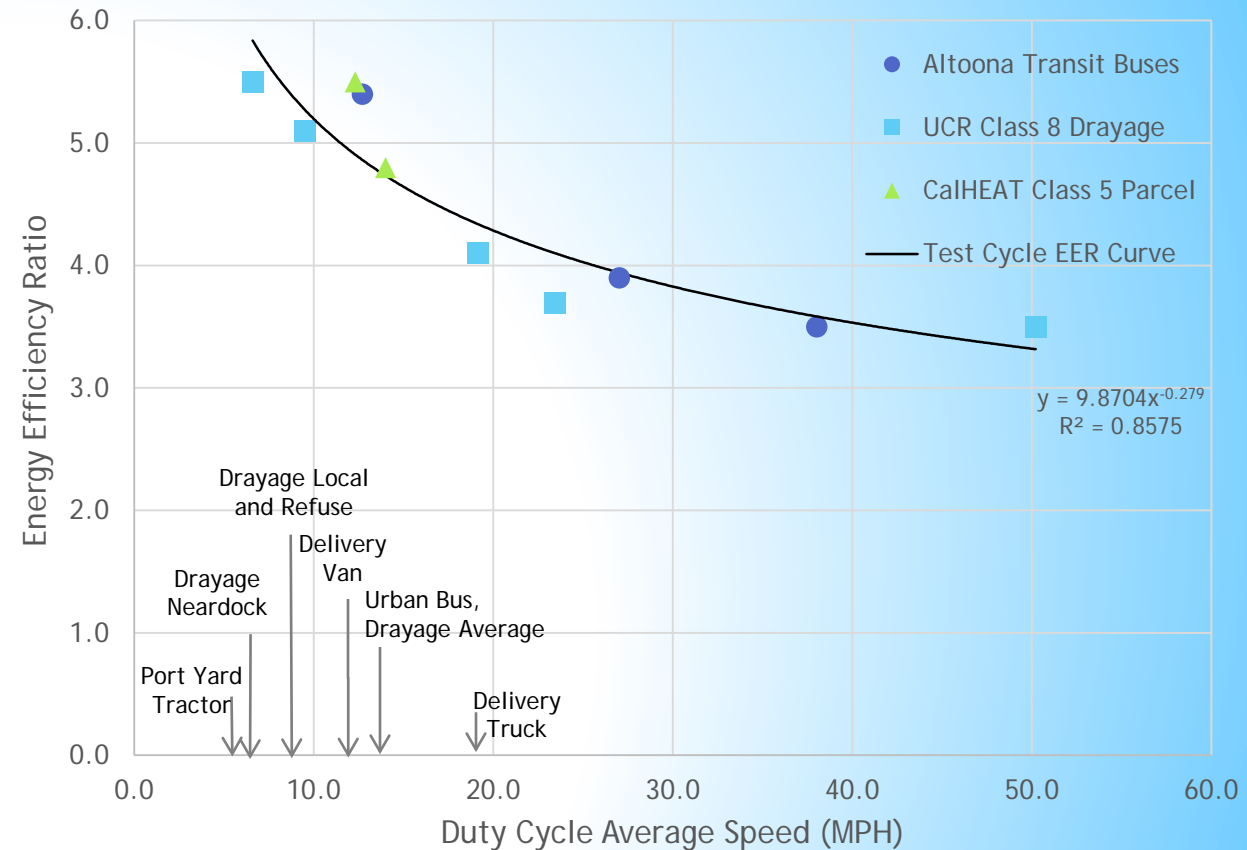
\*Deduct \$6/kg for 5 buses, \$1.50/kg for 200 buses for direct CapEx purchase



- Input for electricity graph: 20 vehicle deployment, 19 kW charger, 100 mi./day, 0.96 kWh/mi. 90% charging efficiency, 10PM-6AM charging period, managed charging strategy, 3% local taxes and fees, LADWP - A-2(B), PG&E - CEV-L @ 400kW, SMUD - GS-TOU3, SDG&E - AL-TOU2/EECC-CPP-D, SCE - EV-8
- Note: The graph shows Pacific Gas and Electric's CEV-L rate and Southern California Edison's EV-8 rate, both of which are awaiting approval.

