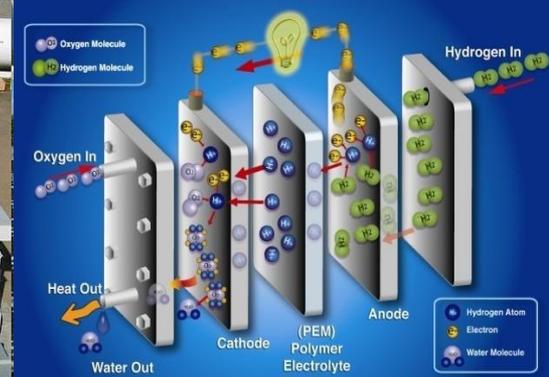


Fuel Cell Technologies Overview

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



States Energy Advisory Board (STEAB)

Washington, DC

3/14/2012

Dr. Sunita Satyapal

U.S. Department of Energy
Fuel Cell Technologies Program
Program Manager

- Introduction
 - Technology and Market Overview
- DOE Program Overview
 - Mission & Structure
 - R&D Progress
 - Demonstration & Deployments
- State Activities
 - Examples of potential opportunities

Fuel cells convert chemical energy directly to electrical energy — with very high efficiency — and without criteria pollutant emissions.

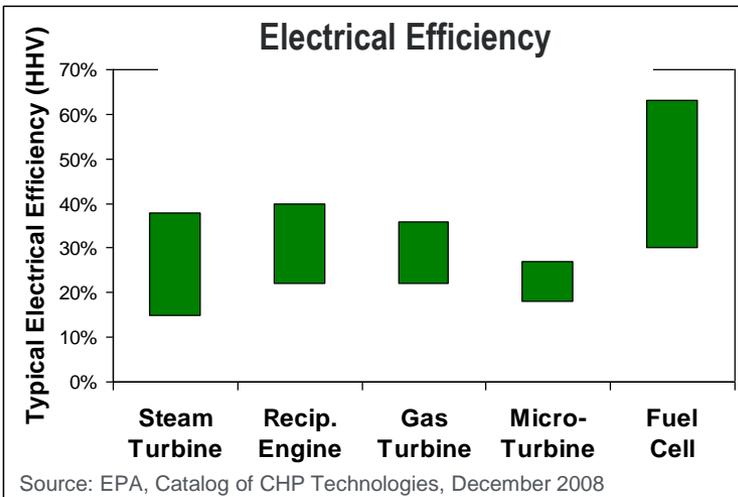
Combustion Engines — convert chemical energy into thermal energy and mechanical energy, and then into electrical energy.

Energy Conversion in Combustion Engines

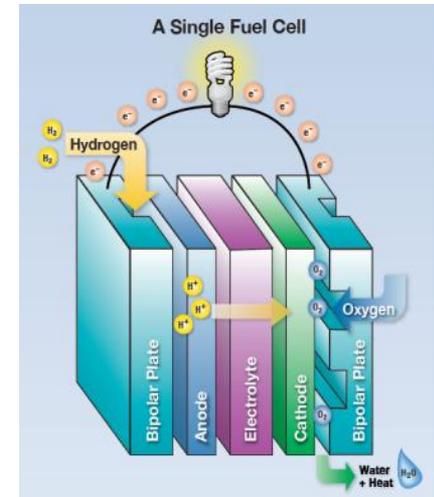


Fuel cells — convert chemical energy directly into electrical energy, bypassing inefficiencies associated with thermal energy conversion. Available energy is equal to the Gibbs free energy.

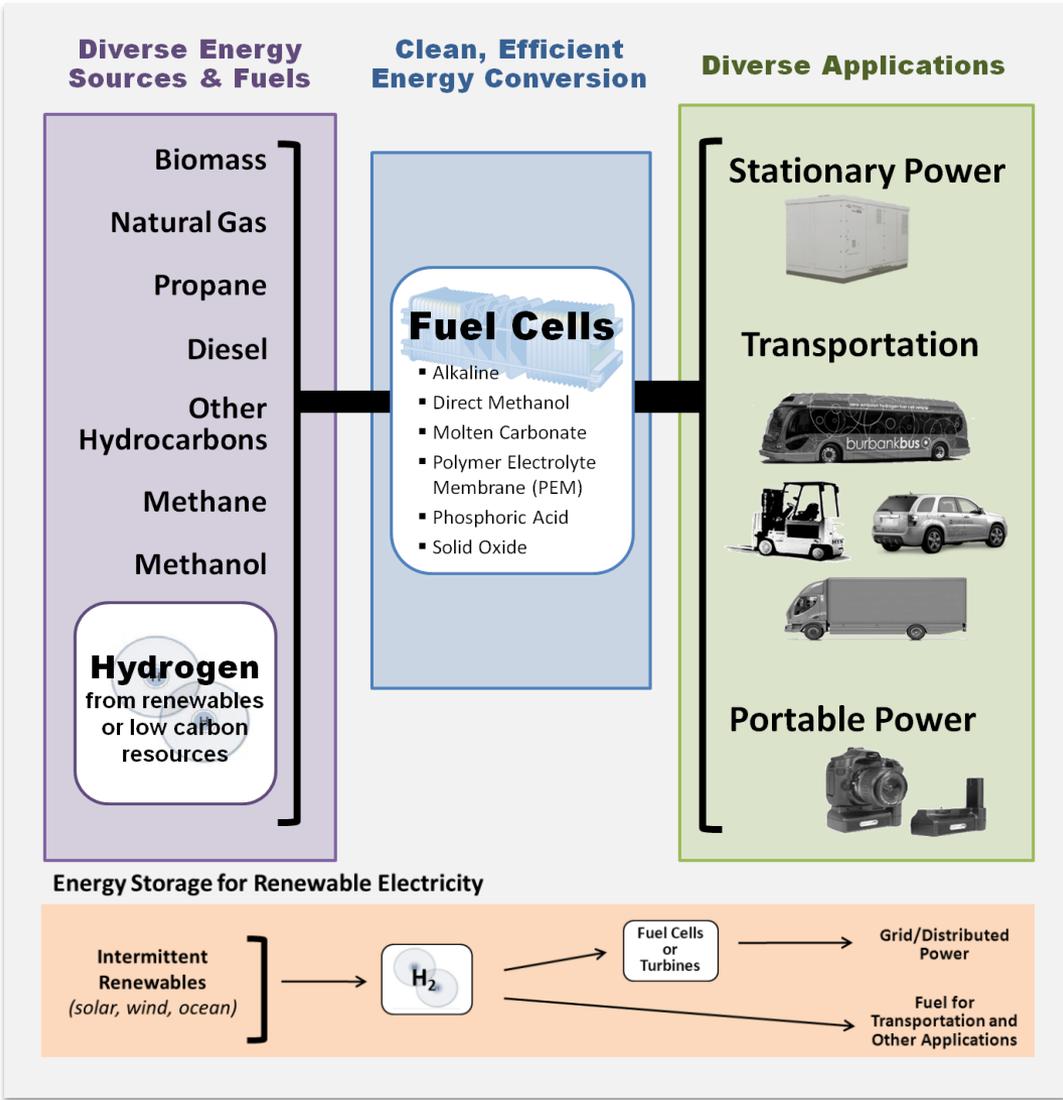
Energy Conversion Fuel Cells



Fuel cells convert chemical energy directly into electrical energy, bypassing inefficiencies associated with thermal energy conversion

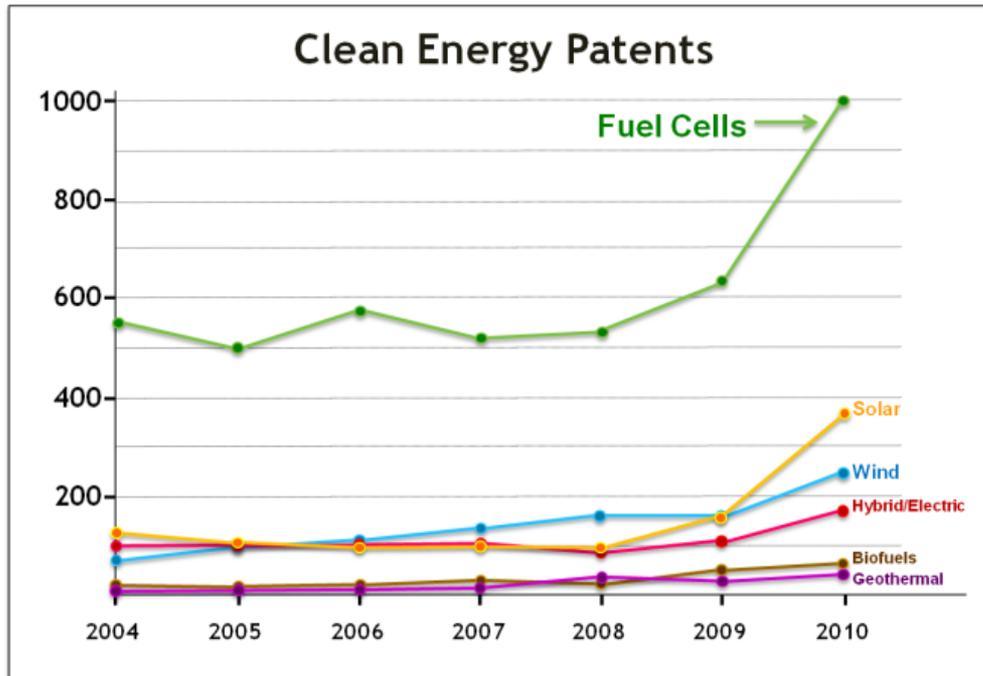


The Role of Fuel Cells

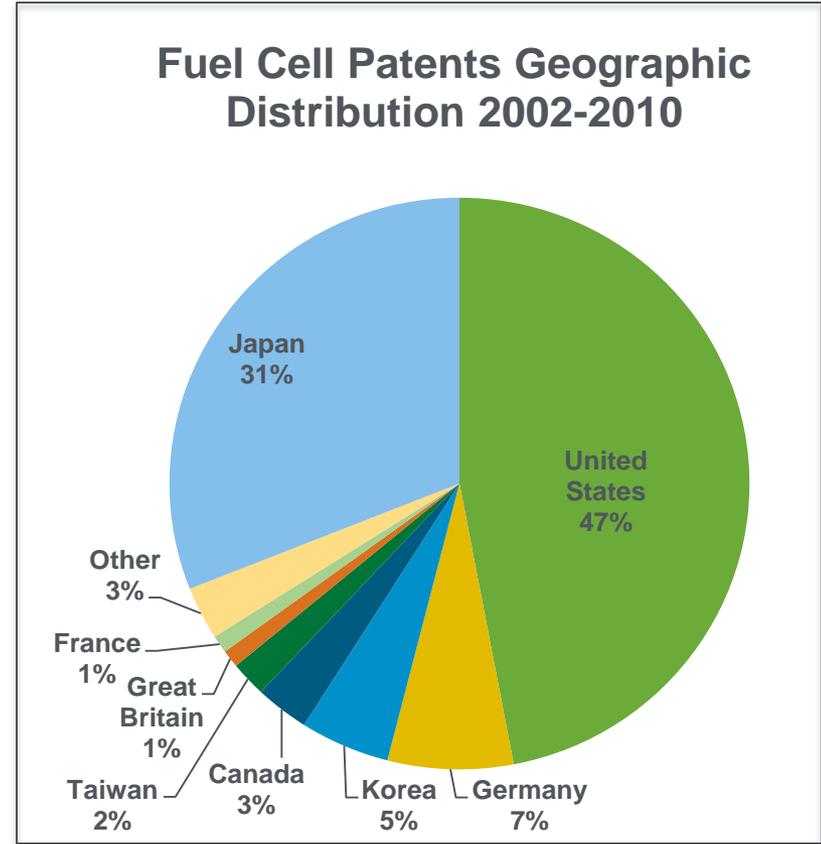


Key Benefits

- Very High Efficiency**
 - > 60% (electrical)
 - > 70% (electrical, hybrid fuel cell / turbine)
 - > 80% (with CHP)
- Reduced CO₂ Emissions**
 - 35–50%+ reductions for CHP systems (>80% with biogas)
 - 55–90% reductions for light-duty vehicles
- Reduced Oil Use**
 - >95% reduction for FCEVs (vs. today's gasoline ICEVs)
 - >80% reduction for FCEVs (vs. advanced PHEVs)
- Reduced Air Pollution**
 - up to 90% reduction in criteria pollutants for CHP systems
- Fuel Flexibility**
 - Clean fuels — including biogas, methanol, H₂
 - Hydrogen — can be produced cleanly using sunlight or biomass directly, or through electrolysis, using renewable electricity
 - Conventional fuels — including natural gas, propane, diesel



Top 10 companies: Honda, GM, Toyota, UTC Power, Samsung, Ballard, Nissan, Plug Power, Delphi Technologies, Matsushita Electric Industrial



Clean Energy Patent Growth Index^[1] shows that fuel cell patents lead in the clean energy field with nearly 1,000 fuel cell patents issued worldwide in 2010.

- 3x more than the second place holder, solar, which has just ~360 patents.
- Number of fuel cell patents grew > 57% in 2010.

[1] 2010 Year in Review from http://cepqi.typepad.com/heslin_rothenberg_farley/

Worldwide Investment & Interest Are *Strong and Growing*

Interest in fuel cells and hydrogen is global, with more than \$1 billion in public investment in RD&D annually, and 17 members of the International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE).

Activity by Key Global Players

 **Germany:** >\$1.2 Billion in funding '07 – '16); plans for 1000 hydrogen stations; >22,000 small fuel cells shipped.

 **Japan:** ~\$1.0 Billion in funding ('08 – '12); plans for 2 million FCEVs and 1000 H2 stations by 2025; 100 stations by 2015; 15,000 residential fuel cells deployed

 **European Union:** >\$1.2 Billion in funding ('08-'13)

 **South Korea:** ~\$590 M ('04-'11); plans to produce 20% of world shipments and create 560,000 jobs in Korea

 **China:** Thousands of small units deployed; 70 FCEVs, buses, 100 FC shuttles at World Expo and Olympics

Germany and Japan have formed industry led consortia to enable 1,000 stations (each)

Case study Germany
Refuelling station roll-out 2020

Hydrogen Refuelling Stations

Type

- A
- B
- C
- D

Corridors

Nearest station

< 50 km

< 100 km

< 150 km

Nearest station

< 10 km

< 50 km

< 100 km

< 150 km

< 200 km

< 250 km

< 300 km

< 350 km

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The world's leading automakers have committed to develop FCEVs. Germany and Japan have announced plans to expand the hydrogen infrastructure.

