

Electric Vehicle Rebates: Lessons Learning

Connecticut EV Roadmap Technical Meeting, 8 February 2019

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With thanks to: Nick Russell, Nick Pallonetti, Amy Lastuka, and others at:





Statewide Electric Vehicle Rebates (as of Jan. 2019)









| Fuel-Cell | |
|------------------|--|
| EVs | |

\$5,000

\$1,500

\$5,000

e-miles

All-Battery EVs

\$2,500

\$1,500

e-miles \$2,000 ≥ 200

\$1,500 ≥ 120

< 120 \$500

\$1,000 ≥ 45

\$500

< 45

≥ 20

≥ 120

≥ 40

\$1,100

\$2,000

\$1,700

< 20 \$500

Plug-in Hybrid EVs

Zero-Emission

Motorcycles



\$2,500 (i3 REx) \$1,500

\$900

BEVx only: \$1,500

\$450

e-miles \geq 20; Consumer income cap; Increased rebates for lower-income

 $MSRP \leq $50k$, no fleet rebates

MSRP ≤ \$50k (PHEV & BEVs), MSRP ≤ \$60k (FCEVs); dealer assignment; \$150 dealer incentive

MSRP > \$60k =\$500 max.; point-of-sale via dealer

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Outline

1. EV Market Update

- Models, Market Share
- Trajectory

2. CHEAPR Update

- Outputs: Vehicles & Consumers Rebated
- Outcomes: Behaviors Influenced
- Impacts: Emission & Market

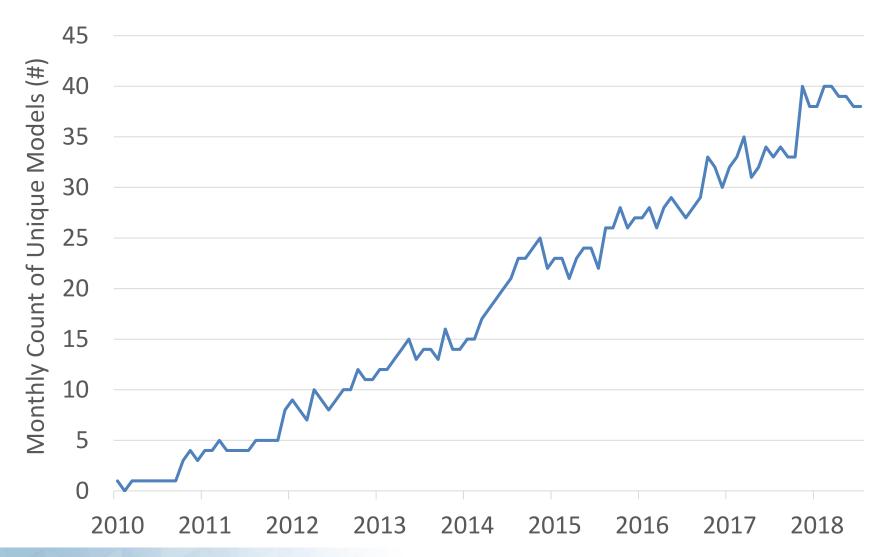
3. Additional Considerations

- Designing for Equitable Access
- Dealer Sales Incentive
- Rebate Amounts





Unique Light-Duty Electric Vehicle Models Registered: California





Electric Vehicle Choices: Major 2018 Models

Plug-in hybrid EVs



All-battery EVs



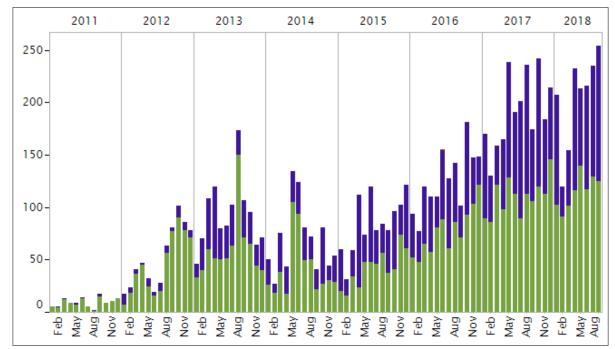
Fuel-cell EVs



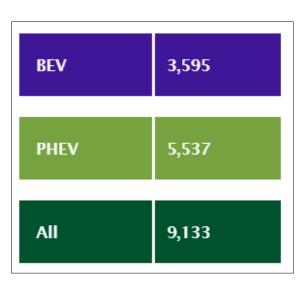


Connecticut EV Sales (Jan 2011–Aug 2018)





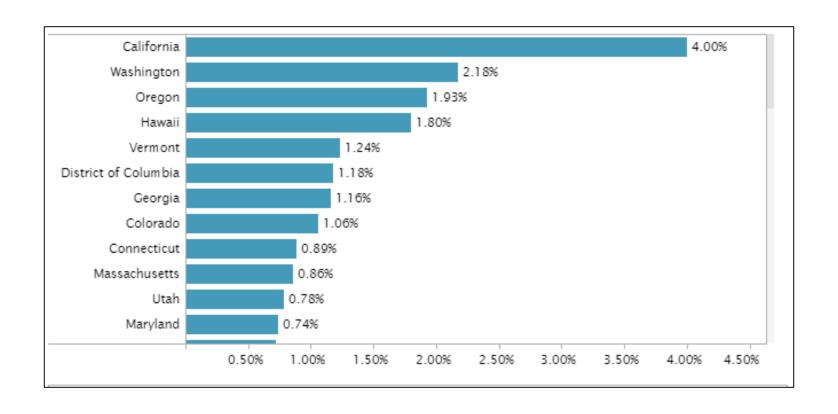
Total



CT DMV: >>9,289 as of 1/1/2019

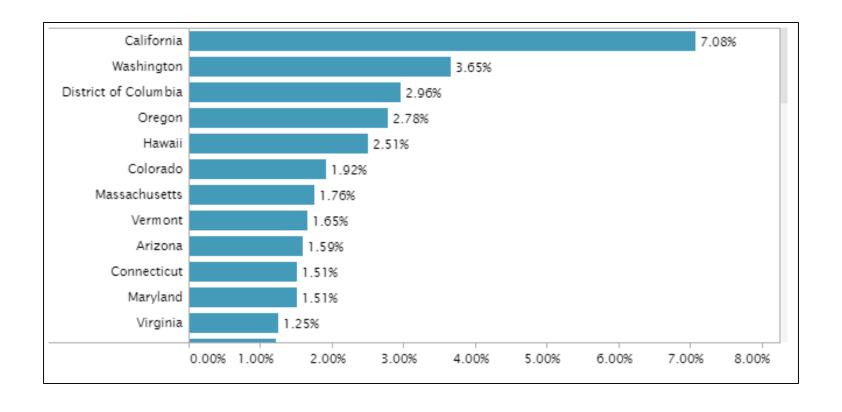


Market Share (2011–Aug. 2018)



