



Regional Hydrogen Infrastructure Panel

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The Northeast Experience

- Direction
- Markets
- Action
- Policy
- Results



Direction



Goals

- Clean/Low Carbon Emissions
- Efficiency
- Reliability
- Durability
- Lower Costs
- Clean Energy Jobs

Market Drivers

- Emissions Reductions
- Renewable Integration
- Energy Reliability/Resiliency
- Efficiency/Cost
- Economic Incentives

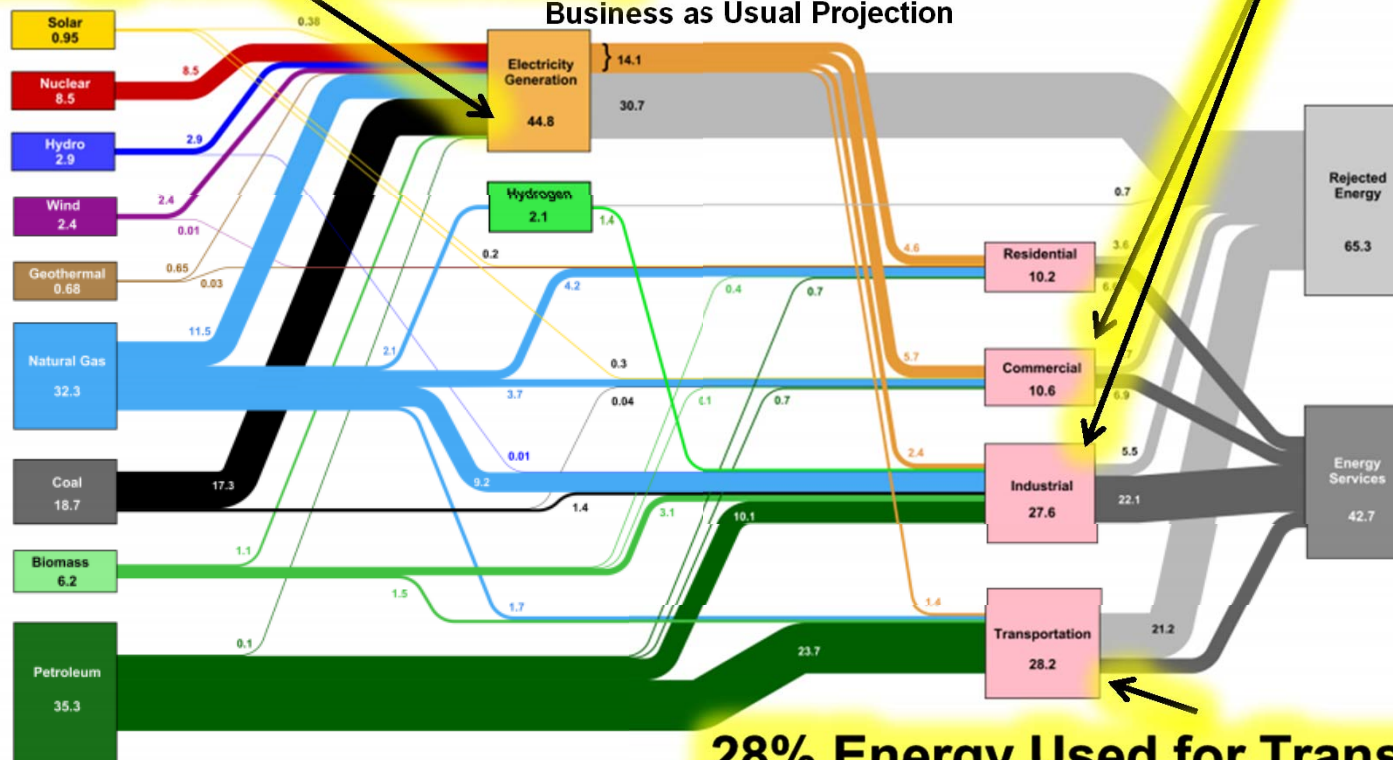
Energy Flow

30% Energy Used for C/I Heating

45% Energy Used for Electricity

Estimated U.S. Annual Energy Use -
Hydrogen Contributions Broken Out ~ 108 Quads
Business as Usual Projection

Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory



28% Energy Used for Transportation

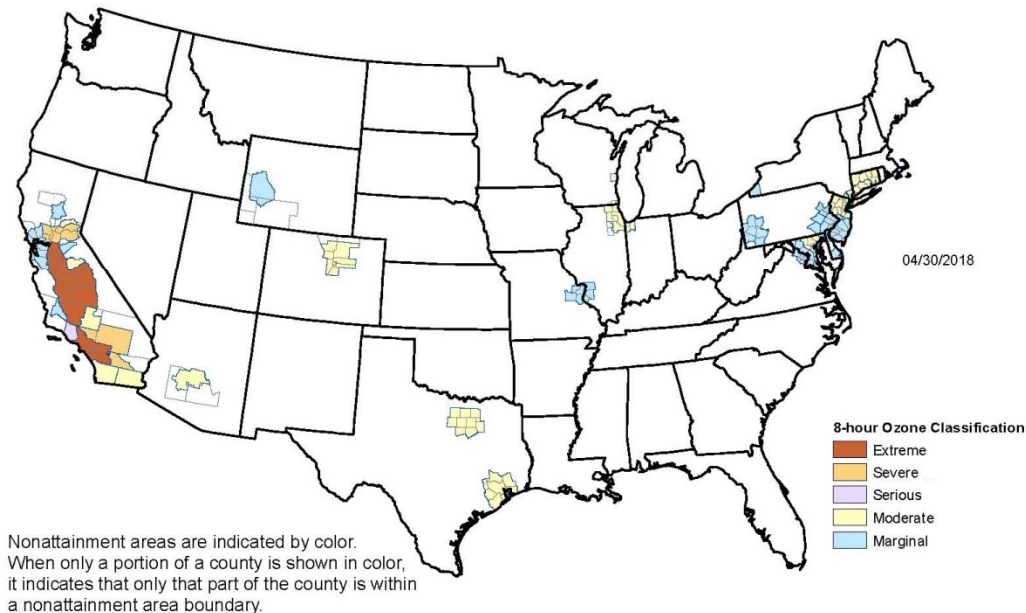
Source: LLNL, March 2016. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035(2015-03) and Annual Energy Outlook 2016. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in Btu-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate". The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 80% for the industrial sector, and 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-676987

Please note, all results presented on this slide are PRELIMINARY and may be subject to corrections and/or changes. A cursory analysis was performed using available information and estimates of impacts due to changes to the modeled energy systems.

Air Quality (NAAQS) Nonattainment

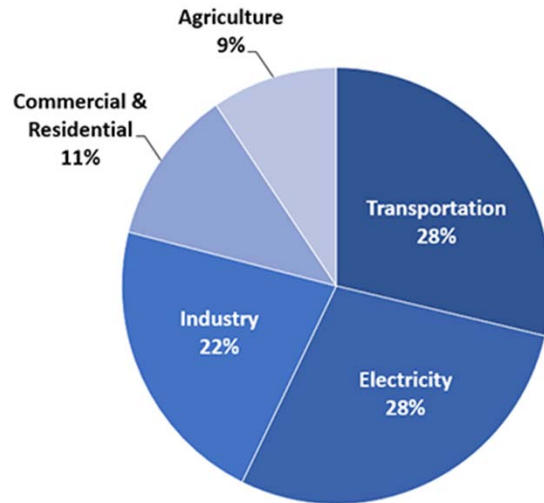
The transportation sector releases significant quantities of hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NOx), (and particulates in the case of diesel vehicles). Vehicles account for over 55 percent of the total NOx emissions in the United States (U.S.)

