



Rick Mihelic

Director Future Technologies Studies
North American Council for Freight Efficiency

Electric Trucks – The Future of Freight





www.nacfe.org

- Unbiased, non-profit
- Mission to double freight efficiency
- Fleets, manufacturers, shippers, software, governments, associations, etc.
- Scale available technologies
- Guide future change

Electric Trucks

Finding A Middle Ground

"I don't believe in electric trucks"

"It's the end of diesel"

*"Right product for every customer
No predetermined answer for them"*

Tim Proctor – Cummins

*"No one solution that fits all fleets
We consider all technologies"*

Mike O'Connell – PepsiCo

Argument FOR Electric Trucks

- 1 Commercial battery electric vehicle (CBEV) weight is not an issue
- 2 CBEV technology is proven and here now
- 3 Maintenance will be less costly
- 4 CBEVs will last beyond 10 years
- 5 CBEVs will be competitively priced
- 6 CBEVs will be less expensive to operate
- 7 CBEVs will command a premium at resale
- 8 Trust the market to provide CBEV charging solutions
- 9 Trust the market to provide CBEV charging solutions
- 10 The grid and market will evolve with CBEVs

VS.

WEIGHT

TECHNOLOGY

COST

CHARGING

Argument AGAINST Electric Trucks

- 1 Vehicle tare weight is too high to support my freight needs
- 2 Technology is not ready
- 3 Maintenance may not be less costly
- 4 Vehicle life is too short
- 5 Vehicle purchase price is too high for a positive ROI
- 6 Vehicle operating costs are too great for positive ROI
- 7 Vehicle residual value is questionable
- 8 Charging infrastructure is not ready
- 9 Charging Infrastructure is not fast enough
- 10 The electric grid cannot support growth in electric vehicles



NACFE's findings on these 10 arguments are discussed in detail in its Electric Truck Guidance Report

Weight

Argument **FOR** Electric Trucks

- 1 Commercial battery electric vehicle (CBEV) weight is not an issue

VS.

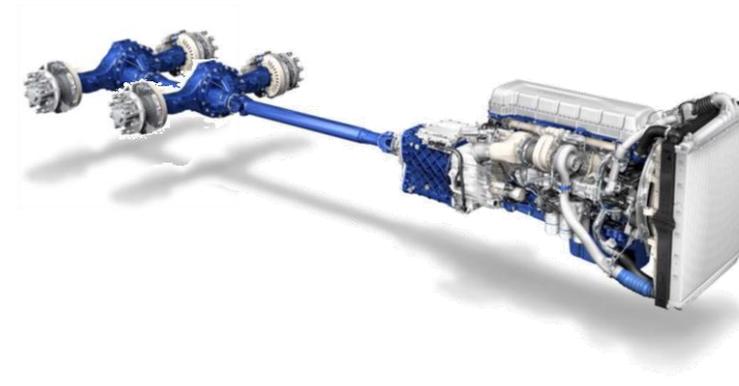
WEIGHT

Argument **AGAINST** Electric Trucks

- 1 Vehicle tare weight is too high to support my freight needs

What Comes Out of a Diesel Truck?

- Engine & Transmission
- Drive Lines and Axles
- Emissions Systems
- Fluids, Tanks, Lines
- Filters
- Charge Air & Turbos



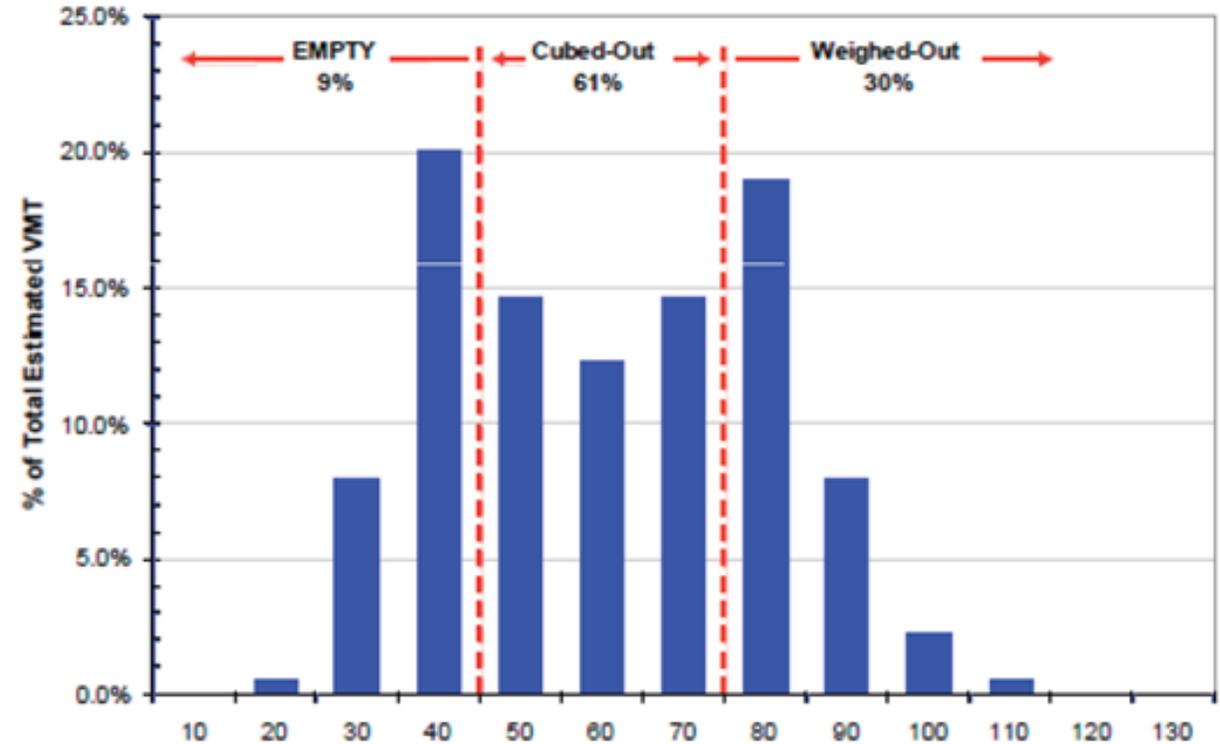
Diesel Truck Subsystem	Approximate Weight (lb)
Engine & Related	2,300
Transmission & Related	810
Driveshaft Parts	230
Fuel Tank & Related	200
Rear Tandem Axle	1,200
Exhaust/Emission Systems	480
Diesel Fuel (full)	1,728
DEF	209
12V Batteries (3)	180
Cooling System	310
Other Brackets, Mounts, Cables, Components	200
Total Diesel Related	7,847