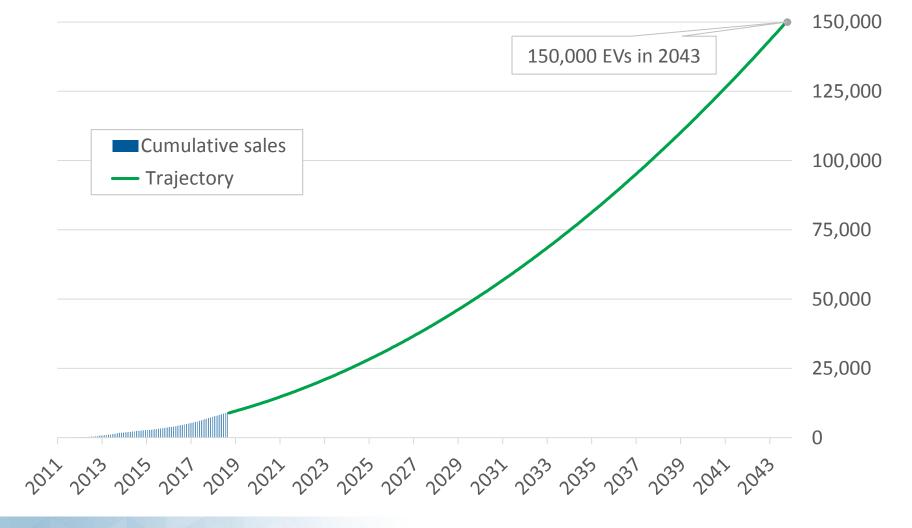


Market Share (2018 thru August)





Policy Support is Needed: Simplistic Trajectory Toward State Goal

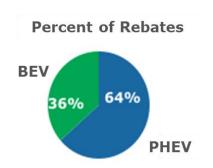






Rebates and Funding (thru Dec. 2018)

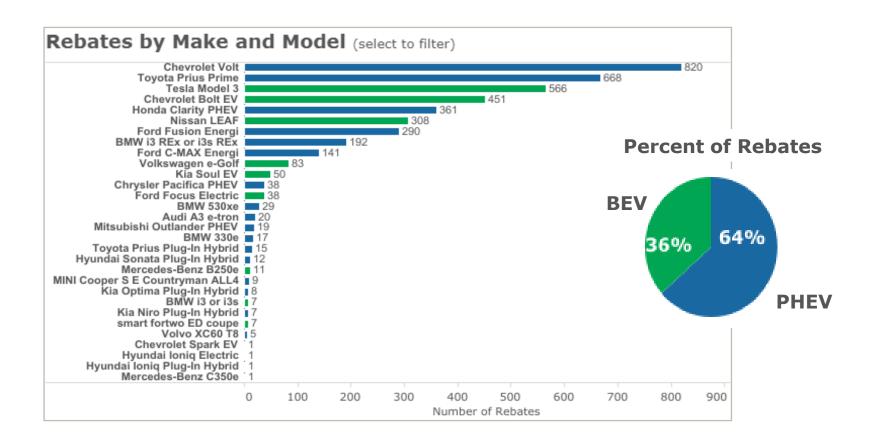
| | | Rebates | |
|-------|--|-------------|-------|
| PHEV | Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (elect | \$4,195,000 | 2,653 |
| BEV | Highway capable, four-wheeled, all | \$4,221,500 | 1,523 |
| Total | | \$8,416,500 | 4,176 |







Rebated Vehicles (thru Dec. 2018)

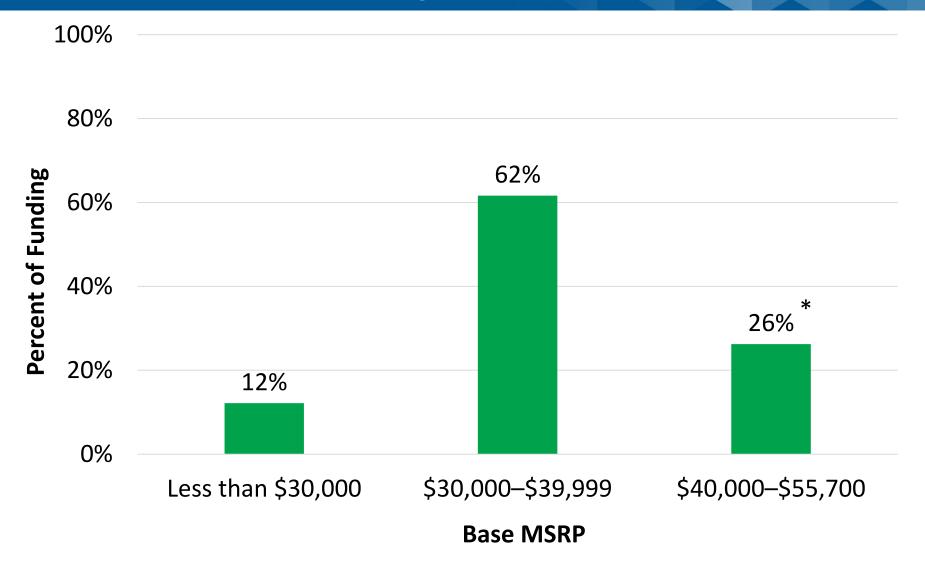




Moderately Priced Vehicles Received Most of the Funding

(thru Dec. 2018)

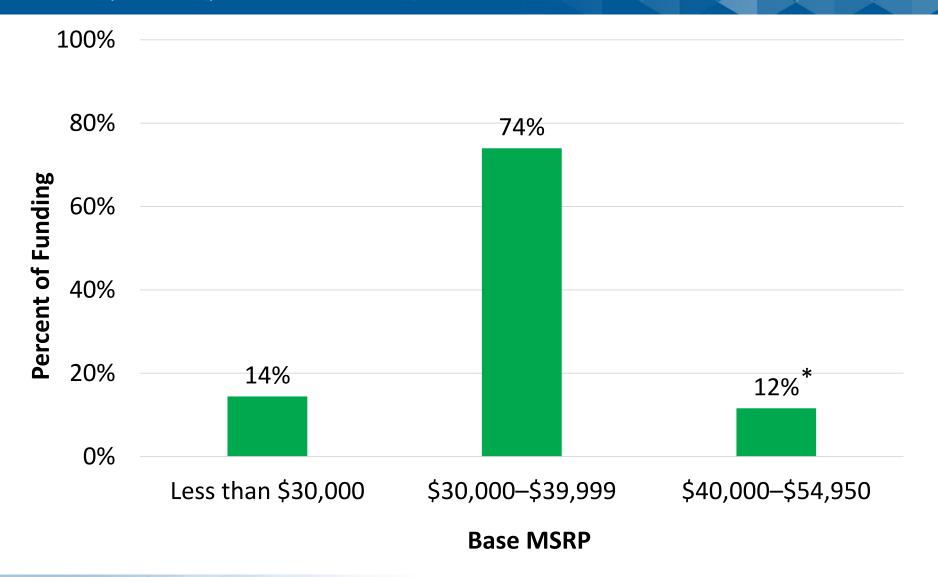






Moderately Priced Vehicles Received Most Funding: thru April 2018 (pre-"Model 3 effect")