Major Auto Manufacturers' Activities and Plans for FCEVs

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Toyota | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2010-2013: U.S. demo fleet of 100 vehicles• 2015: Target for large-scale commercialization• "FCHV-adv" can achieve 431-mile range and 68 mpgge |
| Honda | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarity FCX named "World Green Car of the Year"; EPA certified 72mpgge; leasing up to 200 vehicles• 2015: Target for large-scale commercialization |
| Daimler | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small-series production of FCEVs began in 2009• Plans for tens of thousands of FCEVs per year in 2015 – 2017 and hundreds of thousands a few years after• In partnership with Linde to develop fueling stations.• Recently moved up commercialization plans to 2014 |
| General Motors | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 115 vehicles in demonstration fleet• 2012: Technology readiness goal for FC powertrain• 2015: Target for commercialization |
| Hyundai-Kia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2012-2013: 2000 FCEVs/year• 2015: 10,000 FCEVs/year• "Borrego" FCEV has achieved >340-mile range. |
| Volkswagen | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expanded demo fleet to 24 FCEVs in CA• Recently reconfirmed commitment to FCEVs |
| SAIC (China) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partnering with GM to build 10 fuel cell vehicles in 2010 |
| Ford | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alan Mulally, CEO, sees 2015 as the date that fuel cell cars will go on sale. |
| BMW | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BMW and GM plan to collaborate on the development of fuel cell technology |



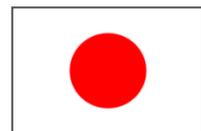
H₂Mobility - evaluate the commercialization of H₂ infrastructure and FCEVs

- Public-private partnership between NOW and 9 industry stakeholders including:
 - Daimler, Linde, OMV, Shell, Total, Vattenfall, EnBW, Air Liquide, Air Products
- FCEV commercialization by 2015.



UKH₂Mobility will evaluate anticipated FCEV roll-out in 2014/2015

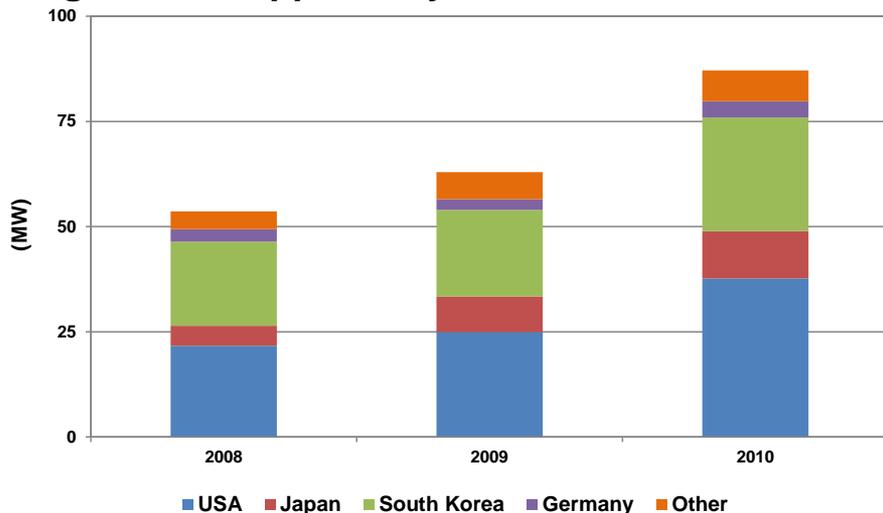
- 13 industry partners including:
 - Air Liquide, Air Products, Daimler, Hyundai, ITM Power, Johnson Matthew, Nissan, Scottish & Southern Energy, Tata Motors, The BOC Group, Toyota, Vauxhall Motors
- 3 UK government departments
- Government investment of £400 million to support development, demonstration, and deployment.



13 companies and Ministry of Transport announce plan to commercialize FCEVs by 2015

- 100 refueling stations in 4 metropolitan areas and connecting highways planned, 1,000 station in 2020, and 5,000 stations in 2030.

Megawatts Shipped, Key Countries: 2008-2010



Fuel cell market continues to grow

- ~36% increase in global MWs shipped
- ~50% increase in US MWs shipped

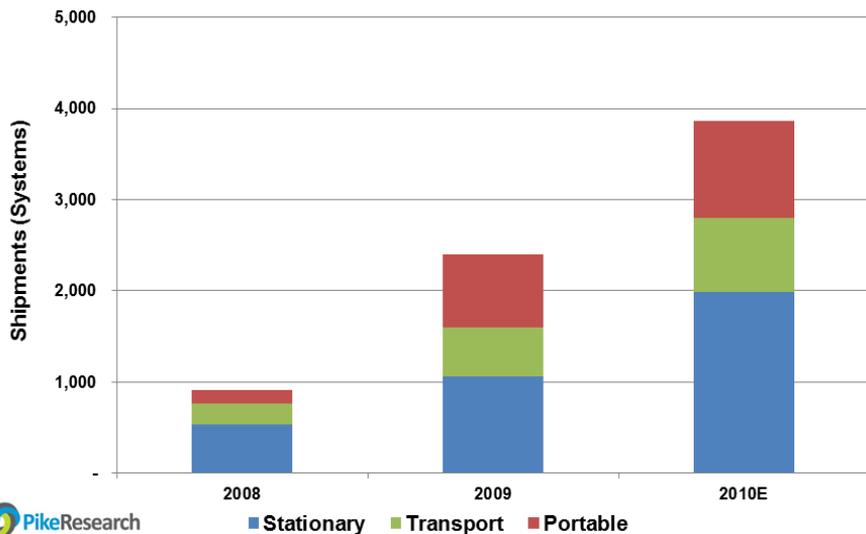
Global fuel cell/hydrogen market could reach maturity over the next 10 to 20 years, producing revenues of:

- \$14 – \$31 billion/year for stationary power
- \$11 billion/year for portable power
- \$18 – \$97 billion/year for transportation

Widespread market penetration of fuel cells could lead to:

- 180,000 new jobs in the US by 2020
- 675,000 jobs by 2035

North American Shipments by Application

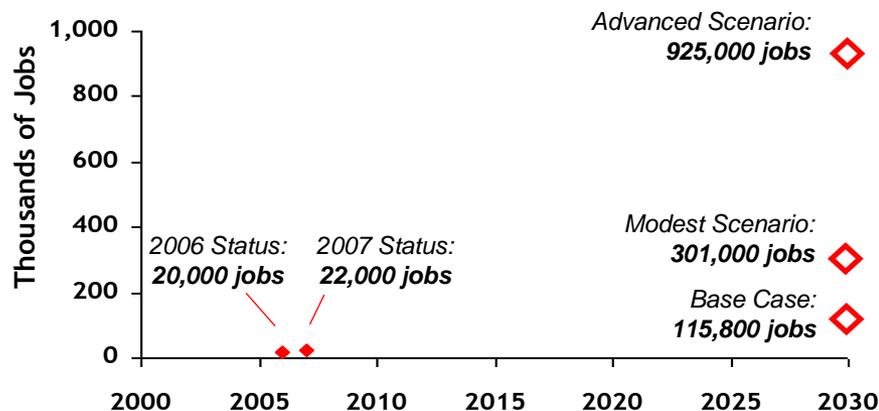


The fuel cell and hydrogen industries could generate substantial revenues and job growth.

Renewable Energy Industry Study*

- **Fuel cells are the third-fastest growing renewable energy industry** (after biomass & solar).
- Potential U.S. employment from fuel cell and hydrogen industries of **up to 925,000 jobs** (by 2030).
- Potential gross revenues up to **\$81 Billion/year** (by 2030).

Total Jobs Created by Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Industries
(includes direct and indirect employment)

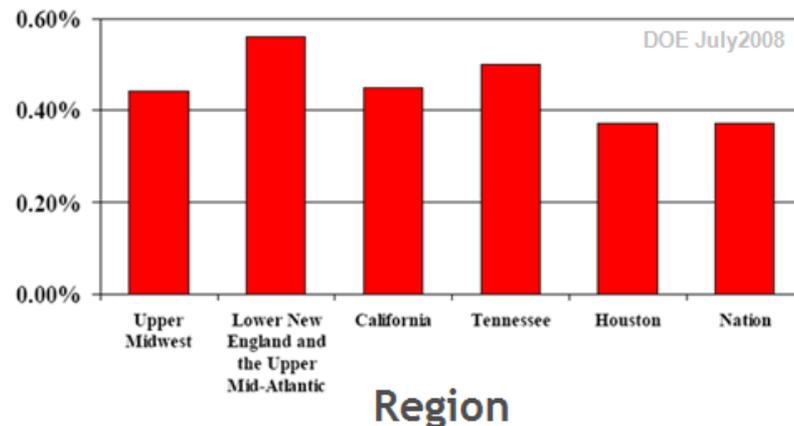


*Study Conducted by the American Solar Energy Society
www.ases.org/images/stories/ASES/pdfs/CO_Jobs_Final_Report_December2008.pdf

DOE Employment Study

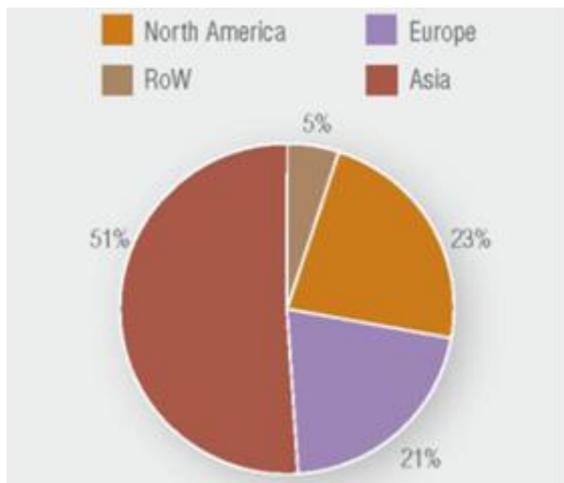
- Projects net increase of **360,000 – 675,000 jobs**.
- Job gains would be distributed across up to 41 industries.
- Workforce skills would be mainly in the vehicle manufacturing and service sectors.

Employment Growth Due to Success of Fuel Cell & H₂ Technologies
(as percent of base-case employment in 2050)



www.hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/epact1820_employment_study.pdf

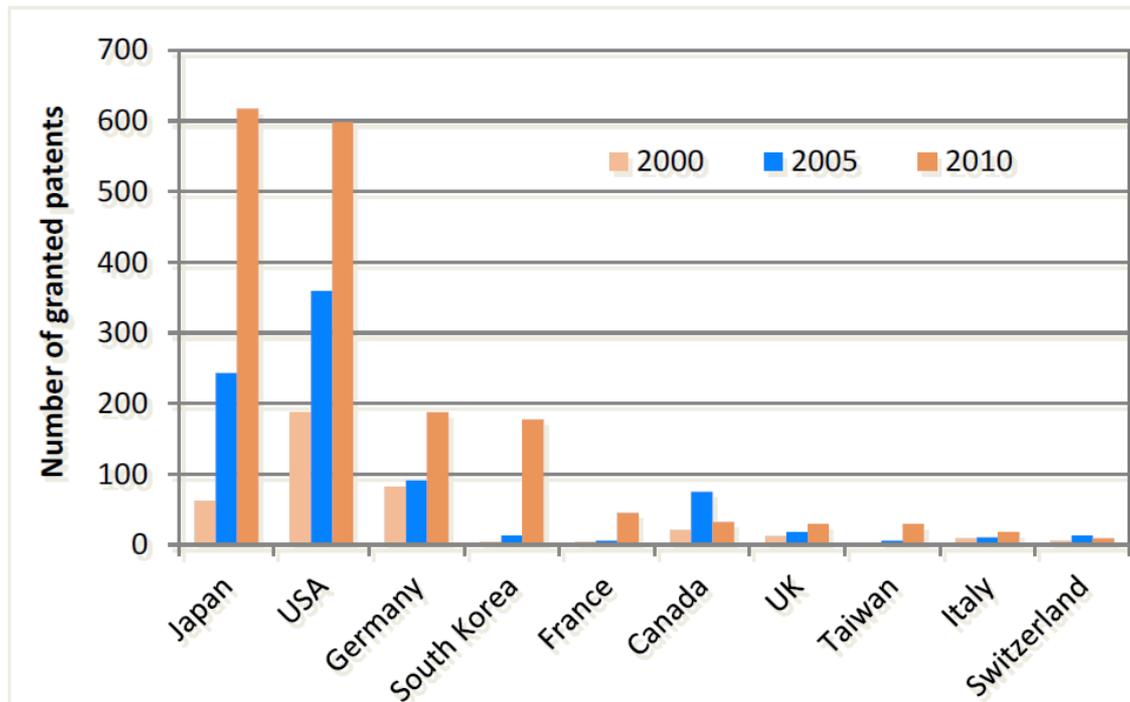
Job Creation by Region of Production 2009-2019



Source: FuelCellToday

Significant growth in number of patents filed by Japan, Korea, Germany, U.S.
Job creation projections show significant growth in Asia and Europe.

