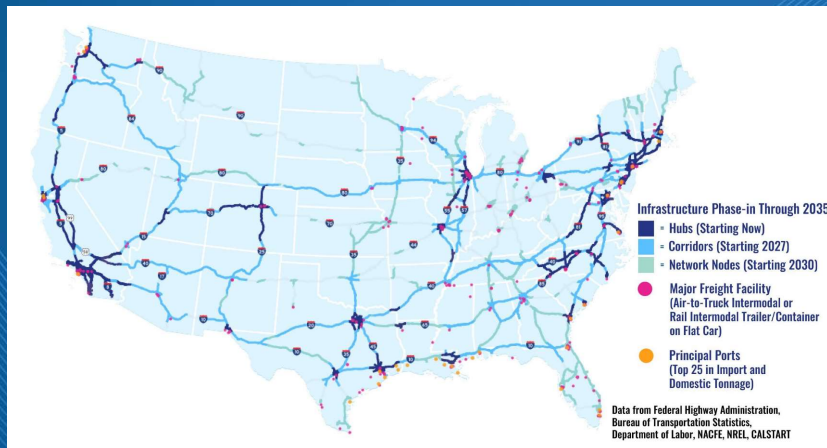


ACT Research Market Vitals
August 23, 2023

Regulations – What's Driving Truck Electrification



Bill Van Amburg
Strategic Advisor
ZE Commercial Vehicles

Agenda

- The urgency for action
- Real solutions arriving
- Regulations aligning on zero
- Infrastructure pains, pathways
- Business sees benefits
- Prepare now to act



Maui Wildfire

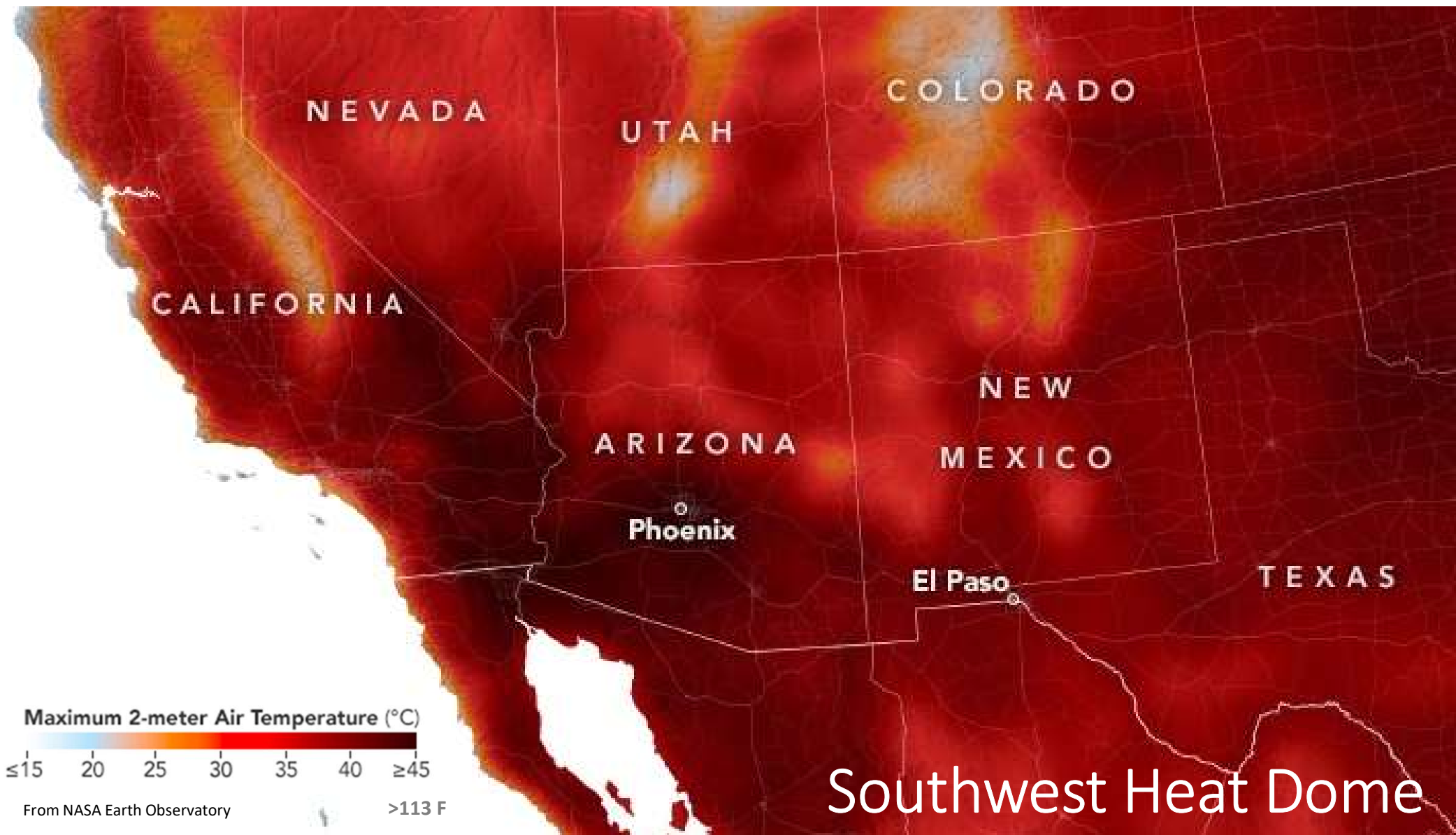


From Matthew Thauer/The Maui News and AP

Canadian Fires



From The Narwhal



Southwest Heat Dome

Driven by Climate Change

Studies show climate change caused the intensity of the heat waves

These heat waves no longer rare and are more frequent – NOW:

Once every 15 years
in SW US/Mexico

Once every 10 years
Europe

Once every 5 in
China

However, without climate change would have been extremely rare – BEFORE:

1 in 250-year event in China

Virtually impossible in US and Europe without climate change

Extreme heat in North America, Europe and China in July 2023 made much more likely by climate change

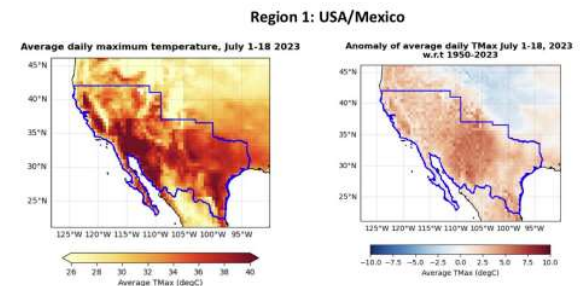
Authors

1. Mariam Zachariah, *Grantham Institute, Imperial College London, UK*
2. Sjoukje Philip, *Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), De Bilt, The Netherlands*
3. Izidine Pinto, *Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), De Bilt, The Netherlands*
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5. Roop Singh, *Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, The Hague, the Netherlands*
6. Friederike E L Otto, *Grantham Institute, Imperial College London, UK*

Review authors

1. Clair Barnes, *Grantham Institute, Imperial College London, UK*
2. Julie Arrighi, *Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, The Hague, the Netherlands*

Main findings



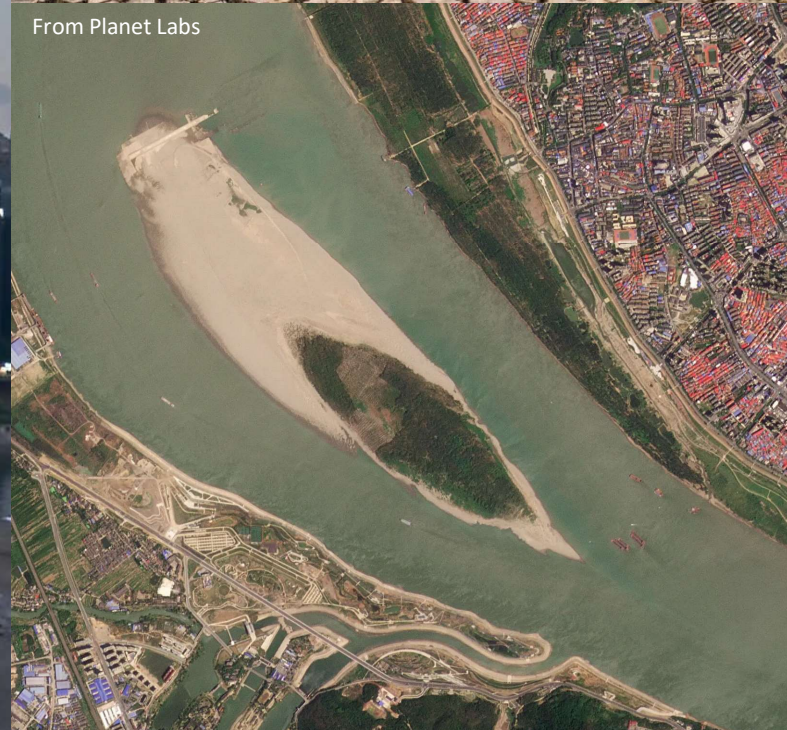
- In all the regions a heatwave of the same likelihood as the one observed today would have been significantly cooler in a world without climate change. Similar to previous studies we found that the heatwaves defined above are 2.5°C warmer in Southern Europe, 2°C warmer in North

