

Moving Towards A Cleaner Federal Fleet

Nick Nigro
Solutions Fellow
Pew Center on Global Climate Change

Motor Vehicle Roundtable - Federal Fleet Electrification
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+ Pew Center Overview

- + • Founded in May 1998
- + • Independent, non-profit, non-partisan
- + • Produces **research** on policy, economics, science & impacts, and solutions
- + • Works with **policy makers** at state, federal, and international levels
- + • Conducts **education** and outreach
- + • Engages the **business** community through the Business Environmental Leadership Council

Oil and GHG Emissions are the Problem

Transportation uses 70 percent of oil consumed in the United States

27% of all GHGs in U.S. are from transportation



Protesters chant anti-government slogans in a square in Benghazi city, Libya. (Reuters)



Alternative Vehicles

Barriers to success today and competition
in 2035

Vehicle Alphabet Soup

Abbreviation	Drivetrain	Fuel	Market Barriers	Range (miles)	Example Vehicle
Conventional Vehicle	Internal combustion engine (ICE)	Petroleum	-	300+	<u>Ford Fusion</u>
HEV	Hybrid electric & ICE	Petroleum	Cost	300+	<u>Toyota Prius</u>
EV	Battery electric	Electricity	CICA, range	~100	<u>Nissan Leaf</u>
PHEV-XX	XX range battery electric w/ICE backup	Electricity, Petroleum	CICA	300+	<u>Chevy Volt</u>
FCV	Fuel cell electric	Hydrogen	CICA	~300	<u>Honda FCX Clarity</u>

CICA = Cost, Refueling Infrastructure, and Consumer Acceptance

Alternative Vehicle Barriers Today

- **Cost**

- The Nissan Leaf battery pack costs about \$9,000
- The Chevy Volt is twice the price of its conventional counterpart (Chevy Cruze)
- Toyota FCV expected to cost \$50k in 2015

- **Technology**

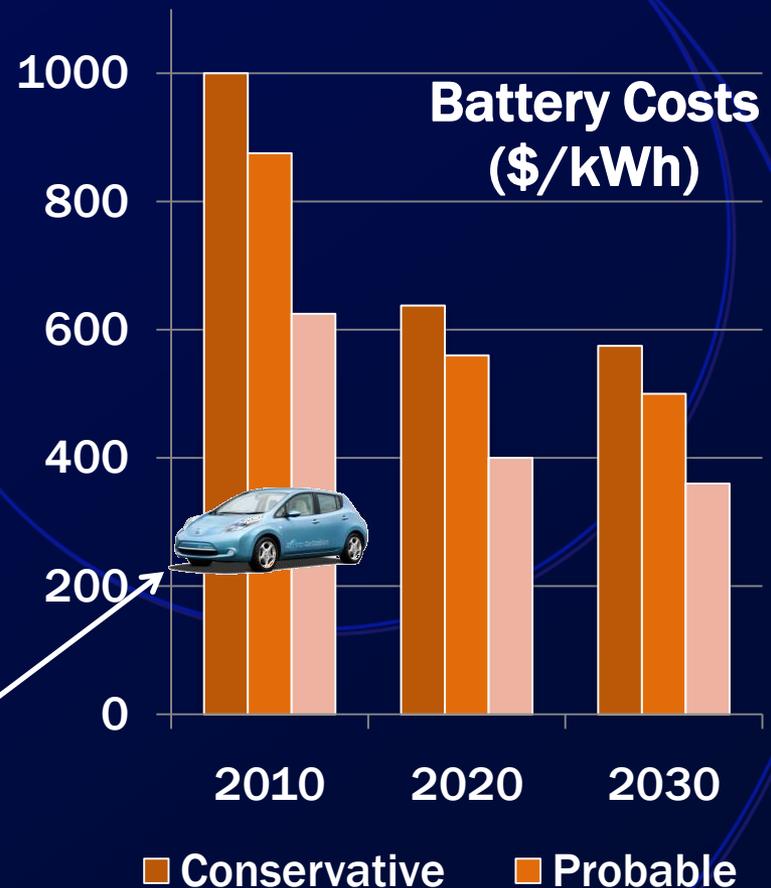
- New battery chemistries needed for range
- FCVs not deployed to mass market yet

- **Market Acceptance**

- It took 10 years to get to 1 million HEVs
- Recharging/refueling infrastructure nonexistent

EV Technology - Cost

- EV drivetrain is simpler
- Battery pack is the major cost
 - 100-mile PEV needs 24kWh
- Much uncertainty in actual cost
 - Nissan says Leaf battery pack costs **\$375/kWh**



