



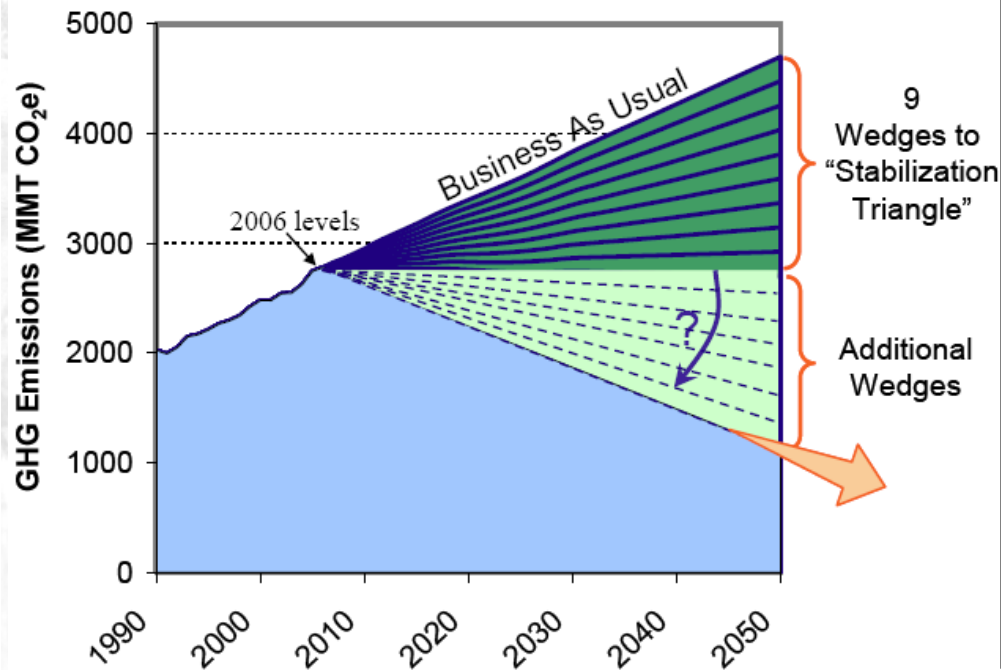
American Road: Clean Diesels for the Real World

*14th DEER Conference
U.S. Department of Energy
August 5, 2008*



What is our national objective?

EPA Wedge Analysis

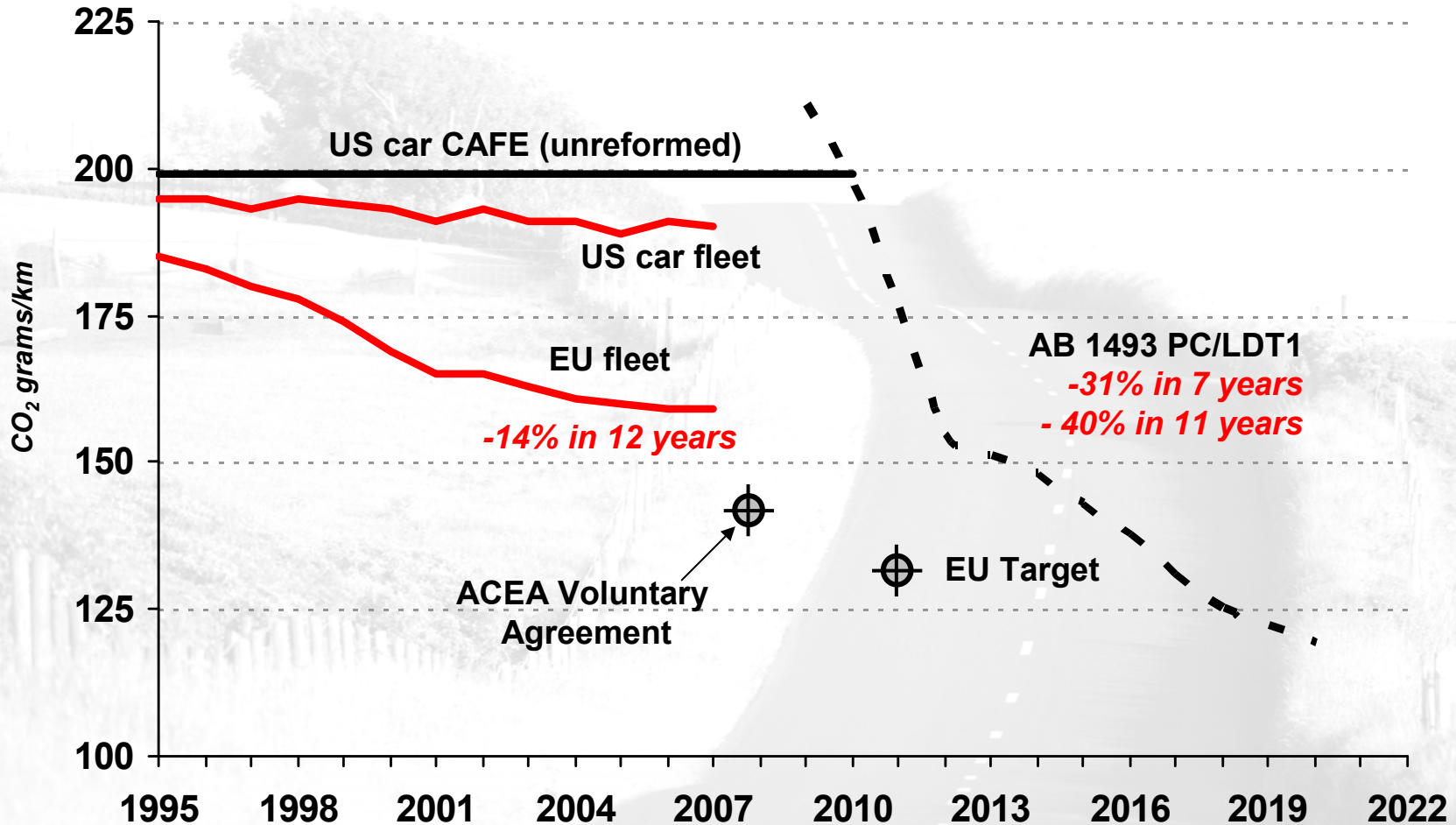


- ❖ Reduce consumption of petroleum enhance energy security
- ❖ Stabilize and reduce GHG emissions
- ❖ Provide the greatest good at the lowest societal cost . . .
- ❖ ... Expand national wealth/ prosperity of the US

AB 1493 forces the fleet average 26% below the 2007 EU fleet actual.