Annual granted fuel cell patents per country of origin (top ten)



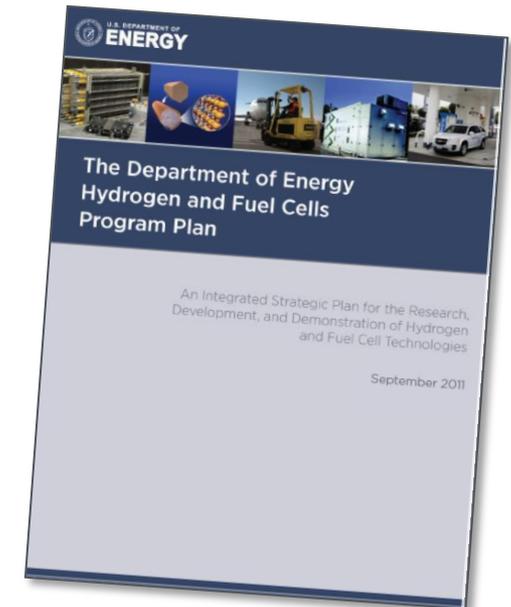
Source: FuelCellToday

The mission of the Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program is to enable the widespread commercialization of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies through:

- **basic** and **applied** research
- **technology** development and **demonstration**
- Addressing **institutional** and **market** challenges

Key Goals: Develop hydrogen and fuel cell technologies for:

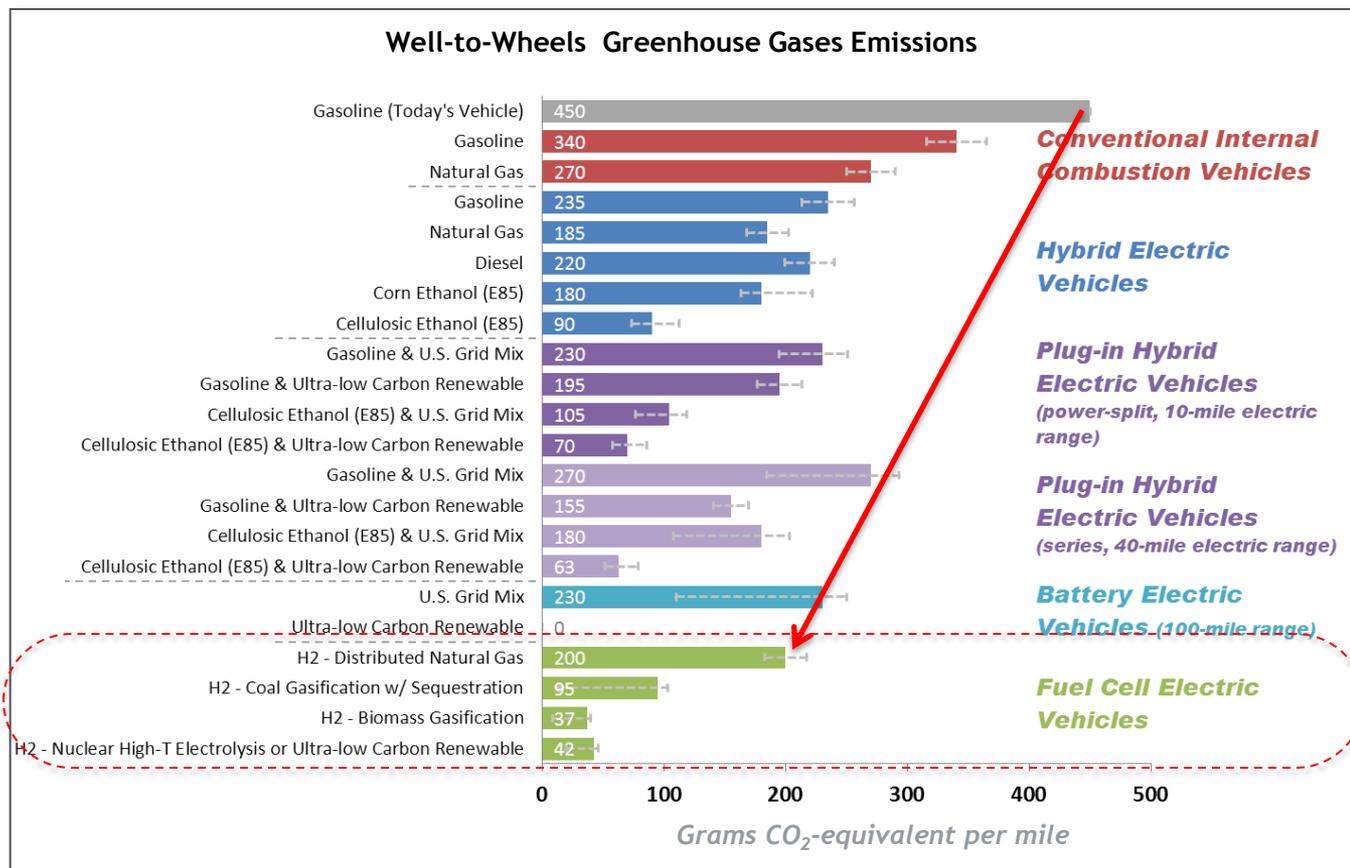
1. **Early markets** (*e.g., stationary power, forklifts, portable power*)
2. **Mid-term markets** (*e.g., residential CHP, auxiliary power, buses and fleet vehicles*)
3. **Longer-term markets, 2015-2020** (*including mainstream transportation, with focus on passenger cars*)



An integrated strategic plan for the research, development, and demonstration activities of DOE's Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program

http://hydrogen.energy.gov/roadmaps_vision.html

Analysis by Argonne National Lab, DOE Vehicle Technologies Program, and FCT Program shows benefits from a portfolio of options



H₂ from Natural Gas

Even FCEVs fueled by H₂ from distributed NG can result in a >50% reduction in GHG emissions from today's vehicles.

Use of H₂ from NG decouples carbon from energy use—i.e., it allows carbon to be managed at point of production vs at the tailpipe.

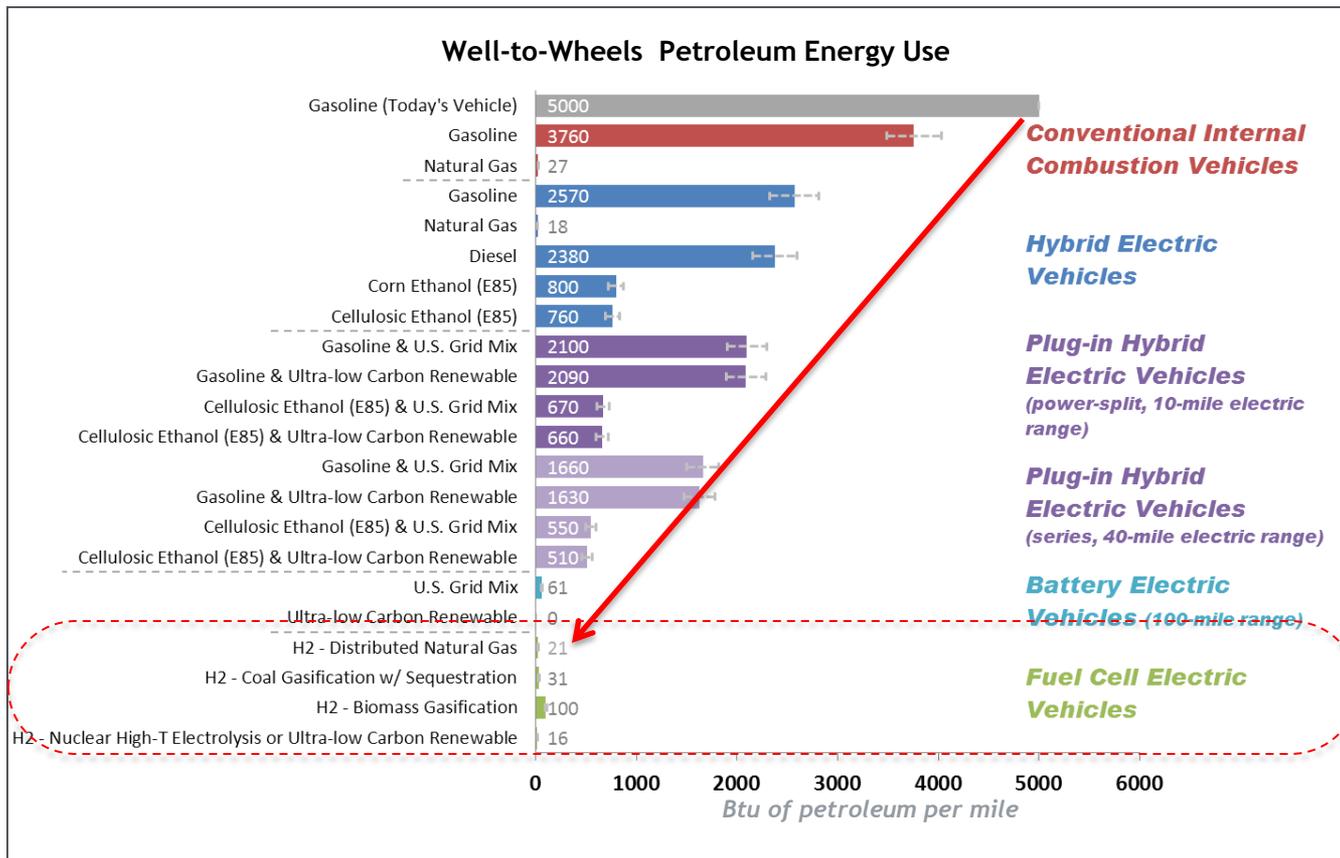
Even greater emissions reductions are possible as hydrogen from renewables enter the market.

Notes:

For a projected state of technologies in 2035-2045. Ultra-low carbon renewable electricity includes wind, solar, etc. Does not include the lifecycle effects of vehicle manufacturing and infrastructure construction/decommissioning.

Analysis & Assumptions at: http://hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/10001_well_to_wheels_gge_petroleum_use.pdf

Analysis by Argonne National Lab, DOE Vehicle Technologies Program, and FCT Program shows benefits from a portfolio of options.



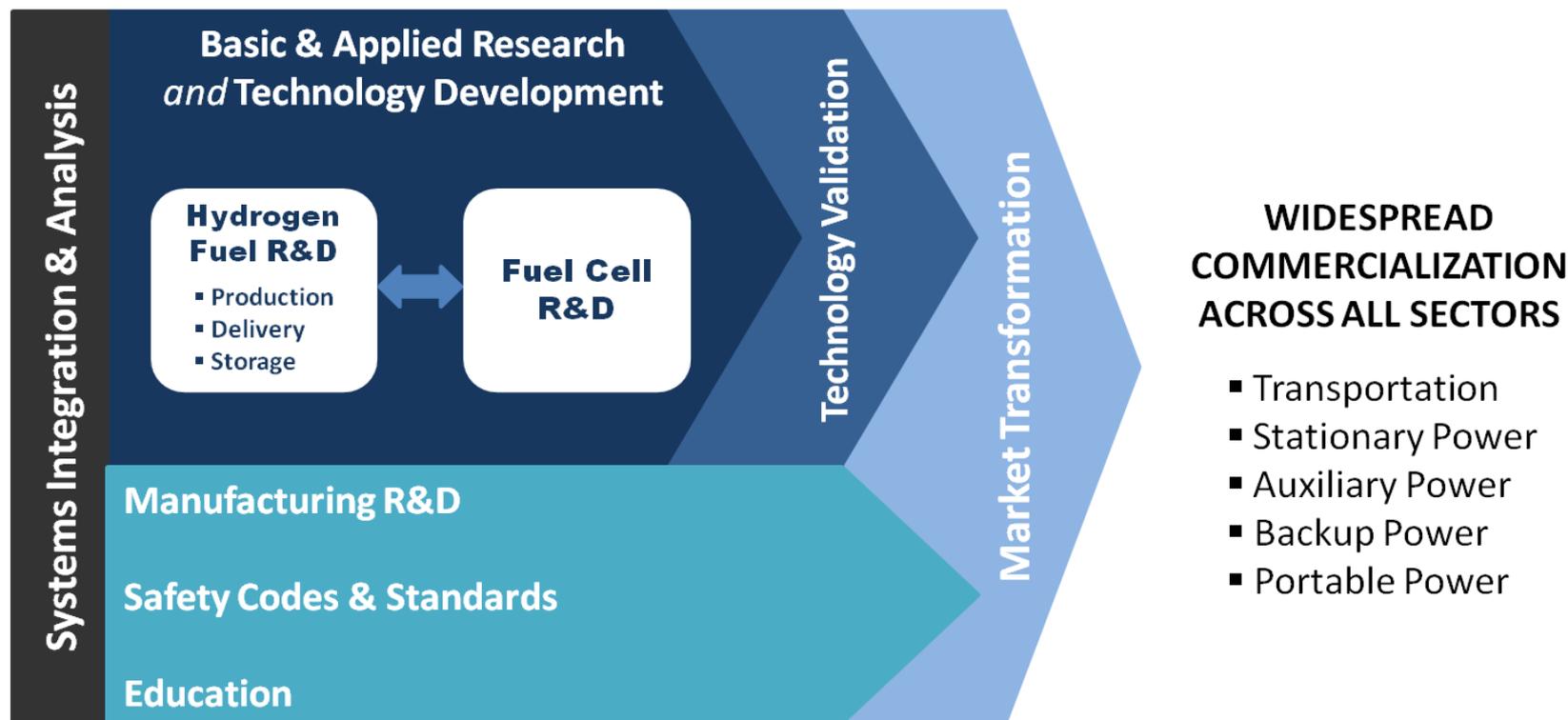
H₂ from Natural Gas

FCEVs fueled by H₂ from distributed natural gas can almost completely eliminate petroleum use.

Notes:

For a projected state of technologies in 2035-2045. Ultra-low carbon renewable electricity includes wind, solar, etc. Does not include the life-cycle effects of vehicle manufacturing and infrastructure construction/decommissioning.