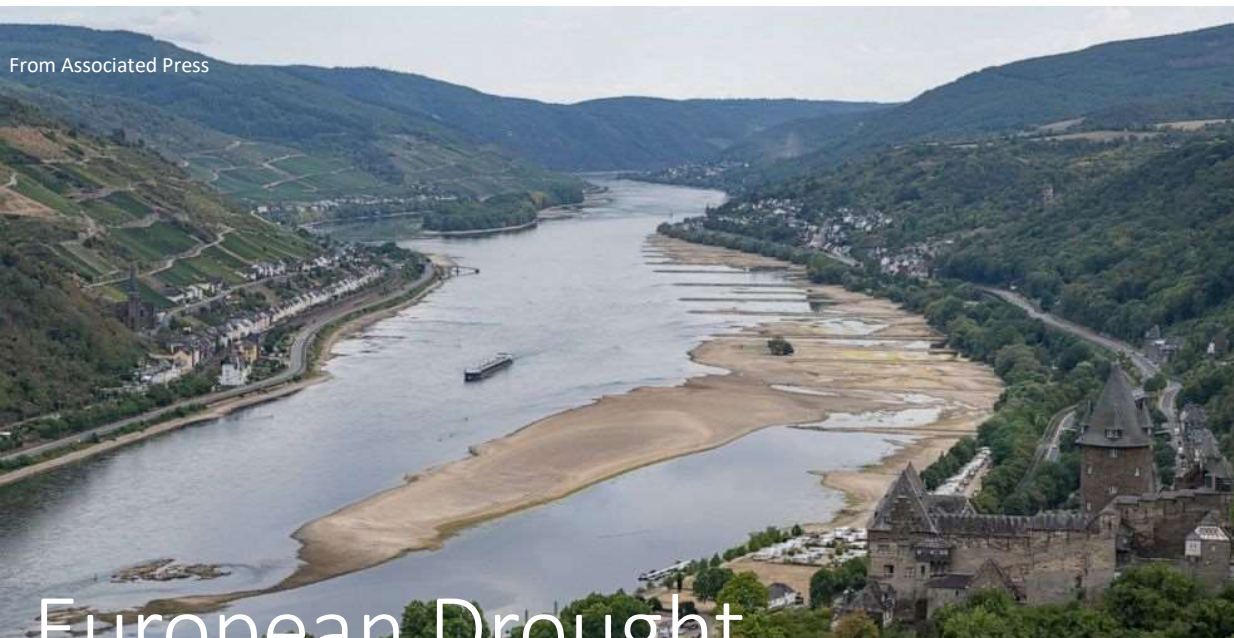
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25561/105549>

Massive Flooding in Pakistan

From Reuters and AP







European Drought



Lake Powell has shrunk over last five years

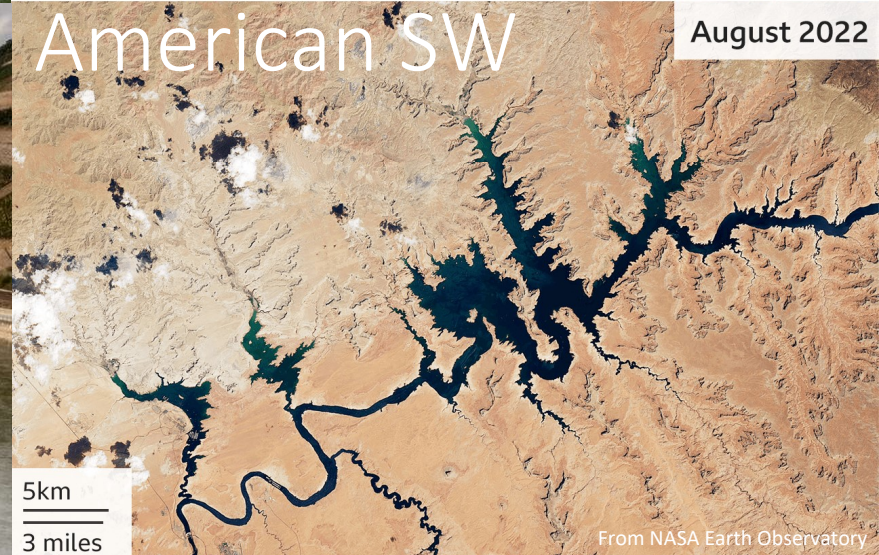


August 2017



Megadrought in American SW

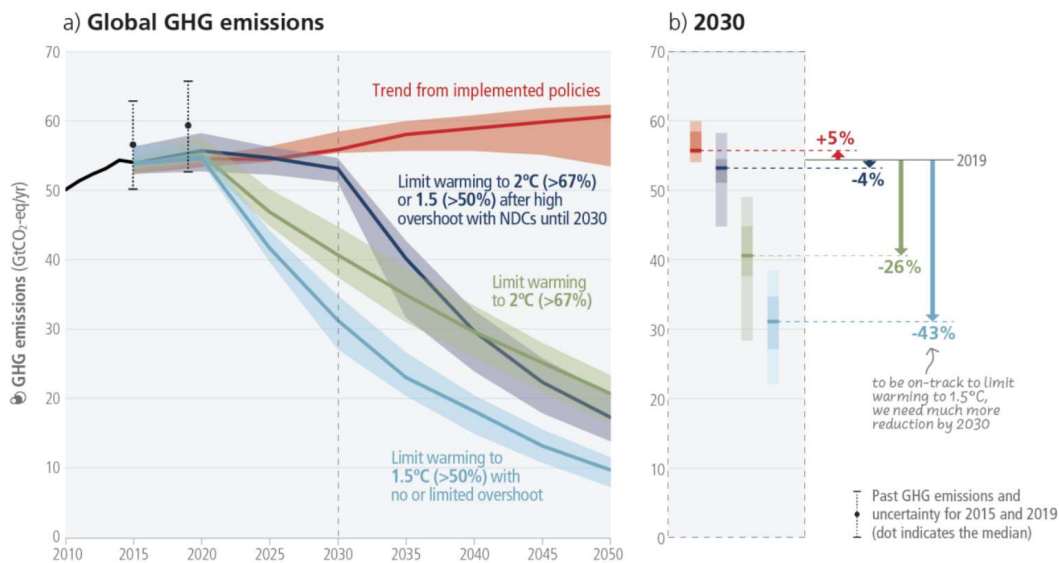
August 2022



Urgent Action Needed Within Five Years

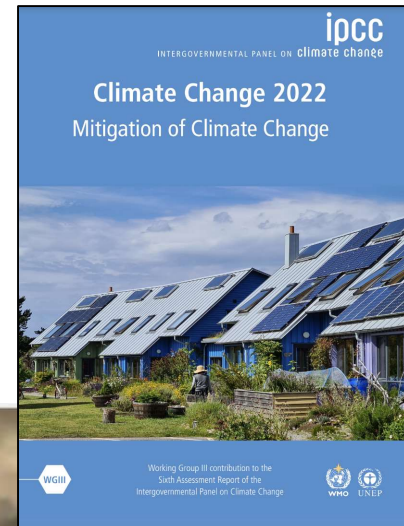
Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming.

Projected global GHG emissions from NDCs announced prior to COP26 would make it *likely* that warming will exceed 1.5°C and also make it harder after 2030 to limit warming to below 2°C



AR6 Synthesis Report

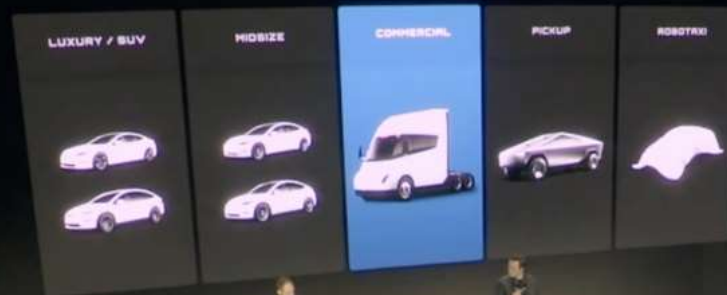
AR6 Synthesis Report
Climate Change 2023



“Electric vehicles powered by low-emissions electricity offer the largest decarbonisation potential for landbased transport, on a life cycle basis (high confidence).”

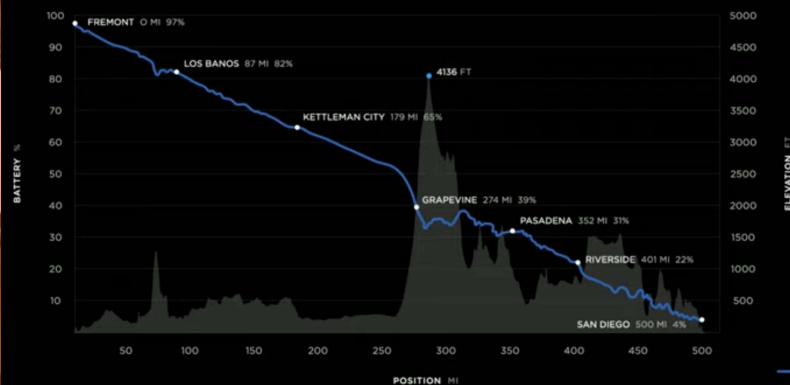
Trucks are Rapidly Changing: Tesla Semi

COVERING MAJOR FORMS OF TERRESTRIAL TRANSPORT



- First limited deliveries started
- Showcased 500-mile range drive; ~900kwh battery pack
- Split powertrain for efficiency, power on demand