Light Duty Vehicles

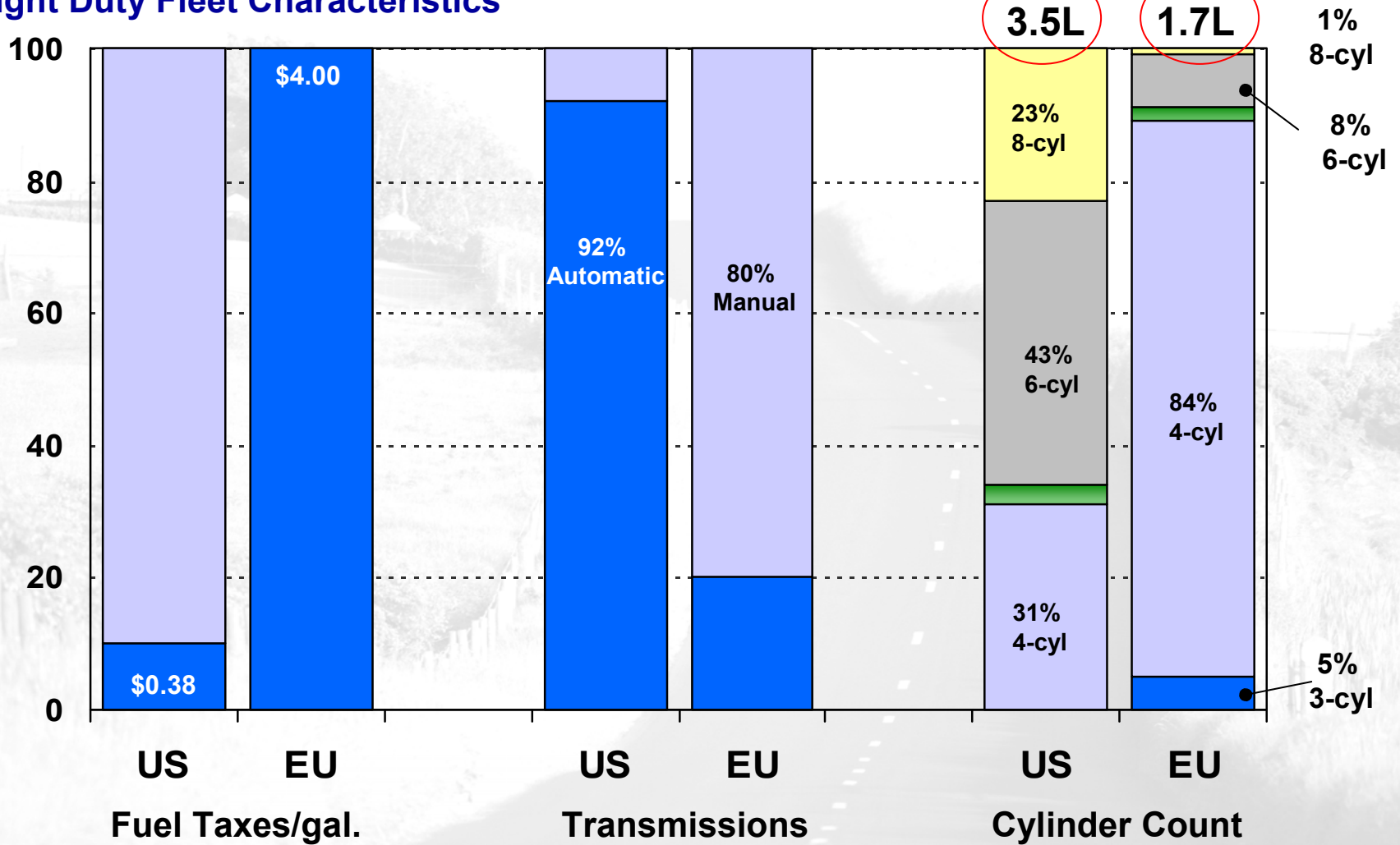
Green House Gas Emissions Overview



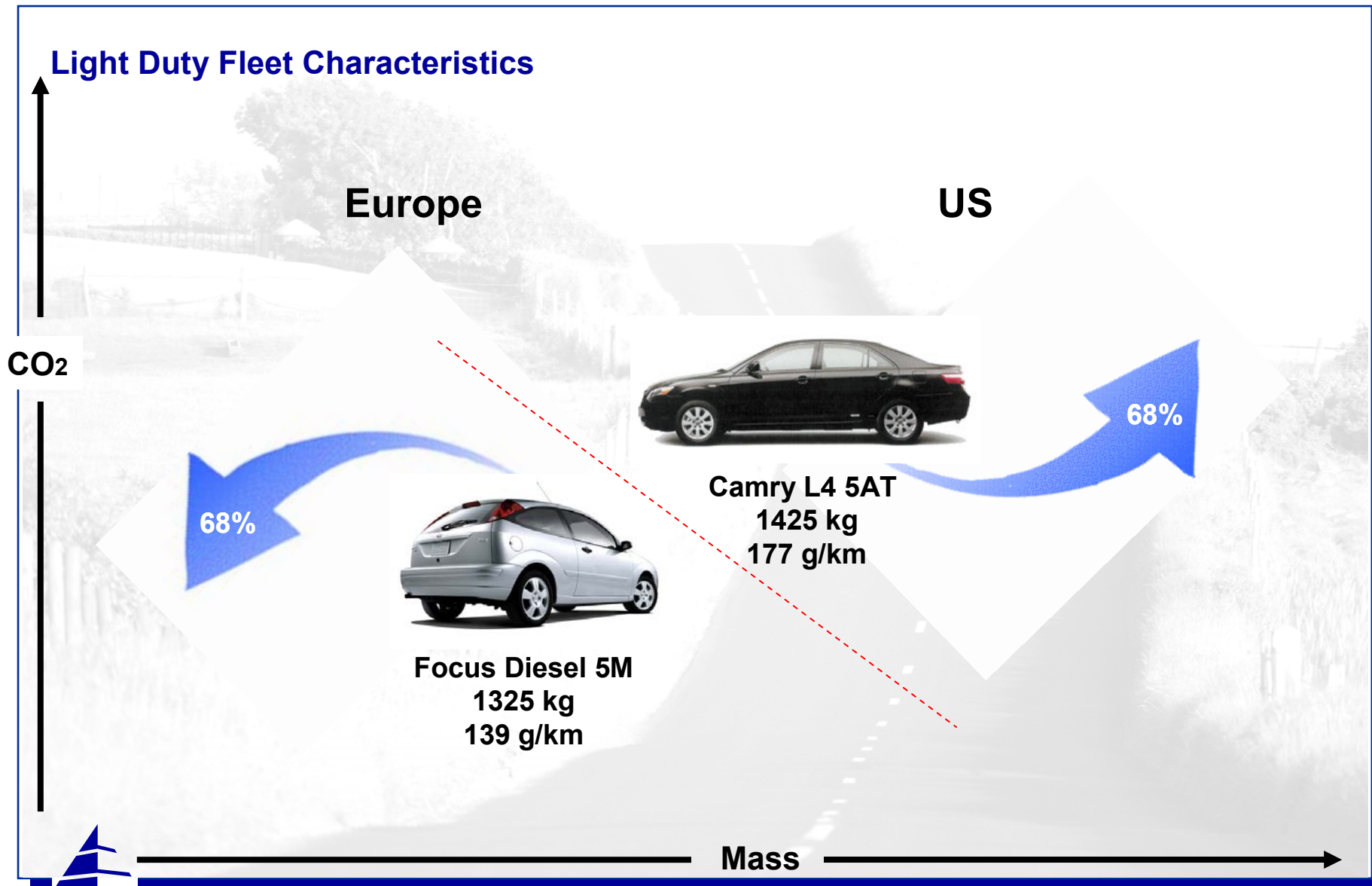
US and EU test cycles are not equivalent. ARB standard includes max MAC credit. AB 1493 LDT2 definition includes 8,500-10,000 lb. gvw MDPVs. Fuel economy conversions at 19.55 lb CO₂/gallon gasoline and 22.43 lbs/gallon diesel. US fleet excludes flex fuel credits.