8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas (2008 Standard)



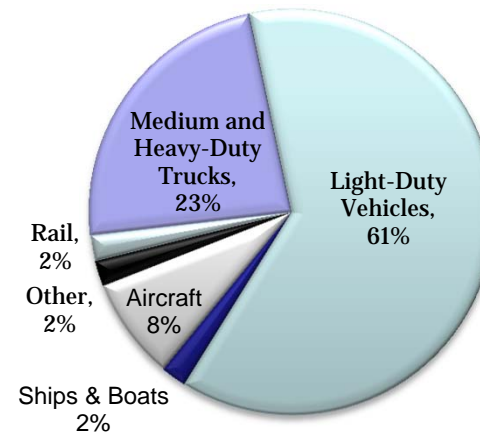
U.S. Transportation Emissions

- 28% of GHG emissions come from the transportation sector
- 61% of transportation emissions come from light-duty vehicles



Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector 2016

US EPA; GHG Emissions; <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>; 2018



Share of U.S. Transportation Sector Emissions by Source (CO2)

US EPA; "Fast Facts;" <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100ONBL.pdf>; 2016



Direction

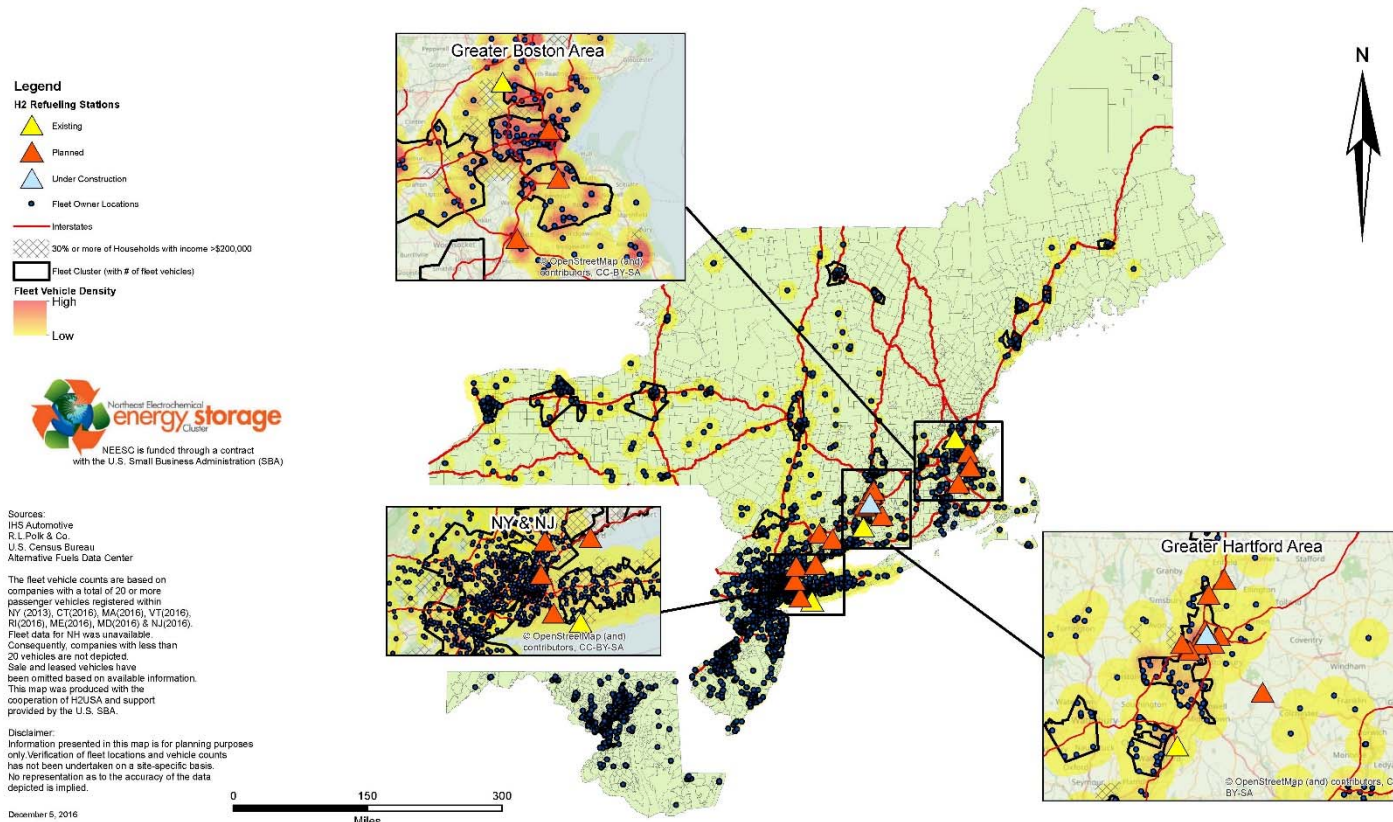


Transportation Market Targets (Fleets)