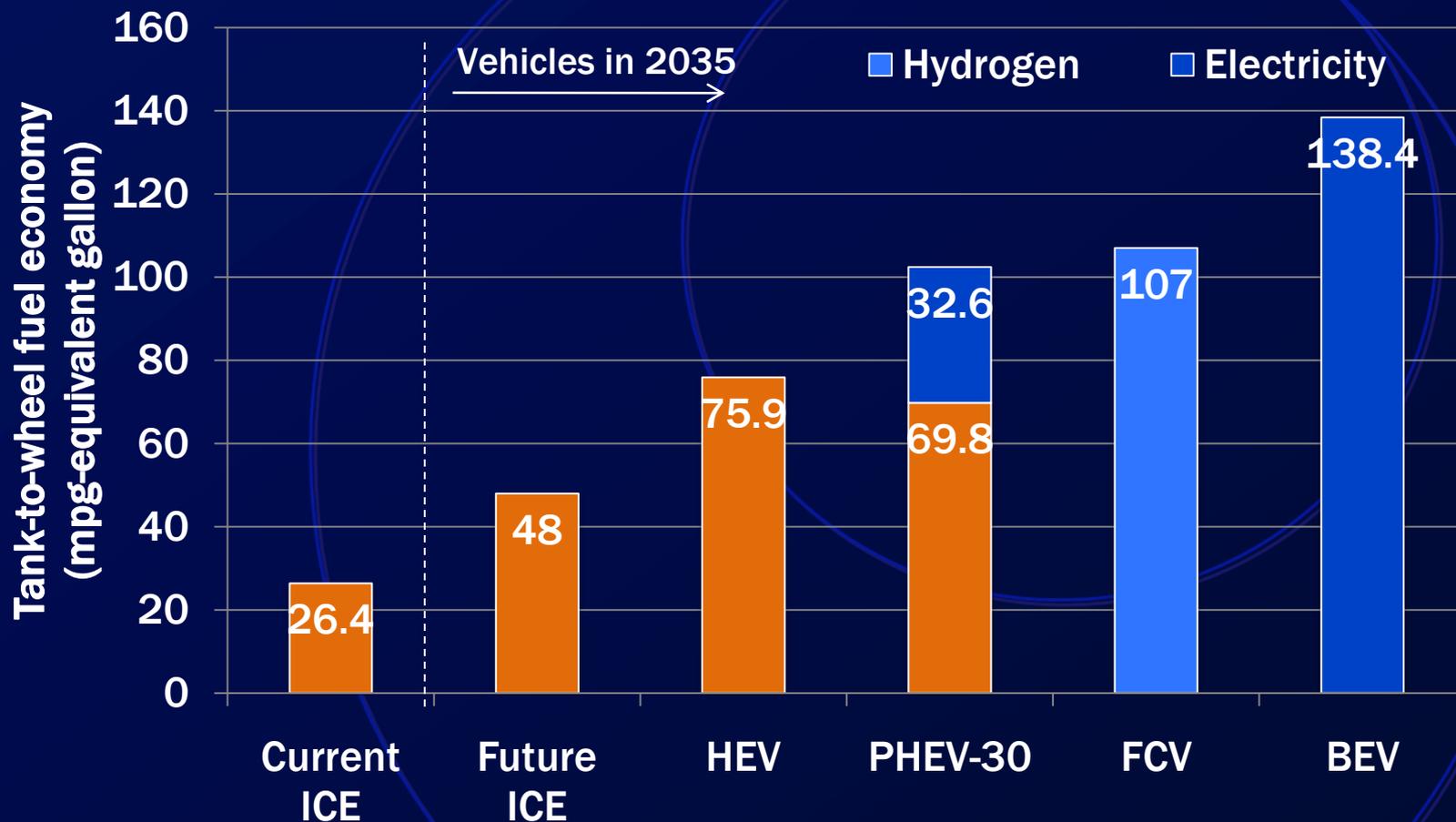
Source: National Academy of Sciences, 2010

Fierce Competition In the Future

- 2035 conventional vehicle can be 50 mpg and hybrid can be 75 mpg (both on-road)
- A 75 mpg HEV is difficult competition for EVs, PHEVs, FCVs:
 - Uses 187 gallons of gasoline/yr @ 14,000 miles/yr
 - < \$1,000/yr in fuel costs even at \$5 gasoline!
- Conclusion: need dramatic cost reductions, performance improvements *and public acceptance* for new fuels to compete