# Efficiency of Electric Vehicles

- Electric vehicles operate more efficiently at lower speeds compared to diesel
- Most vocational vehicles operate at low average speeds under 20 mph

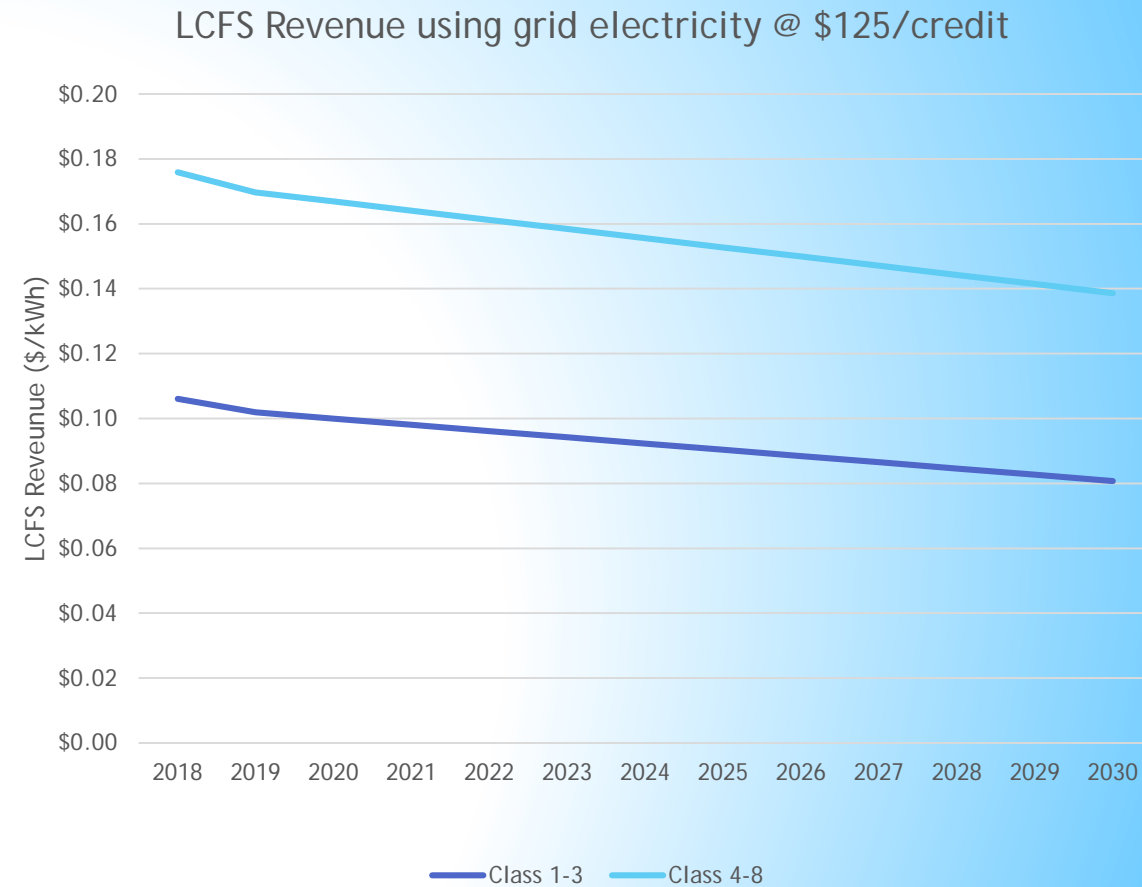


# Fuel Economy

- Diesel – can be derived from GHG Phase 2 standards
- Battery-electric – based on in-use data
  - Passenger van – 0.56 kWh/mi.
  - Delivery van – 0.7 to 1.0 kWh/mi.
  - Cutaway shuttle – 1.0 kWh/mi.
  - Day cab tractor – 2.1 kWh/mi
  - Refuse truck – 2.5 to 3.0 kWh/mi.
- Hydrogen fuel-cell – Apply Low Carbon Fuel Standard Energy Economy Ratios to diesel fuel economy
  - Class 1-3 – hydrogen fuel-cell is 2.5 times more efficient than diesel
  - Class 4-8 – hydrogen fuel-cell is 1.9 times more efficient than diesel
- BE and HFC fuel economy will improve over time like diesel

# Low Carbon Fuel Standard

- The Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) program requires fuel producers to lower the carbon intensity (CI) of their fuel or purchase credits from low-CI fuel producers
  - Electricity and hydrogen can generate revenue
- LCFS credits for hydrogen will vary based on production method
  - Renewable versus fossil sources, electrolysis vs steam methane reformation
  - \$0.30/kg to \$2.60/kg in 2018



# 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

# Maintenance

- The maintenance cost reflects the cost of labor and parts for routine maintenance, preventative maintenance, and fixing broken components.
- Diesel-powered maintenance costs
  - Passenger Van - \$0.17/mi. – Average of California Energy Commission and Access LA sources
  - Delivery Van - \$0.22/mi. – National Renewable Energy Laboratory
  - Cutaway Shuttle - \$0.29/mi – Access LA
  - Short-haul Tractor - \$0.19/mi. – American Truck Research Institute Report
  - Refuse truck - \$0.80/mi. – M. J. Bradley and Associates