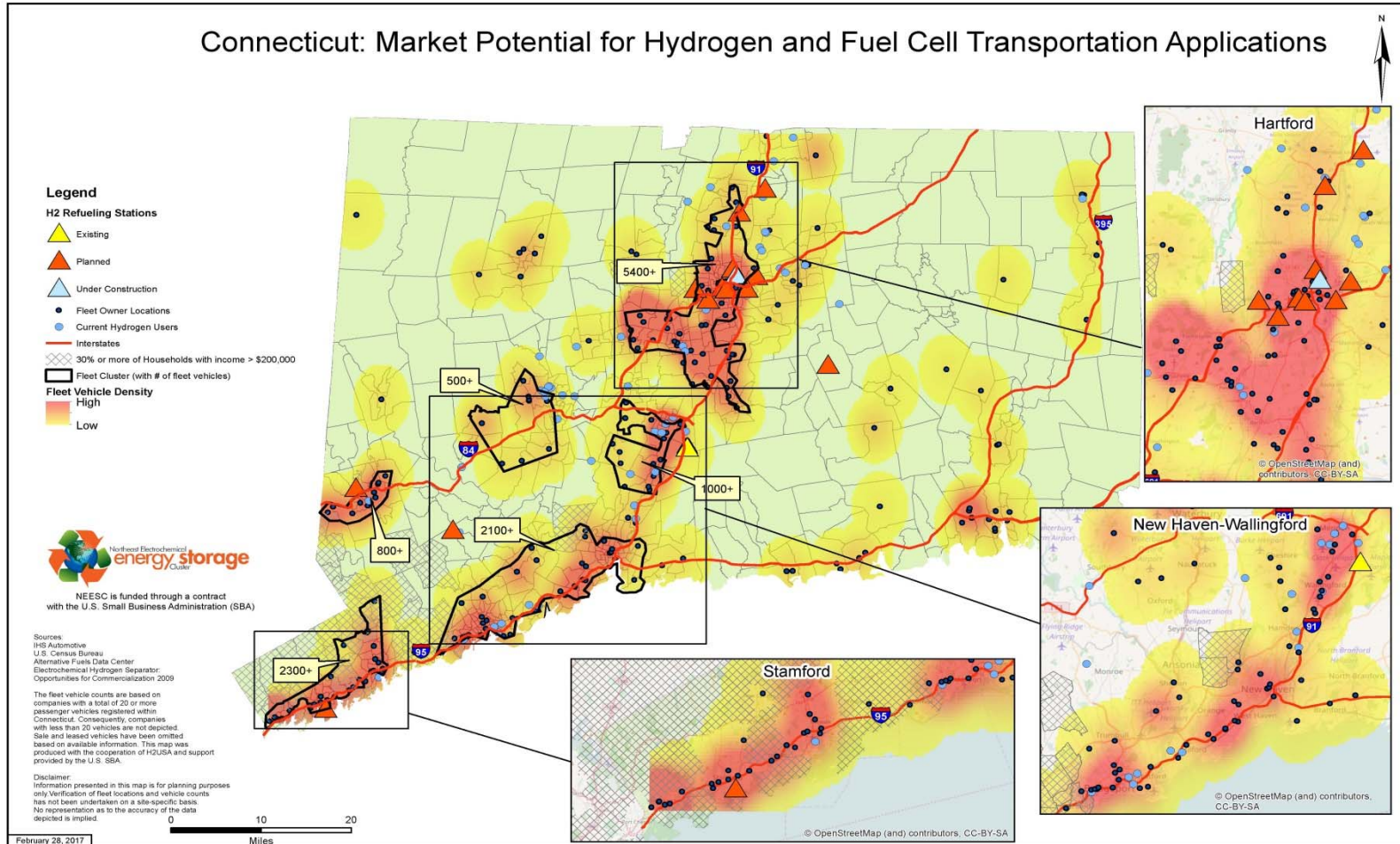
- Fleet Deployment
 - FCEV (Light-Duty)
 - Fuel Cell Electric Buses (FCEB)
 - Specialty Fuel Cell Vehicles
 - Material Handlers
 - Airport Tugs
 - Hydrogen Refueling
 - Hydrogen for Energy Storage