NOV. 25 | 500 MI TEST RUN COMPLETE



MAX POWER MEETS HYPER EFFICIENCY

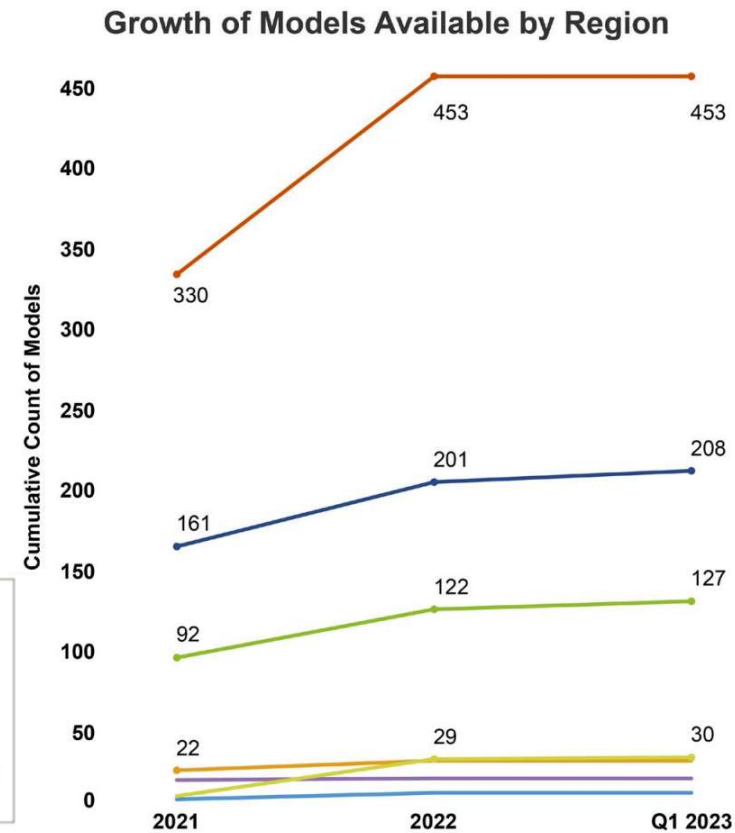
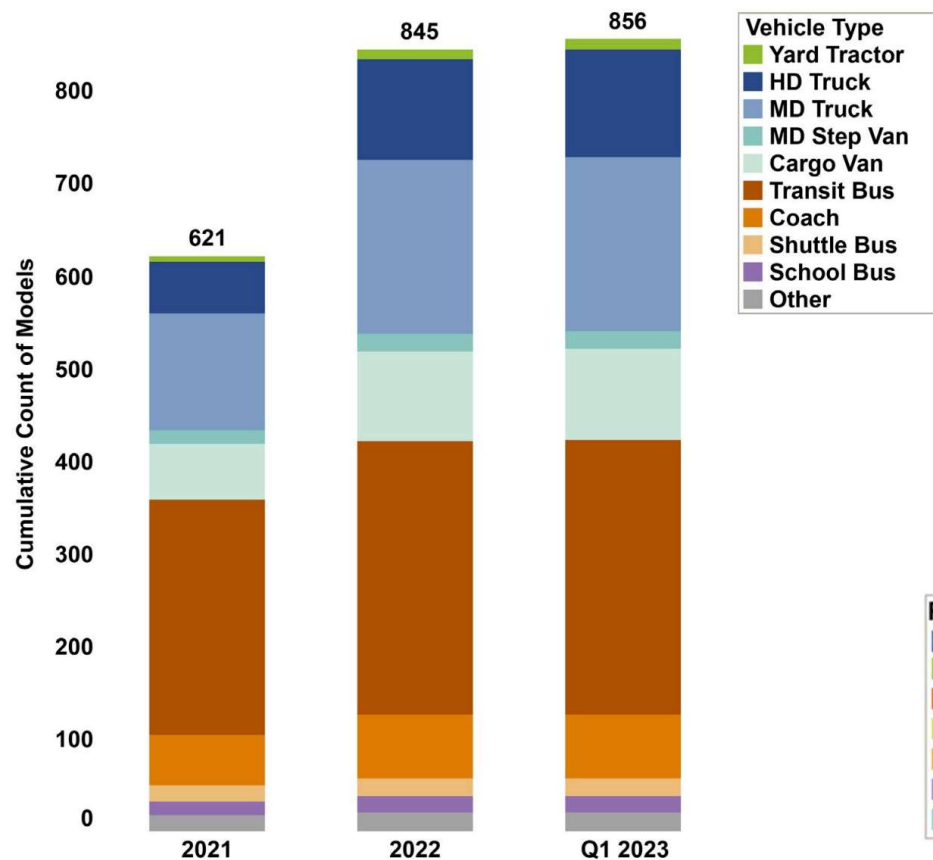
2x Acceleration
Drive Units