US and EU – vastly different fleet characteristics.

Light Duty Fleet Characteristics

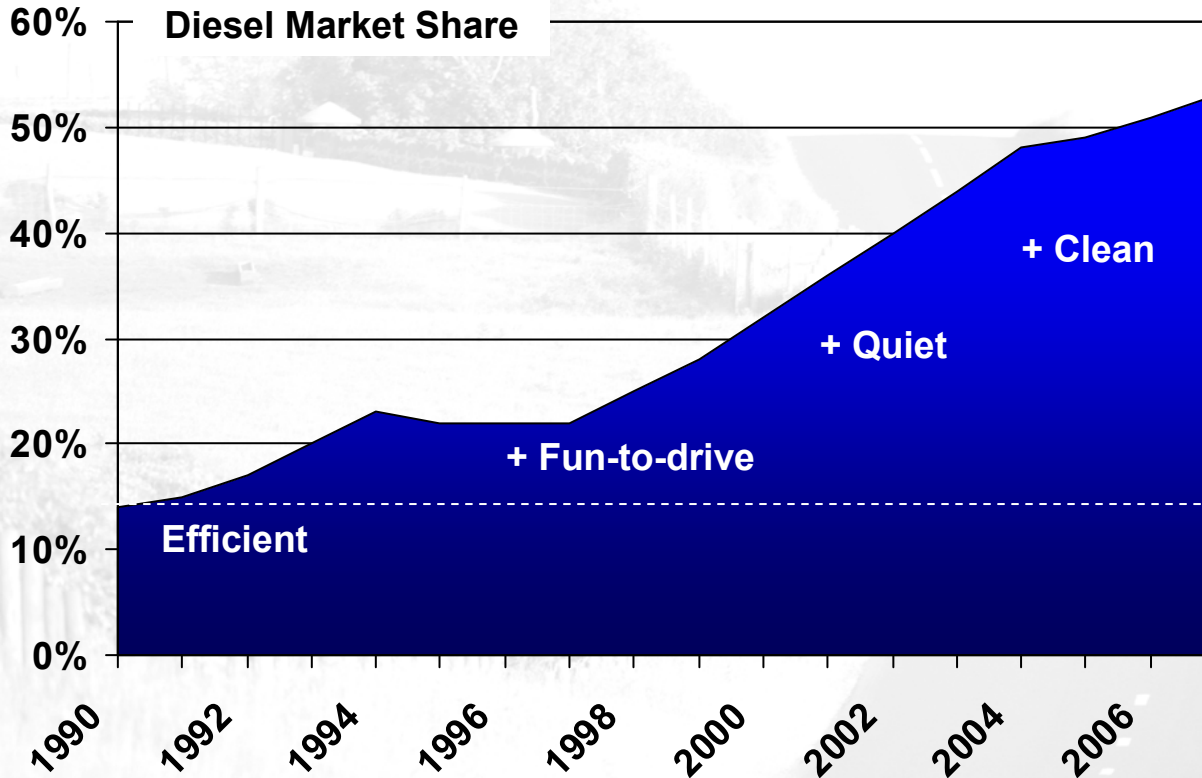


The EU and PC/LDT1 fleet distribution is nearly reversed below/above ~ 1400 kg mass.



Technology enabled an already efficient powertrain to become one that the mass market wanted to drive.