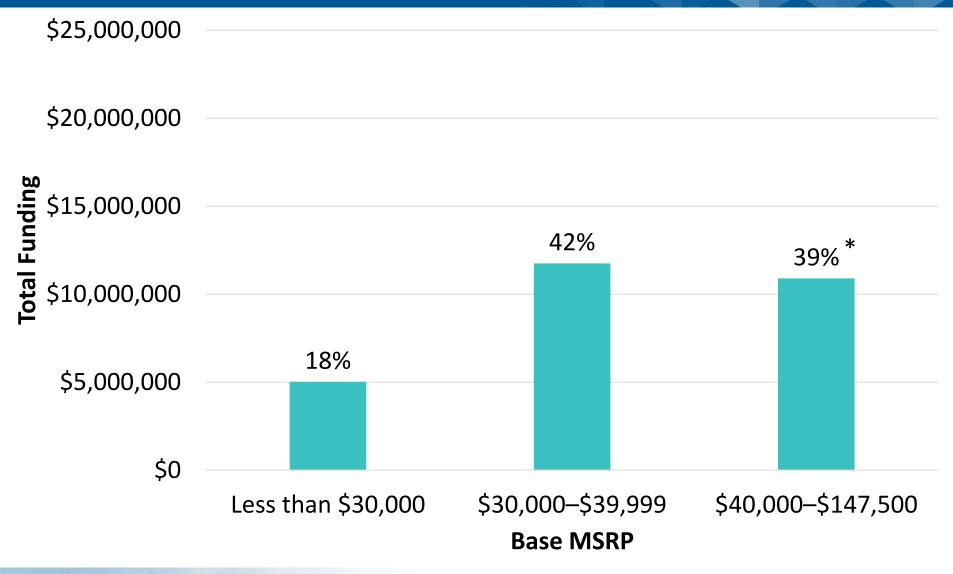




Moderately Priced Vehicles Received Most Funding

MOR-EV
Massachusetts Offers Rebate
for Electric Vehicles

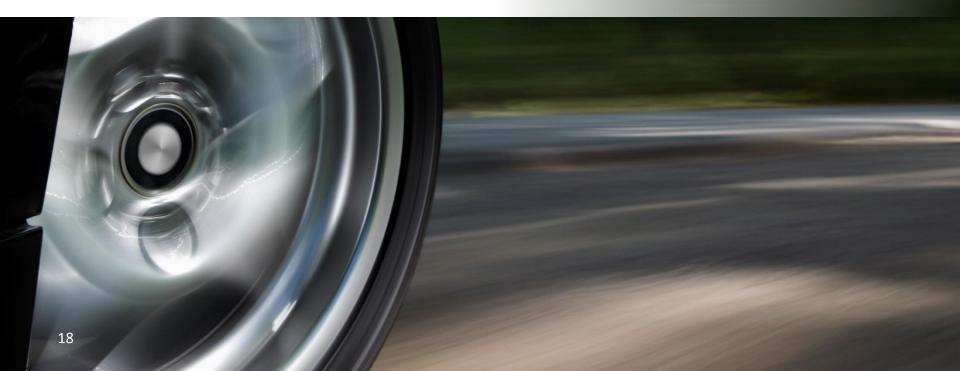
(thru Dec. 2018)



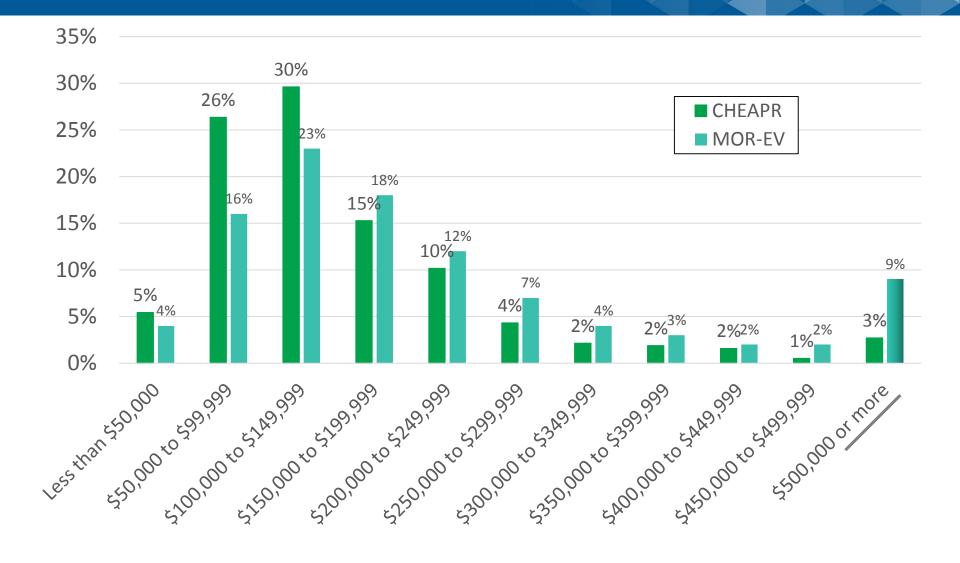




Consumers Rebated



CHEAPR and MOR-EV Respondents by Household Income



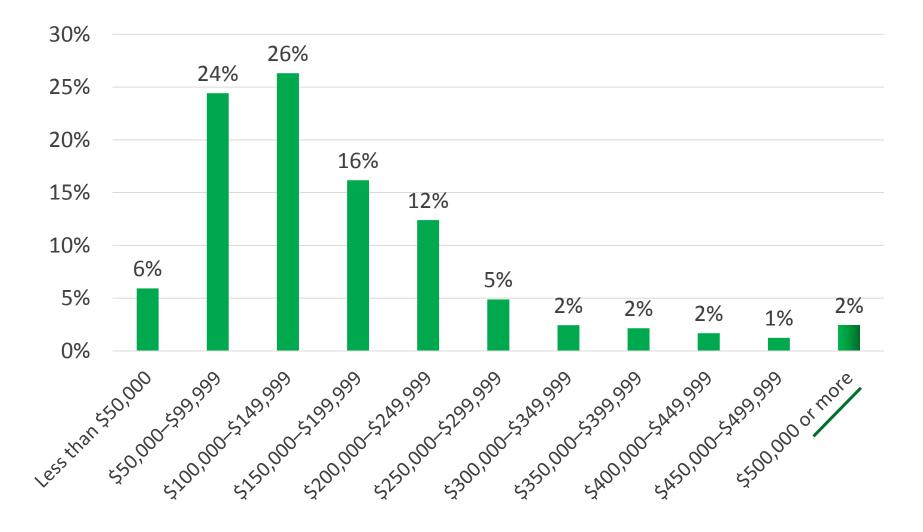


Income-Based Eligibility: Implementation Considerations

- Outreach complexity, consumer confusion
- Dealer reluctance, fears about liability
- Application complexity, affects all applicants
- Intrusiveness, tax forms
- Fraud
- Loopholes
- Investment in processing systems, labor
- Wait times, even for priority applicants
- Precludes a point-of-sale rebate, which would benefit those that need the rebate most

The majority of rebated consumers have annual household incomes less than \$150,000







Excerpts adapted from the presentation available on the <u>program reports page</u> at CleanVehicleRebate.org ...