1x Highway
Drive Unit

TESLA LIVE

Global ZECV Model Availability and Expansion



<https://globaldrivetozero.org/tools/zeti-data-explorer/>



Brightdrop ZEVO 600

Rivian Electric Van



Ford E-Transit





Kenworth K270E & Peterbilt 220EV



Freightliner eM2



Mack MD Electric



Navistar eMV

Volvo eVNR



Freightliner eCascadia

Kenworth e T680



Peterbilt e579



BYD 8TT

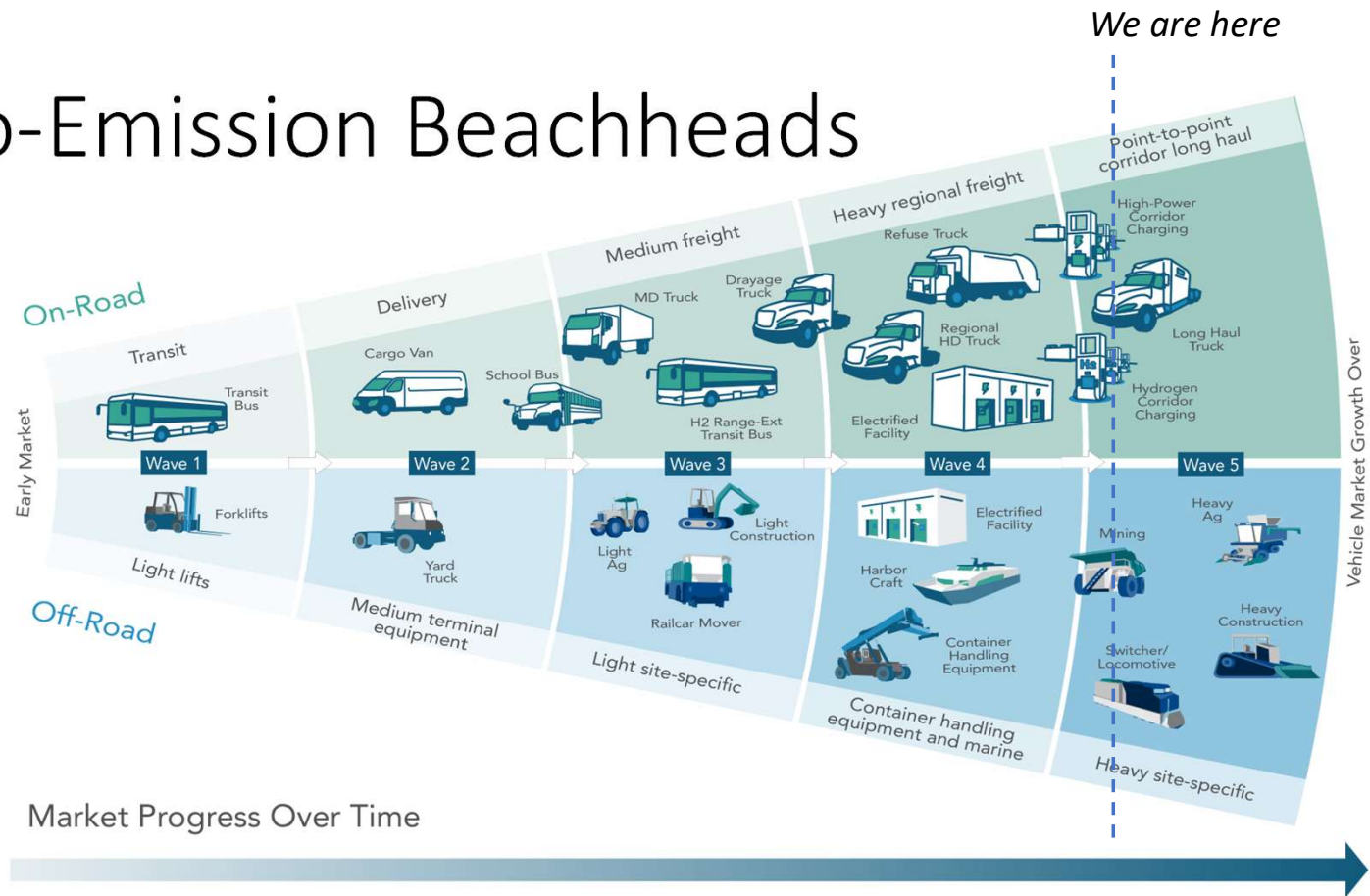


Lion 8



Nikola Tre BEV

Zero-Emission Beachheads

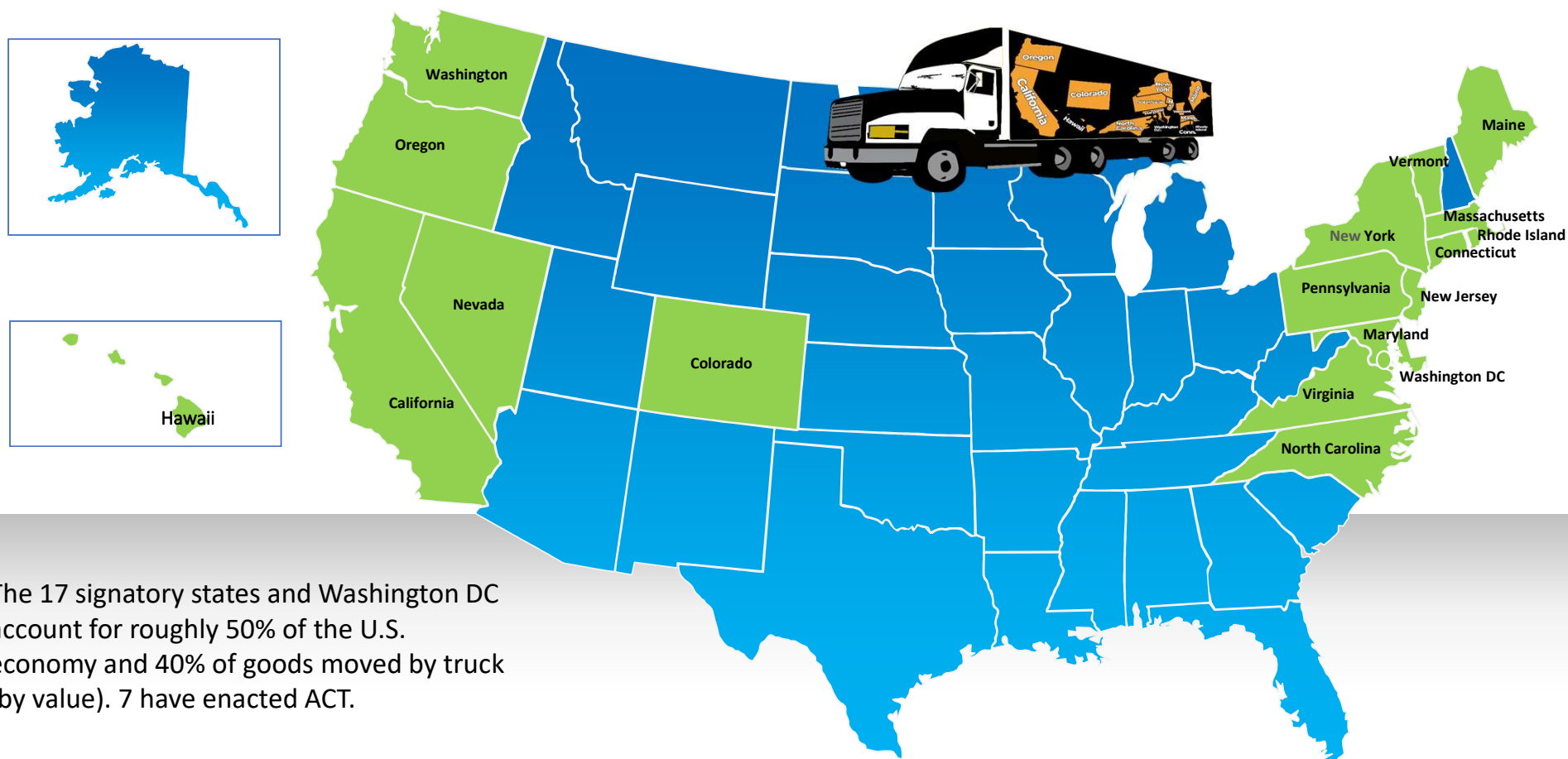


Similar drivetrain and component sizing can scale to early near applications

Expanded supply chain capabilities and price reductions enable additional applications

Steadily increasing volumes and infrastructure strengthen business case and performance confidence

17 States Sign MHD ZEV MOU



The 17 signatory states and Washington DC account for roughly 50% of the U.S. economy and 40% of goods moved by truck (by value). 7 have enacted ACT.

Sources:

U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://apps.bea.gov/itable/itable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1;>
FHWA Freight Analysis Framework <https://faf.ornl.gov/faf4/Extraction1.aspx>

Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF): ZEV PURCHASE Requirements

- Newest CA regulation
- Applies to fleets in three categories:
 - Public fleets
 - Drayage Fleets
 - High-Priority Fleets (federal and private >50 vehicles)
- **Zero Emission-only sales by 2036**

Table 6: High Priority and Federal Fleet Zero-Emission Vehicle Phase-In Schedule

Group	Percentage of Fleet that Must be ZEV	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
1	Box trucks, vans, two-axle buses, yard trucks, light-duty delivery vehicles	2025	2028	2031	2033	2035
2	Work trucks, day cab tractors, three-axle buses	2027	2030	2033	2036	2039
3	Sleeper cab tractors and specialty vehicles	2030	2033	2036	2039	2042

Projected ACF Phase In

Figure 5: Drayage Fleet Over Time

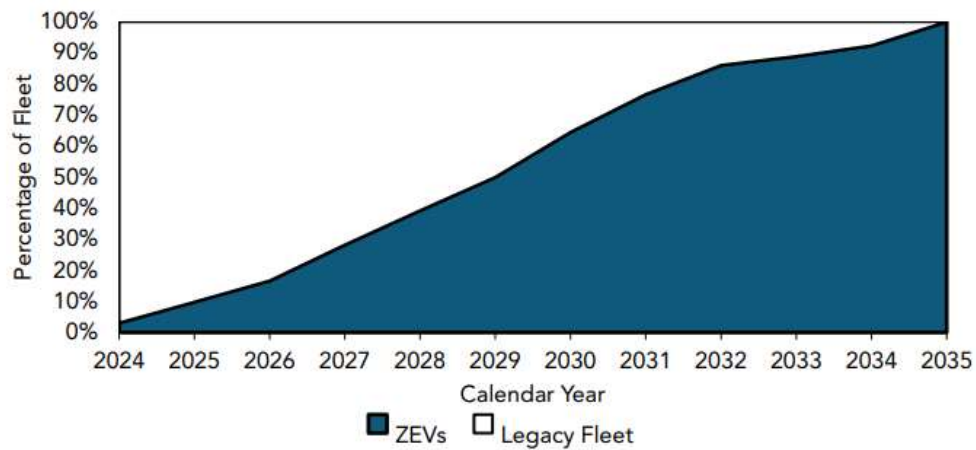
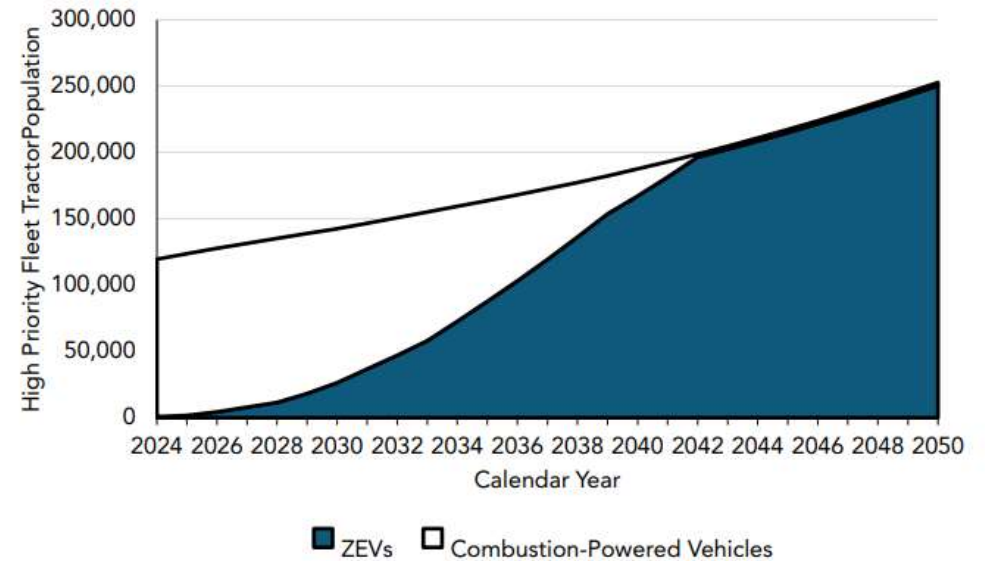
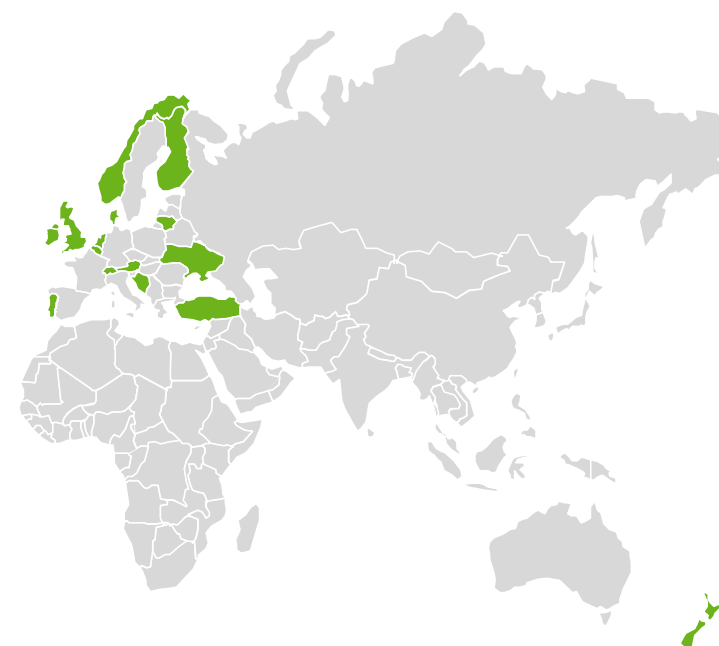