European Light Duty Diesel Market Share Development



Total Fuel Consumed



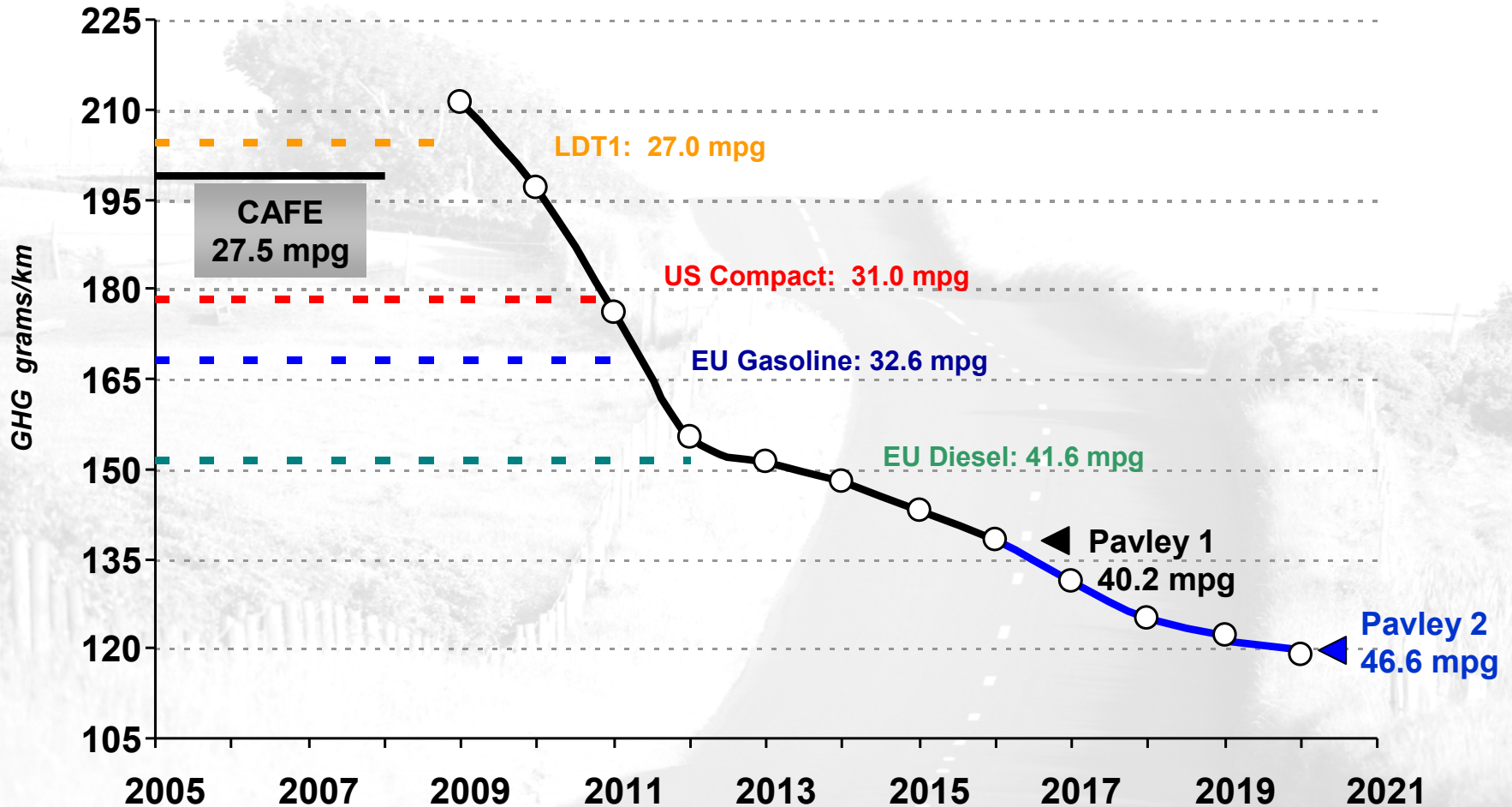
Political Cost/Benefit



The 2007 EU *diesel* fleet would not meet the 2016 CA standard.