Regional Transportation Targets

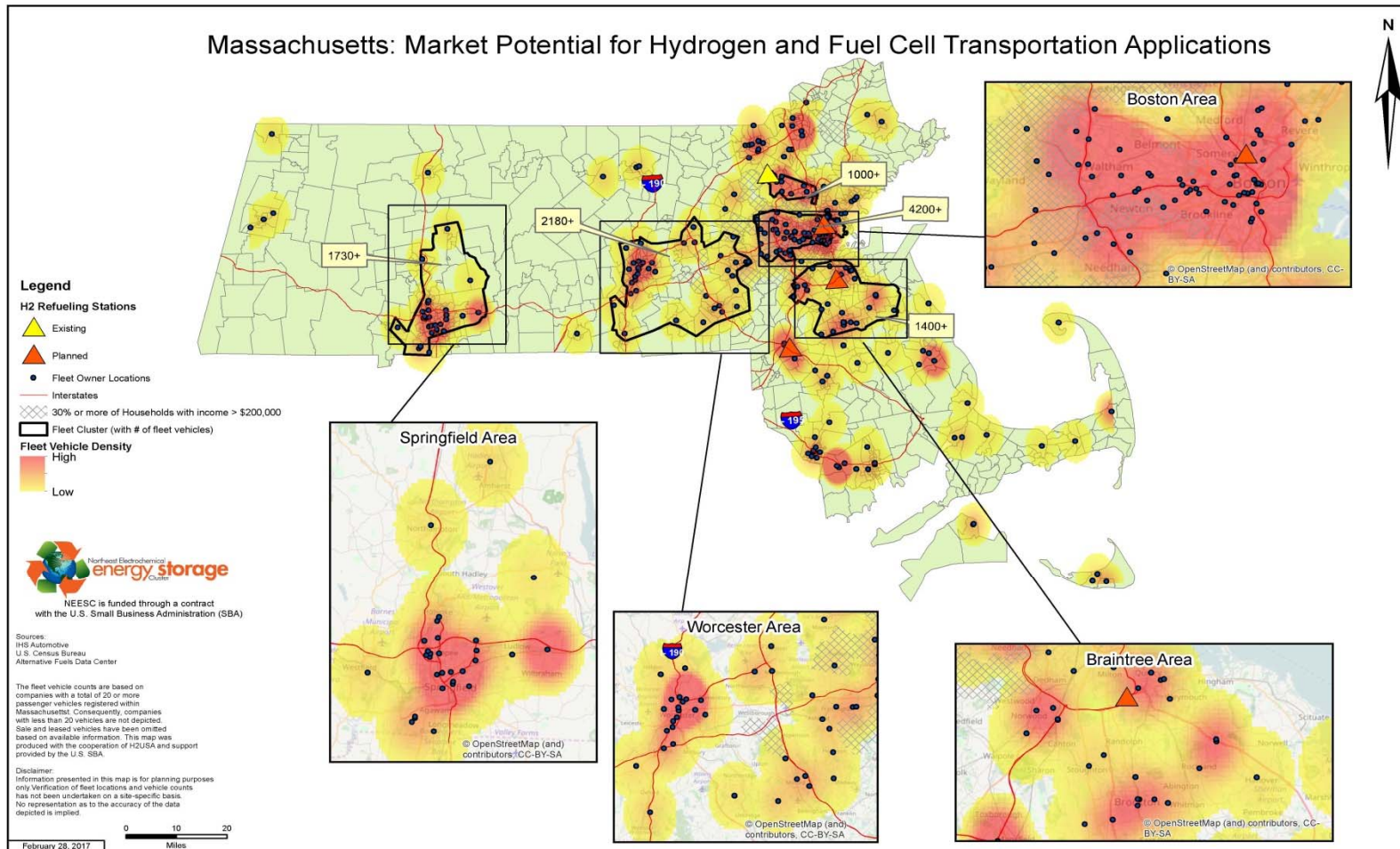
Northeast Region: Market Potential for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Transportation Applications