Electric Vehicle Rebates: Exploring Indicators of Impact in Four States

EV Roadmap 11, Portland OR, 20 June 2018

Brett Williams, Ph.D. – Principal Advisor, Clean Transportation

Michelle Jones and Georgina Arreola – Analysts

Thanks also to Jaclyn Vogel and others at CSE



Data comparability: Program designs varied









Fuel-Cell EVs

\$5,000

\$2,500

\$5,000

All-Battery EVs

\$2,500

\$2,500

e-miles ≥ 175

\$3,000 \$2,000 ≥ 100

< 100 \$500

≥ 40

\$2,000

< 40 \$500 e-miles

≥ 120 \$2,000

\$1,700 ≥ 40

≥ 20 \$1,100

< 20 \$500

Plug-in Hybrid EVs



\$2,500 (i3 REx) \$1,500

\$2,500 ≥10 kWh

\$1,500 <10 kWh

Zero-Emission Motorcycles

\$900

\$750

e-miles \geq 20; Consumer income cap; Increased rebates for lower-income

MSRP ≥ \$60k = \$1,000 max., no fleet rebates

MSRP ≤ \$60k only; Dealer assignment; \$150 dealer incentive (\$300 previous)

MSRP > \$60k =\$500 max.; point-of-sale via dealer

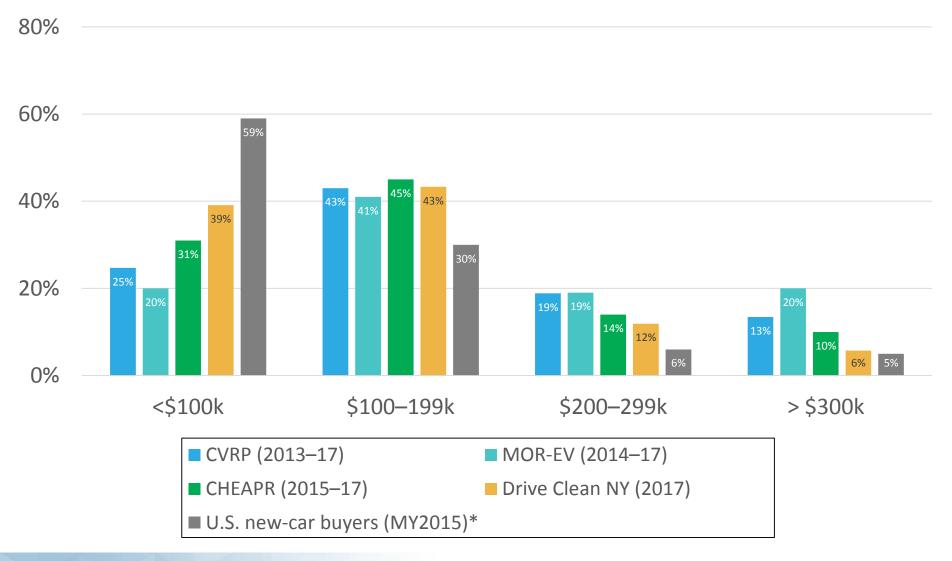
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Consumer Survey Data (Rebates to Individuals Only)

| | CLEAN VEHICLE REBATE PROJECT | MOR-EV Massachusetts Offers Rebates for Electric Vehicles | CONNECTION Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate | NEW YORK STATE | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Vehicle Purchase/ Lease Dates | Dec. 2010 – May 2017 | July 2014 – October 2017 | May 2015 – June 2017 | March 2017 – Nov. 2017 | Dec. 2010 – Nov. 2017 |
| Survey Responses (total n)* | 40,438 | 2,549 | 819 | 817 | 44,623 |
| Program Population (N) | 185,367 | 5,754 | 1,583 | 3,937 | 196,641 |

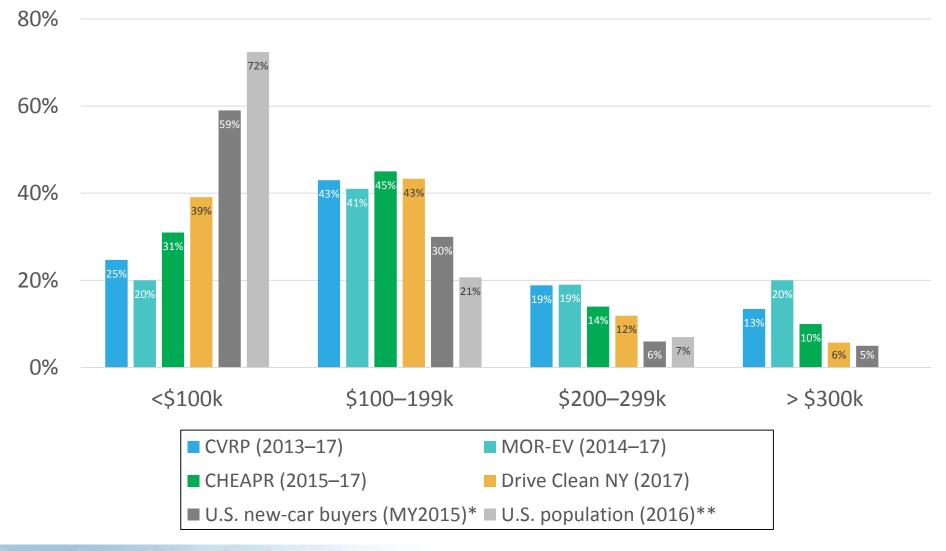
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Most Rebate Recipients Have Moderate Household Incomes



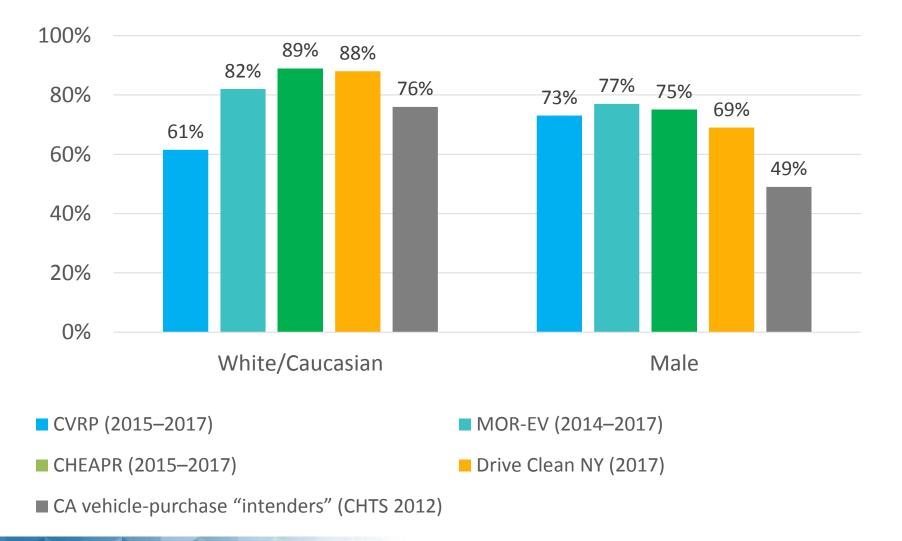


The Best Comparison is to New Car Buyers, **Not** the U.S. Population





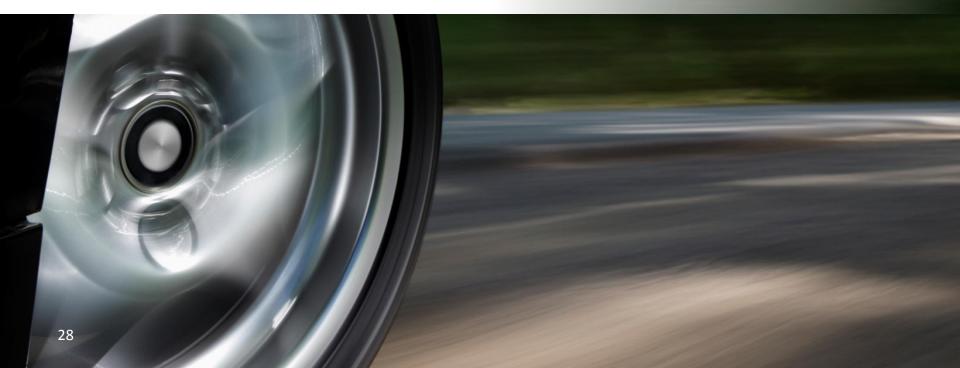
Are White Males Over-Represented??