AB 1493 PC/LDT1

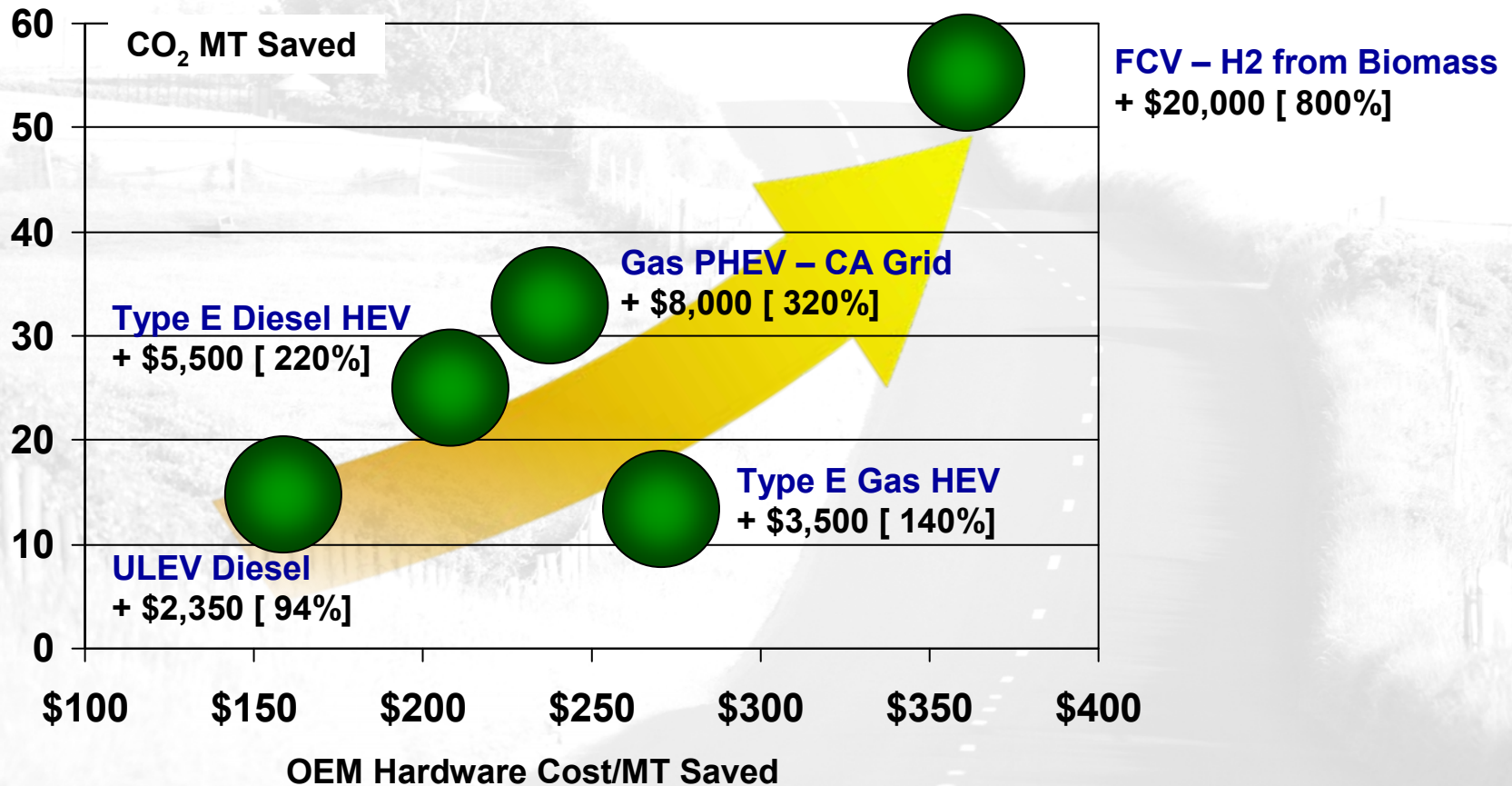
AB 1493 vs. 2007 Fleet Actual



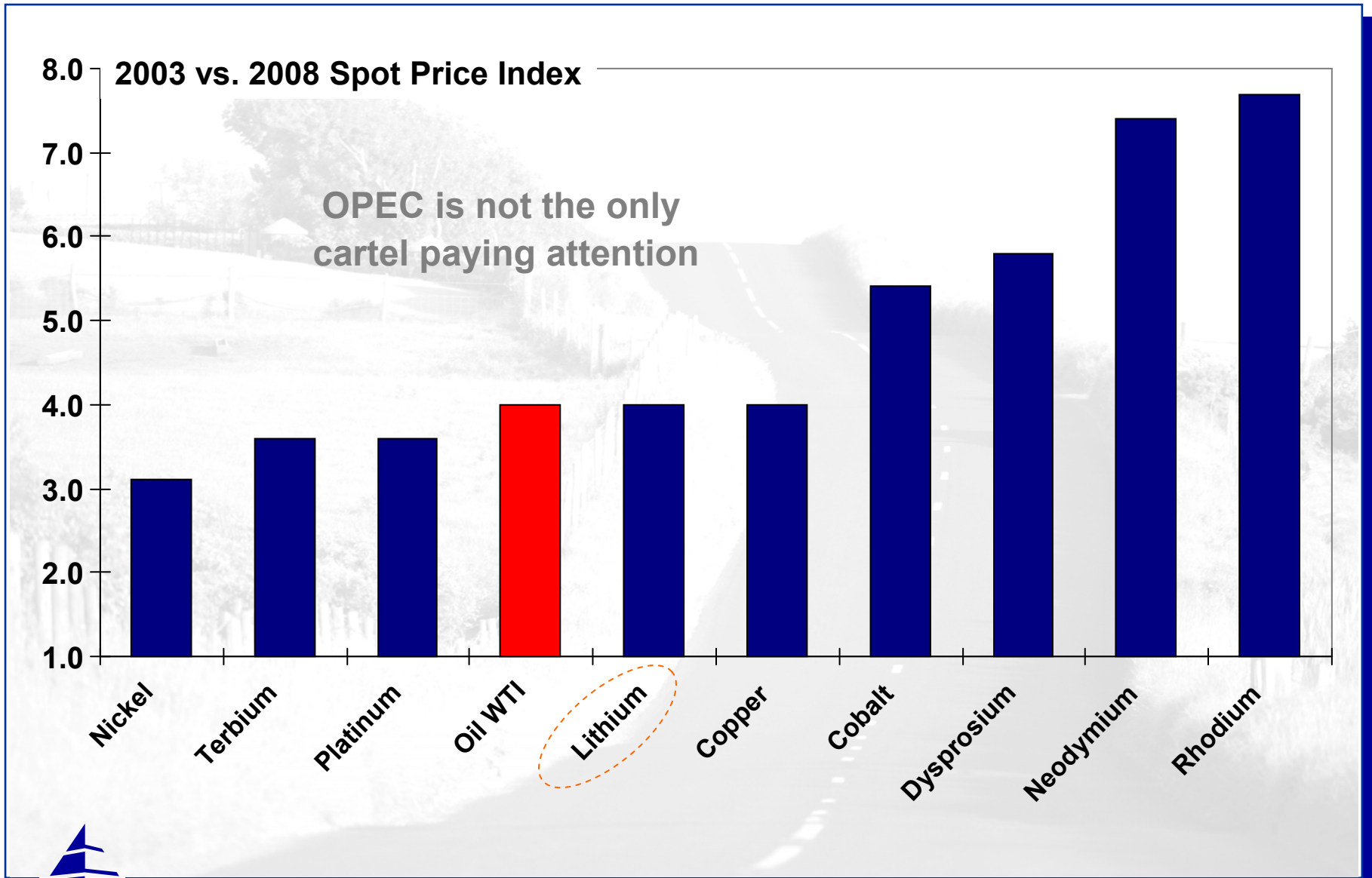
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Globally, light duty diesels outsell hard hybrids 30 to 1.