Access LA, Access LA Fleet Design, 2017. [https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/access\\_la\\_life\\_cycle.pdf](https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/access_la_life_cycle.pdf)

American Truck Research Institute, An Analysis of the Operational Costs of Trucking: 2017 Update, 2017. <http://atri-online.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ATRI-Operational-Costs-of-Trucking-2017-10-2017.pdf>

California Energy Commission, Maintenance Cost Attributes for Light Duty Vehicles, 2015.

<https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=206183>

National Renewable Energy Laboratory, FedEx Express Gasoline Hybrid Electric Delivery Truck Evaluation: 12-Month Report, 2011.

<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/48896.pdf>

M.J. Bradley & Associates, New York City Commercial Refuse Truck Age Out Analysis, 2013.

<https://www.mjbradley.com/sites/default/files/EDF-BIC-Refuse-Truck-Report-2013.pdf>



# Maintenance (Cont'd)

- Data suggests a battery-electric vehicle's maintenance is 25% lower than diesel
  - Limited truck sources exist, data comes from light-duty and buses
- Limited data suggests hydrogen fuel-cells have similar maintenance to diesel vehicles
  - Ballard estimates a fuel cell bus costs the same as a battery-electric bus plus \$0.20/mi. for maintaining the fuel cell stack. This puts it in-line with a diesel bus.
- Data shows that maintenance costs start lower and increase over the life of the vehicle

Propfe, B. et.al. Cost analysis of Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles including Maintenance & Repair Costs and Resale Values, 2012.

<http://www.mdpi.com/2032-6653/5/4/886>

Taefi, T. et.al. Comparative Analysis of European examples of Freight Electric Vehicle Schemes, 2014.

[http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/15185/1/Bremen\\_final\\_paperShoter.pdf](http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/15185/1/Bremen_final_paperShoter.pdf)

Electrification Coalition, State of the Plug-in Electric Vehicle Market, 2013. <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/automotive/industry-publications-and-thought-leadership/assets/pwc-ec-state-of-pev-market-final.pdf>

California Air Resources Board, Literature Review on Transit Bus Maintenance Cost, 2016. [https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/bus/maintenance\\_cost.pdf](https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/bus/maintenance_cost.pdf)

Ballard, Fuel Cell Electric Buses: Proven Performance and the Way Forward, 2018. <https://info.ballard.com/fuel-cell-electric-buses-proven-performance-white-paper?hsCtaTracking=ab0058ba-1240-4ab6-a4e6-0032faf329b7%7Cd0616627-31ce-416a-bbe8-d036529a4d75>

# Infrastructure

- Electric and hydrogen vehicles need additional infrastructure to operate
- Charging Infrastructure
  - Pacific Gas and Electric and Southern California Edison estimated per-vehicle costs:
    - Light trucks: \$3,500-\$5,000 for the charger, \$12,300-\$20,300 for site upgrades
    - Heavy trucks: \$15,000 for the charger, \$14,200-\$29,100 for site upgrades
  - Early truck and bus deployments suggest that Class 8 vehicles may have higher infrastructure costs - \$50,000 per charger, \$55,000 for site upgrades
- Hydrogen infrastructure - the Trillium hydrogen fuel costs projections include infrastructure costs

# How should infrastructure be included in a vehicle TCO analysis?

- Large upfront cost to install infrastructure should be reflected
- For an initial rollout, infrastructure will be rolled out concurrently with vehicles, meaning costs will be tied to vehicles
- Infrastructure lasts multiple vehicle lifetimes, costs generally should be amortized over the total life of infrastructure
- Small deployments need minimal to no site upgrades
- Utilities have programs to pay for infrastructure upgrades today (SB 350)
- Infrastructure upgrades not necessary if public refueling/recharging exists

# Other

- Discount Rate
  - Regulations typically assume a discount rate of 2.5%-5%
- Taxes
  - Sales tax – Varies across the state from at least 7.25% to 10.25% in some cities
  - Federal Excise Tax – 12% tax on purchase of Class 8 trucks
- Financing
  - Most private vehicles financed, most public vehicles purchased outright
  - What interest rate and period to assume?
- Registration Fees
  - Diesel and ZE vehicles have significantly different fee structures, can be modelled separately
  - ZE vehicles may pay slightly less
- Other costs to consider?

# Contact Information

- Please send any information, feedback, data sources, etc. to:

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