Figure 9: Tractor Population Over Time for High Priority and Federal Fleets



27 Leading Countries Sign Global MOU

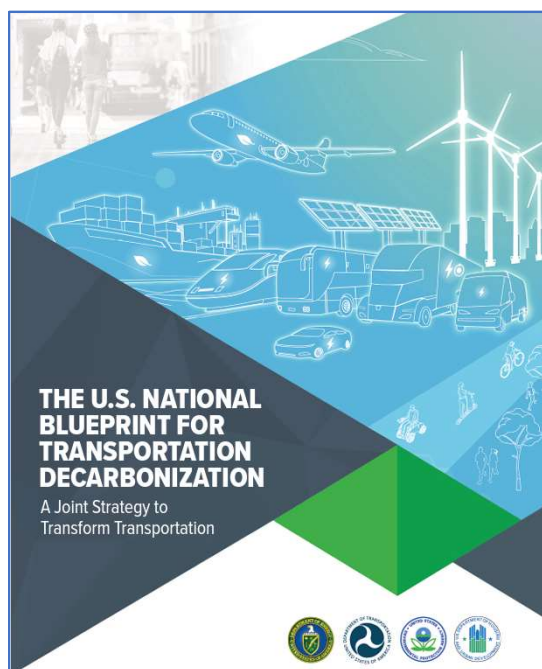
100% Zero-Emission Trucks and Buses by 2040









 MOU signatories

Aligns with Paris Agreement goals

A Clear Direction for the U.S.



Transportation Mode	Share of Current Transportation Emissions	Federal GHG Emissions Reduction Goals
 Light-Duty Vehicles	49%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 50% of new vehicle sales being zero-emission by 2030 supporting a pathway for full adoption, and ensure that new internal combustion engine vehicles are as efficient as possible. Deploy 500,000 EV chargers by 2030 ^{REF} Ensure 100% federal fleet procurement be zero-emission by 2027 ^{REF}
 Medium and Heavy-Duty Trucks and Buses	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to have 30% of new vehicle sales be zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040 ^{REF} Ensure 100% federal fleet procurement is zero-emission by 2035 ^{REF}
 Off-road	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to establish specific targets Focus resources to develop technology pathways and set efficiency and zero-emissions vehicle and equipment targets
 Rail	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to establish specific targets Focus resources to develop technology pathways and set efficiency and zero-emissions vehicle targets Encourage greater use for passenger and freight travel to reduce emissions from road vehicles
 Maritime	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the Zero-Emission Shipping Mission (ZESM) goals to ensure that 5% of the global deep-sea fleet are capable of using zero-emission fuels by 2030, at least 200 of these ships primarily use these fuels across the main deep sea shipping route, and 10 large trade ports covering at least three continents can supply zero-emission fuels by 2030 ^{REF} Support the U.S. domestic maritime sector by performing more R&D into sustainable fuels and technologies and incentivize U.S. commercial vessel operators to move towards lower GHG emissions Work with countries in the International Maritime Organization to adopt a goal of achieving zero emissions from international shipping by 2050 ^{REF}
 Aviation	11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce aviation emissions by 20% by 2030 when compared to a business-as-usual scenario Achieve net-zero GHG emissions from the U.S. aviation sector by 2050 Catalyze the production of at least three billion gallons of SAF per year by 2030 and ~35 billion gallons by 2050, enough to supply the entire sector ^{REF}

At COP27 on November 16, 2022, the United States joined the Global Memorandum of Understanding on Zero-Emission Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles ^{REF}. First introduced at COP26, the Global MOU puts countries on a path to 100% new zero-emission MHDV sales by 2040 at the latest, with an interim goal of at least 30% new sales by 2030 ^{REF}.

2. **Implement policy and regulation** to reduce new vehicle GHG and criteria emissions and set ambitious targets for transitioning to zero-emissions vehicles on a timeline consistent with achieving economy-wide 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction goals. This effort should account for the wide range of MHDV vehicles and applications. One example of such regulatory action is EPA's Clean Trucks Plan, which will reduce the emissions of GHGs and other harmful pollutants through a series of rulemakings ^{REF}

US Proposing Truck CO2 Standards Based on Initial ZEV Penetrations


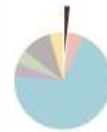





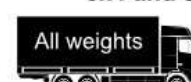


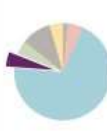

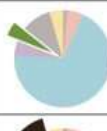

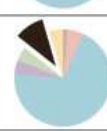
Table ES-4 Aggregated Projected ZEV Adoption Rates in Technology Packages for the Proposed Standards, Aggregated Projected ZEV Adoption Rates in Technology Packages for the Alternative Standards, and California ACT ZEV Sales Requirements

	MY 2027	MY 2028	MY 2029	MY 2030	MY 2031	MY 2032 and later
Proposed						
Vocational	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	50%
Short-Haul Tractors	10%	12%	15%	20%	30%	35%
Long-Haul Tractors	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	25%
Alternative						
Vocational	14%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
Short Haul Tractors	5%	8%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Long Haul Tractors	0%	0%	0%	10%	15%	20%
CARB ACT						
Vocational	20%	30%	40%	50%	55%	60%
Tractors	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%



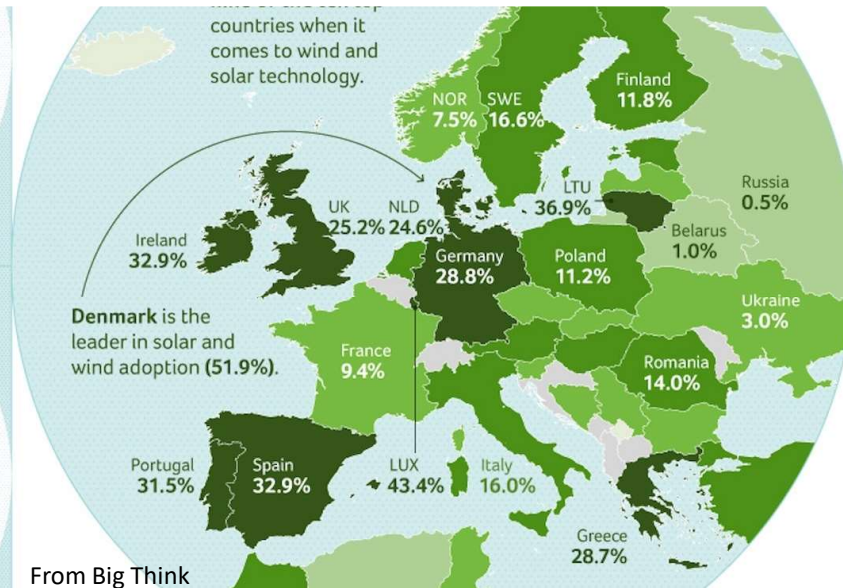
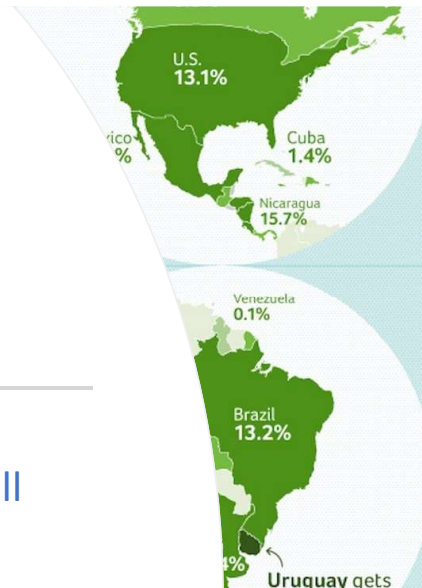
Europe Poised for World Leading CO2 Standards

- Carbon reduction numbers will require meaningful zero emission truck and bus sales to comply
- 100% of buses ZE by 2030
- And final rule may be strengthened: Studies show >60% CO2 reductions by 2030 needed to achieve climate neutrality by 2050

Reduction targets relative to baseline	2025	2030	2035	2040	Annual emissions share
 5t-7.4t	0%	43%	64%	90%	
 7.4t-16t	0%	43%	64%	90%	
4x2 and 6x2 trucks  >16t  >16t	15%	43%	64%	90%	
6x4 and 8x4 trucks  All weights  All weights  All weights	0%	43%	64%	90%	
 >8 seats	0%	43%	64%	90%	
 >8 seats	0%	100%	100%	100%	

World on pace for shift to renewable electricity production

- US set a record in April 2022 – 20% of all electricity from wind and solar alone – California was 100%!
- US 40% zero carbon electricity in 2022
- Increasing every year and is ahead of climate change targets
- Solar and wind now cheapest source of new electricity generation (International Energy Agency)