Over 7,800 lbs

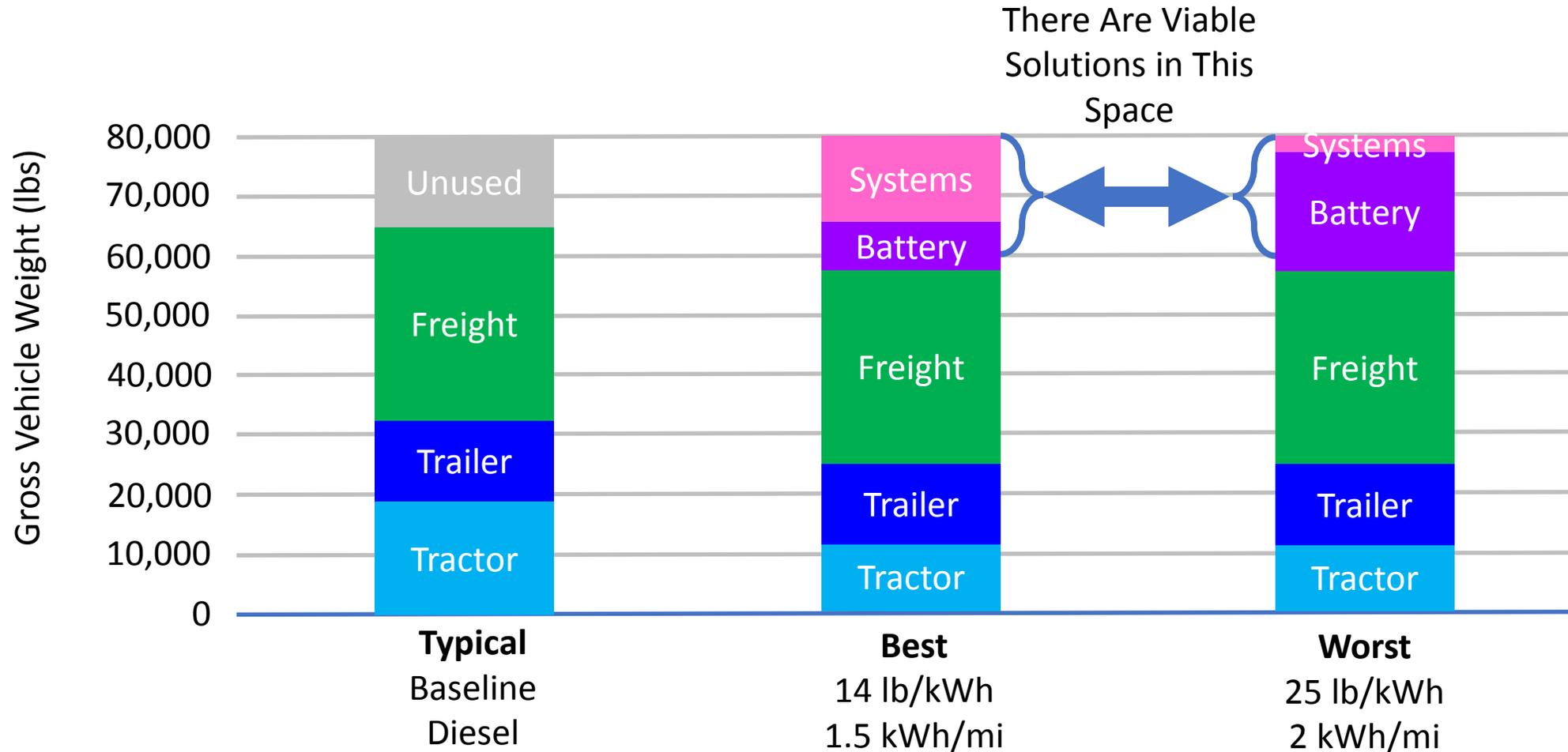
How Much Freight Is Really Carried?