WTW Lifetime GHG Saved vs. OEM Mature Hardware Costs – Midsize Car

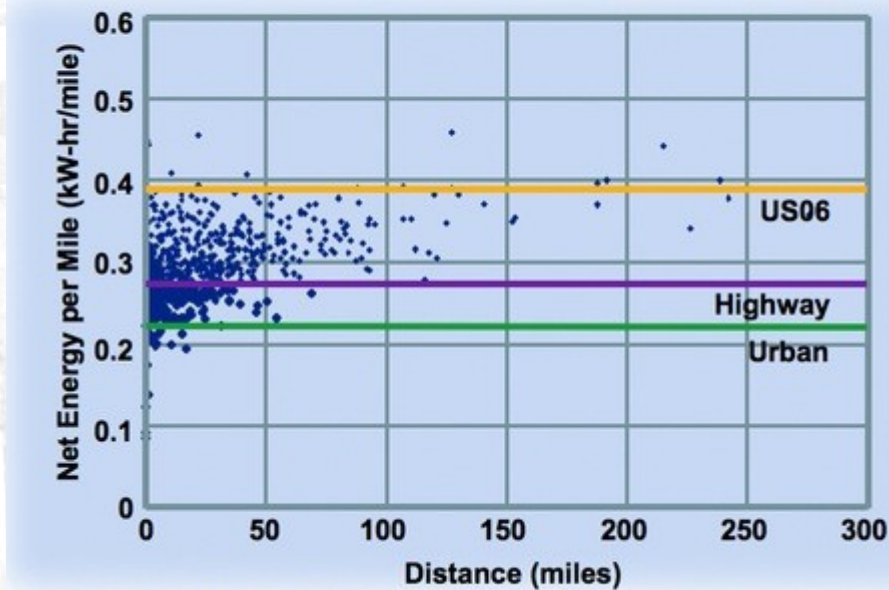


Over 1 vehicle design cycle, global prices for electrification-enabling materials rose along with oil.



Will the PHEV community prove technology developed for the Autobahn matches the way American's really drive?

ZEV Power and Speed Study Result: Real World Driving



Mid-Sized Vehicle Simulated with SCAG Regional Transportation Survey Data

New GM study (Savagian) based on GPS-monitored CA mid-size sedan owners.

- Median CA driving intensity is between highway and US06 cycles
- Researcher's objective is to prove hybrids with larger batteries are required to match the way American's *really* drive

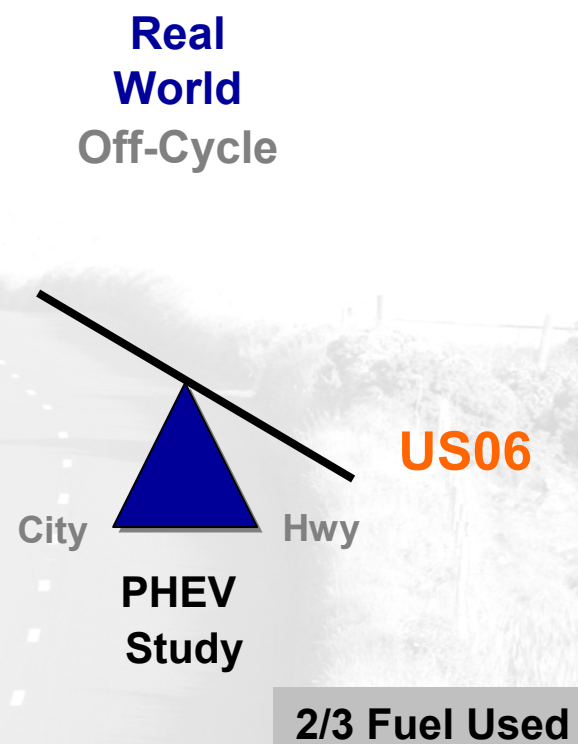
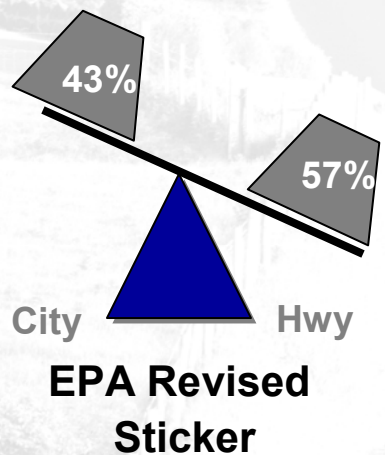
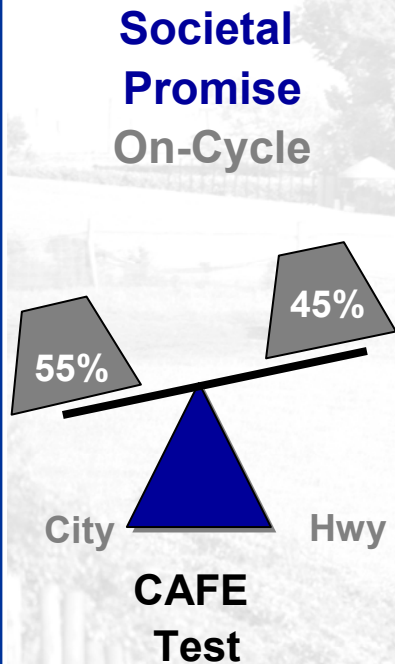
30 year-old federal test procedures are unhinged from the nation's objective of saving real barrels and real tonnes.