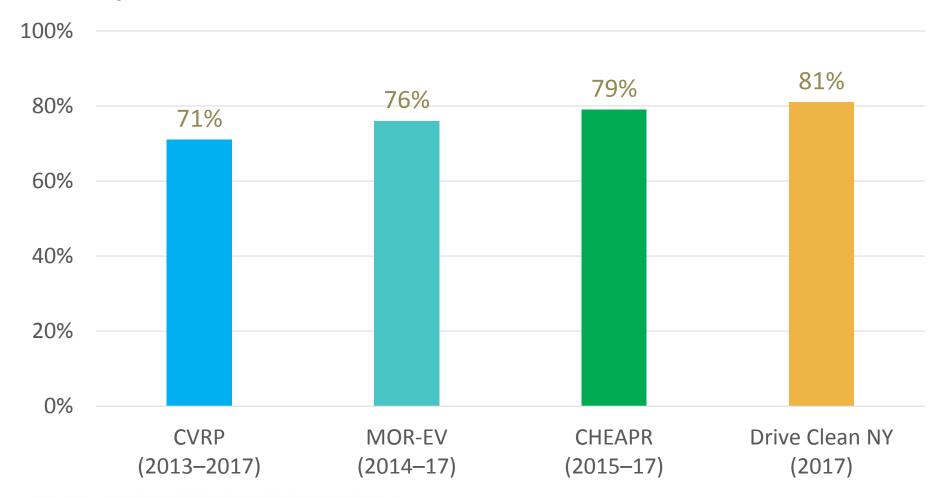


Behaviors Influenced



Do EVs get used?

Replaced a vehicle with their rebated clean vehicle

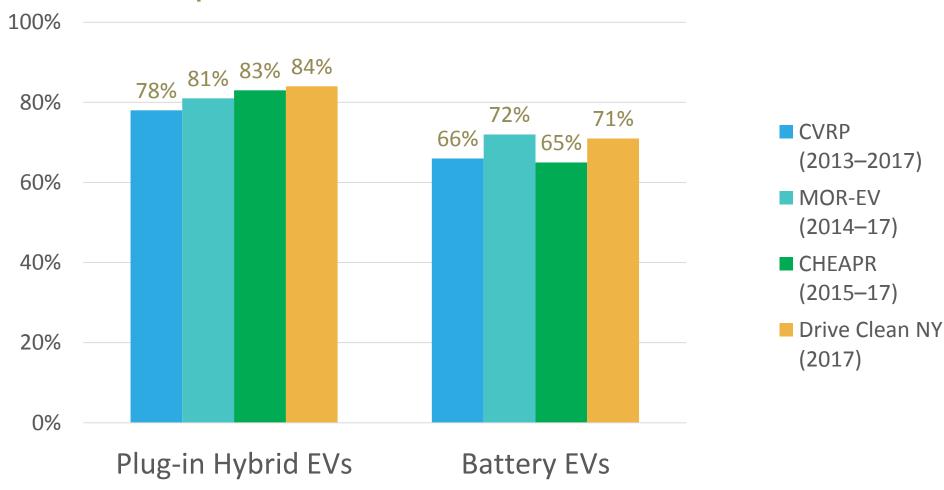


Datasets: 44,623 total survey respondents weighted to represent 196,641 participants



Do EVs get used?: by Tech Type

Replaced a vehicle with their rebated EV

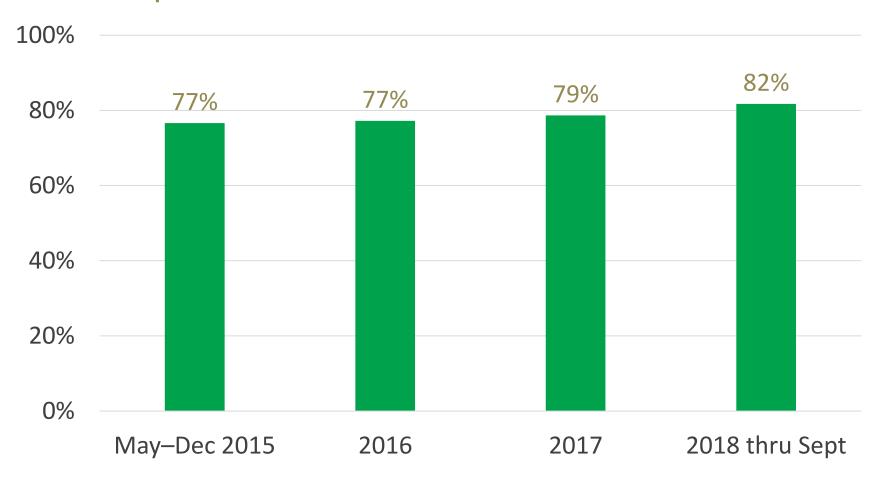




Do EVs get used?: Trend



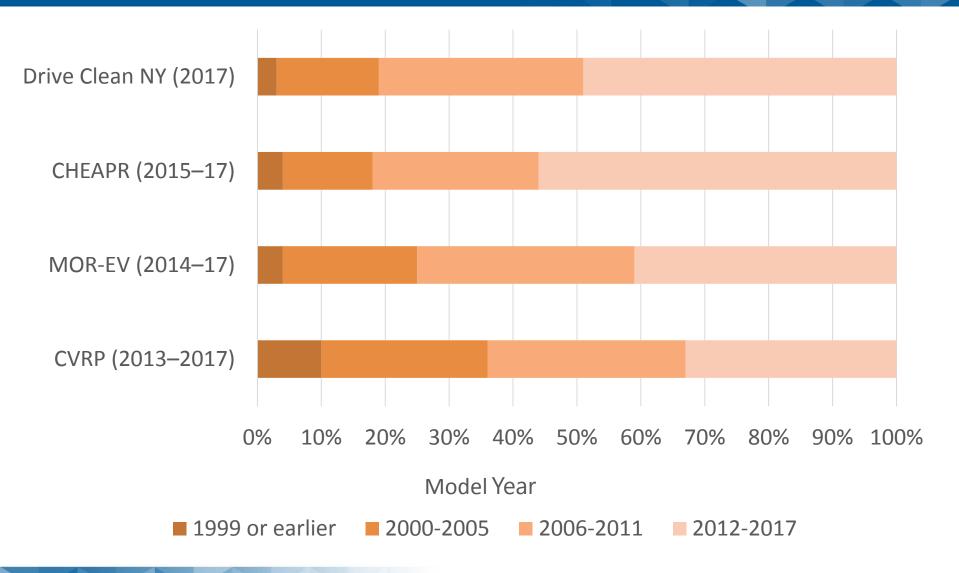
Replaced a vehicle with their rebated EV







What vehicles have rebates helped replace?