- Duty Cycles Differ
- Loads Vary
- “Average” Is Not Typical
- Empty or Cubed Out

**Many
Not At Max GVWR**



Weight Estimates



Viabile For Many Duty Cycles

Technology

Argument FOR Electric Trucks

- 2 CBEV technology is proven and here now
- 3 Maintenance will be less costly
- 4 CBEVs will last beyond 10 years

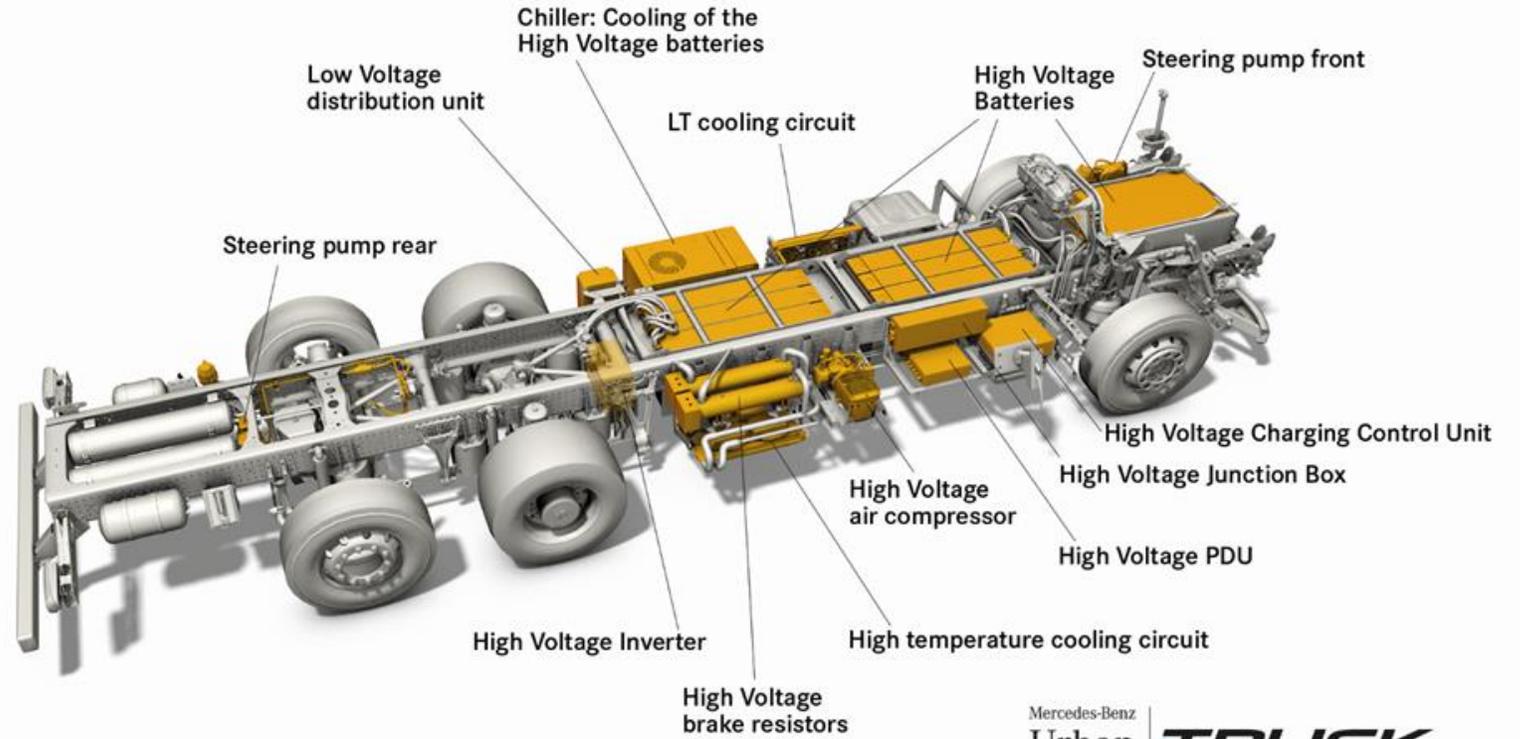
VS.

TECHNOLOGY

Argument AGAINST Electric Trucks

- 2 Technology is not ready
- 3 Maintenance may not be less costly
- 4 Vehicle life is too short

Is The Technology Ready?