109th Congress

H.R. 1103

A BILL

Fuel Efficiency Truth in Advertising Act of 2005

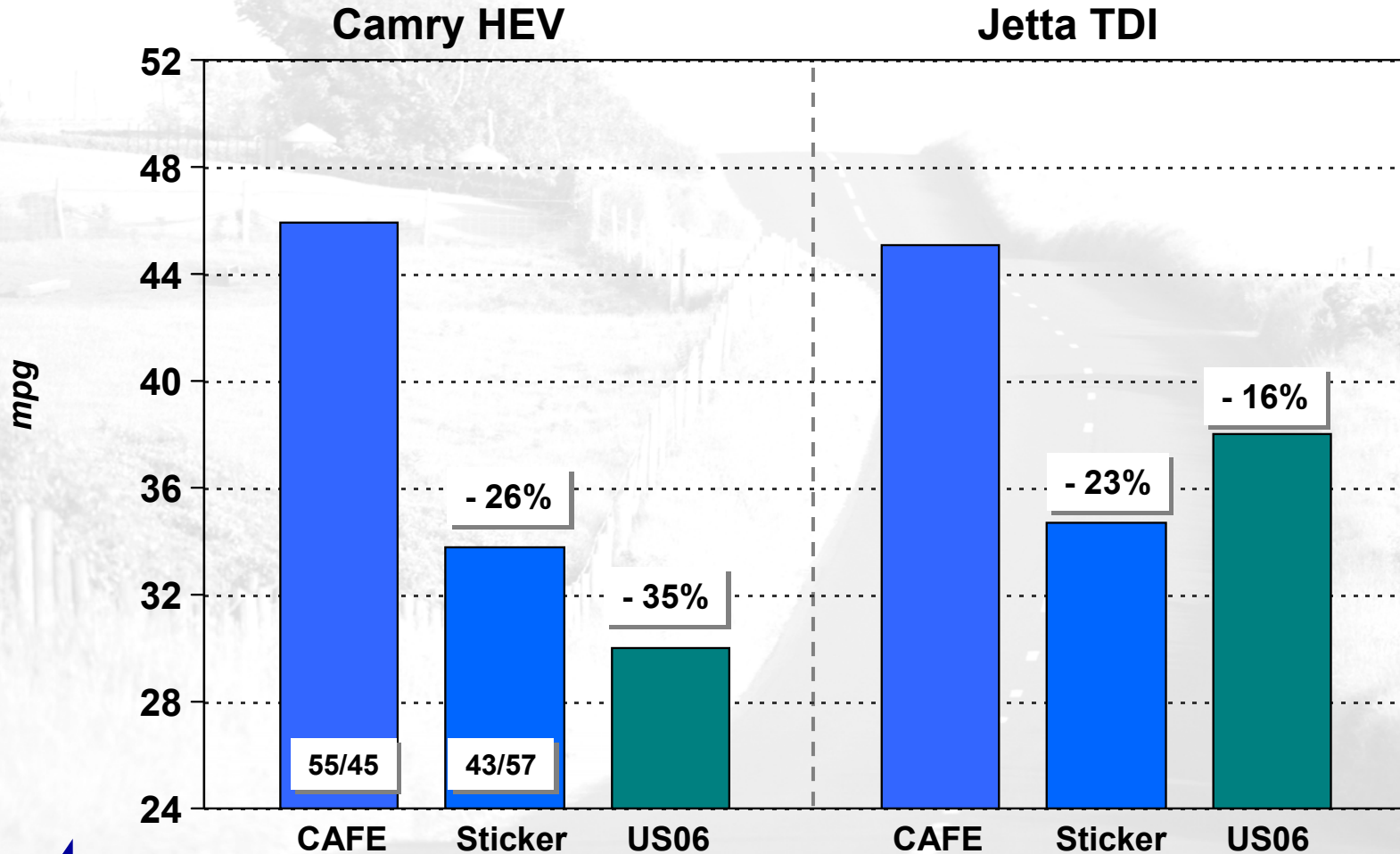


Designing vehicles to artificial test standards leads to:

- Technologies that over promise and under-deliver in real-world
- Attractive real-world technologies left on the table

2 vehicles making a similar promise to society, but the off-cycle delivery is substantially different.

Real World vs. Lab World



The hybrid value equation is built on stop & go driving conditions, where brake energy is captured.



Camry HEV

AT-PZEV (SULEV) certification

- 54.4 ft.² footprint
- Sticker city: 33 mpg
- Sticker highway: 34 mpg
- 43/57 combined: 34 mpg