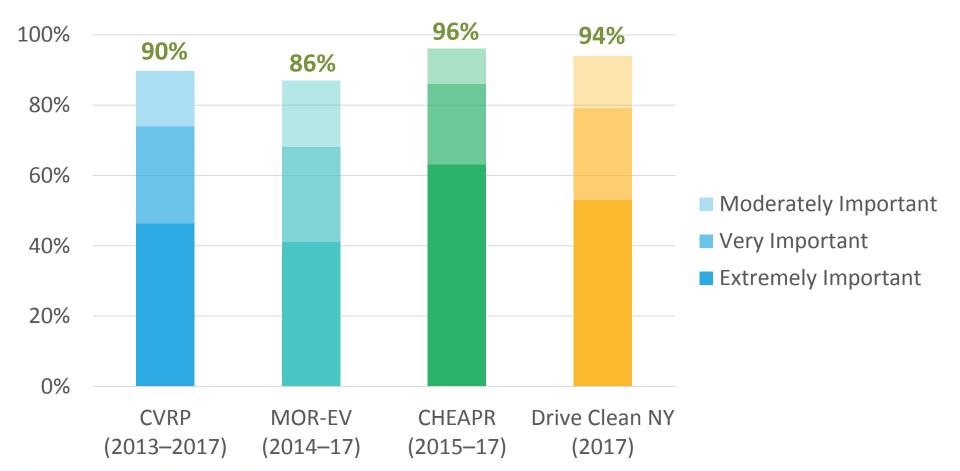






Rebate Influence: Importance

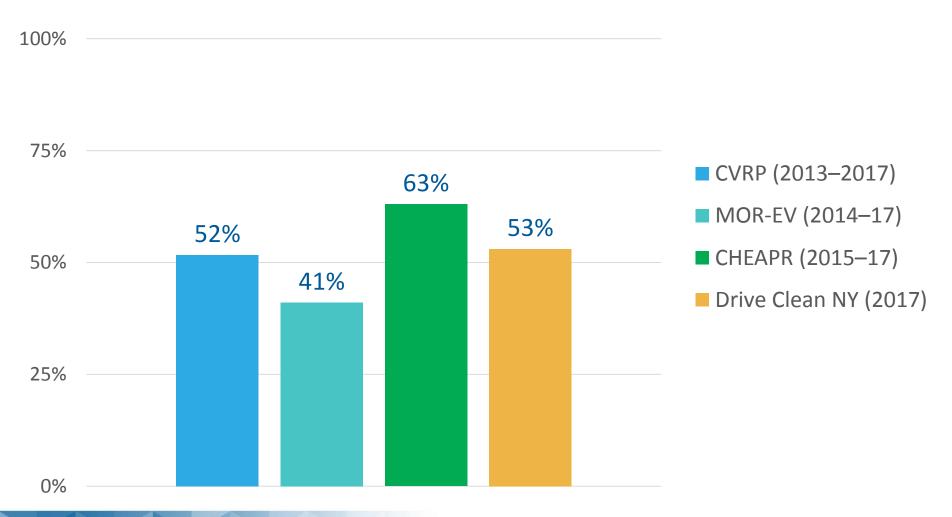
How important was the state rebate in making it possible for you to acquire your clean vehicle?





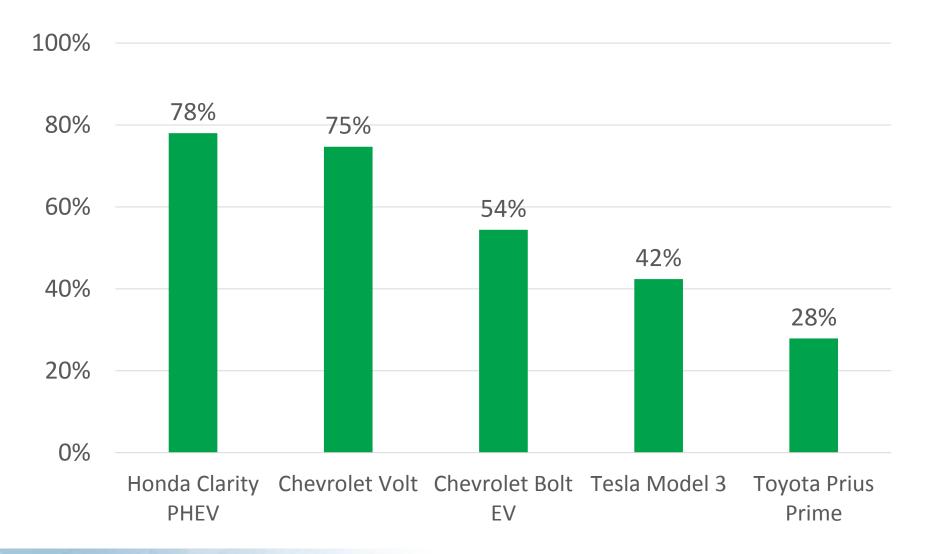
Rebate Influence: Essentiality

Would not have purchased/leased their EV without rebate





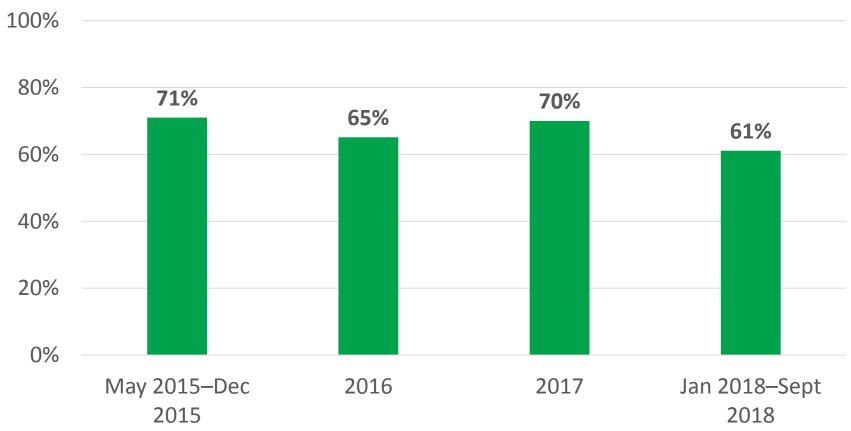
Rebate Essentiality for Most Rebated MY 2018 Models





Rebate Essentiality: Trend without Tesla or Prius Prime

Would not have purchased/leased their EV without rebate



Date Ranges based on vehicle purchase/lease date





Adapted in part from this talk given to Charge Ahead stakeholders in 2016

CVRP Income Cap Analysis: Informing Policy Discussions

Stakeholder Briefing, August 2016
Brett Williams, Ph.D. – Principal Advisor, Clean Transportation
Colin Santulli, M.A., PMP – Director, Clean Transportation

Thanks also to John Anderson, Clair Johnson, PhD, Roman Partida-Lopez, and others at CSE



Overview

CSE Priorities:

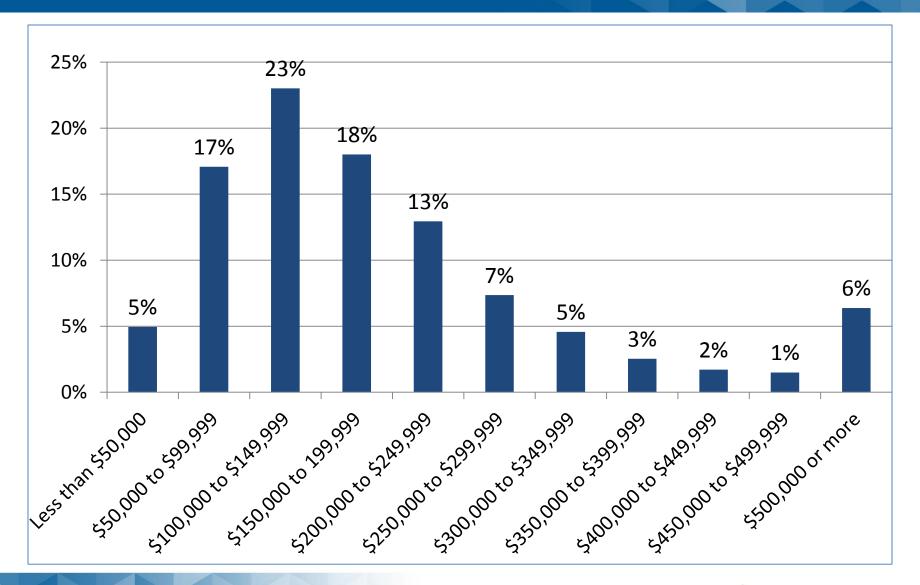
- Support state ZEV goals (2023 & 2025)
- Long-term incentive funding (3–5 year funding)
- Program design based on data and evaluation

