Policy Implications of Achieving Technology Goals

Asilomar 2009

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2007 MIT Study of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Plug-in Hybrids, Battery EVs, and Fuel Cell EVs.

Electric Powertrains: Opportunities and Challenges in the U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Fleet

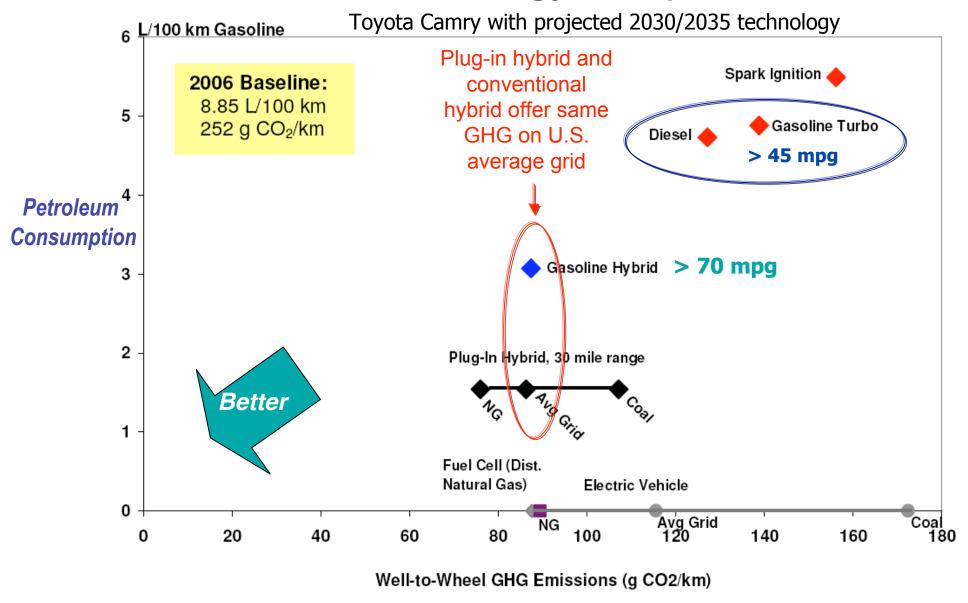
Matthew A. Kromer and John B. Heywood

May 2007 LFEE 2007-02 RP

Sloan Automotive Laboratory Laboratory for Energy and the Environment Massachusetts Institute of Technology 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139

