CABQ Climate Action Task Force

Colin Messer, Director/Coordinator Land of Enchantment Clean Cities Coalition October 27, 2020

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Land of Enchantment Clean Cities' Mission

- Operates as a not-for-profit supported by U.S. DOE Clean Cities a network of nearly 100 Coalitions nationwide – incorporated in 1994 covering all of NM
- Advances the nation's economic, environmental, and energy security by supporting local actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, cut petroleum use, and improve efficiency in transportation
 - Promotes non-petroleum, alternative transportation fuels defined by DOE natural gas, propane, hydrogen, ethanol, and electricity
 - Advances carbon-reduction through EEMS or Energy Efficient Mobility Systems
 - Offers presentations, buying and cost-of-operation calculators, technical resources, publications, coalition network, and national laboratory collaboration

Check out the LOECC EV Charging Checklist www.loecleancities.org

Land of Enchantment Clean Cities' Projects and Partners since 1990s

City of Santa Fe -- Transit and Environmental Services City of Albuquerque -- Transit and Solid Waste Cities of Socorro, Deming, Moriarty and Estancia North and South Central Regional Transit Districts Fleet technician and manager training Alternative-fuels vendors and dealerships **Regional and national Clean Cities Coalitions** Volkswagen Beneficiary and Mitigation Plan DOE and DOT related funding opportunity announcements (FOA)



Gaseous and Liquid Alternative Fuels, used alone and in Combination with Advanced Power-trains

 Propane (LPG/autogas -- C3H8) – lowest ICE Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) emissions in light-duty (LD) class, typically sourced from shale methane but also renewable from agricultural feed-stock (RLPG)

• **Compressed Natural Gas (CNG -- CH4)** – lowest ICE NOx emissions in all classes using geological NG and lowest (net negative) of all alternative fuels using Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)

• **Hydrogen (H2)** – used in ICE but currently in Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV) and produced by reforming natural gas (NOx, CO, HC produced), zero emission if sourced from electrolysis of water. H2 is the fuel source for fuel cells, which are a highly-efficient means of power-to-wheels and emerging in transport and blended with pipeline natural gas

• Ethanol (E85 -- EtOH) – low-energy density liquid but highly beneficial for combustion efficiency and low emissions in conventional and advanced ICE -- Albuquerque CO attainment

Battery Electric and Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Classifications:

• 1) BEV light, medium- and heavy-duty, and 2) HEV/PHEV/FCEV same duty-cycles

Duty Cycles & Weight Classes:

- Class 1 (0–6,000 lbs) automobile/SUV, light, local/distance
- Class 2 (6,001-10,000 lbs) truck light/SUV, light-medium, local/distance
- Class 3 6 (10,001-26,000 lbs) truck/bus, medium, local
- Class 7 -8 (33,000 + lbs) truck/bus, heavy, local/distance

Infrastructure Requirements:

 BEV – 100% energy from on-board electro-chemical battery storage – grid power (geologic or renewable) – light-duty (locally or on-road charged); medium- and heavy-duty (locally or on-road charged)

• HEV – gasoline, diesel or gaseous fuel ICE, battery pack and electric motor on-board electric generation from liquid- or gaseous-fuel source

PHEV – gasoline, diesel or gaseous fuel ICE, battery, electric motor with on-board or plug-in charging capability

 FCV – uses on-board fuel storage (typically hydrogen) to run a Fuel Cell that produces power through and electric motor to the wheels

Battery Electric & Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Status of BEV:

- Light-duty: mature technology, cost, models and incentives available
- Medium/Heavy-duty: developing technology, cost, models, and some incentives

<u>Advantages of BEV</u> – zero vehicle emissions, light-duty mature, ideal for daily commutes/deliveries regional and statewide growth, and renewable energy potential

Status of HEV/PHEV/FCV:

- Light-duty: mature technology, cost, models and incentives available
- Medium- and Heavy-Duty: developing technology, cost, models, and incentives

Advantages of HEV/PHEV/FCV – triple fuel economy (renewable-energy options), low emissions (80% less NOx), full-electric operation and quieter and enhanced performance



Hybrid, Battery & Fuel Cell Electric Drayage Truck (POLA/POLB)



Battery Electric





Fuel Cell Electric Drives like Electric Fuels like CNG



FC engine mounted under hood









Electric Power-trains: Benefits

- Highly-efficient conversion of energy-to-wheels
- Excellent torque and acceleration characteristics
- Less maintenance than conventional ICE
- · Mature, available technology
- Zero-emission at vehicle (BEV/FCEV)
- Cost-effective lifetime payback with savings

Electric Power-trains: Challenges

Battery cost, weight, power, and sustainability/environmental considerations BEV cost payback long without grant funding and strong warranty/lease on batteries Range and access to recharging - in yard and in service **BEV recharging network for lower- and higher-Class vehicles:** Interstates, U.S Routes, and rural areas Utility demand-charge adjustments and time-of-charge for mid-Class vehicles; e.g. overnight, low demand periods Higher-incremental costs of BEV, PHEV, HEV, and FCEV vehicles

Contact Information

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Detailed information on fuels, vehicles, technologies, challenges and strategies: State-specific and federal information

Tools

Publications

Fleet-specific information

Links: presentations, webinars, podcasts, Motor Week

https://afdc.energy.gov/