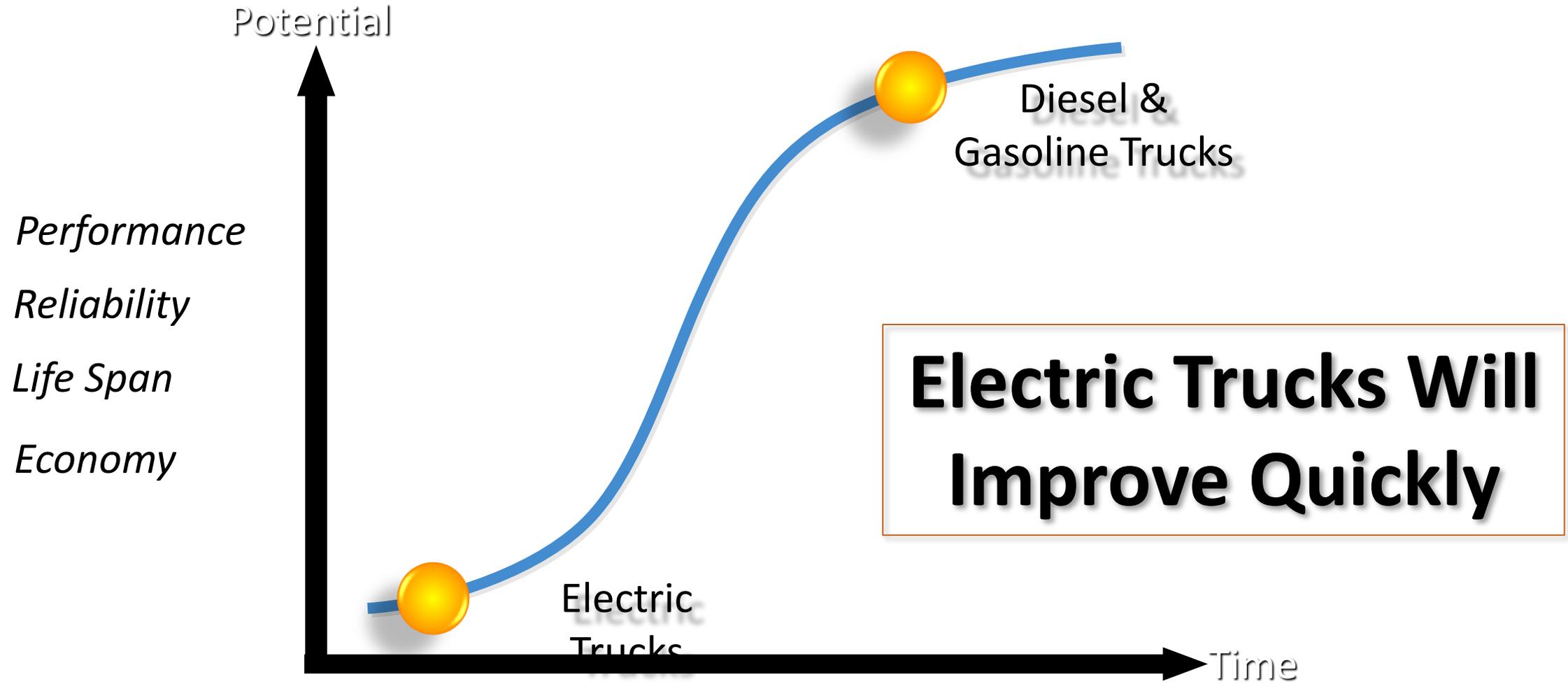


Mercedes-Benz
Urban **eTRUCK**

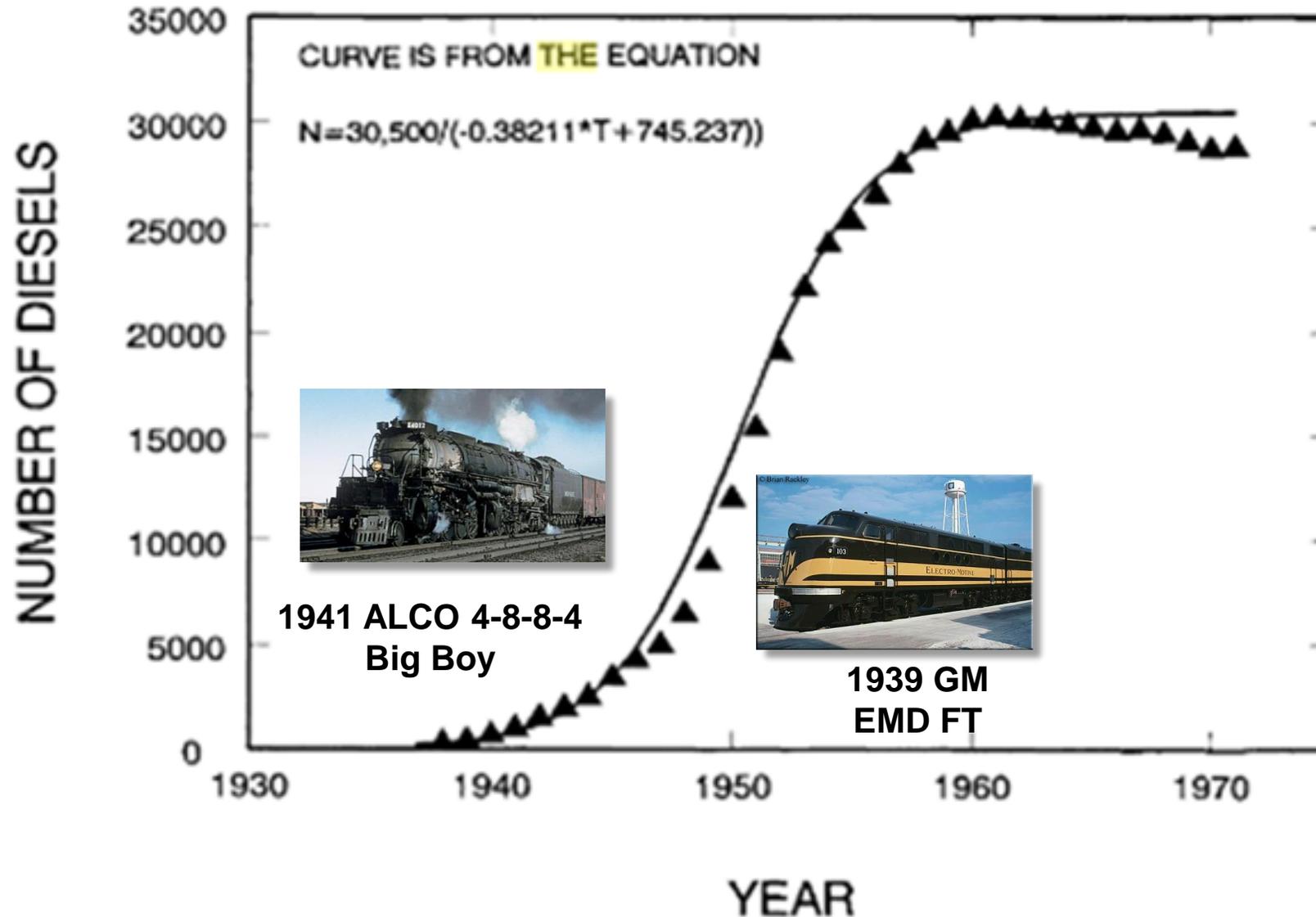


Yes, But...

Technology S-Curve



Historical Precedence



**Innovation
Diffusion
20 Years**

Vehicle Cost

Argument FOR Electric Trucks

- 5 CBEVs will be competitively priced
