



Business Case for Battery-Electric Trucks in Los Angeles, California

Environmental Benefits of Battery-Electric vs. Diesel Trucks

Diesel-powered vehicles are the workhorses of our economy yet they produce emissions that pose a significant public health problem. Battery-electric vehicle (BEV) emissions do not come from the tailpipe, so BEVs are considered zero-emission vehicles, and thus benefit the health of people who would otherwise be exposed to emissions along fleet routes. BEV emissions are produced from electric power plants, but most categories of emissions are lower for vehicles running on electricity generated from power plants than from diesel-powered vehicles.¹ For example, the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions from grid-based electricity in the Los Angeles area would be 76% lower for BEVs versus comparable diesel internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles based on relative fuel greenhouse gas (GHG) intensities and drivetrain efficiencies (i.e., reduction in GHG intensity by switching from diesel to California grid kilowatt hours-kWhs).^{2,3,4,5} Furthermore, the emissions from grid-based electricity will decrease over time, while emissions from diesel combustion will remain relatively constant on a per gallon basis.⁶

Quantitative Business Case for Battery-Electric Trucks

Payback of BEV Incremental Cost from Operational Savings

Years to Simple Payback = \$ Incremental Cost / \$ Annual Operational Savings

Class 3-4 = 4.6 years

Class 5-6 = 3.1 years

Years to Payback with Annual Fuel Price Inflation (Diesel = 10% & Grid Electricity = 5%)

Class 3-4 = 4.0 years

Class 5-6 = 2.8 years

Qualitative Business Case for Battery-Electric Trucks

In addition to their short payback period, immediate operational savings, and significant emissions reductions, BEVs generate several ancillary benefits to the fleets that purchase them. The following is a list of some additional benefits associated with BEV ownership and operation:^{7,8,9,10}

- 1) **Fuel Cost Certainty** – Electricity prices are significantly less volatile than petroleum prices;
- 2) **Consumer Preference** – Modern consumers prefer vendors who operate BEVs;
- 3) **Business Exposure** – Additional media and public attention for operating BEVs;
- 4) **Driving Performance** – Greater acceleration and torque at low power bands;
- 5) **Driver Recruitment & Retention** – Drivers prefer working for companies using latest technology;
- 6) **Energy Security** – Domestic electricity generation versus imported petroleum; and,
- 7) **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** – BEVs reduce air and noise pollution along fleet routes, as well as vehicle vibration and emissions exposure for fleet operators.

Payback Analysis Data & Assumptions

This comparative payback analysis of electric trucks versus their traditional diesel ICE alternatives required several essential data. The following is a list of the data inputs that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) West Coast Collaborative (WCC) staff used to conduct this Los Angeles-specific BEV payback analysis:

| | CLASS 3-4 | CLASS 5-6 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Costs ^{11, 12, 13} | | |
| Diesel ICE | 65,000 | 97,000 |
| Diesel ICE Registration Fees & Sales Taxes | 6,549 | 8,488 |
| BEV | 140,000 | 155,000 |
| BEV Registration Fees & Sales Taxes | 12,250 | 13,563 |
| Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| <i>Incremental Cost (BEV + EVSE vs. ICE)</i> | <i>86,701</i> | <i>69,075</i> |
| Incentives ^{14, 15} | | |
| BEV | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| EVSE | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Fuel Economy ^{16, 17, 18} | | |
| Diesel ICE Driving (mpg) | 9.3 | 8.4 |
| Diesel ICE Idling (gal/hr) | 0.64 | 0.76 |
| BEV Driving (kWh/mi) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| BEV Idling (kWh/idle hr) | 0.233 | 0.333 |
| Driving Behavior ^{19, 20} | | |
| Vehicle Miles Traveled-VMT (mi/yr) | 19,800 | 19,800 |
| Idling (hrs/yr) | 1,830 | 1,830 |
| Fuel Costs & Savings ^{21, 22} | | |
| Diesel (\$/gal) | 4.389 | 4.389 |
| Electricity (\$/off-peak kWh) | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| <i>Annual Savings (\$/yr – BEV vs. ICE)</i> | <i>12,770</i> | <i>14,001</i> |
| Maintenance Costs & Savings ^{23, 24} | | |
| Diesel ICE Maintenance (\$/mi) | 0.105 | 0.105 |
| BEV Maintenance (\$/mi) | 0.0525 | 0.0525 |
| <i>Annual Savings (\$/yr – BEV vs. ICE)</i> | <i>1,040</i> | <i>1,040</i> |
| CO₂e Emissions Reductions | | |
| Diesel Fuel (lbs/gal) | 22.2 | 22.2 |
| California Grid Electricity (lbs/kWh) | 0.681 | 0.681 |
| <i>Annual Reductions (lbs/yr – BEV vs. ICE)</i> | <i>63,536</i> | <i>69,305</i> |

USEPA Staff Contact: John Mikulin – (415) 972-3956 / mikulin.john@epa.gov

For more information about the West Coast Collaborative, please visit: www.westcoastcollaborative.org

For information on USEPA's National Clean Diesel Campaign, please visit: www.epa.gov/diesel/

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