Publication No. LFEE 2007-02 RP

2030/2035 Technology Comparison

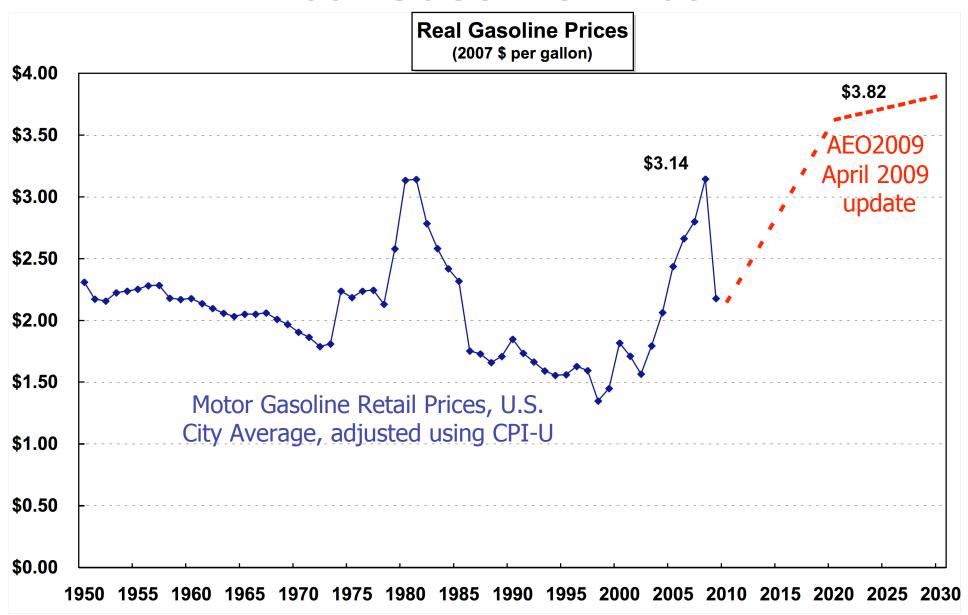


GHG Source: 2007 MIT Study

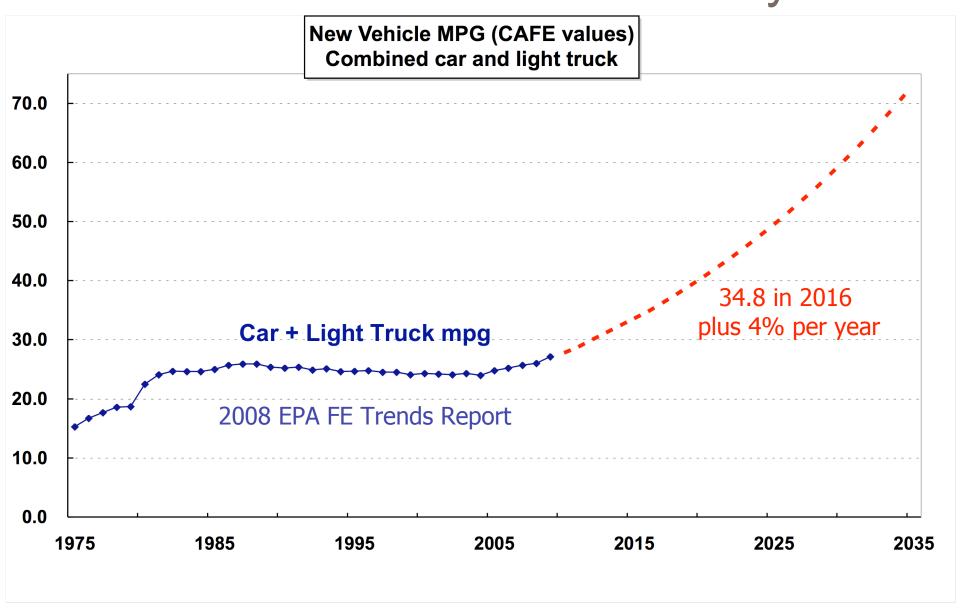
Assumptions for 2030 Fuel Cost Projections

- New vehicle fuel economy (car and light truck fleet combined)
 - EPA FE Trends Report through 2008 (removes FFV credits)
 - 34.8 mpg in 2016 (35.5 discounted for A/C provisions)
 - 4% increase every year after 2016
 - Yields 60 mpg in 2030 and 73.3 in 2035
 - MIT 2007: 76.4 mpg in 2030 for Camry-size HEV equivalent to 71 mpg for fleet
- Future oil prices, future electricity rates, growth in disposable income
 - Updated AEO 2009 Reference Case Reflecting Provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and Recent Changes in the Economic Outlook
 - Gasoline \$3.62 in 2020, \$3.82 in 2030 (2007\$)
 - Electricity 9.3 cents/kW-hr in 2020, 10.1 cents in 2030 (2007\$)
 - Real disposable income growth: 1.7%/yr from 2010 to 2020, 2.1%/yr from 2020 to 2030
 - Historical disposable income: BEA, Table 2.1, Personal Income and It's Disposition
- EV electricity consumption from 2008 EPRI-NRDC report
 - 2006 cars 237 Wh/mile on test cycles, 280 in-use, and 318 from AC socket.
 - 2006 smaller trucks (< 6000 GVWR) 296 Wh/mile on test cycles
 - Consumption is reduced by 0.5% per year (vehicle load improvements)
 - Yields 205 Wh/mi in 2035 for cars on test cycles, similar to MIT's 190-200