- 6 CBEVs will be less expensive to operate
- 7 CBEVs will command a premium at resale

VS.

COST

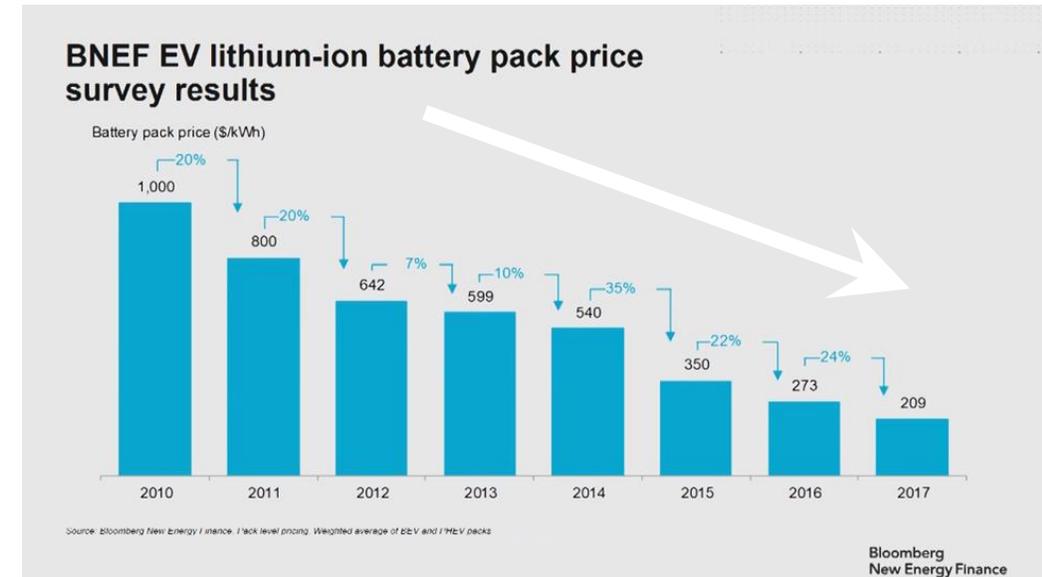
Argument AGAINST Electric Trucks

- 5 Vehicle purchase price is too high for a positive ROI
- 6 Vehicle operating costs are too great for positive ROI
- 7 Vehicle residual value is questionable