Analysis:

- This analysis is best effort to evaluate potential impact of different income cap levels using available historical data
- Actual impact of the current cap on the ZEV market is unclear at this time; Effective date was March 2016

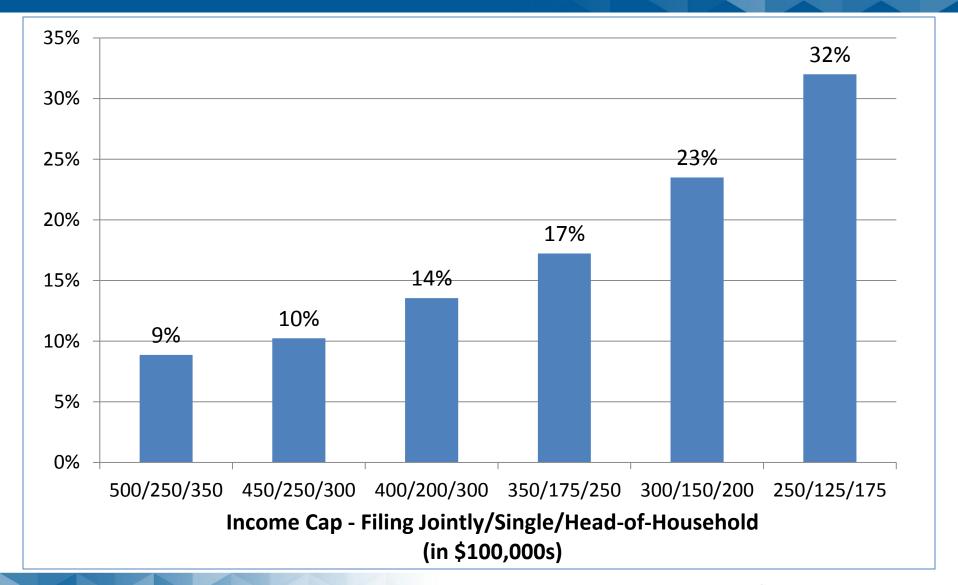


Distribution of CVRP Respondents by Household Income



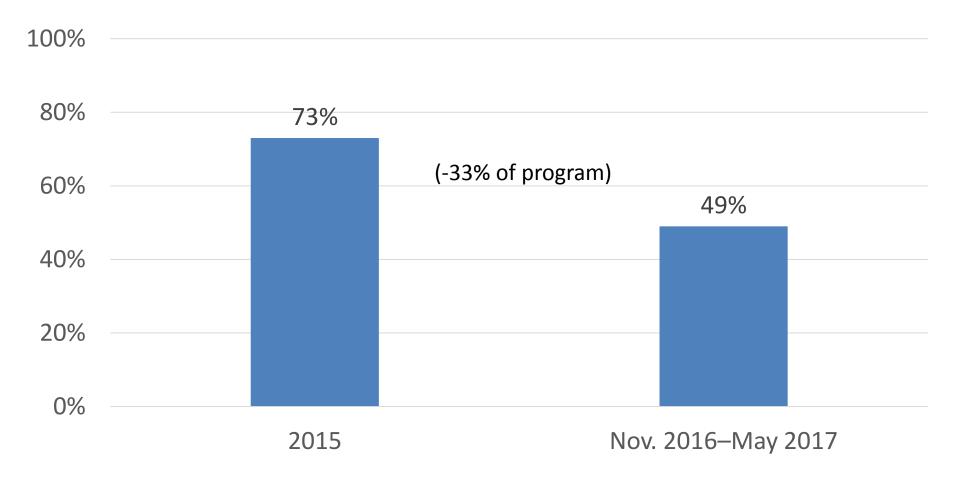


Percent of CVRP Program Excluded





Percent of Market Rebated (individuals only): Before and After the Income Cap (illustrative eras)

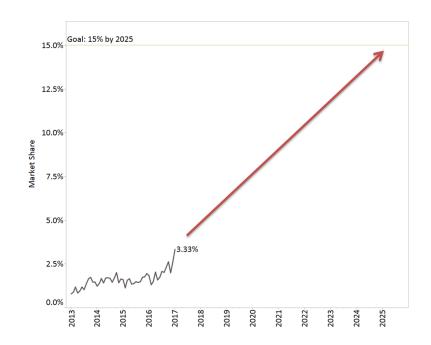




Why are added vehicle volumes important?

Volume is a proxy for a variety of market benefits, e.g.:

- For producers
 - Economies of scale
 - OEM learning-by-doing
 - Supply-chain creation
- For dealers
 - Salesperson familiarity
 - Supply on the lot
- For consumers
 - Consumer awareness and understanding
 - Parking lots as "second showrooms"
 - Information spillovers
 - Consumer learning-by-doing
 - Charging confidence
 - Adoption network effects
- For society
 - Use potential
 - Positive environmental externalities





| | Filing Status |
|--|---------------|
| | Individual |
| | Head of |

Household

Joint

Individual

Head of

Household

Joint

Eligibility

Gross Annual

Income

> \$150,000

> \$204,000

> \$300,000

300% FPL to

\$150,000

300% FPL to

\$204,000

300% FPL to

\$300,000

Household Income ≤ 300 percent of

the federal poverty level (FPL)

FCEV

\$5,000

\$5,000

\$7,000

Rebate Amount

PHEV

Not Eligible

\$1,500

\$3,500

ZEM

\$900

BEV

\$2,500

\$4,500

CVRP

Income Cap

Standard

Rebate

Increased

Rebate for

Low-Income

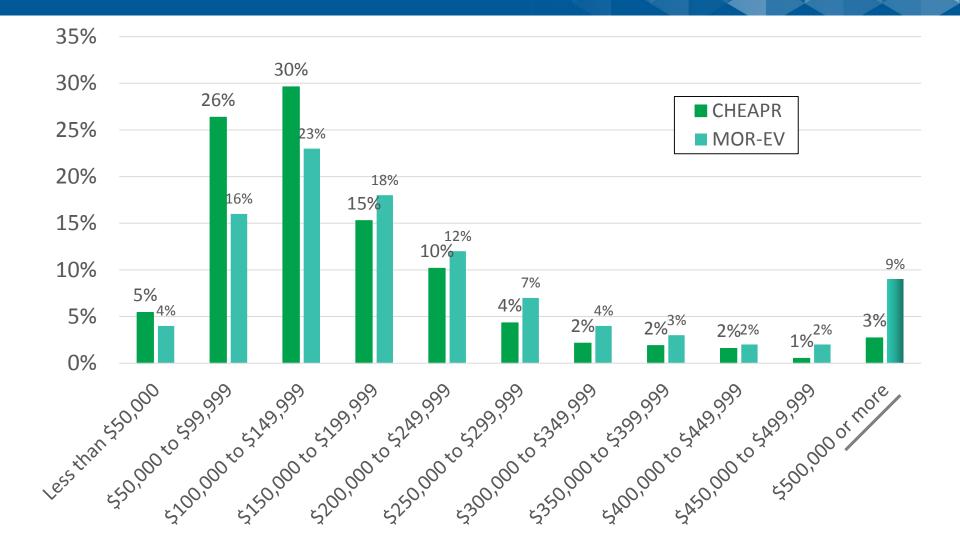
Applicants*

Program Effectiveness: MSRP criteria

- Are trivial to implement, already a program concept
- Avoid public investment in luxury products
- Direct private investments made by remaining rebatemotivated higher-income participants towards increasing the volume of mainstream products
- Reduce the cost of mainstream vehicles
- Reduce free ridership in a similar, if somewhat different manner
- "Optimal" thresholds are easier to identify
 In brief, increases equity and reduces free ridership with
 minimal program costs (and market impacts are focused on
 luxury products with greater margins)