From Big Think



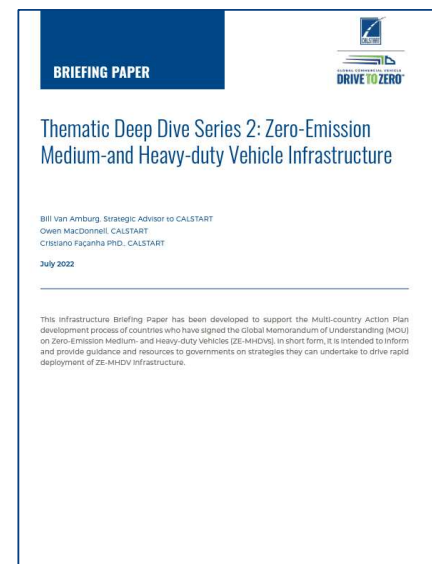
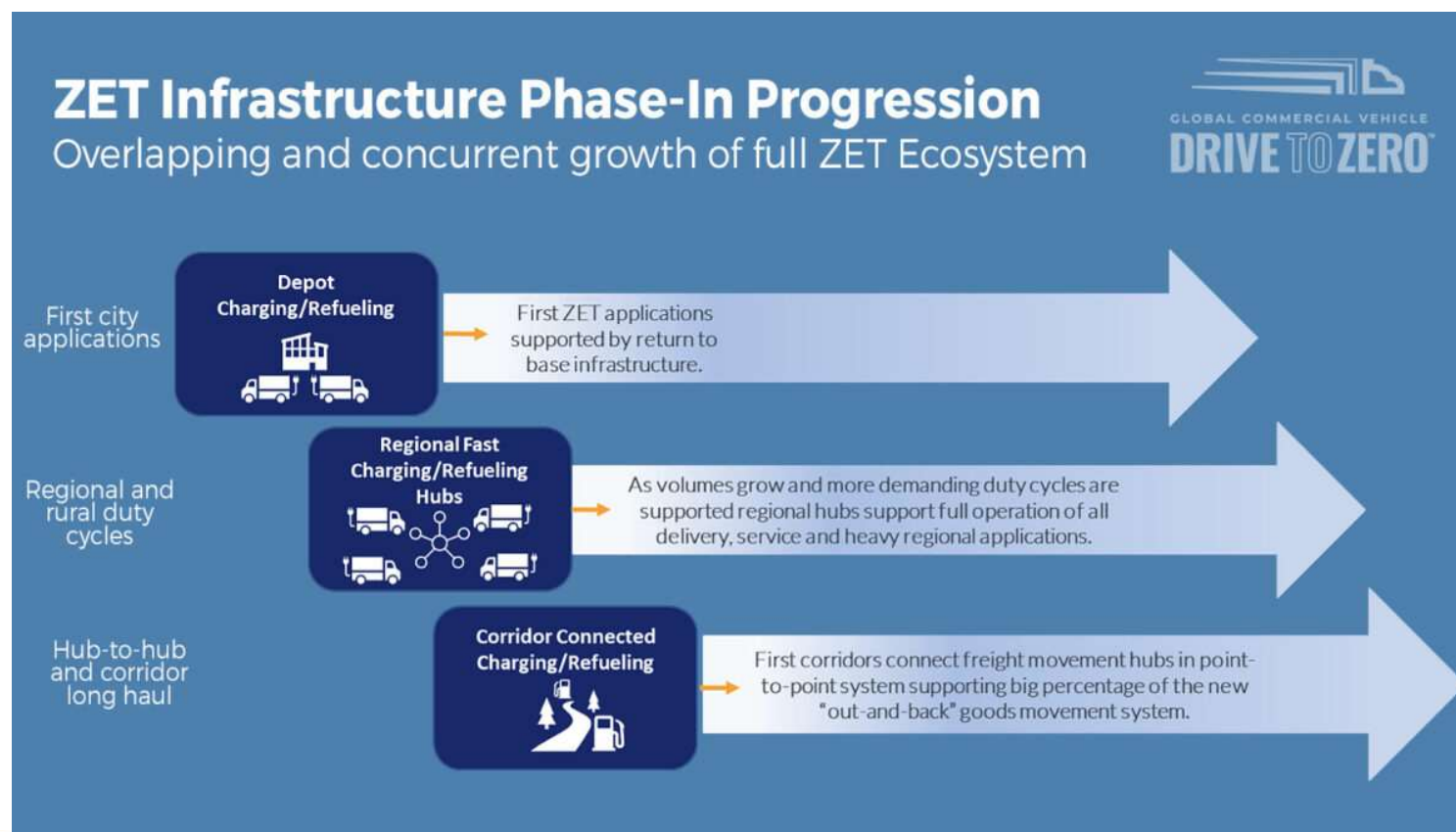
Growing Pains – But Scalability Emerging

Utilities and Infrastructure Providers Working on Interconnect Timing, Distribution Grid Upgrades

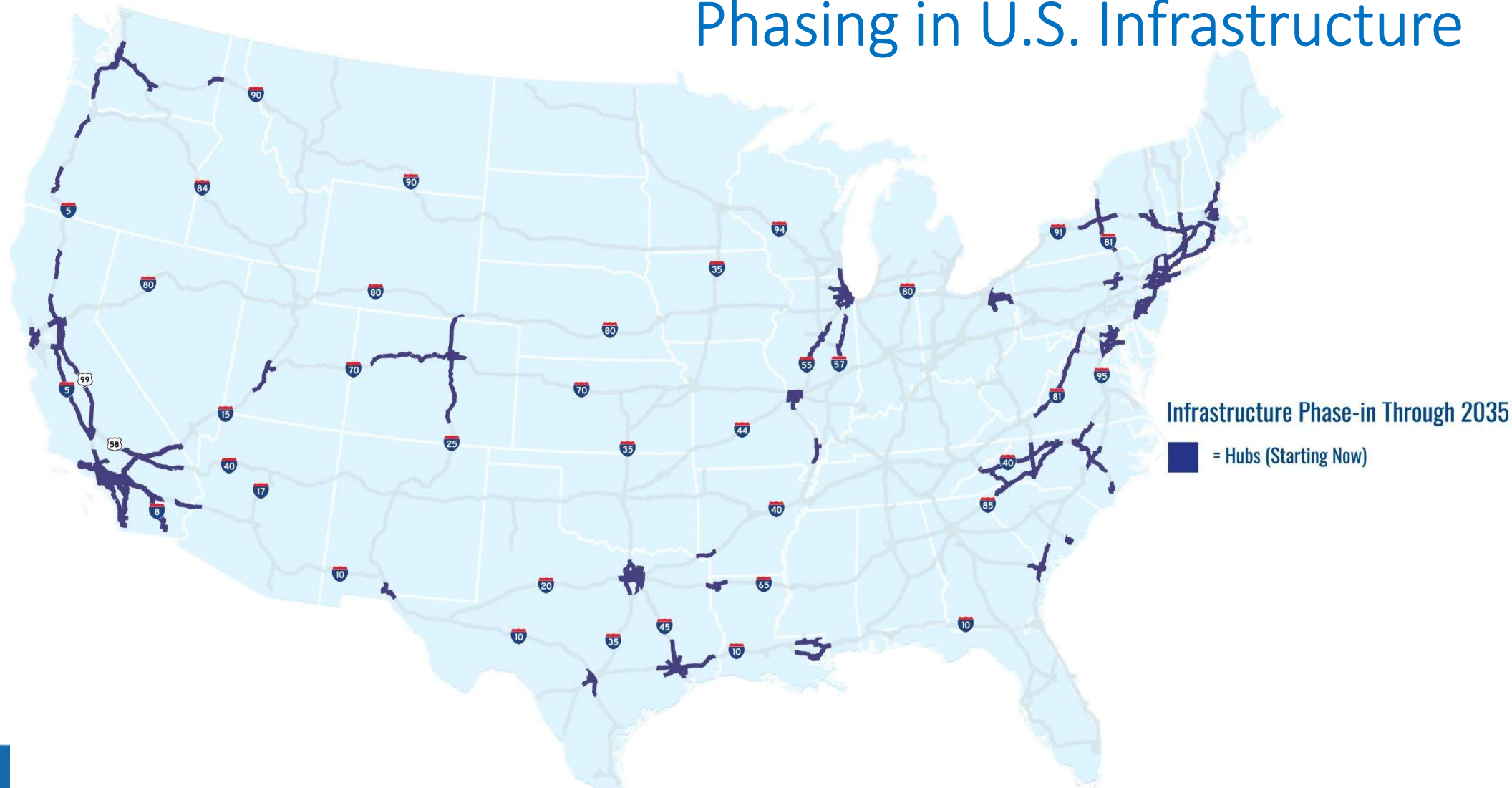
- Partner with the utility and inform them of your short, medium and long term electrification plans
- Utility can plan distribution upgrades in parallel with EV fleet expansion
- Where possible, install a dedicated service feed for the EV equipment allowing for more attractive TE rates and increased resiliency
- Size equipment based on immediate and anticipated needs
- Perform minor and major upgrades concurrently



Context for Infrastructure: NOT Everywhere, All-At-Once




Phasing in U.S. Infrastructure



Phasing in U.S. Charging Infrastructure: <https://calstart.org/zev-infrastructure-phase-in/>

Phasing in U.S. Infrastr



Infrastructure

- = Hubs (State Capitals)
- = Corridors

Phasing in U.S. Charging Infrastructure: <https://calstart.org/ev-infrastructure-phasing/>