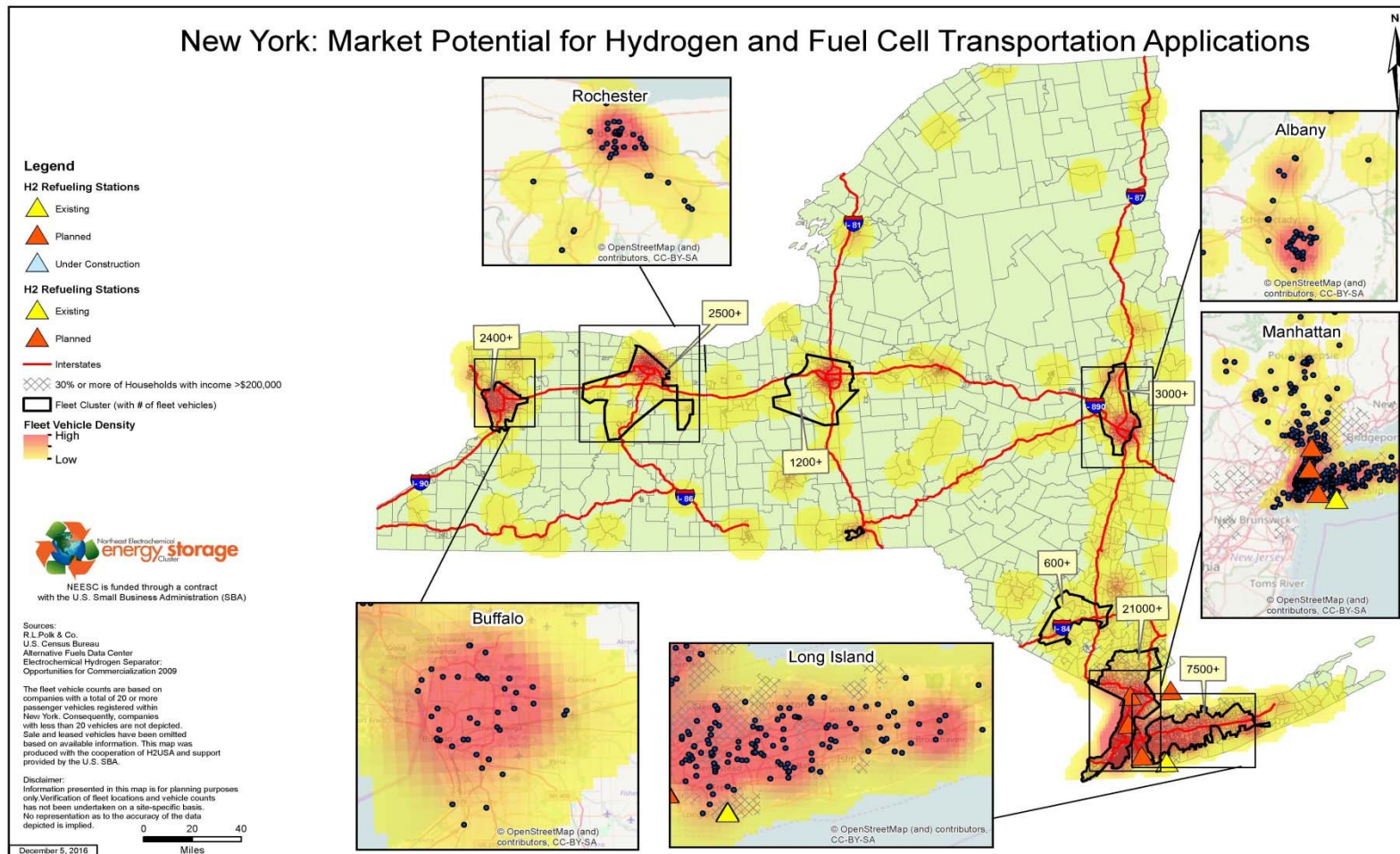
Regional Transportation Targets