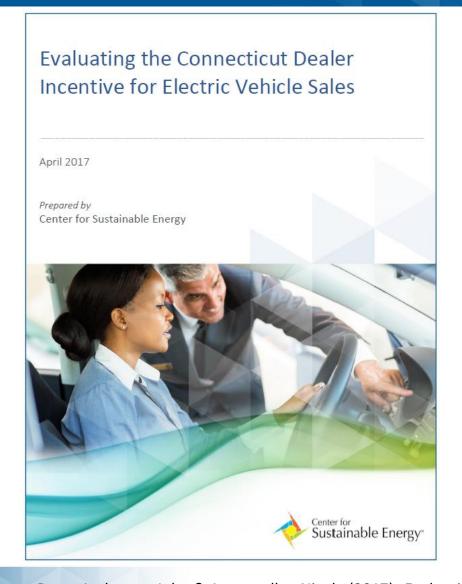


CHEAPR and MOR-EV Respondents by Household Income



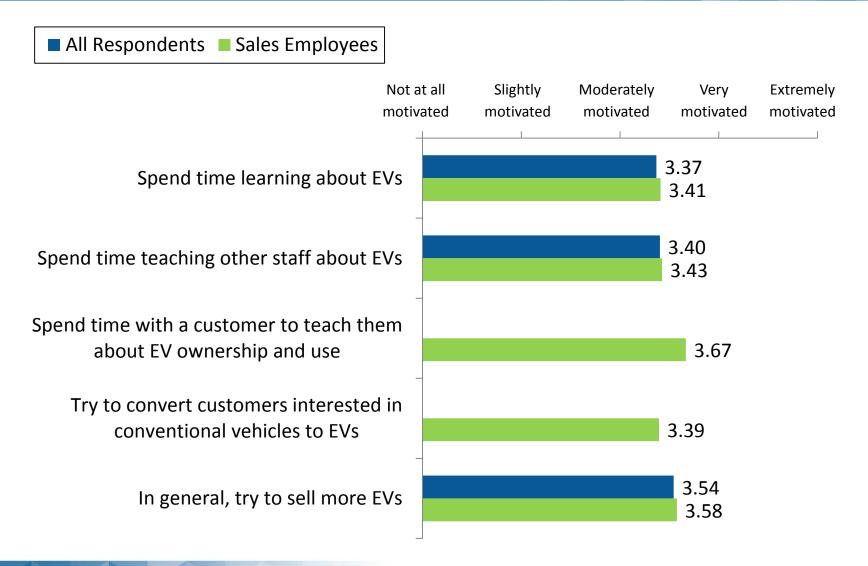


How is the dealer incentive working?





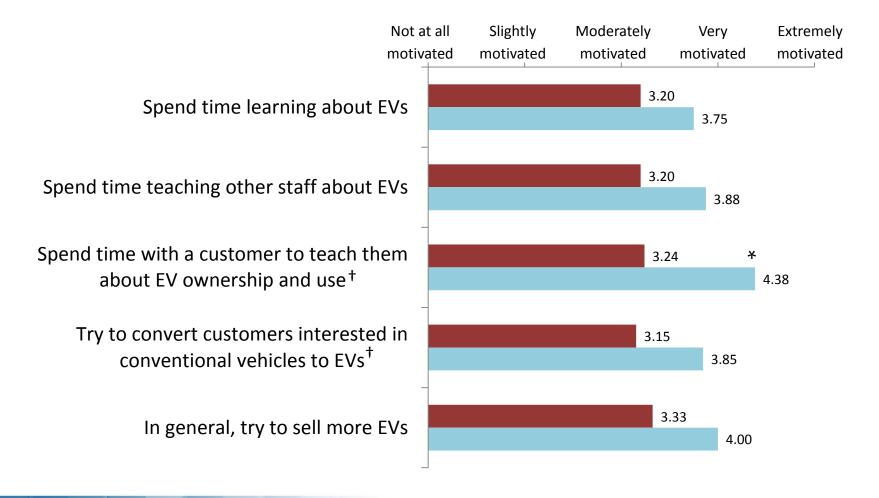
To what extent are you motivated by the current dealer incentive to do each of the following?





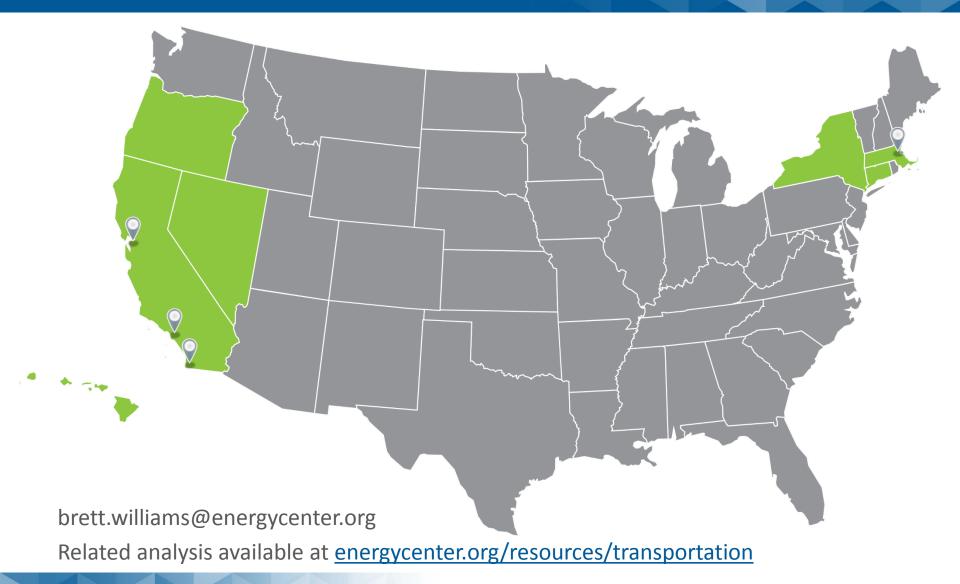
To what extent are you motivated by the current dealer incentive to do each of the following?

■ Have Never Owned an EV ■ Have Owned an EV





How can we help?







Where can I get additional data?: Transparency Tools

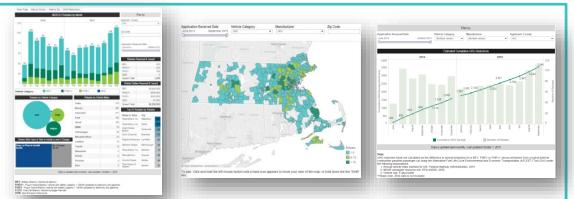
Public dashboards facilitate informed action across multiple U.S. states and regions

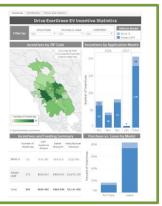


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Evaluation

Reports, analysis, infographics & presentations