Analysis & Assumptions at: http://hydrogen.energy.gov/pdfs/10001_well_to_wheels_gge_petroleum_use.pdf

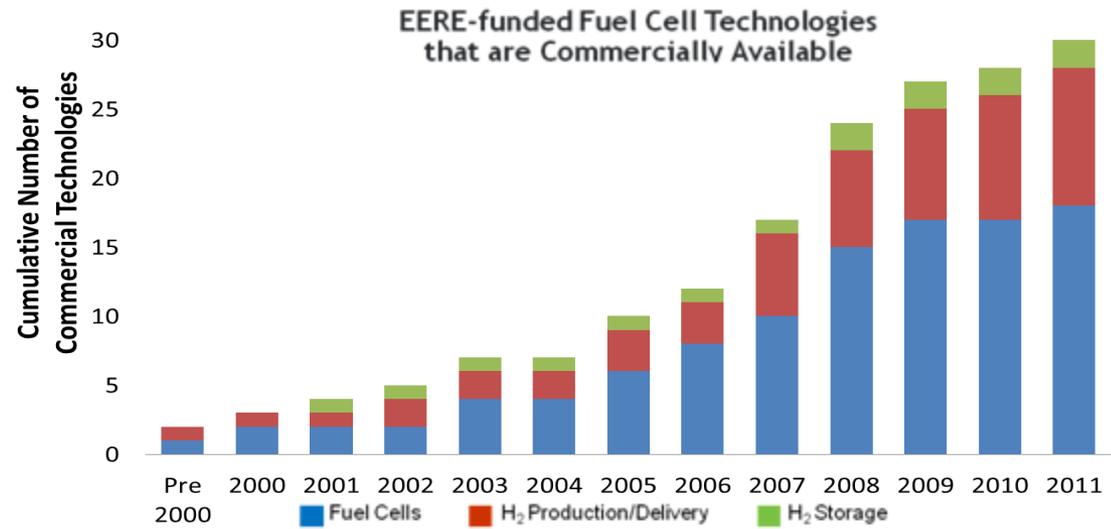


*Nearly 300 projects currently funded
at companies, national labs, and universities/institutes
FY12 EERE H₂ and Fuel Cells Budget: \$104M*

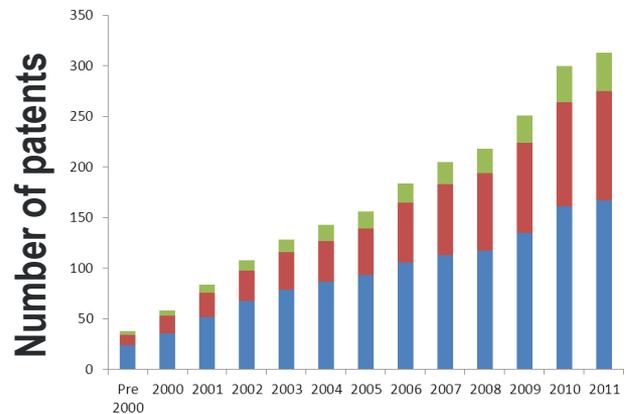
Assessing the Impact of DOE Funding

DOE funding has led to 313 patents, ~30 commercial technologies and >60 emerging technologies. DOE's Impact: ~\$70M in funding for specific projects was tracked – and found to have led to nearly \$200M in industry investment and revenues.

Accelerating Commercialization



Source: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/pathways_success_hfcit.pdf



>310 PATENTS resulting from EERE-funded R&D:
 - Includes technologies for hydrogen production and delivery, hydrogen storage, and fuel cells

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/pathways_2011.pdf

3M

Proton Energy Systems

Examples

BASF Catalysts LLC

Proton Energy Systems

DuPont

Quantum Technologies

Dynalene, Inc.

Without Dynalene FC

- Needs Desizing Filter
- Higher Cost
- Heavier
- More Maintenance
- Clogging
- Higher Pressure Drop (Larger Pump)

With Dynalene FC

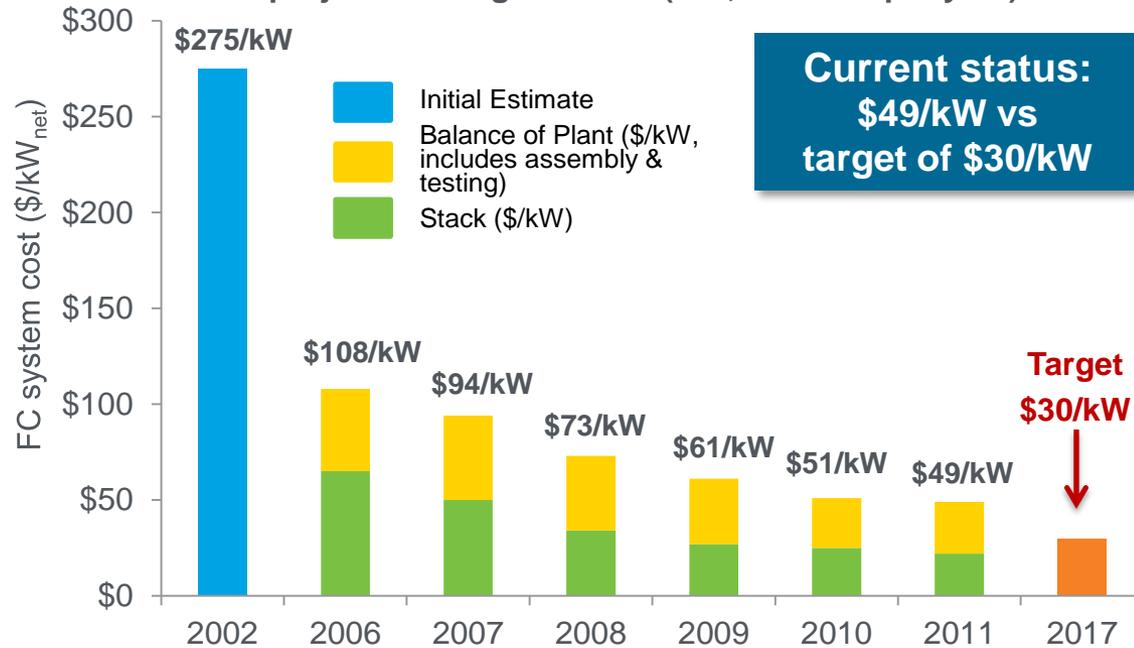
- No Desizing Filter
- Higher Performance
- Lower Cost
- Lighter Weight
- No Clogging
- Less Pressure Drop (Smaller Pump)

Projected high-volume cost of fuel cells has been reduced to \$49/kW (2011)*

• More than 30% reduction since 2008

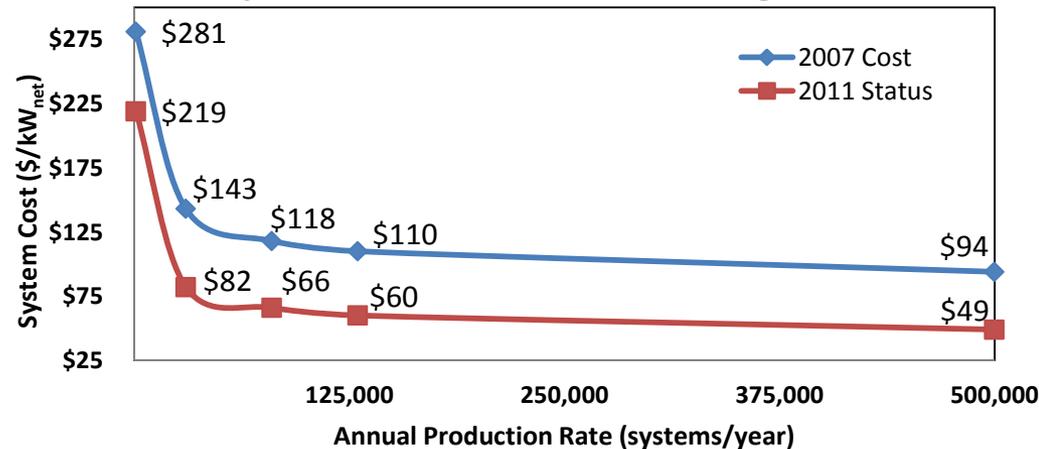
• More than 80% reduction since 2002

Projected Transportation Fuel Cell System Cost
-projected to high-volume (500,000 units per year)-



**Current status:
\$49/kW vs
target of \$30/kW**

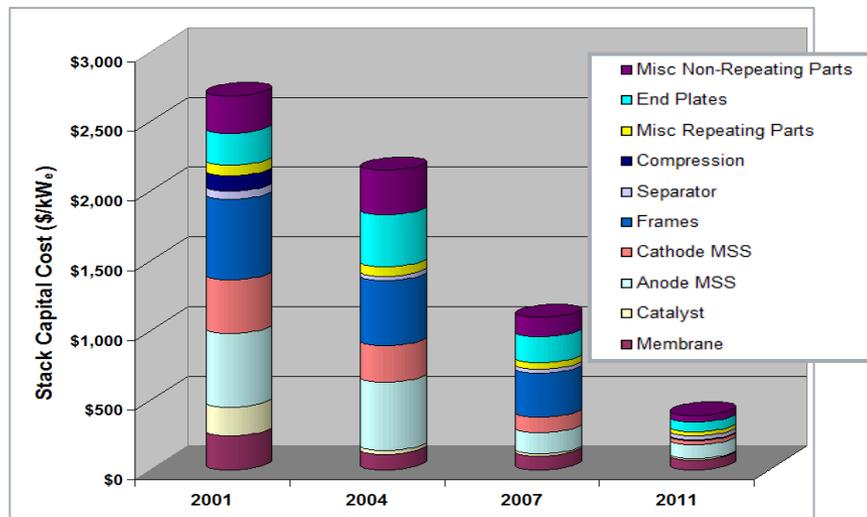
Projected Costs at Different Manufacturing Rates



**Based on projection to high-volume manufacturing (500,000 units/year). The projected cost status is based on an analysis of state-of-the-art components that have been developed and demonstrated through the DOE Program at the laboratory scale. Additional efforts would be needed for integration of components into a complete automotive system that meets durability requirements in real-world conditions.*

Reduced cost of H₂ production (multiple pathways)

- Reduced electrolyzer stack costs by greater than 80% since 2001 through design optimization and manufacturing innovations (Giner Electrochemical Systems)



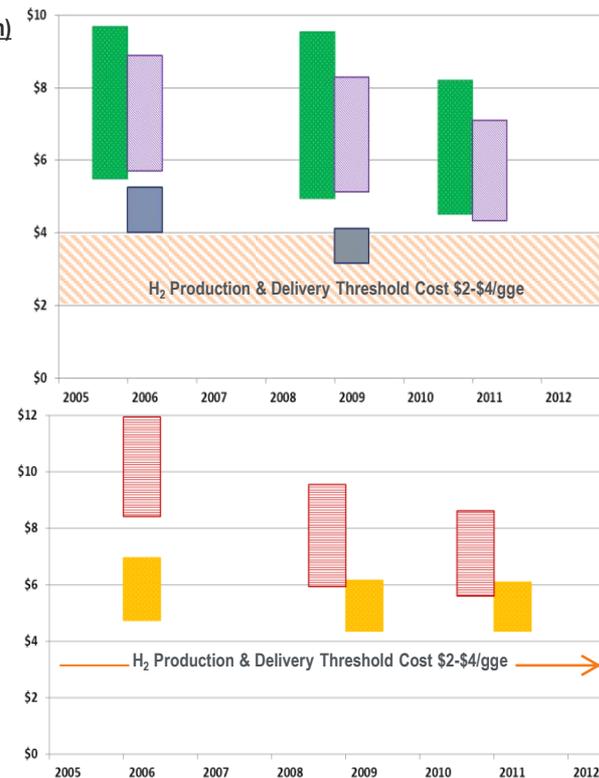
Projected High-Volume Cost of Hydrogen Production¹ (Delivered₂)—Status

Distributed Production (near term)

- Electrolysis**
Feedstock variability: \$0.03 - \$0.08 per kWh
- Bio-Derived Liquids**
Feedstock variability: \$1.00 - \$3.00 per gallon ethanol
- Natural Gas Reforming**
Feedstock variability: \$4.00 - \$10.00 per MMBtu

Central Production (longer term)

- Electrolysis**
Feedstock variability: \$0.03 - \$0.08 per kWh
- Biomass Gasification**
Feedstock variability: \$40 - \$120 per dry short ton



- Compressed H₂ tanks can achieve >250 mile range**
- Validated a vehicle that can achieve 430 mile range (with 700 bar Type IV tanks)**
- Developed and evaluated more than 400 material approaches experimentally and millions computationally**

Demonstrations are essential for validating technologies in integrated systems.

Real-world Validation

Vehicles & Infrastructure

- >180 fuel cell vehicles and 25 hydrogen fueling stations
- Over 3.7 million miles traveled
- Over 146 thousand total vehicle hours driven
- 2,500 hours (nearly 75K miles) durability
- 5 minute refueling time (4 kg of hydrogen)
- Vehicle Range: ~196 – 254 miles (430 miles on separate FCEV)

Buses (with DOT)

- H₂ fuel cell buses have a 42% to 139% better fuel economy when compared to diesel & CNG buses

Forklifts

- Over 130,742 total refuelings since 2009

CHHP (Combined Heat, Hydrogen and Power)

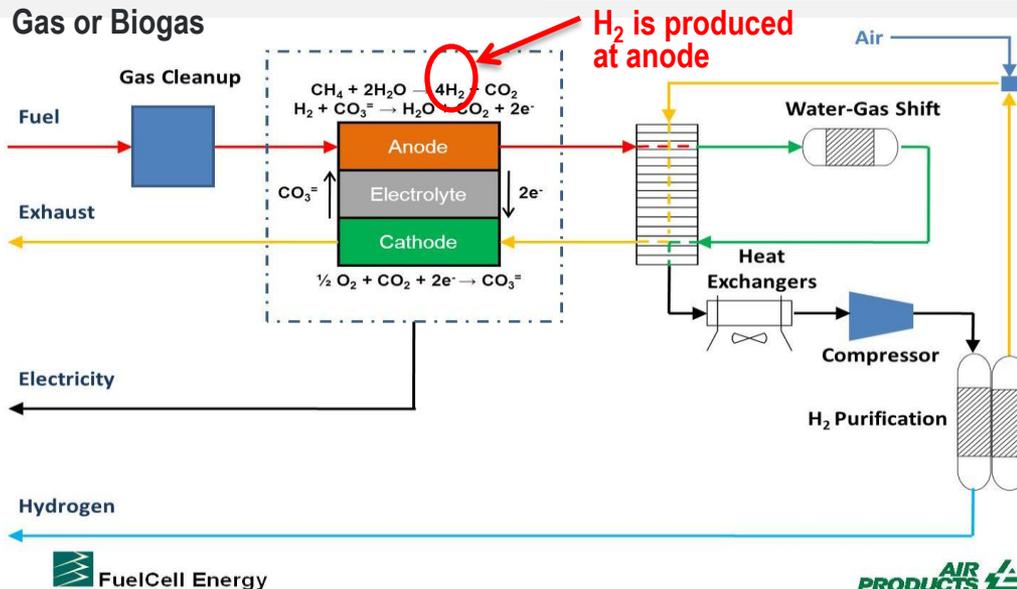
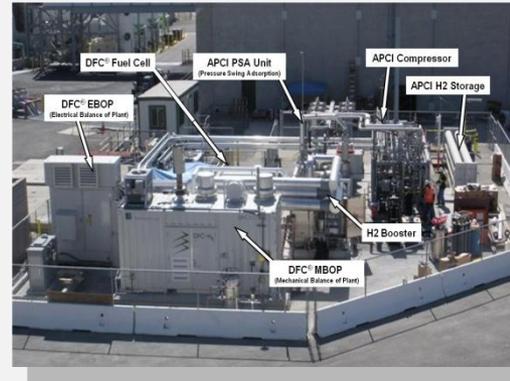
- Demonstrated the world's first facility for co-producing hydrogen and power (with 54% efficiency)



“Energy Department Applauds World’s First Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Energy Station in Orange County” (Co-funded by DOE, CA and industry)

Demonstrated world’s first Tri-generation station (CHHP with 54% efficiency)

-Anaerobic digestion of municipal wastewater-



Fountain Valley demonstration

- ~250 kW of electricity
- ~100 kg/day hydrogen capacity (350 and 700 bar), enough to fuel 25 to 50 vehicles.