Cost Trends

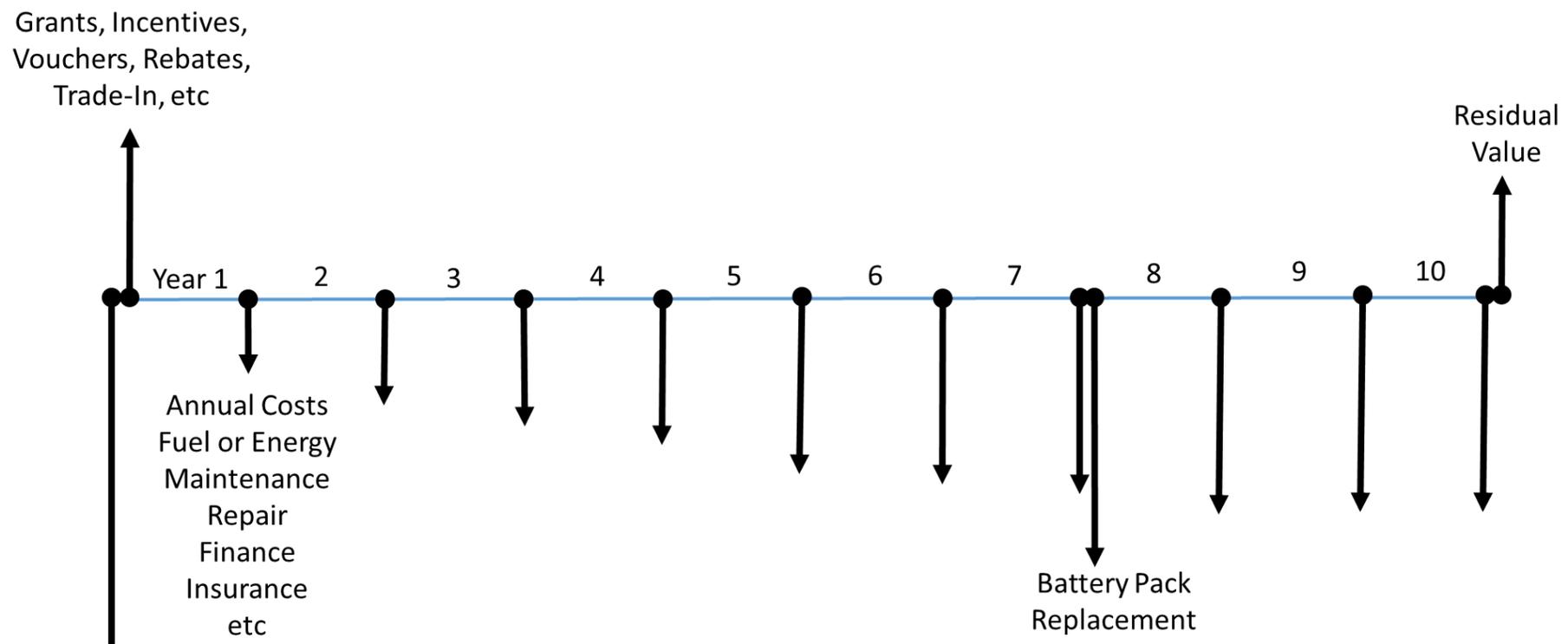
- Less costly / more capable every year
- Cost equalizers - Incentives, grants, tax breaks
- “Clean sheet” designs vs. component replacement mentality
- Improved manufacturing efficiencies w/scale
- Potential less service costs & higher reliability
- Unknown residual market pricing

\$ Downward



UPS & Workhorse New BEV - “It’s also an industry first because the acquisition cost is comparable to gas and diesel.”

NACFE TCO Calculator



**Many Factors In
Total Cost Of Ownership
Comparison**

Charging

Argument FOR Electric Trucks

- 8 Trust the market to provide CBEV charging solutions
- 9 Trust the market to provide CBEV charging solutions
- 10 The grid and market will evolve with CBEVs

