

Regional Air Quality Impacts from Light-Duty Vehicle Electrification

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Presented at the 2018 Conference on Health, Environment, and Energy



American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy



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Why passenger vehicles?

- 88% of America's commuters use private vehicles
- Transportation sector accounts for 29% of U.S. energy consumption
 - 62% percent of that by personal vehicles
- Global market shifting to plug-in electric vehicles
 - Battery electric vehicles (BEV); e.g. Chevrolet Bolt, Tesla Model S
 - Plug-in gasoline hybrids (PHEV); e.g. Chevrolet Volt, BMW 530e
- Mobility services

Current light-duty vehicle emissions standards

	EPA Tier 3 Emissions Standard	EPA Greenhouse Gas and NHTSA Fuel Economy Standards																		
Regulates	NMOG, NO _x , PM, CO, Formaldehyde Gasoline fuel sulfur content	CO ₂ and other greenhouse gasses																		
Impacts	<p>By 2030, prevents...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 premature deaths 2,200 hospital admissions 19,000 asthma attacks annually 1.4 million lost school/work days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, light-duty vehicle GHG emissions reduced by 300 million metric tons <table border="1"> <caption>CO2 Emissions (grams/mile) from 1995 to 2016</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>CO2 (grams/mile)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1995</td><td>430</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>440</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>460</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>440</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>370</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>350</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	CO2 (grams/mile)	1995	430	1998	440	2001	450	2004	460	2007	440	2010	400	2013	370	2016	350
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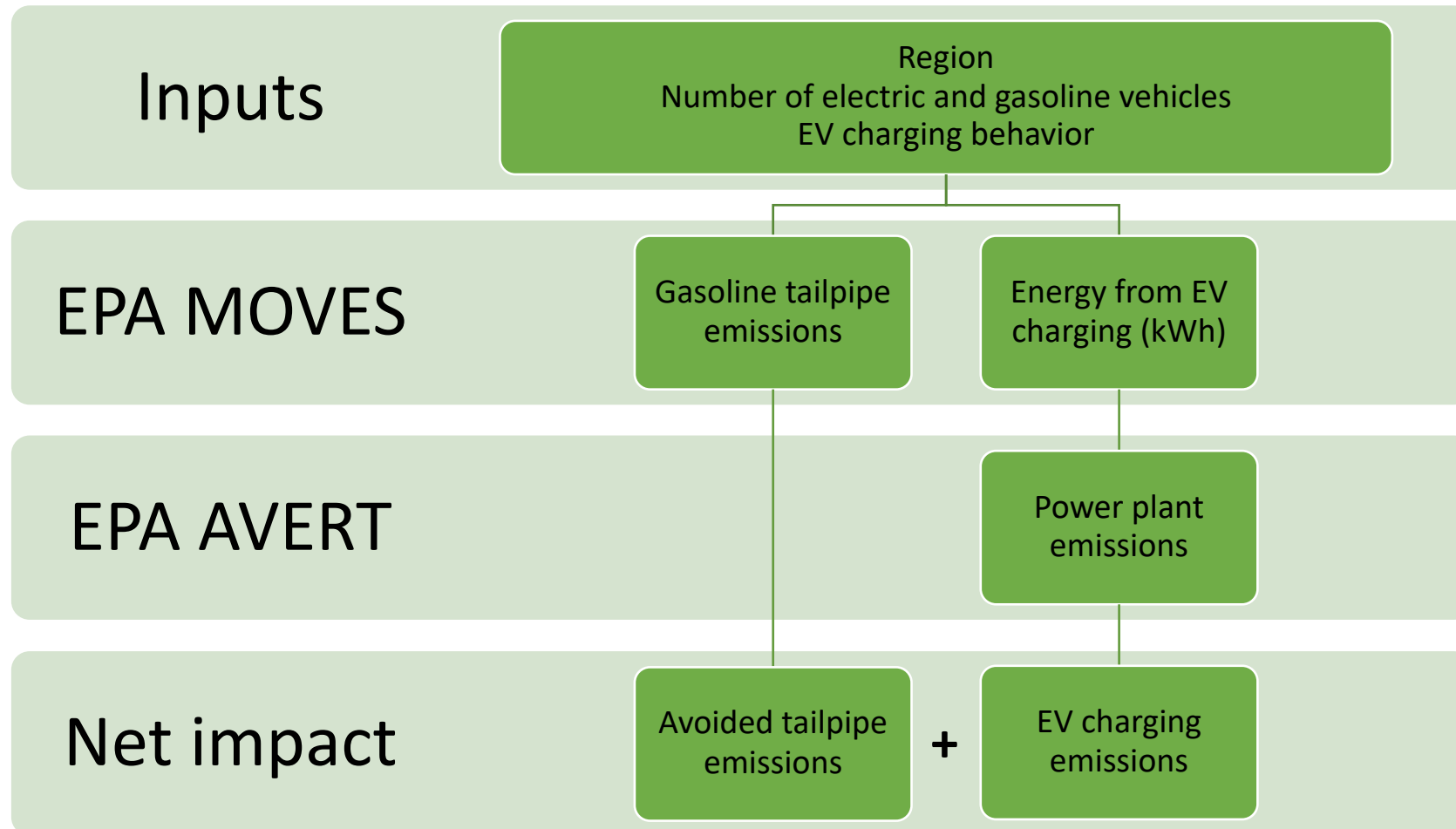
Impacts: EV vs. Gasoline