Current Status

- Over **9 million metrics tons** of hydrogen produced per year
- Over **1,200 miles** of hydrogen pipelines (CA, TX, LA, IL, and IN)
- There are more than **50 fueling stations** in the U.S.

There have been
> 100,000 hydrogen refuelings in the U.S.
— including FCEVs,
forklifts, and other
applications.

Existing Hydrogen Production Facilities



- **Significant hydrogen supply infrastructure is already located near most major U.S. cities.**
- Hydrogen can be delivered from central production facilities to fueling stations by liquid truck, tube trailer or new drop-tank system.

Two Main Options for Low-cost Early Infrastructure

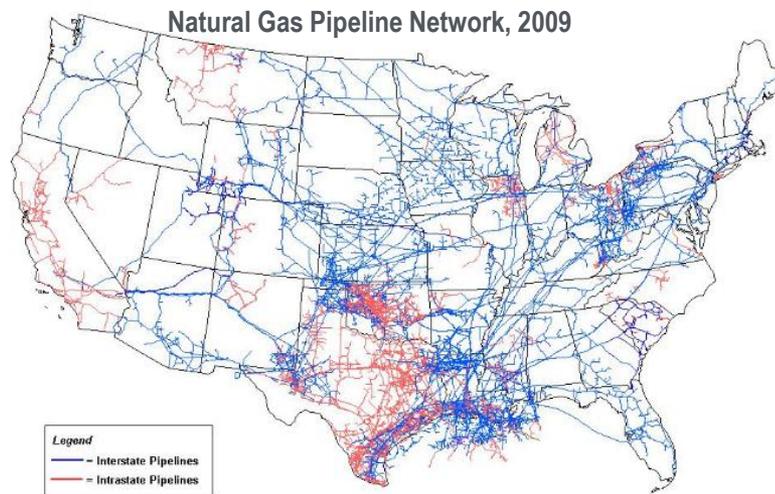
1. Hydrogen delivered from central site

- Low-volume stations (~200-300 kg/day) would cost <\$1M and provide hydrogen for \$7/gge (e.g., high-pressure tube trailers, with pathway to \$5/gge at 400–500 kg/day- comparable to ~\$2.10/gallon gasoline untaxed)

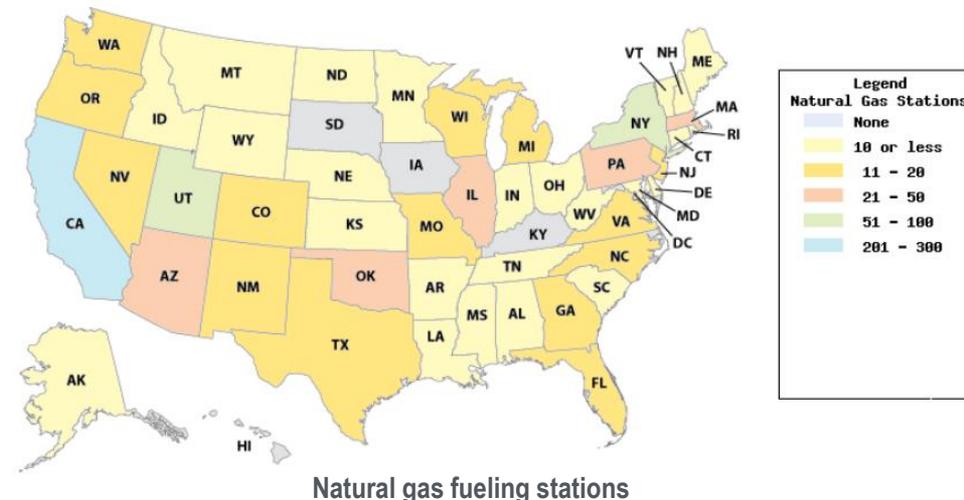
2. Distributed production (e.g. natural gas, electrolysis)

Other options

1. Co-produce H₂, heat and power (tri-gen) with natural gas or biogas
2. Hydrogen from waste (industrial, wastewater, landfills)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Division, Gas Transportation Information System

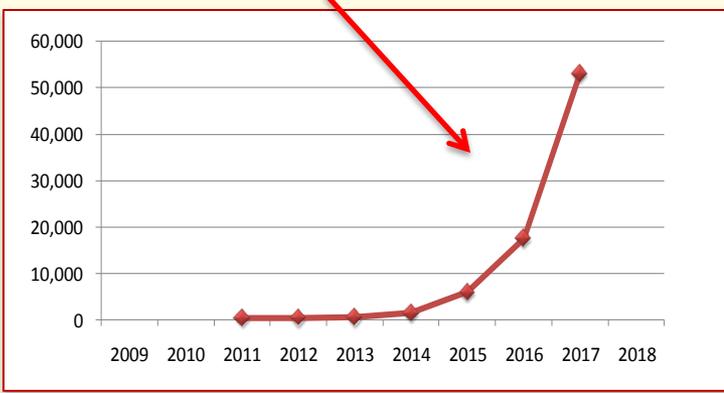


Several states—including California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Ohio, New York, and South Carolina—have major hydrogen and fuel cell programs underway.

California

- FCEVs and Fuel Cell Buses**
- > 400 vehicles in operation since 1999 — >160 currently operating
 - ~3.9 million miles driven
 - > 1 million passengers on fuel cell buses
- Investment in Hydrogen Stations**
- 20 stations — including planned/funded
 - ~\$34M invested (C.A.R.B. and C.E.C.) — with ~\$23M industry cost share
 - ~\$18M planned for future solicitations

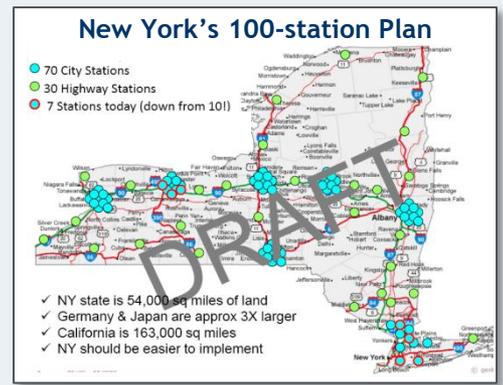
Industry's Plans for FCEV Sales in CA (based on 2010 survey of automakers)



New York

Plans 100 hydrogen stations (70 city, 30 highway) by 2020 to support minimum of 50,000 FCEVs — plan starts in 2015 with 1500 vehicles and 20 stations

- Industry Investment:** Six auto companies plan total investment of nearly \$3.0 Billion
- State Investment:** NY developing plans to provide \$50M to support infrastructure rollout while leveraging >\$165M in Federal vehicle incentives for initial FCEV commercial deployment



Hawaii

Agreement signed by 12 stakeholders—including GM, utilities, hydrogen providers, DOD, DOE—to establish hydrogen as a major part of the solution to Hawaii's energy challenges.

- 15 GM FCEVs** currently in demonstrations with military
- Renewable hydrogen** (from geothermal and wind energy) will be used for buses
- Goals include **20-25 stations** on Oahu by 2015 to support annual sales of up to **5,000 FCEVs** in early years.



DOE Announces up to \$6 Million to Collect Performance Data on Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles

This FOA will collect, analyze, and validate performance data from light-duty hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV) operating in real-world environments. Feedback will be provided to the DOE hydrogen and fuel cell R&D projects and industry partners to help determine what additional R&D is required to move the technology forward.

**Responses Due:
Monday, April, 30, 2012**

DOE Announces up to \$2 Million to Collect Data from Hydrogen Fueling Stations and Demonstrate Innovations in Hydrogen Infrastructure Technologies

Topic Area 1: Hydrogen Refueling Station Data Collection
Topic Area 2: Validation of Advanced Refueling Components

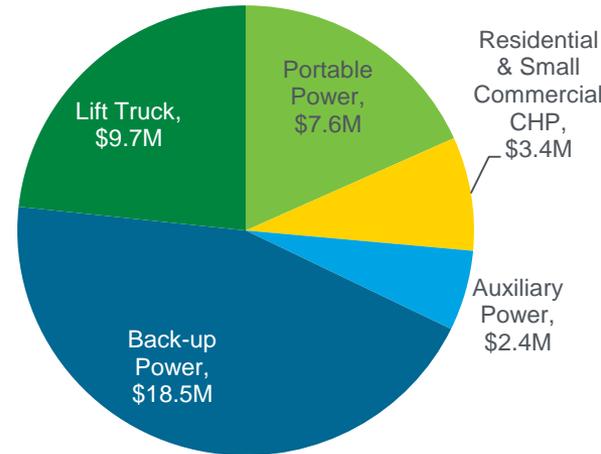
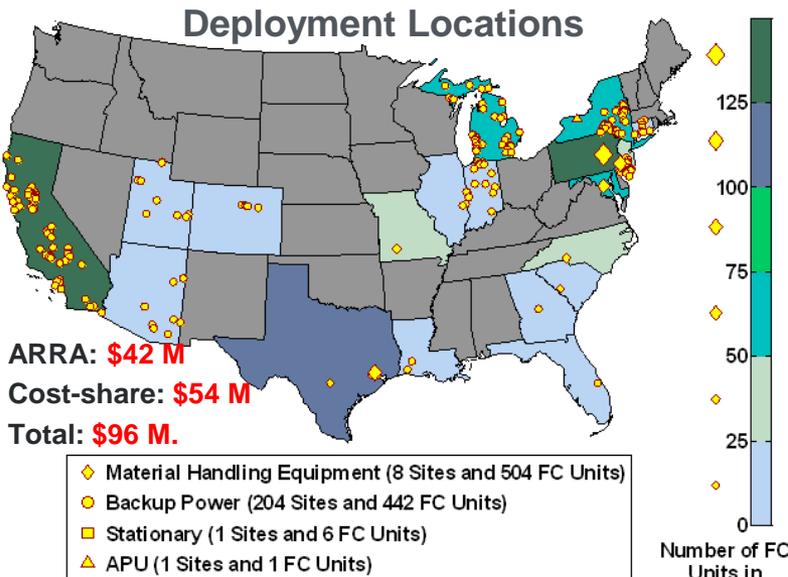
This FOA will test, demonstrate, and validate hydrogen refueling components and complete systems in real-world operating environments. Feedback will be provided to help determine what additional R&D is required to move the technology forward.

**Responses Due:
Friday, May 11, 2012**

Plans include leveraging state activities (e.g. CA state funding for fueling stations)
FCT will not be funding infrastructure but can fund technology innovation that could be applicable to/enable infrastructure (e.g. innovative refueling/compression technologies)

Recovery Act and Market Transformation Spur Deployments

Deployments help ensure continued technology utilization growth and catalyze market penetration while providing data and lessons learned.



FedEx
AT&T
Sysco
Wegmans
Whole Foods
Sprint
Genco
Kimberly-Clark
Coca-Cola

ARRA Deployment Status – August 2011

Fuel Cell Application	Operational Fuel Cells	Total Fuel Cells Planned
Backup Power	371	539
Material Handling	467	504
Stationary	2	6
APU	0	4
Total	840	> 1,000

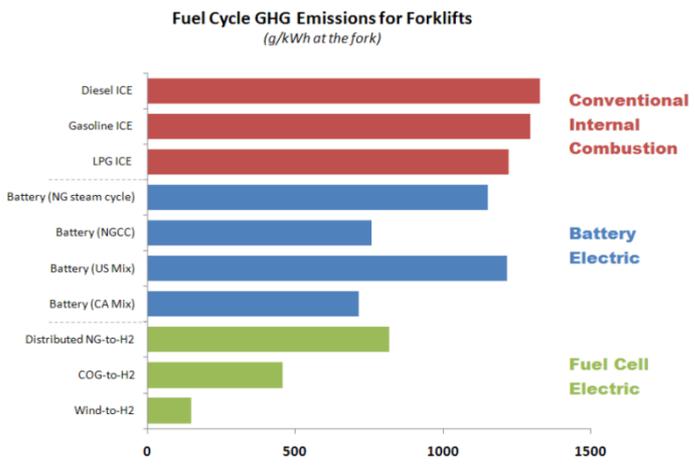
NREL ARRA Data Collection Snapshot

ARRA Material Handling Equipment Data	As of 9/30/2011
Hydrogen Dispensed	>51,500 kg
Hydrogen Fills	>88,000
Hours Accumulated	>380,000 hrs

ARRA deployments of fuel cells for lift trucks (~400) led to industry purchases* of an estimated 3,000 additional fuel cell lift trucks with NO DOE funding