Car Shopping In 2035



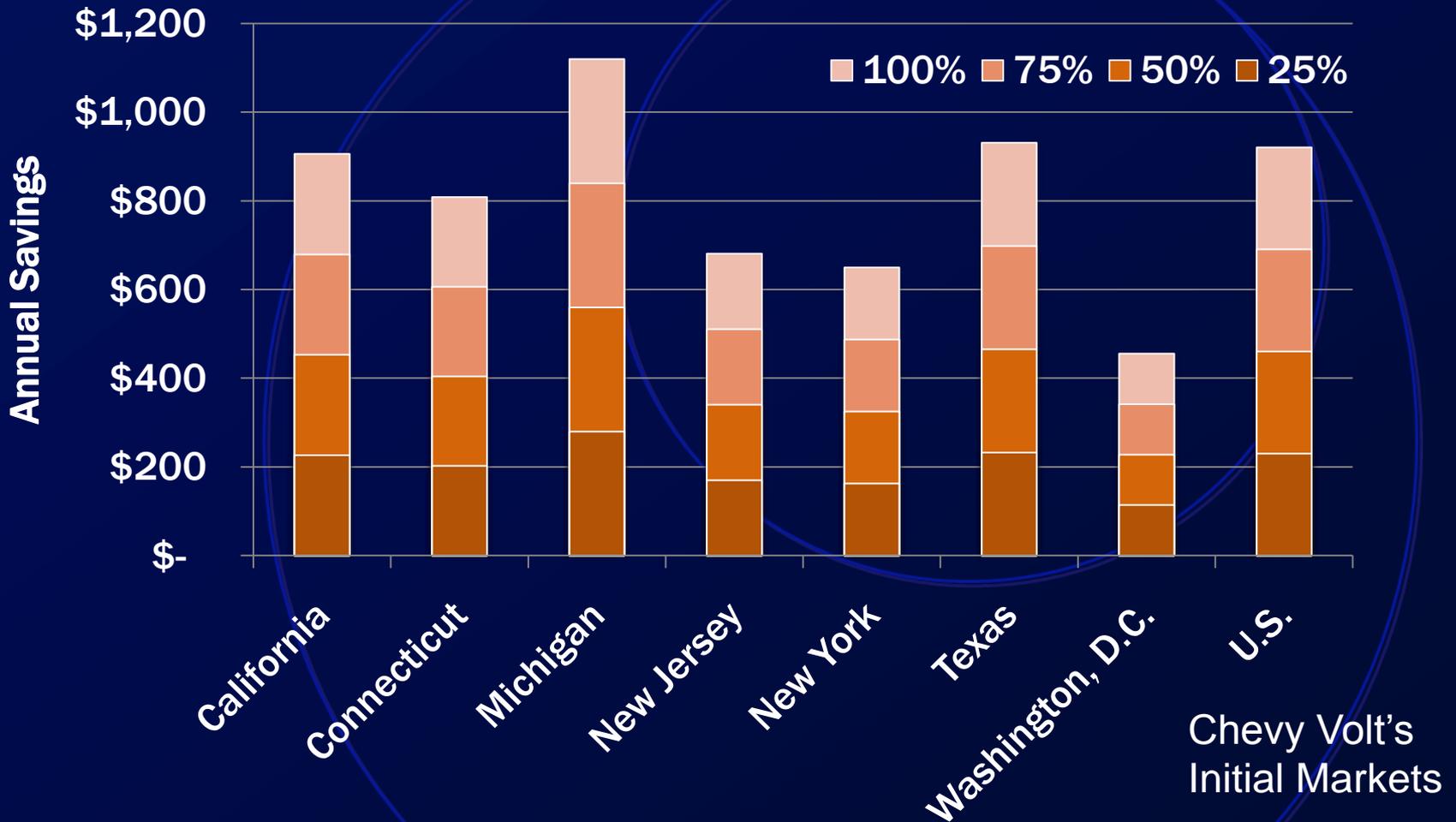
Note: a graph of lifecycle GHG emissions may look very different, depending on hydrogen and electricity production

Spurring A New Market

- Leveraging purchasing power to move down the cost curve
 - Federal government is the single largest consumer of energy (over 600k vehicles)
 - Learning-by-doing, economies of scale
- Prove out technology with more vehicles on the road
 - Increases consumer acceptance
 - Encourages automakers to develop next generation



Electrifying Miles Saves Money

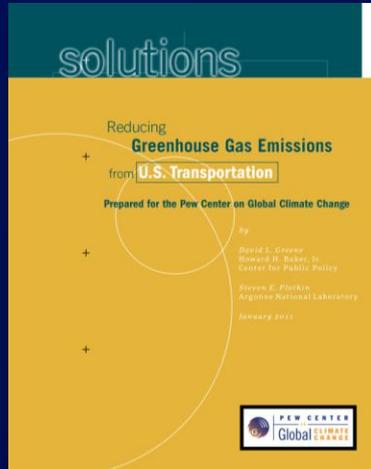


Assumes 35 mpg for ICE and uses region-specific data including avg VMT per person, avg electricity rates from 11/2009-11/2010, and average gasoline prices in February of 2011.

Case Study: U.S. Postal Service

- Operates more than 217,000 vehicles
- Drove 1.249 billion miles in 2009
- Consumed 144.25m gallons of gasoline and 1.91m gallons of alt fuel in 2009
- Fleet averaged 8.55 mpg
- Electrifying the gasoline miles would have saved ~\$90 million in one year!





Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from U.S. Transportation

A new and compelling report by the Pew Center released in January 2011

For More Information Visit

www.pewclimate.org