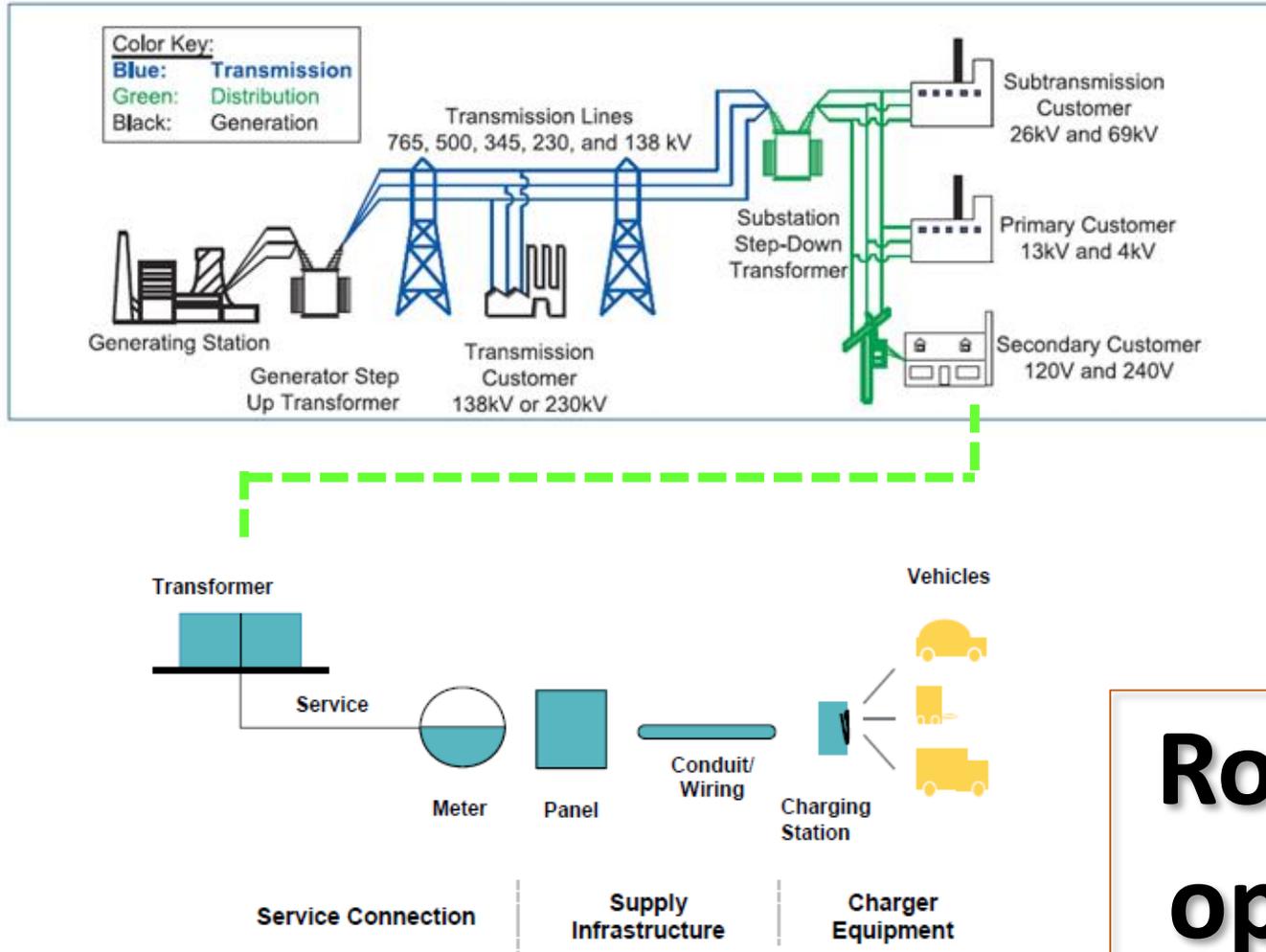
VS.

Argument AGAINST Electric Trucks

- 8 Charging infrastructure is not ready
- 9 Charging Infrastructure is not fast enough
- 10 The electric grid cannot support growth in electric vehicles

CHARGING

Charging Infrastructure



Roadblocks to some are opportunities to others

Mixed Technology Fleets



**Mixed Tech Fleets
Are The Norm**

22 Points Of Parity

Medium Duty Class 3-6

CLASS 3 THROUGH 6 CBEV PARITY VS. DIESEL SYSTEM (NACFE)

		NOW	2020	2025	2030	BEYOND	
WEIGHT	Tare Weight	Worse		Parity	Better		
	Typical Freight Weight	Parity	Better				
	Max Freight Weight	Worse		Parity	Better		
COST	Initial Cost	Worse			Parity	Better	
	Net After All Factors	Worse	Parity	Better			
	Operating Cost	Better					
	Residual Value Used Market	Worse			Parity	Better	
	Residual Value Salvage/Repurposing	Parity	Better				
MAINTENANCE EFFORT	Service Center	Worse		Parity	Better		
	Remote Diagnostics	Parity	Better				
	Breakdown Recovery	Parity	Better				
VEHICLE LIFE	10-Year Service Life	Parity	Better				
	Max Life Before Obsolete	Parity	Better				
RANGE	Typical Daily Range	Parity	Better				
	Max Daily Range	Worse			Parity	Better	
ELECTRICITY AVAILABILITY	Yard "Fueling"	Parity	Better				
	Truck Stop "Fueling"	Worse				Parity	
	"Fuel" Pump	Parity	Better				
	"Refill" Time	Worse					
GENERAL	Overall Technology Maturity	Worse				Parity	
	Safety	Parity	Better				
	Environment	Better					