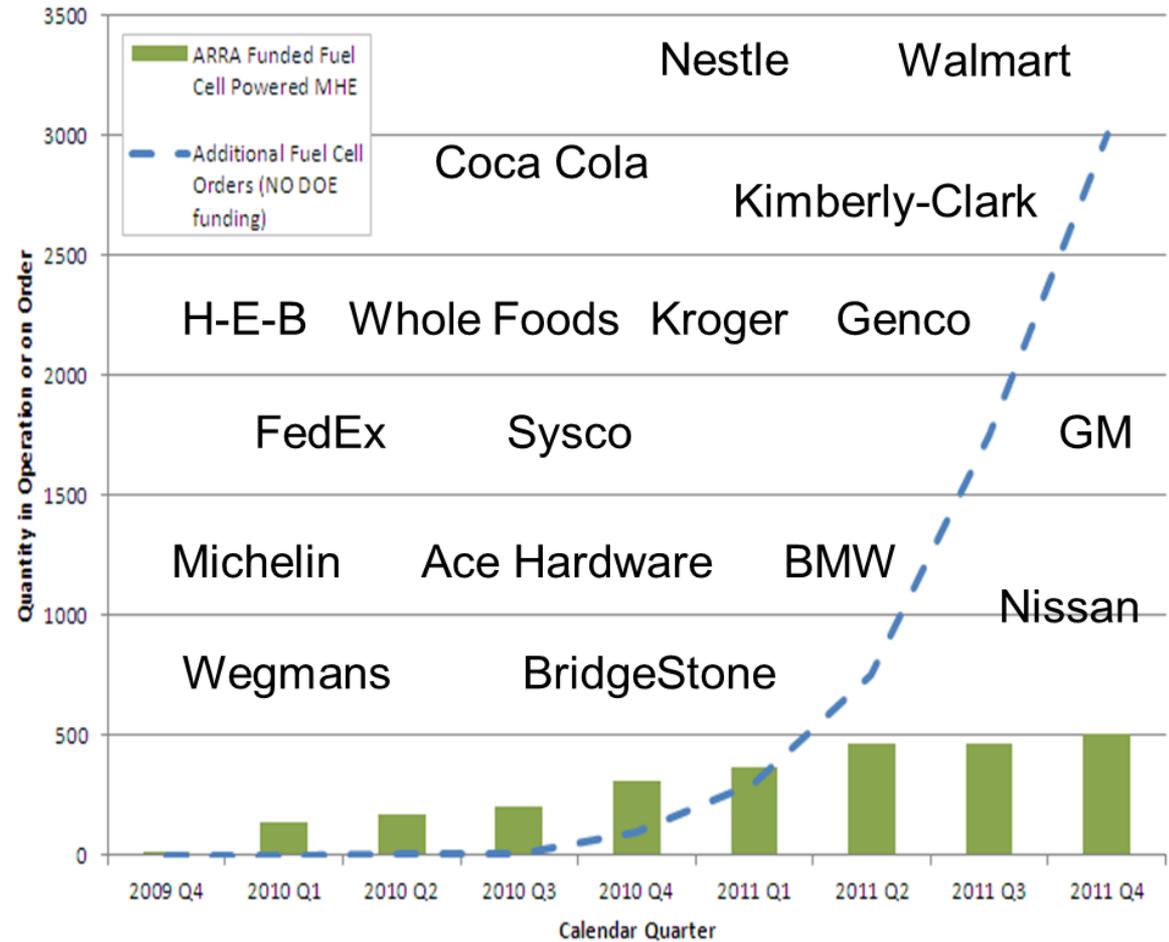
The Case for Forklifts*
Compared to conventional forklifts, fuel cell forklifts have:

- 1.5 X lower maintenance cost
- 8 X lower refueling labor cost
- 2 X lower net present value of total system cost



**Preliminary Analysis*

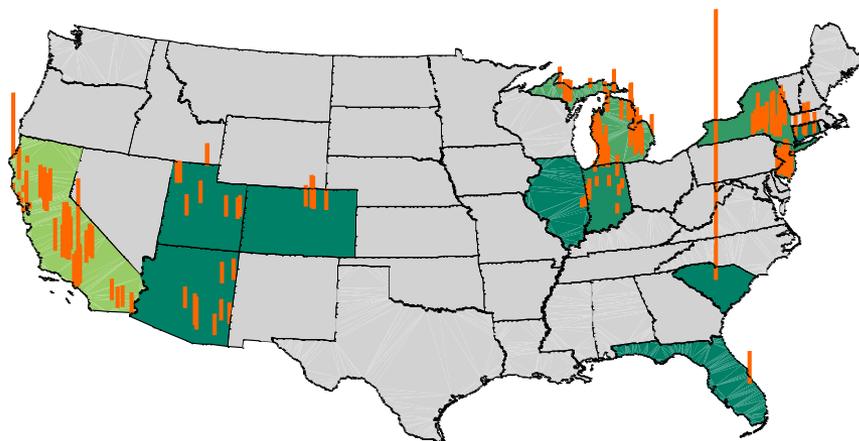
Fuel Cell Lift Truck Purchases



* Including deployed and on order

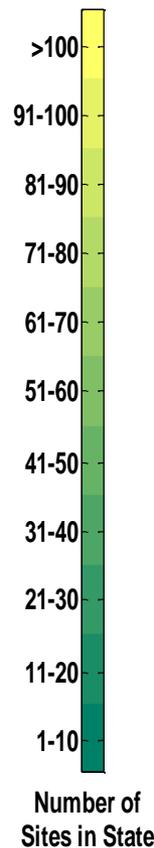
Nearly 900 kW deployed at ~200 sites

State	kW Capacity	Sites	State	kW Capacity	Sites
Arizona	40	9	Indiana	46	15
California	304	63	Michigan	148	36
Colorado	24	5	New Jersey	84	21
Connecticut	32	8	New York	116	29
Florida	6	1	South Carolina	50	1
Illinois	4	2	Utah	36	9
Totals	kW Capacity	890	Totals	Sites	199



Totals | 890 | 199

| Site Capacity (line height proportional to installed site kW capacity)



Next Steps

- Quantify benefits
- Determine lessons learned and key areas for government support (if any)

Includes ARRA and DOE Interagency Agreement (IAA) Deployments

Tracked by NREL



NREL cdp_bu_03

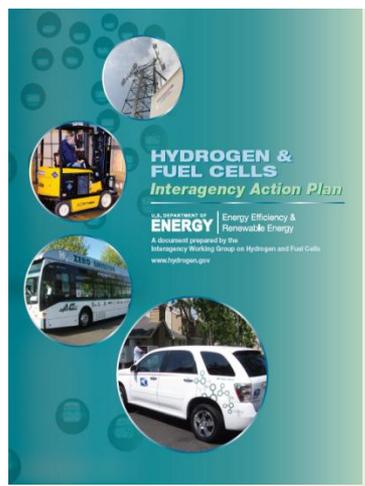
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Developed Interagency Action Plan—integrated plan for coordinating U.S. federal agency efforts hydrogen and fuel cells RDD&D

DOE will continue to lead Interagency Task Force and Working Group across 10 Agencies and identify opportunities to leverage funding and activities

Goals

1. Strengthen and Accelerate Research and Development
2. Accelerate Development & Adoption of Codes, Standards & Safe Practices
3. Work with Industry to Validate Technologies under Real-World Conditions
4. Adopt Technologies in U.S. Government Operations
5. Track and Communicate Results

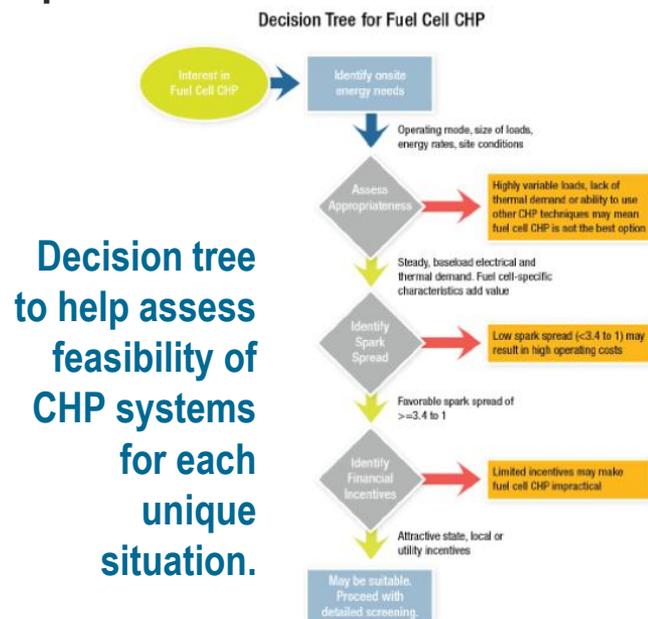


December 2011

**Future Focus Area:
Increase demand
through Federal
deployments**

Developed Procurement Guide (ORNL)

Provides clear guidance on CHP technology – its benefits, ideal usage, and financing options.





The Business Case for Fuel Cells: Why Top Companies are Purchasing Fuel Cells Today

By FuelCells2000, <http://www.fuelcells.org>

34 companies profiled in the report, cumulatively, have ordered, installed or deployed:

- more than 1,000 fuel cell forklifts;
- >250 fuel cells totaling 30+ MWs of stationary power;
- more than 240 fuel cell units at telecom sites.

State of the States: Fuel Cells in America

By FuelCells2000, <http://www.fuelcells.org>

Report analyzing the seven regions of the United States, compiling state activities supporting fuel cell and hydrogen policy, as well as installations and demonstrations in each state.

See report: <http://www.fuelcells.org/StateoftheStates2011.pdf>

Emerging Market Opportunities for States

Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies can be utilized across a wide spectrum of industries for several different applications including:

- Material Handling Equipment
- Backup power
- Combined-heat-and-power

Major companies including **FedEx, Coca-Cola, AT&T, Wegmans, and Whole Foods** (among others) are utilizing fuel cell technology today.

Additional States to Watch

Hawaii - hydrogen station at Hickam Air Force Base, recently launched the Hawaii Hydrogen Initiative (H2I) with GM, starting a renewable hydrogen generation and refueling station with the Navy

Texas - Fuel cell forklift deployments by several major food distributors (e.g. HEB, Sysco)

Delaware - non-renewable fuel cells added to net metering, two fuel cell buses. home to major fuel cell component suppliers

Florida - Cleantech Industry Cluster includes fuel cells

Maryland - FuelWorks research center at University of Maryland, Whole Foods forklift fleet among country's largest

Freedom Tower to tap green fuel cell power: *Low emission fuel cells to provide onsite heat and power for landmark project*



“New York's Freedom Tower, the skyscraper being constructed on the site of the World Trade Center, is to use fuel cells to power its heating and cooling systems.”

*UTC Power, the fuel cell division of engineering conglomerate United Technologies, announced that it has received orders from the **New York Power Authority (NYPA)** for 12 fuel cells totaling 4.8MW of power to serve the Freedom Tower and three other new towers under construction at the site in Manhattan.”*



The Food Industry is an emerging market for stationary fuel cells

Completed & Planned Deployments

- Whole Foods
- Price Chopper
- SUPERVALU(Albertsons /Shaws)
- Ahold (Stop & Shop)
- Coca-Cola
- Gills Onions
- Pepperidge Farms
- Sierra Nevada Brewery

Fuel cells provide significant environmental and efficiency benefits to a wide range of industries.

Increasing efficiency and availability with fuel cells at a banking center

Location	Omaha, NE
Date Installed	1999
Equipment	Four 200 kW fuel cells
Use	Primary and back-up power, heat and cooling for a three-level operations plant
Benefits	40-50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability: > 99.999% • Input to output fuel efficiency: 54%

System	Input to Output Fuel Efficiency	Calculated Emissions		Calculated Availability	20-year Life Cycle Cost
		CO ₂	NO _x		
Utility	30%	4,207 Tons*	11 Tons	94.60%	\$4.9 Million
UPS	25%	4,599 Tons*	12 Tons	99.999%	\$8.6 Million
Fuel Cell	54%	2901 tons	Negligible	99.999995%	\$8.1 Million

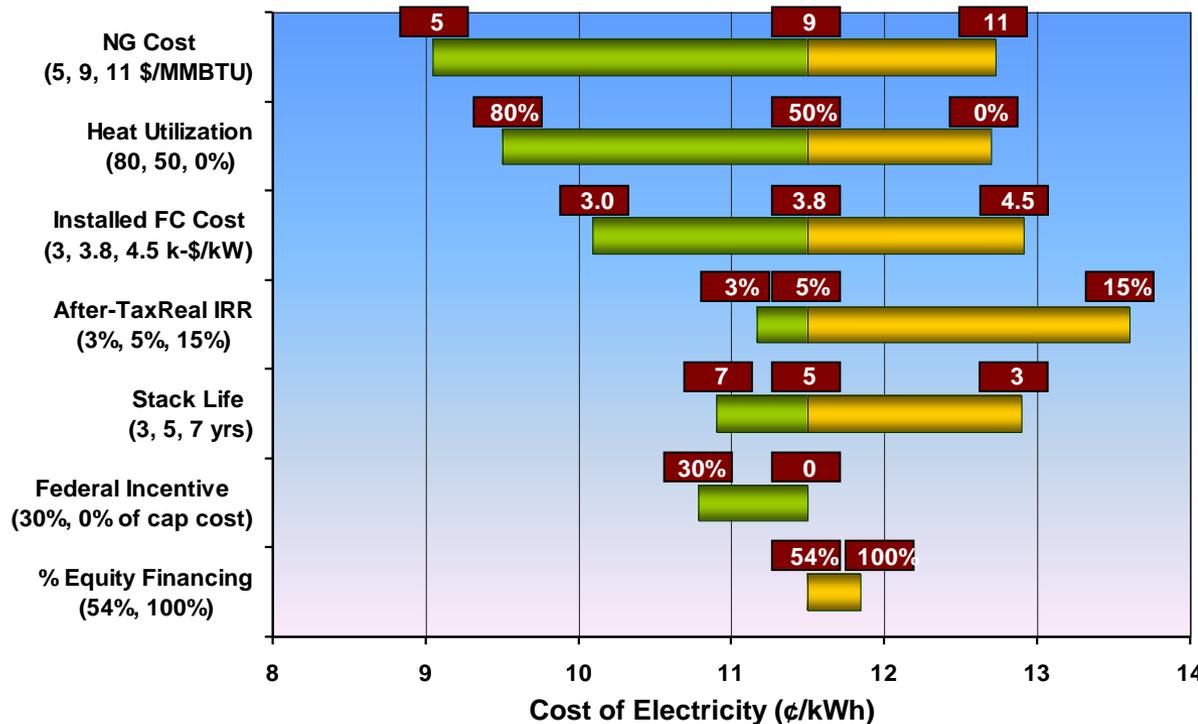
* Includes ESC steam production.

Contact: Dennis Hughes, 402-633-3926
dhughes@fnni.com



Analysis efforts are underway, to provide information on potential costs and benefits of a variety of stationary fuel cell applications.