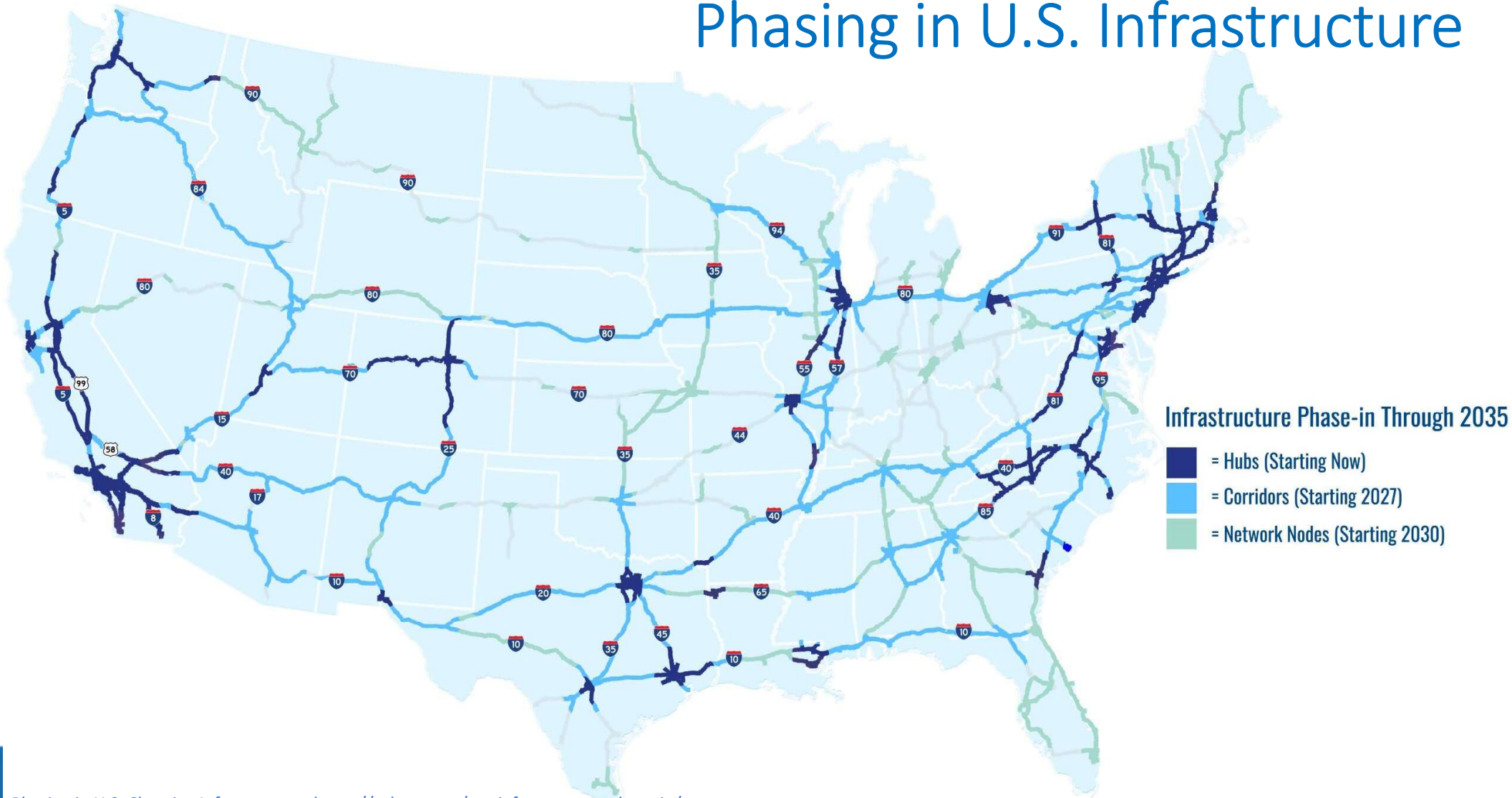
■ = Hubs (Starting Now)
■ = Corridors (Starting 2027)

 = Corridors (Starting 2027)

 = Corridors (Starting 2027)

Phasing in U.S. Charging Infrastructure: <https://caistart.org/zev-infrastructure-phasing-in/>

Phasing in U.S. Infrastructure



Phasing in U.S. Charging Infrastructure: <https://calstart.org/zev-infrastructure-phase-in/>

Funds

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) invests \$550 Billion over 5 years – roads, bridges, mass transit, corridors

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) invests \$369 Billion over 10+ years in vehicle purchase tax credits, infrastructure installation tax credits, energy and manufacturing investments

EVs

\$2.5 B (300+M/yr) for charging and fueling infrastructure grants

Alt. Fuel Corridor program included

MHD infrastructure included

Up to \$40k tax credit per ZE truck;

30% tax credit on ZE infrastructure

Timing

Framework established

Agencies starting to

program funding

EV schools buses in

first wave

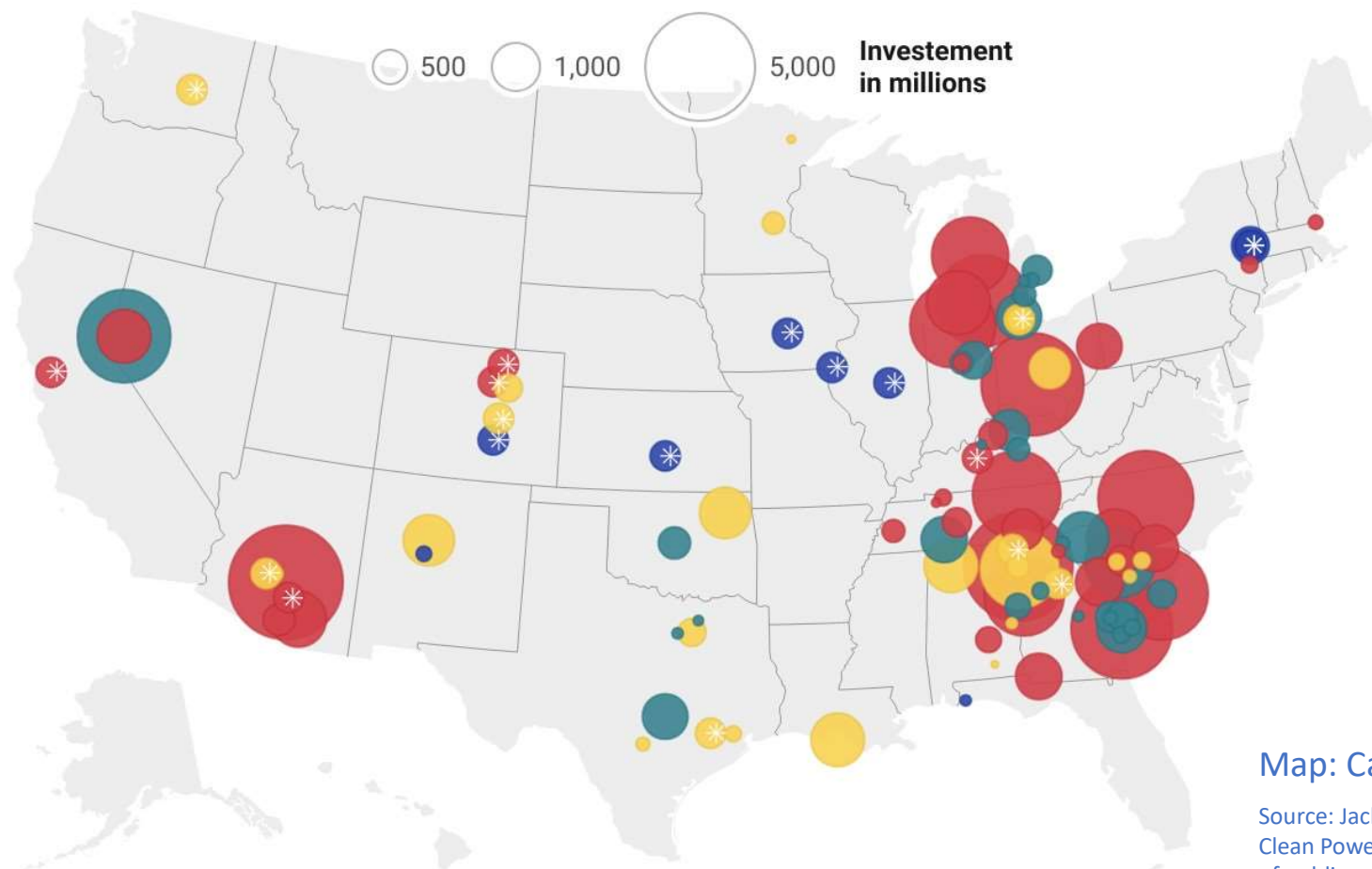
Corridor funding

authorized

US 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law & 2022 Inflation Reduction Act

New planned factories or expansions unveiled from August 2022 to August 2023

Batteries Electric vehicles Solar Wind



Map: Canary Media

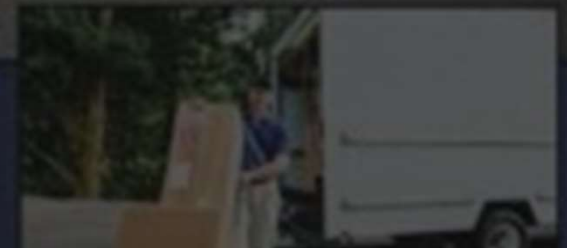
Source: Jack Connors, American
Clean Power, Canary Media analysis
of public announcements

Trucking is changing:

