

Our Members

























































































Key Issues for CAFE Rulemaking

- Transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs)
- Regulatory Alignment and Support for EV Transition
- Electric Vehicles in CAFE Standard-Setting



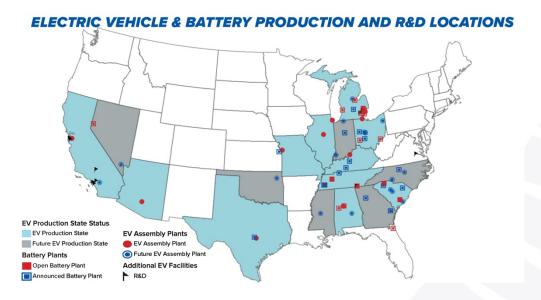
Transition to Electric Vehicles



The Future Is Electric

With the right complementary policies in place, the auto industry is poised to accept the challenge of driving EV purchases to between 40 and 50 percent of new vehicle sales by the end of the decade.

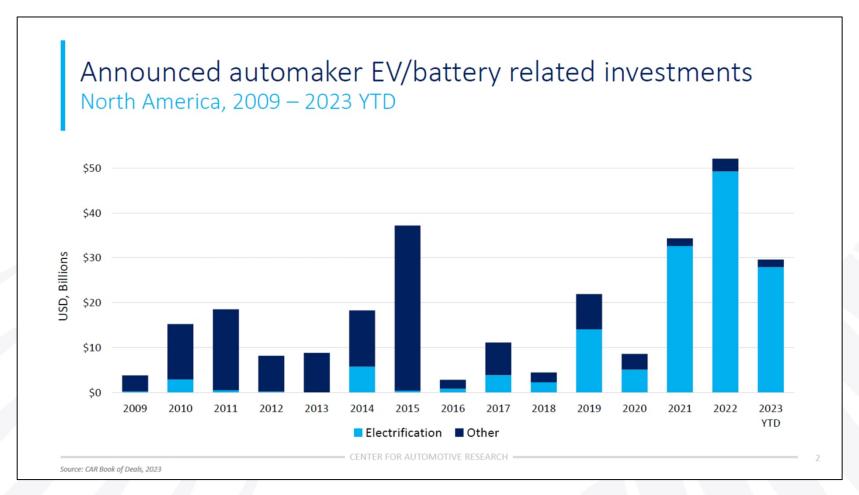
-Auto Innovators (Aug. 5, 2021)



- \$115+ Billion in U.S. Investment by autos and battery partners since 2017
- \$1.2 Trillion Global EV Investment by 2030
- Battery manufacturing capacity set to grow 424% by 2025



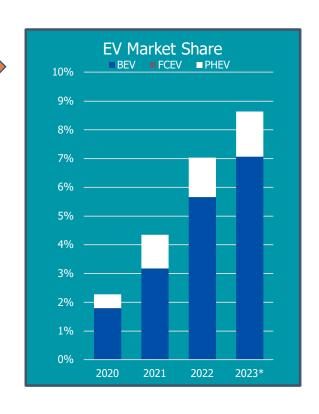
Recent Investments are Heavily Focused on EVs





What are customers buying?

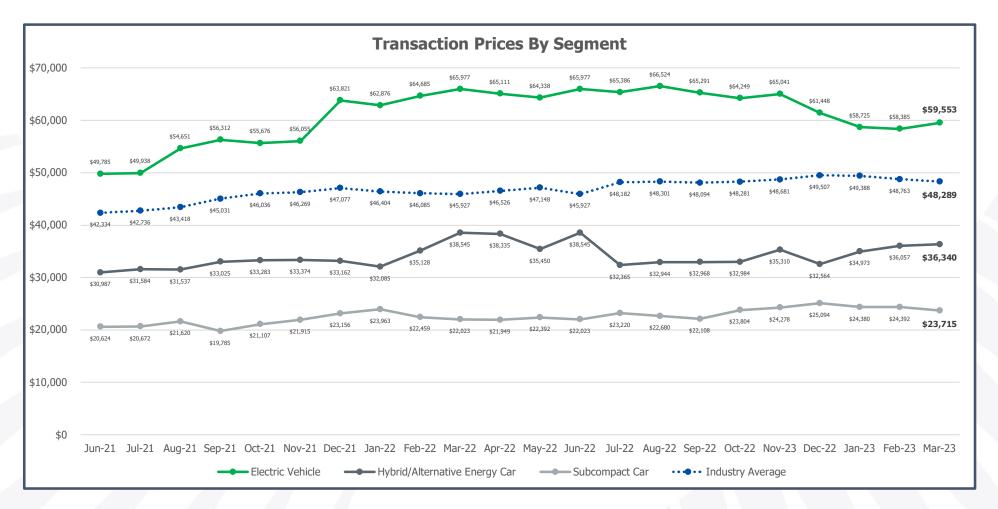








Vehicle Affordability





Conditions for Successful EV Transformation

Residential Infrastructure

· Equitable charging for those not living in a single-family home

Hydrogen fuel roll out in CA and beyond

Woefully lacking – 53/54 public H2 stations are in CA

Public Infrastructure (NEVI, PUC, etc.)

• \$7.5B in NEVI is a good starting point, more continues to be needed.