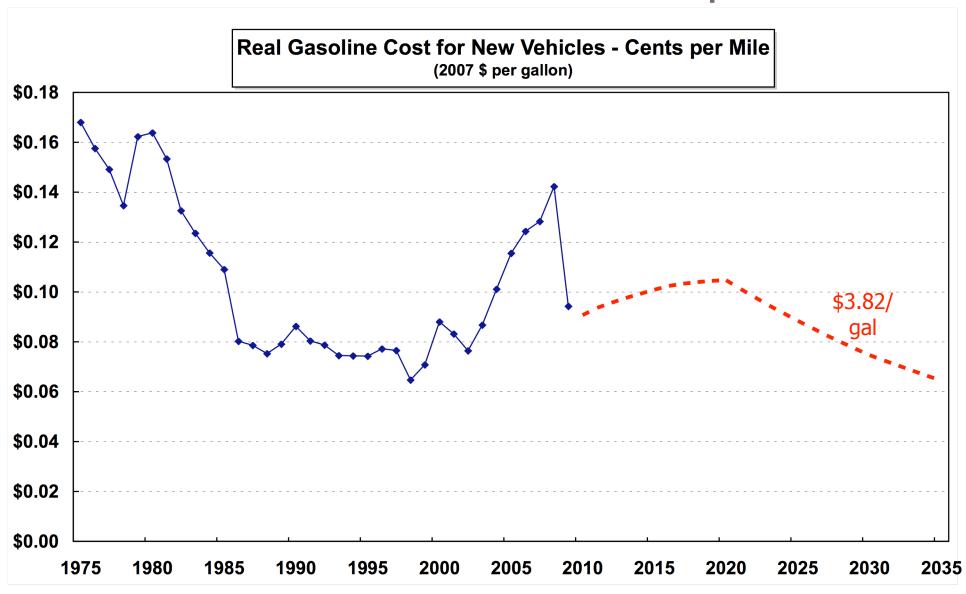
Real Gasoline Price



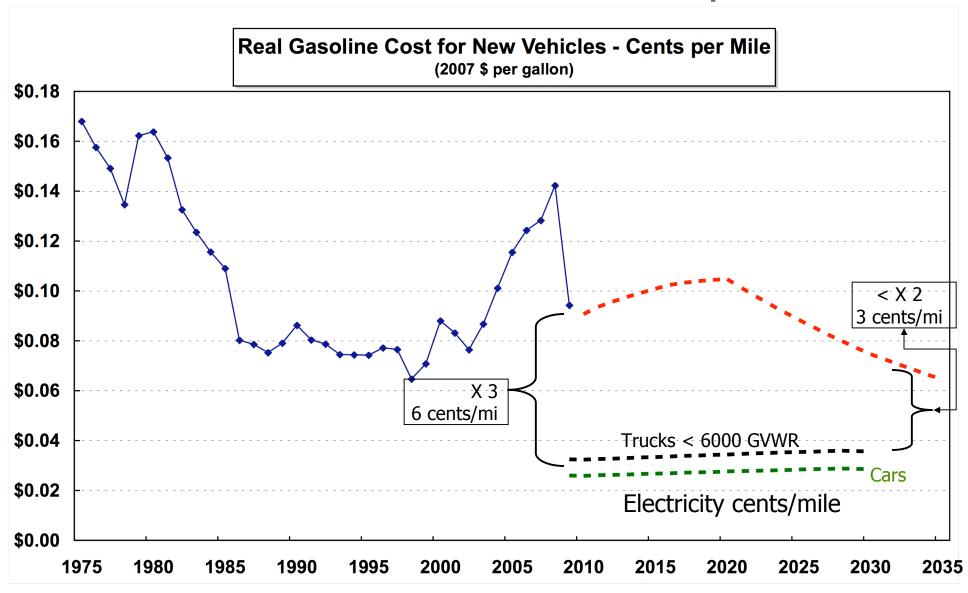
New Vehicle Fuel Economy



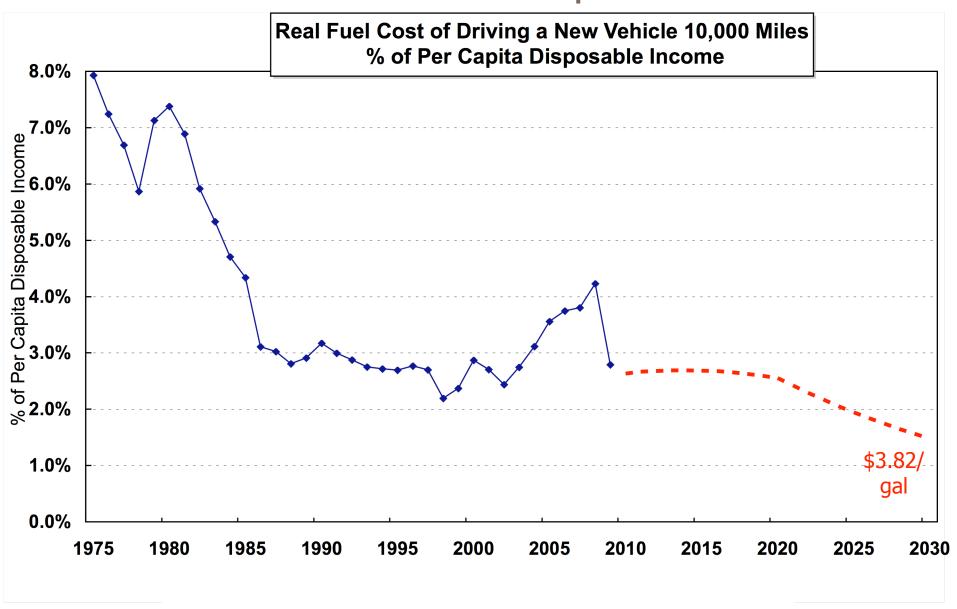
New Vehicle Gasoline Cost per Mile



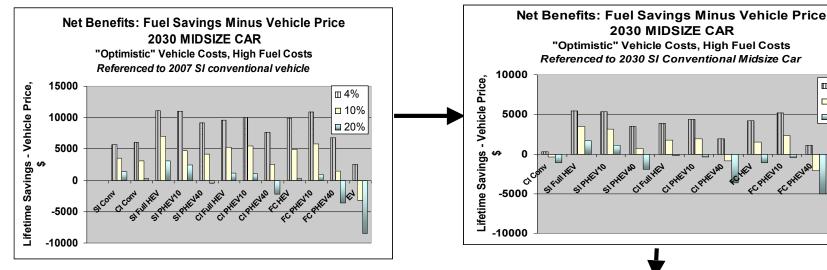
New Vehicle Gasoline Cost per Mile



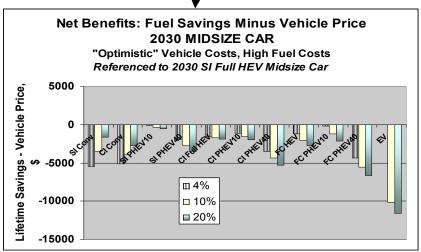
Real Fuel Cost - % of Disposable Income



In gauging the potential for advanced vehicles, remember that the competition is changing....



What looks good against today's (conventional) car may not look so good against tomorrow's.



m 4%

10%

■ 20%

Low Driving Cost Implications

- Customers: Will demand more features and will not want smaller vehicles
- VMT: Limited only by congestion and value of personal time
- Mass transit and land use: Policies must focus on being more convienent and saving time
- Alternative fuels & technologies: Difficult to force on customers without significant fuel savings

Re Sperling's Vision Challenge

- Vehicles are the same as 80 years ago for one simple reason:
 Fuel costs are a small part of the overall cost of owning a vehicle
 - and they are getting smaller
- Litmus test: Vision, Leadership, and Will
 - Triple gasoline price

Thank You