Example: Cost of Electricity from Commercial-Scale Stationary Fuel Cell



Performance Parameters

System Electric Efficiency	= 45% (LHV Basis)
System Total Efficiency	= 77% (LHV Basis)
System Size	= 1,400 kW
System Life	= 20 years
Capital cost	= \$3.5 million
Installed cost	= \$5.3 million

Financial Assumptions

Startup year	= 2010
Financing	= 54% equity
Interest rate	= 7%
Financing period	= 20 years
After-tax Real IRR	= 5%
Inflation rate	= 1.9%
Total tax rates	= 38.9%
Depreciation schedule	= 7 years (MACRS)
Payback period	= 11 years
Stack replacement cost distributed annually	

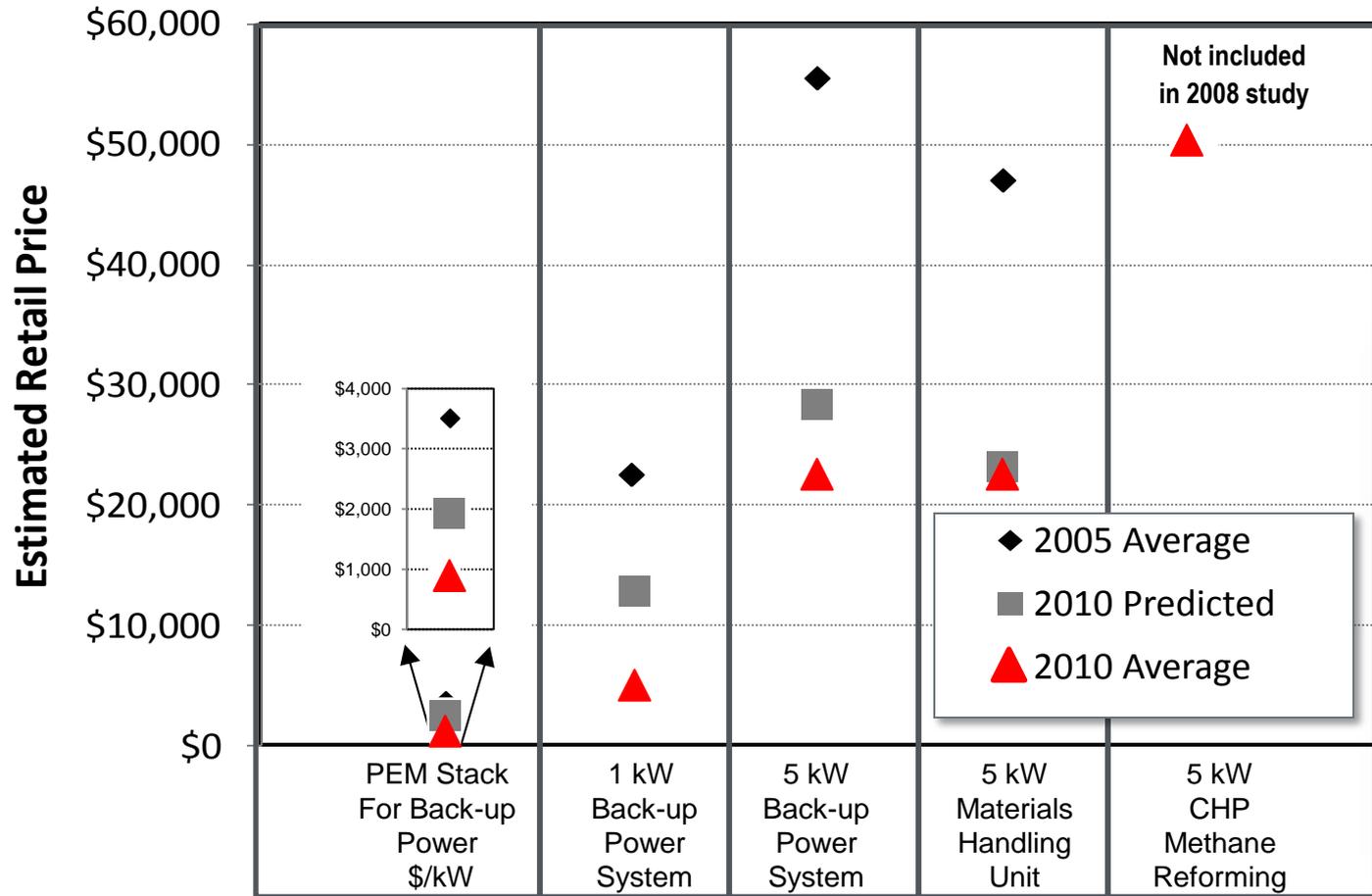
Operation Assumptions

System utilization factor	= 95%
Restacking cost	= 30% of installed cap. cost
Heat value	= cost of displaced natural gas from 80% efficient device

Source: NREL Fuel Cell Power Model

Example for MCFC 1.4 MW

Cost Analysis, Modeling, and Validation (ORNL)



- 50% or greater reduction in costs
- 2008 model generally underestimated cost reductions

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ORNL/TM-2011/101

Status and Outlook for the U.S. Non-Automotive Fuel Cell Industry: Impacts of Government Policies and Assessment of Future Opportunities

May 2011

Prepared by:
David L. Greene
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
K.G. Duleep
UCF International
Girish Upreti
University of Tennessee

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/ornl_non_automotive_fuelcell.pdf

2005 and 2010 averages based on estimates supplied by OEMs. 2010 predicted assumed government procurements of 2,175 units per year, total for all market segments. Predictions assumed a progress ratio of 0.9 and scale elasticity of -0.2.

Jobs Tool Under Development for Employment Impacts of Early Markets

Tool will allow states to determine potential jobs from fuel cell manufacturing and related sectors.

REQUIRED USER INPUT FIELDS

Select State or Region	NE
Type of Fuel Cell	PEMFC
Application	Stationary - Backup
Average Size of Manufactured Fuel Cell	5
Fuel Cells Manufactured by Year	2000
Annual Fuel Cell Production (kW/year)	10,000
Time Frame (years)	5

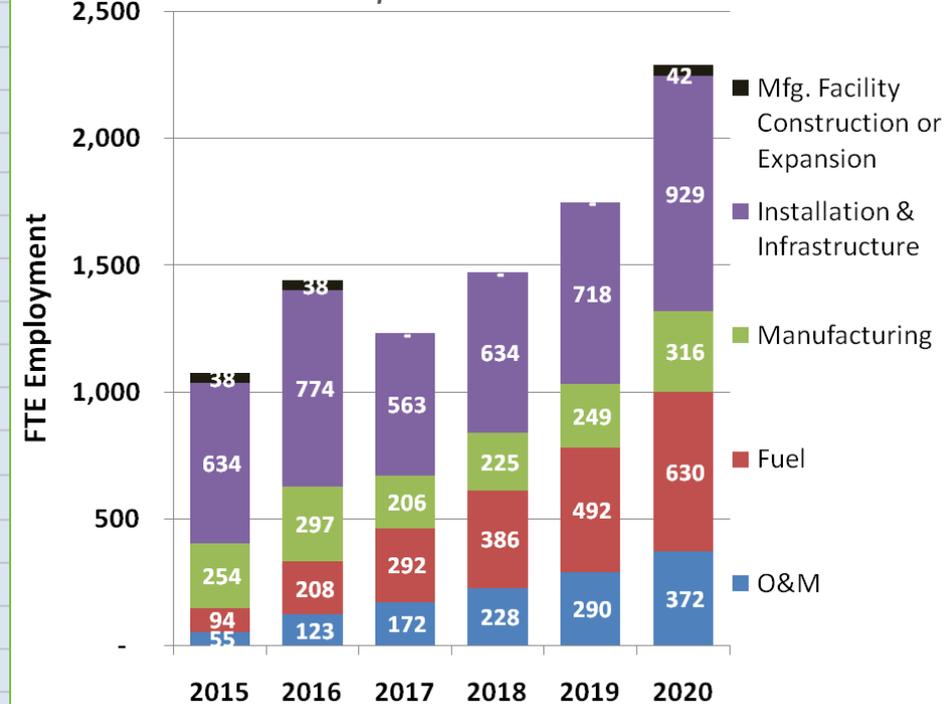
OPTIONAL USER INPUT FIELDS

Existing Fuel Cell Production Capacity (kW/year)	0
Additional Manufacturing Capacity to be Constructed (kW/year)	10,000
Sales Price (\$/kW)	\$2,000
Production Cost (\$/kW, initial)	\$1,301
Progress Ratio	0.97
Production Volume for Initial C	10,000
Scale Elasticity	-0.2
Full C	25,000
Annua	2%
Average	\$1,098
Installation Cost (\$/kW)	TBD
Operations & Maintenance Cost (\$/kW, annual)	TBD

Currently undergoing beta testing
Will be available ~ May 2012

Preliminary Analysis

Gross National Impact of PEMFCs in Forklifts



Includes *short-term jobs* (construction/ expansion of mfg capacity, installation & infrastructure) & *on-going jobs* (manufacturing, O&M and fuel production & delivery)

Technology/Market Assumptions:

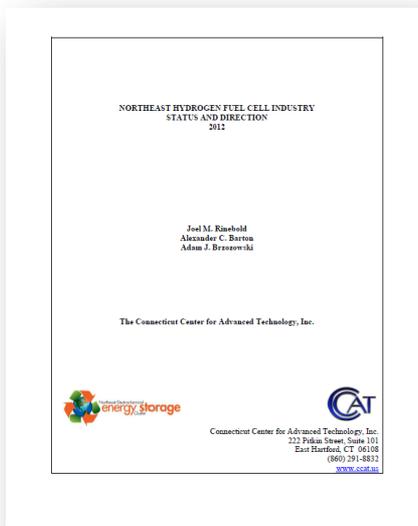
- \$1,300/kW initial mfg cost (*Battelle*), \$4,200/kW retail price.
- Shipments reach 3,300 annually by 2020 (*Greene et. al.*) out of ~100,000.
- 15,000 FC forklifts in operation by 2020 (<2 percent of Class 1-3 forklifts).
- Average of 60 fuel cells/site, 250 site installations by 2020.
- Tax credit expires in 2016.

Northeast Hydrogen Fuel Cell Industry Status and Direction

Report by Joel M. Rinebold, Alexander C. Barton, and
Adam J. Brzozwski

Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology, Inc.

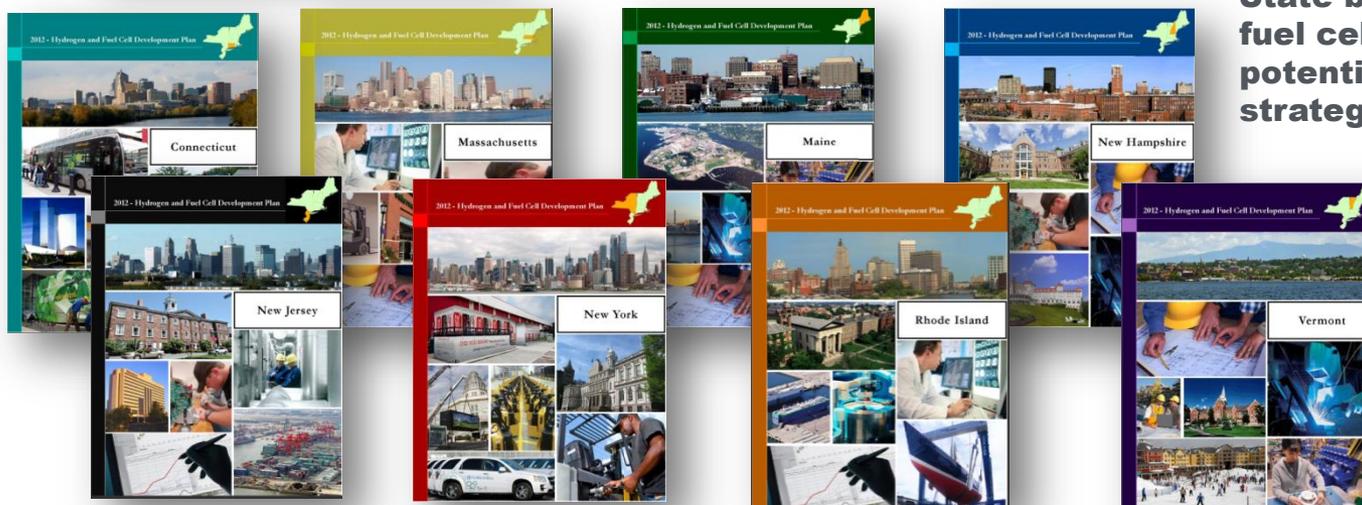
Highlights potential for fuel cell industry in northeast US detailing relevant information on products and markets, employment, and system efficiency and cost.