Key: Comparison to 'Equivalent' Diesel Baseline: ■ Worse ■ Parity ■ Better

Heavy Duty Class 7-8

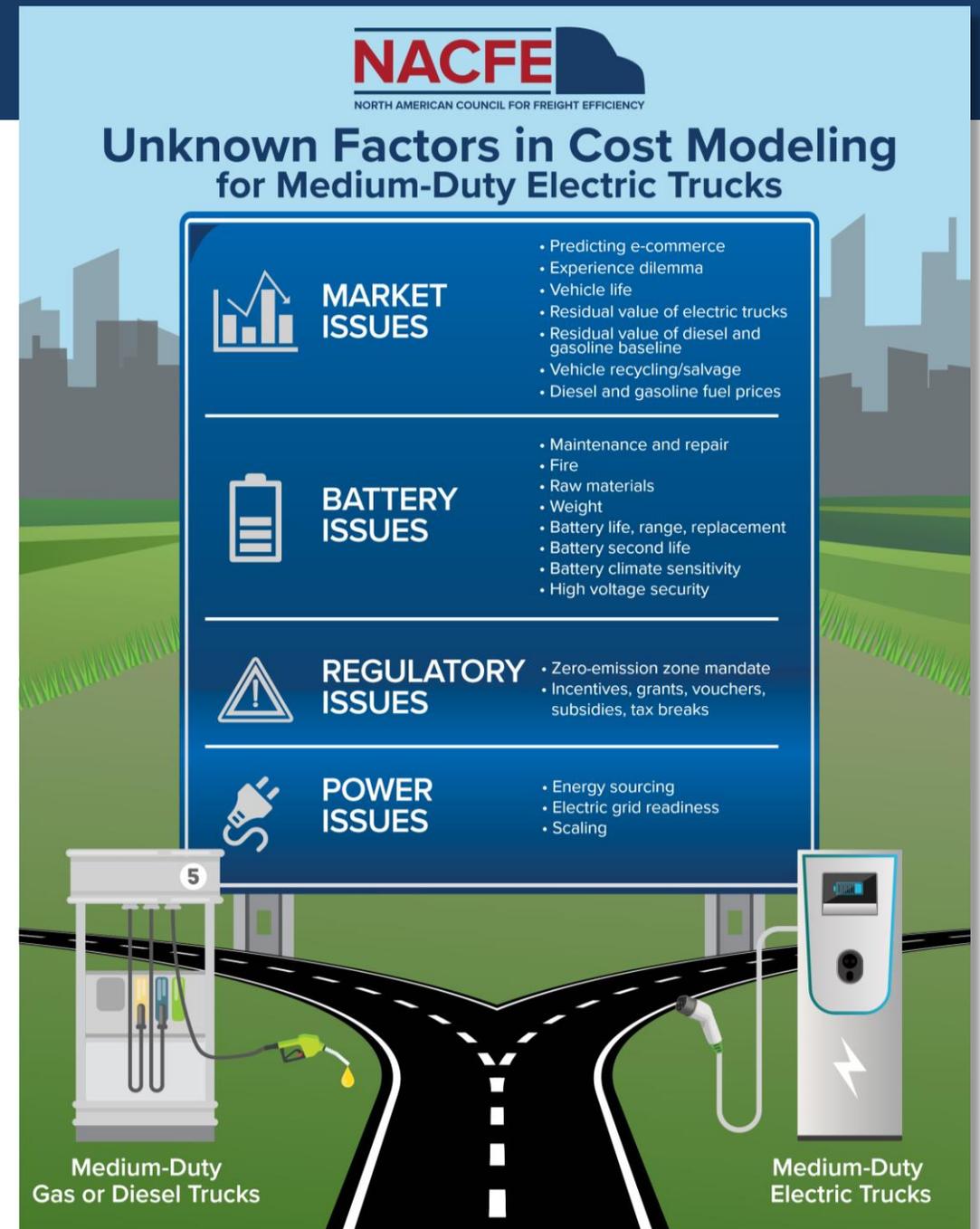
CLASS 7 AND 8 CBEV PARITY VS. DIESEL SYSTEM (NACFE)

		NOW	2020	2025	2030	BEYOND
WEIGHT	Tare Weight	Worse			Parity	Better
	Typical Freight Weight	Worse	Parity	Better		
	Max Freight Weight	Worse			Parity	Better
COST	Initial Cost	Worse				Parity
	Net After All Factors	Worse		Parity	Better	
	Operating Cost	Worse		Parity	Better	
	Residual Value Used Market	Worse			Parity	Better
	Residual Value Salvage/Repurposing	Worse			Parity	Better
MAINTENANCE EFFORT	Service Center	Worse			Parity	Better
	Remote Diagnostics	Worse	Parity	Better		
	Breakdown Recovery	Worse			Parity	Better
VEHICLE LIFE	10-Year Service Life	Worse		Parity	Better	
	Max Life Before Obsolete	Worse				Parity
RANGE	Typical Daily Range	Worse		Parity	Better	
	Max Daily Range	Worse			Parity	Better
ELECTRICITY AVAILABILITY	Yard "Fueling"	Worse		Parity	Better	
	Truck Stop "Fueling"	Worse				Parity
	"Fuel" Pump	Worse		Parity	Better	
	"Refill" Time	Worse				
GENERAL	Overall Technology Maturity	Worse				Parity
	Safety	Worse	Parity	Better		
	Environment	Worse	Parity	Better		

Key: Comparison to 'Equivalent' Diesel Baseline: ■ Worse ■ Parity ■ Better

Knowns & Unknowns

- Market Issues
- Battery Issues
- Regulatory Issues
- Power Issues



Summary

Electric trucks will succeed or fail under the intense spotlight of the marketplace

Electric trucks are not for every market but they are viable in some

Innovation is rapid in this space not just for trucks, but for infrastructure and business models

Thank You

More Details - www.NACFE.org

NACFE Guidance Reports-

- Electric Trucks – Where They Make Sense May 2018
- Medium Duty Electric Truck Total Cost of Ownership Oct 2018
- Amping Up: Charging Infrastructure for Electric Trucks Mar 2019
- Class 7/8 Regional Alternatives Fall 2019
- Class 8 On-Highway Alternatives Winter 2019



THANK YOU