Jetta TDI

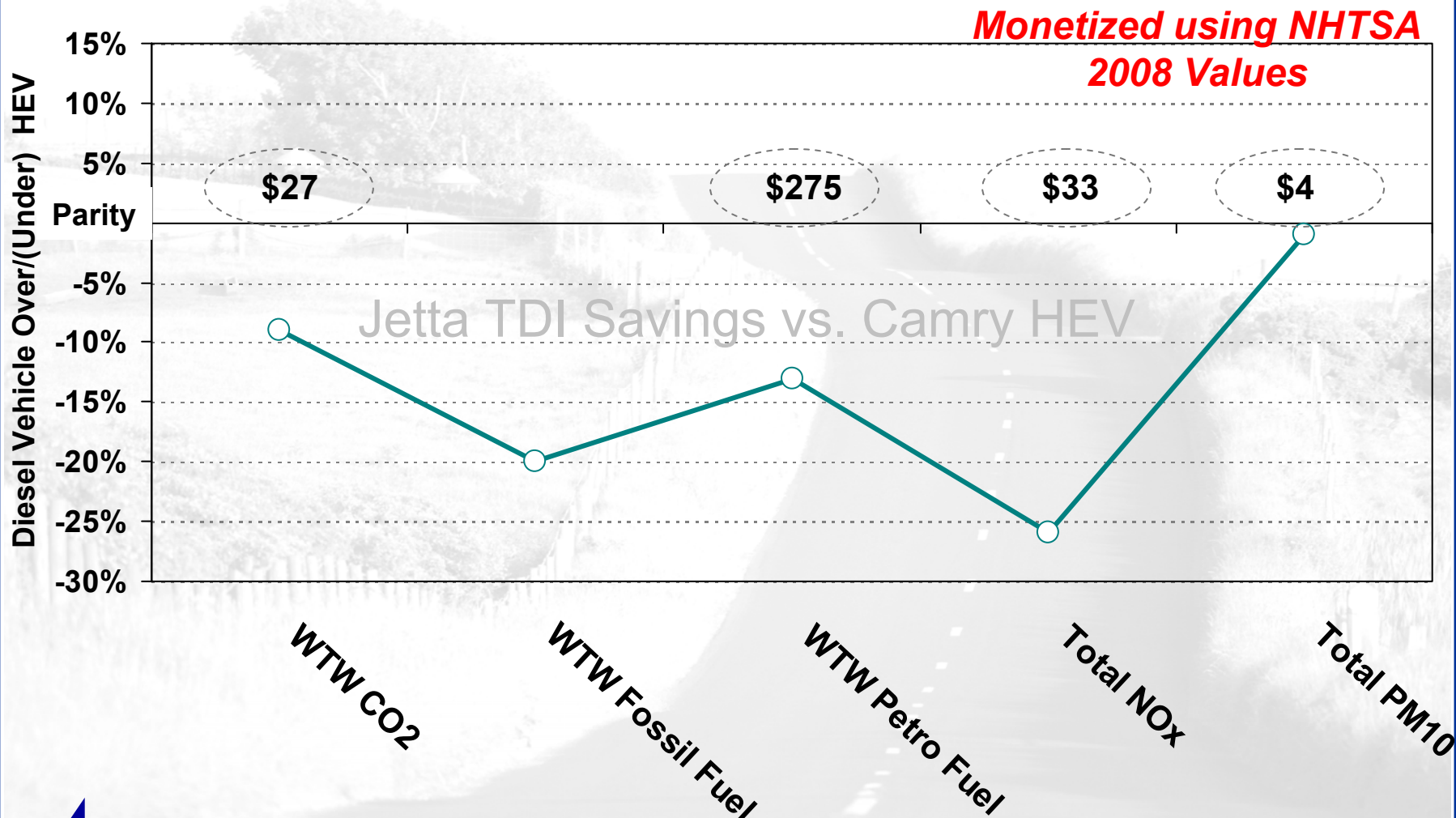
ULEV-II certification

- 49.4 ft.² footprint
- Sticker city: 30 mpg
- Sticker highway: 40 mpg
- 43/57 combined: 35 mpg

Societal benefit of a diesel ULEV vs. an AT-PZEV.

Policy

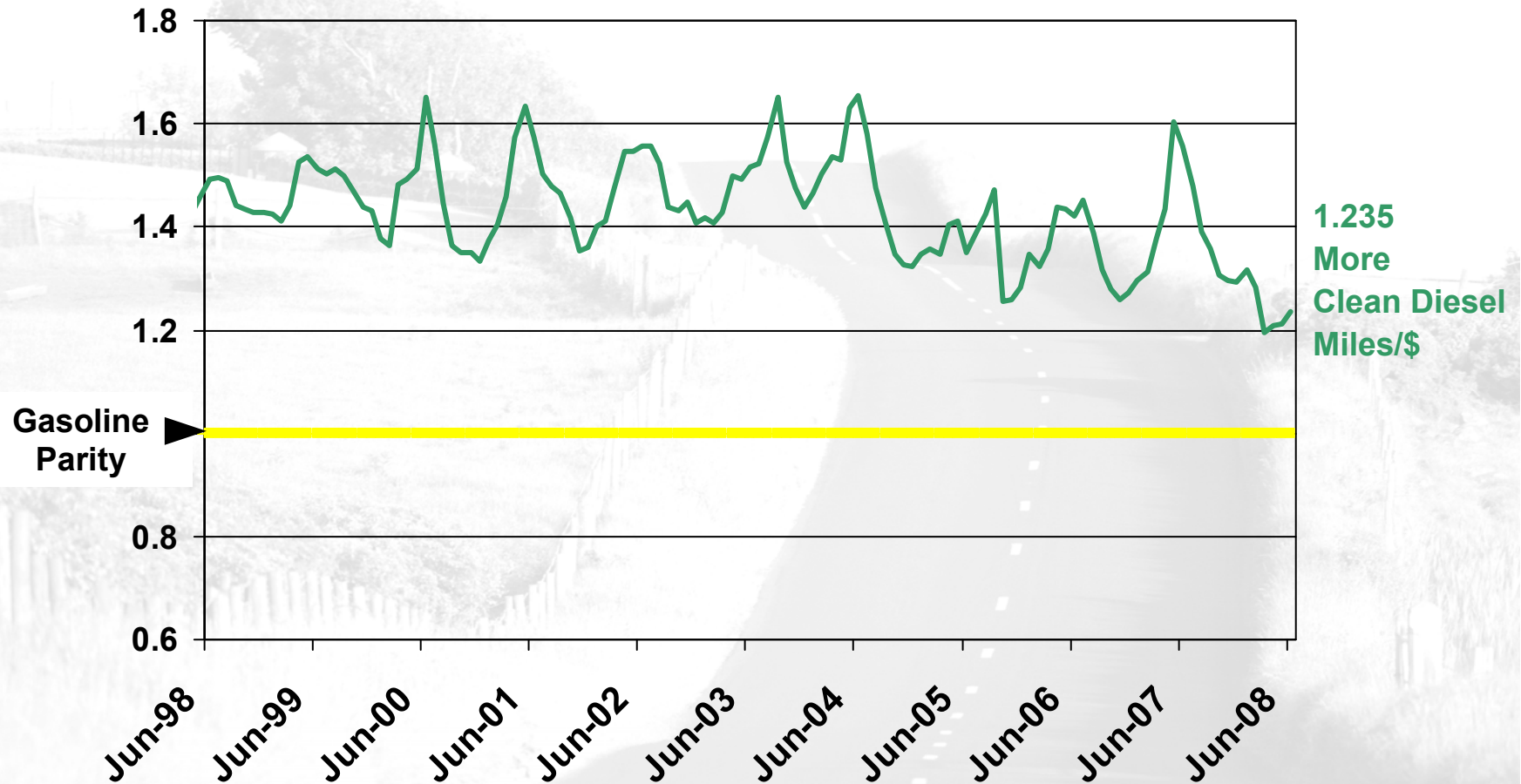
CA WTW Benefits Over Life of the Vehicle (B10 and E10 Fuel)



Based on California Energy Commission study, June 2007.

Clean Diesel Miles per Dollar Index[©]

Miles per Dollar in a Clean Diesel Vehicle as an Index to Gasoline



Both consumers and the nation win with clean diesel.

Summary

1. To expand American prosperity, policies must achieve the greatest good at the lowest societal cost.
2. To maximize petroleum and GHG savings from the light duty fleet, focus technology where the most fuel is consumed.
 - High speed/high load drivers
 - Who accumulate the most miles per year
3. Measuring fleet fuel consumption and GHG emissions with antiquated test procedures will not align with:
 - A society that consumes 2/3rd of all fuel in non-urban use
 - Policy makers who will be accountable in barrels and tonnes
 - Manufacturers who must survive in this “wedge”
4. To give consumers – and society – the best value for money, focus on fuel efficiency solutions that deliver:
 - Best drivability
 - Lowest variable cost increase
 - Highest demonstrated residual value performance



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