See report:

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/53527617/NORTHEAST%20HYDROGEN%20FUEL%20CELL%20INDUSTRY%20STATUS%20AND%20DIRECTION%202012.pdf>

State by state plans identifying fuel cell opportunities and potential implementation strategies (drafts in process)



Available for:

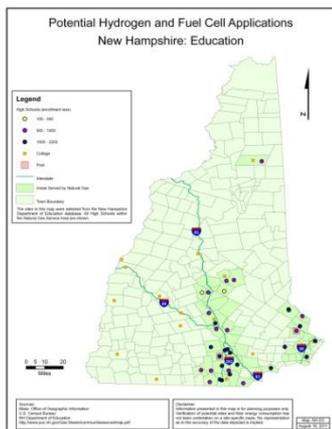
Connecticut
Massachusetts
Maine
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont

Preliminary Analysis- Economic Impact Summary

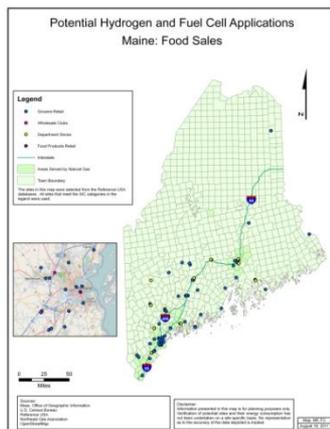
	CT	NY	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	NJ	Regional
Total Employment	2,529	1,728	964	18	45	32	16	111	5,443
Total Revenue / Investment in 2010 (\$ million)	\$496	\$292	\$171	\$2.9	\$8.7	\$6.9	\$3.3	\$26.5	\$1,009
Total Supply Chain Companies	599	183	322	28	25	19	5	8	1189

Targets: Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping

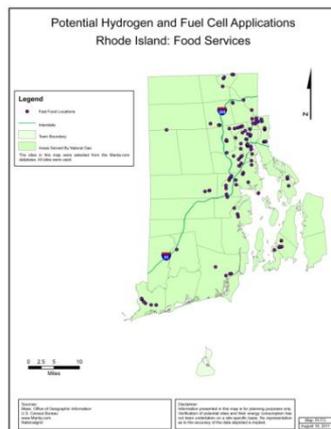
Education



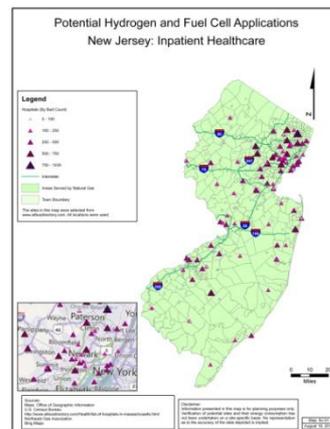
Food Sales



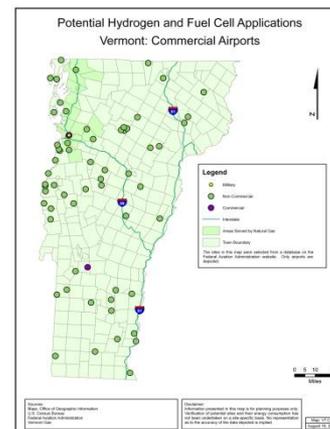
Food Services



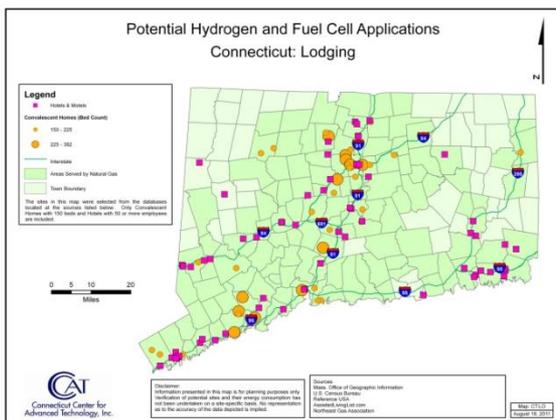
Inpatient Healthcare



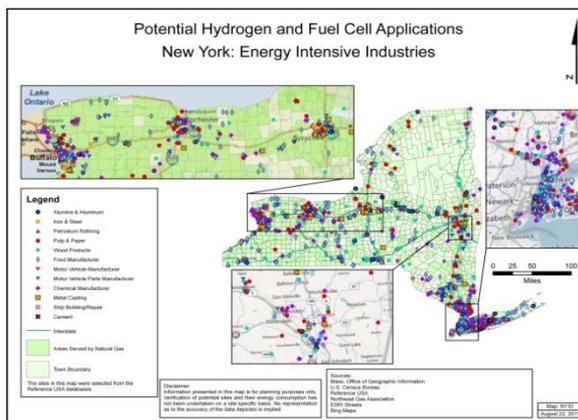
Airports (Military)



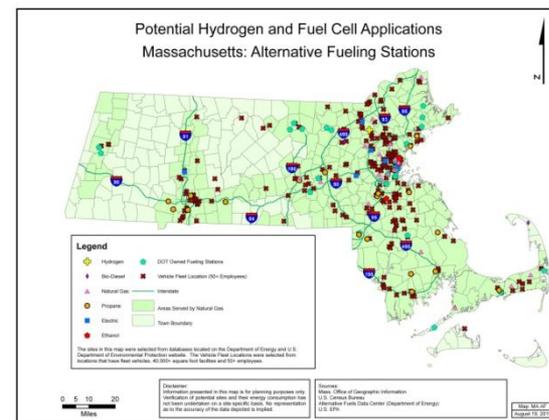
Lodging



Energy Intensive Industry



Alternative Fueling Stations



Targets: Breakdown Example for 300 kW Stationary

Category	Total Sites	Potential Sites	MWs	MW-hrs per year	MW at 90% Capacity Factor	Aggregate Annual Thermal Output		CO2 emissions
						MMBTU	MWh	
Education	18,335	2,190	210.9	1,662,735.6	189.81	4,478,301.22	1,312,515.01	434,286.20
Food Sales	51,300	1,201	360.3	2,840,605.2	324.27	7,650,696.67	2,242,290.94	642,698.16
Food Services	64,600	387	116.1	915,332.4	104.49	2,465,295.26	722,536.71	219,715.25
Inpatient Healthcare	3,994	422	126.6	998,114.4	113.94	2,688,254.78	787,882.41	232,631.61
Lodging	8,033	884	265.2	2,090,836.8	238.68	5,631,320.45	1,650,445.62	484,156.44
Public Order & Safety	3,310	313	93.9	740,307.6	84.51	1,993,895.14	584,377.24	179,454.82
Energy Intensive Industries	4,758	429	128.7	1,014,670.8	115.83	2,732,846.69	800,951.55	223,655.68
Government Operated Buildings	1,255	90	27.0	212,868.0	24.30	573,324.48	168,031.79	49,990.87
Wireless Telecommunication Towers*	3,960	397	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWTPs	578	16	4.8	37,843.2	4.32	101,924.35	29,872.32	8,417.75
Landfills	213	14	4.2	33,112.8	3.78	89,183.81	26,138.28	7,327.39
Airports (w/ AASF)	842	50 (20)	16.2	127,720.8	14.58	343,994.69	100,819.08	31,414.59
Military	14	14	4.2	33,112.8	3.78	89,183.81	26,138.28	59,737.86
Ports	120	19	5.7	44,938.8	5.13	121,035.17	35,473.38	10,272.06
Total	161,312	6,426	1,363.8	10,752,199.2	1,227.42	28,959,256.51	8,487,472.60	2,064,422.25

* No Base Load

Policies and Incentives

	ME	NH	VT	MA	RI	CT	NY	NJ
Energy Policy								
Mandatory Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)								
Fuel Cell Eligibility				*	*			*
Interconnection Standards (Includes Fuel Cells)		*	*	*	*			*
Net Metering (Includes Fuel Cells)		*	*	*	*			*
Public Benefits Fund (Includes Fuel Cells)			*	*	*			*
Renewable Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Member								
State Incentives for Fuel Cells								
Performance-Based					*			
State Grant Program			*	***	*			
State Loan Program			*		*			
State Rebate Program								*
Property Tax Incentive (Commercial)			*					*
Sales Tax Incentive			*					
Industry Recruitment/ Support				*				*
Property-Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Financing				**				



All fuel cell types



* Fuel cells using renewable fuels



** Renewable energy eligible technology to be locally determined



*** Fuel cells not specified, but distributed generation technologies eligible through Green Communities program

www.dsireusa.org

Education: Based on prior year funds – projects are being completed

ACTIVITIES

- Increase acceptance and inclusion of technologies as a part of a clean energy portfolio
- Reduce “soft costs” associated with early adoption (e.g., insurance, permitting, uniform codes and standards)
- Increase general knowledge of the benefits multiple applications
- Increase awareness of broad range of applications—beyond light-duty vehicles and buses



PROGRESS (key examples)

Educated **over 23,000** first responders and code officials through introductory web-based courses and advanced hands-on training.

Continued to promote and deploy the “H2 Educate” middle-school learning module—reaching a total of **more than 9,550 teachers** in 35 states since the project was launched.

Conducted seminars and developed fact-sheets and case studies for end-users

Conducted **more than 80 workshops** to help state officials identify deployment opportunities

2011 Hydrogen Student Design Contest had 54 university teams registered from 19 countries, including seven of the top 20 engineering schools in the world.

Increased offering of university certificates and minors at universities (examples include: Michigan Tech, Univ. of NC at Charlotte)



**Published more than 70 news articles in FY 2011
(including blogs, progress alerts, and DOE FCT news alerts)**

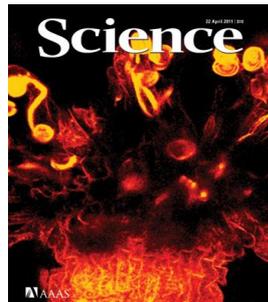
Communication and Outreach Activities include:

- Webinar Series:
 - Feb. 6 – National Hydrogen Learning Demonstration Status
 - Continuing series of informational webinars led by FCT and partners on various topics.
- News Items:
 - Energy Department Awards More Than \$7 Million for Innovative Hydrogen Storage Technologies in Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles
 - DOE Launches Comprehensive Hydrogen Storage Materials Clearing House
- Monthly Newsletter

Blogs Published to Energy.gov website include:

- Fuel Cell Powers Up Festivities at Sec. Chu's Holiday Party
- Fuel Cell Lift Trucks:
A Grocer's Best Friend

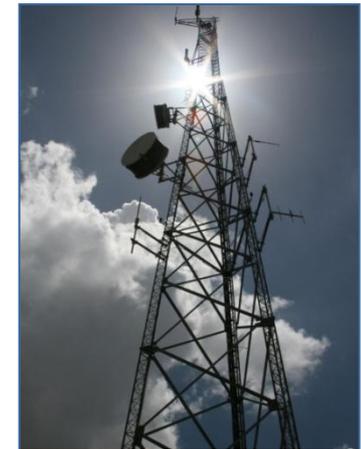
Progress in low and zero Pt catalysts highlighted in Science



Hydrogen power lights at the 2011 Golden Globes



"These technologies are part of a broad portfolio that will create new American jobs, reduce carbon pollution, and increase our competitiveness in today's global clean energy economy."



Hydrogen fuel cells providing critical backup power

Fuel Cell Technologies Program

January 2012 Newsletter

Welcome to the inaugural issue of the Fuel Cell Technologies Program newsletter. This newsletter will be issued monthly to our Fuel Cell News subscribers and will include a recap of the previous month's news and events as well as a preview of upcoming activities.

In this issue:

- [In the News](#)
- [Funding Opportunities](#)
- [Recent Blogs](#)
- [Webinars and Workshops](#)
- [Events Calendar](#)
- [Studies, Reports, and Publications](#)

In the News

DOE Releases Request for Information on Early Market Opportunities for Fuel Cell Technologies

The Department of Energy (DOE) has issued a [Request for Information](#) asking for stakeholder feedback on the commercial readiness of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies. Topics covered include: auxiliary power on board commercial, heavy duty road vehicles for refrigeration; fuel cell battery rechargers for all electric vehicles used for transporting freight or passengers; and technology deployment projects for other on or off road transportation markets. The deadline for responses is March 2, 2012.

Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Interagency Action Plan Released

The Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Interagency Task Force and Interagency Working Group released their Interagency Action Plan (IAP) on January 30. The [Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Interagency Action Plan](#) guides collaborative federal agency efforts to research, develop, demonstrate, and deploy hydrogen and

**Inaugural
Newsletter for
Program issued
January 2012.**

Subscribe

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/subscribe.html>

The DOE Fuel Cell Technologies Program also funds the development and publication of key reports

**The Business Case for Fuel Cells:
Why Top Companies are Purchasing Fuel Cells Today**
By FuelCells2000, <http://www.fuelcells.org>
See report: <http://www.fuelcells.org/BusinessCaseforFuelCells.pdf>

State of the States: Fuel Cells in America
By FuelCells2000, <http://www.fuelcells.org>
See report: <http://www.fuelcells.org/StateoftheStates2011.pdf>

2010 Fuel Cell Market Report
By Breakthrough Technologies Institute, Inc. <http://www.btionline.org/>
See report: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/2010_market_report.pdf

Annual Merit Review & Peer Evaluation Proceedings
Includes downloadable versions of all presentations at the Annual Merit Review
http://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/annual_review11_proceedings.html

Annual Merit Review & Peer Evaluation Report
Summarizes the comments of the Peer Review Panel at the Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting
http://hydrogen.energy.gov/annual_review11_report.html

Annual Progress Report
Summarizes activities and accomplishments within the Program over the preceding year, with reports on individual projects
www.hydrogen.energy.gov/annual_progress.html

Next Annual Review: May 14 – 18, 2012 Arlington, VA
<http://annualmeritreview.energy.gov/>



Federal Agencies

- DOC
 - DOD
 - DOE
 - DOT
 - EPA
 - GSA
 - DOI
 - DHS
 - NASA
 - NSF
 - USDA
 - USPS
- *Interagency coordination through staff-level Interagency Working Group (meets monthly)*
- *Assistant Secretary-level Interagency Task Force mandated by EPACK 2005.*

External Input

- Annual Merit Review & Peer Evaluation
- H2 & Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee
- National Academies, GAO, etc.

Industry Partnerships & Stakeholder Assn's.

- Tech Teams (USCAR, energy companies- U.S. DRIVE)
- Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Energy Association (FCHEA)
- Hydrogen Utility Group
- ~ 65 projects with 50 companies

Universities

~ 50 projects with 40 universities

International

- IEA Implementing agreements – 25 countries
- International Partnership for Hydrogen & Fuel Cells in the Economy – 17 countries & EC, 30 projects

DOE Hydrogen & Fuel Cells Program

State & Regional Partnerships

- California Fuel Cell Partnership
- California Stationary Fuel Cell Collaborative
- SC H₂ & Fuel Cell Alliance
- Upper Midwest Hydrogen Initiative
- Ohio Fuel Coalition
- Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology

National Laboratories

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
P&D, S, FC, A, SC&S, TV, MN
Argonne A, FC, P&D, SC&S
Los Alamos S, FC, SC&S

Sandia P&D, S, SC&S
Pacific Northwest P&D, S, FC, SC&S, A
Oak Ridge P&D, S, FC, A, SC&S
Lawrence Berkeley FC, A

Lawrence Livermore P&D, S, SC&S
Savannah River S, P&D
Brookhaven S, FC
Idaho National Lab P&D

Other Federal Labs: Jet Propulsion Lab, National Institute of Standards & Technology, National Energy Technology Lab (NETL)

P&D = Production & Delivery; S = Storage; FC = Fuel Cells; A = Analysis; SC&S = Safety, Codes & Standards; TV = Technology Validation, MN = Manufacturing

Next Steps:

Coordination on

- Education & Outreach
- Policies & Incentives
- Codes & Standards
- Lessons Learned
- Accelerate Deployments

Solicit ideas (STEAB, other stakeholders)

Thank you

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