Battery production facilities and battery critical mineral supply chain

Over \$110B committed to investing in domestic battery and EV production*

Incentives - federal (IRA) and state

- 30D split with battery component and critical mineral content requirements
- EV cost continues to be a challenge



Regulatory Alignment



1 Tailpipe, 4 Agencies, 7 Regulations

California

GHG

MY 2017+ Updated 2012

Other Emissions (LEV 4)

Final rules set through MY2035

ZEV Mandate

Final rules set through MY2035 (100% EV)

U.S. EPA

GHG

MY 2027-2032 proposal April 12

Other Emissions (Tier 4)

MY 2027-2032 proposal April 12 **NHTSA**

CAFE

Pending Proposal

DOE

EV Fuel Economy Calculation (PEF)

Proposal March 29

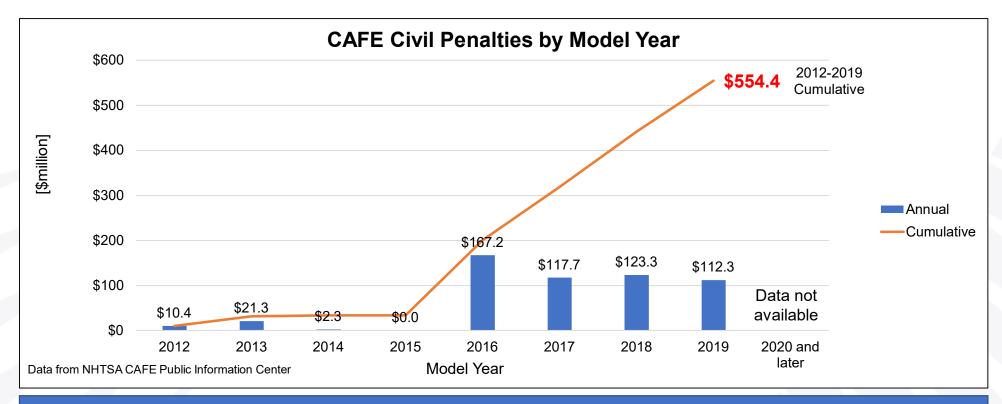
^{*} President Biden EO 14037 set a goal of 50% electric vehicles (including BEVs, FCEVs, and PHEVs) by 2030.

Alignment

- Manufacturers build one fleet of vehicles
- Limited pool of capital and human resources
- Focused on transition to electric vehicles need all agencies pulling in the same direction



Misaligned Regulatory Programs Cost Real Money



- Manufacturers are paying CAFE civil penalties, but remain in compliance with EPA's GHG program.
- There is no additional environmental benefit from these penalties
- Penalties are paid to the general fund they don't fund NHTSA (or EPA) programs



CAFE / GHG Alignment – Key Issues

Electric Vehicles –

- Administration focus on expanded electric vehicle adoption
- OEMs investing in transition key component to manufacturer compliance with GHG and CAFE regulations
- · GHG / CAFE alignment depends on level of CAFE standard and PEF

CAFE Credit Transfer Flexibility –

- · Limited by Congress
- NHTSA interpretation even more limiting as standards increase
- · Can be partially addressed by focusing on gallons of fuel saved

Not readily addressable by administrative action –

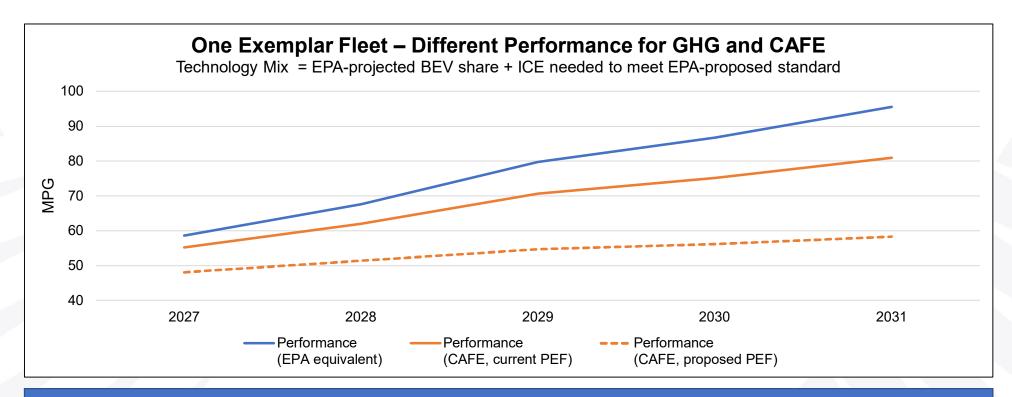
Minimum domestic passenger car standards

Other risks needing coordination –

- · Air conditioning credits
- Vehicle classification



Coordination and Alignment Needed to Support EVs



- One fleet must meet both GHG and CAFE standards
- CAFE performance is lower than equivalent GHG performance due to differences in treatment of EVs (PEF)
- If CAFE standard is set higher than equivalent fleet performance level, likely outcome is lower EV market share
- · Achieving Administration goals will require coordination between NHTSA, DOE, and EPA



Electric Vehicles in CAFE Standard-Setting



Consideration of Electric Vehicles

- NHTSA prohibited from considering the fuel economy of electric vehicles in determining maximum feasible standards - 49 U.S.C. 32902(h)
 - Prior NHTSA rules already under challenge due to EV inclusion
- Some ways NHTSA has considered the fuel economy of EVs in the past:
 - EVs in reference fleet (e.g., MY 2021)
 - Added EVs from other programs (e.g., California ZEV Mandate) in no-action case
 - · Adding EVs to meet standards for years prior to and after the rulemaking years



Things OMB Should Look For

- Has NHTSA considered DOE's petroleum equivalency factor rulemaking?
 - OMB should look for scenarios that consider maintaining, raising, and lowering the PEF.
- Does the EPA-projected technology pathway comply with NHTSA's proposed CAFE standards?
 - Manufacturers should be able to meet the proposed CAFE standard with an EPA-compliant fleet, even if DOE lowers the PFF
- Has NHTSA included a proposal to address its interpretation of CAFE credit transfers?
 - Even with an aligned standard this needs to be addressed.
- Has NHTSA considered the fuel economy of electric vehicles in its determination of maximum feasible standards?





Transforming Personal Mobility