- Energy and CO₂ benefits are well known
- No tailpipe emissions, but electricity is generated with fossil fuels
- Regional mix of generation often different than national average
- Generation facilities often near economically disadvantaged areas

- How does a state or region plan for this?
- Can we use existing tools to determine the impacts?

Determining BEV impacts

- EPA MOVES – MOtor Vehicle Emission Simulator (mobile source emissions)
- EPA AVERT – AVOIDed Emissions and geneRation Tool (generation emissions)



Scenario

- Southeast region
- Emissions impact over single calendar year
- Replace 10% of MY 2017 gasoline vehicles with electric
- Explore various charging scenarios
 - Uncontrolled charging
 - Time-of-use (TOU) utility rate programs

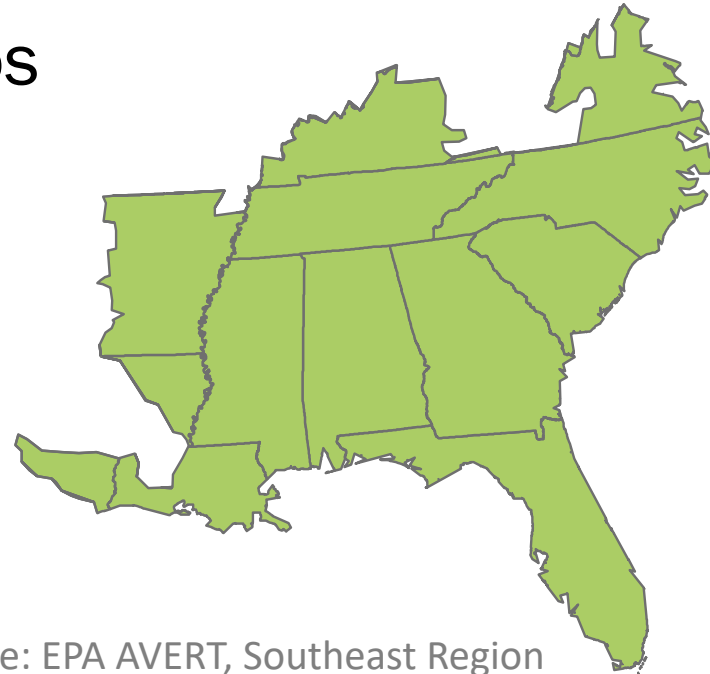


Image: EPA AVERT, Southeast Region

Findings for Southeast region

- Significant net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Slight net increase in criteria emissions
- Charging behavior can impact net emissions
 - Time-of-use rate scenario shows a smaller increase in generation emissions
 - Charging requires same number of kilowatt hours, regardless of when it occurs

Takeaways

- Produced realistic results
- Modeling - refine and expand capabilities
- Plug-in vehicles are coming* - with varying regional impacts
- Regulators need tools to guide policy
 - Contracting the analysis can be expensive
 - Many states have in-house expertise with EPA MOVES, AVERT, and other tools
- Utilities will play a role

Next steps

- Expand the analysis
 - Emissions across the full life of vehicles (about 25 years)
 - Entire fleet and all model years
 - Charging scenarios that reduce emissions
 - Include fuel cycle emissions
- Recommend that EPA consider expanding these tools
- Engage and support stakeholders
- Support future reductions in power sector emissions

Thank you!

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