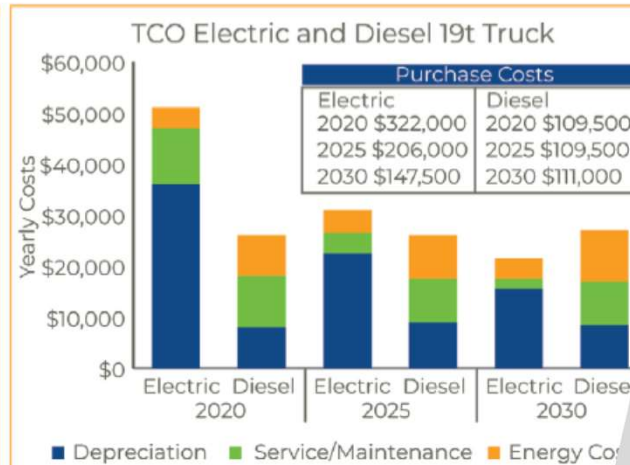
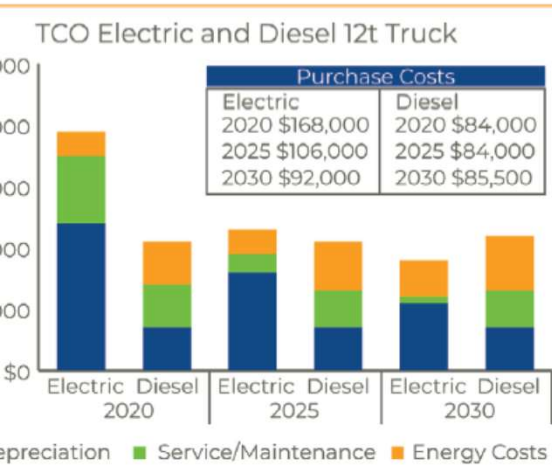
Hub-to-hub, drop-and-hook, relay and pony express. Shorter routes, higher utilization.

- The average dry van truckload length of haul has dropped from about 800 miles 20 years ago to about 500 today.
American Transportation Research Institute
- Data point: in March 2020, the industry ordered 3,900 Class 8 tractors. The vast majority — 3,300 — were day cabs.
ACT Research
- Commercial truck trips of 100 miles or less grew by 7 percent 2011 to 2018; now 26% of all truck trips. Routes of fewer than 500 miles now 63% percent of all truck trips.

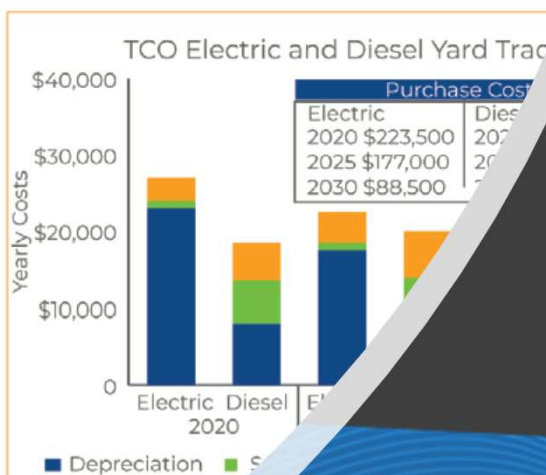
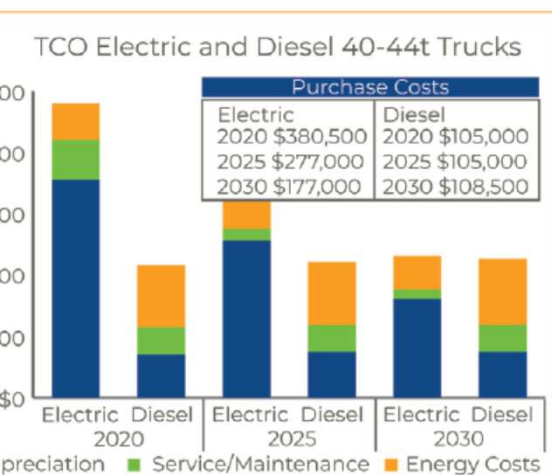
American Transportation Research Institute ([ATRI](#))



2-5. TCO for cargo vans (12T) and medium-duty trucks (19T)



2-6. TCO for heavy-trucks (40-44T) and yard tractors

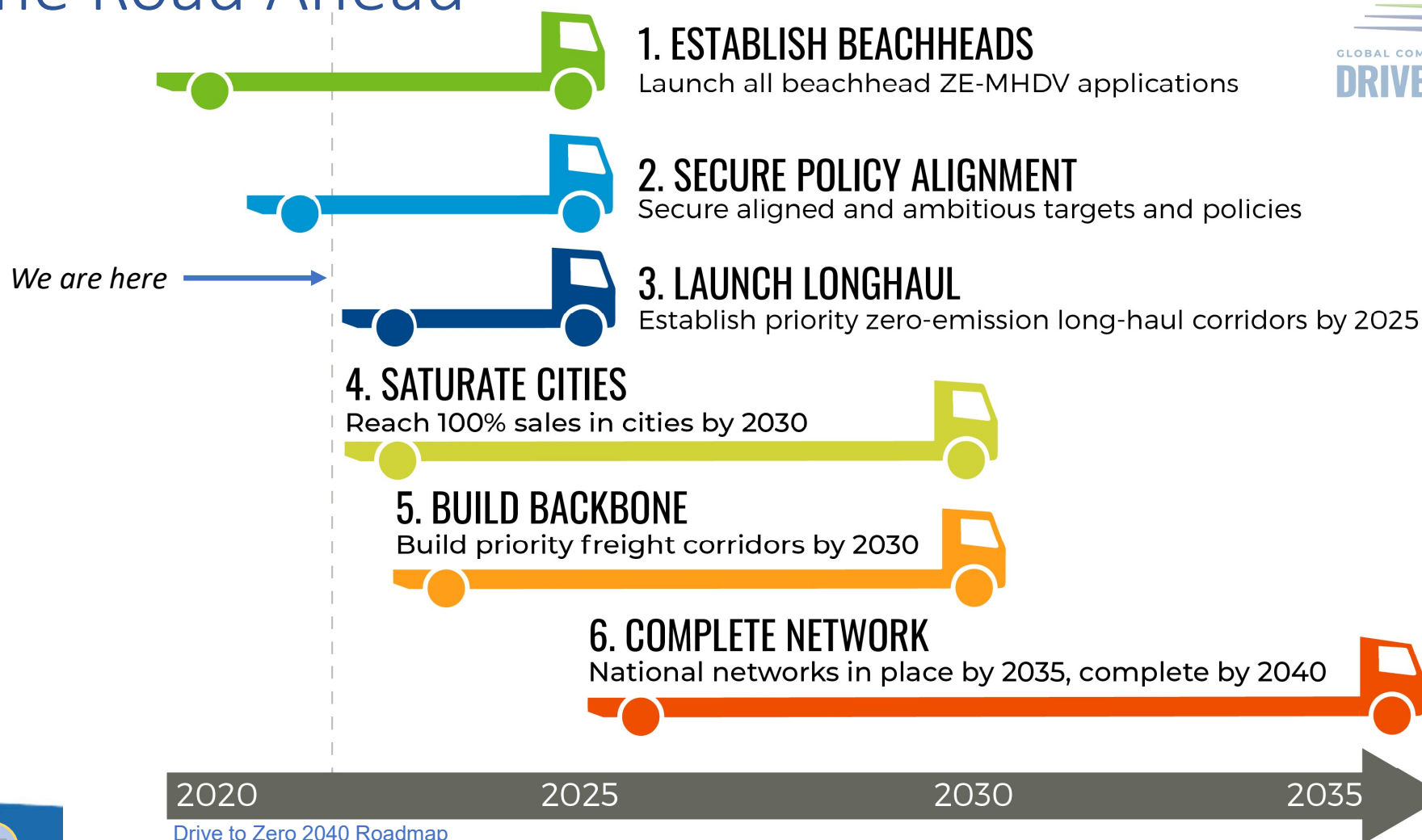


Zero-emission trucks will achieve cost parity by 2030

Source: Welch et al (2020): Moving Zero-emission Freight toward Commercialization



The Road Ahead

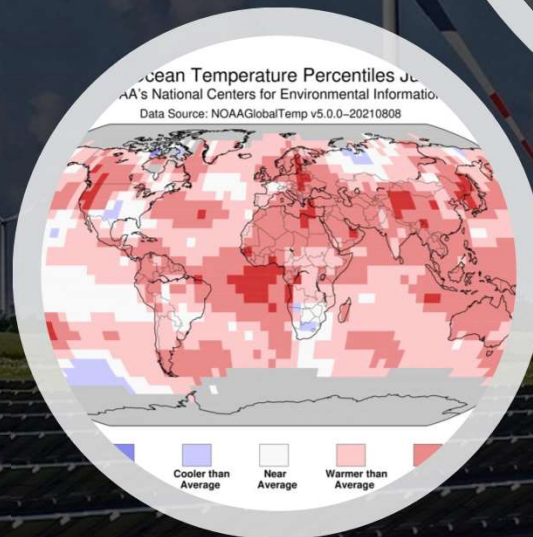


Drive to Zero 2040 Roadmap

<https://globaldrivetozero.org/publication/global-roadmap-for-reaching-100-zero-emission-medium-and-heavy-duty-vehicles-by-2040/>

Alignment of Urgency and Capability is Driving Regulations

- Climate impacts visible and getting worse – action cannot wait
- Zero emission solutions are real and expanding deployment now
- Manufacturers and infrastructure investors know this is the path but are waiting for a strong signal
- Regulations are coming because timing is critical
- Freight CAN carry its weight on climate – but we must work to **solutions**, not just identify barriers



ACT Research – Market Vitals
August 23, 2023

Thank you!
Questions?

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