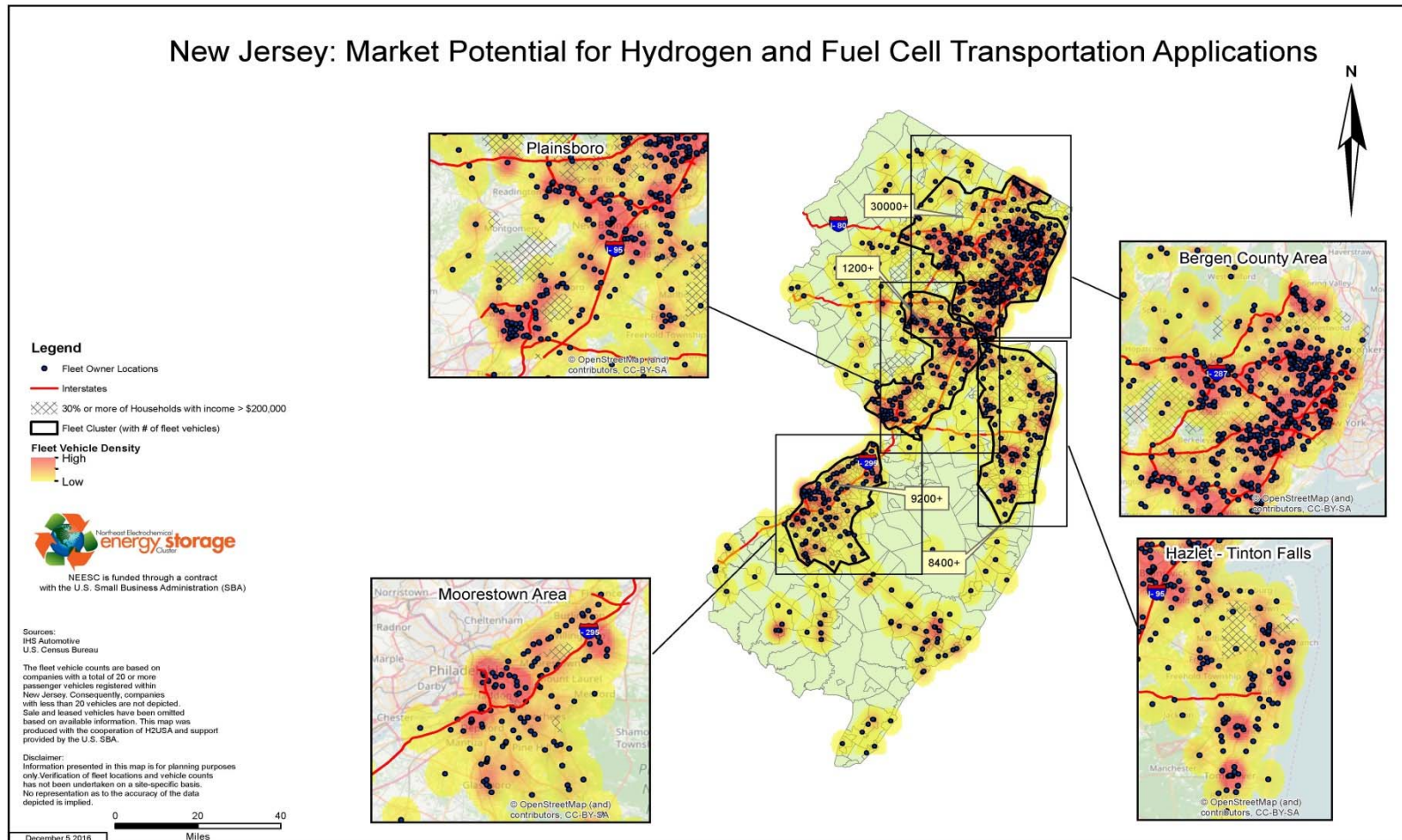
Regional Transportation Targets



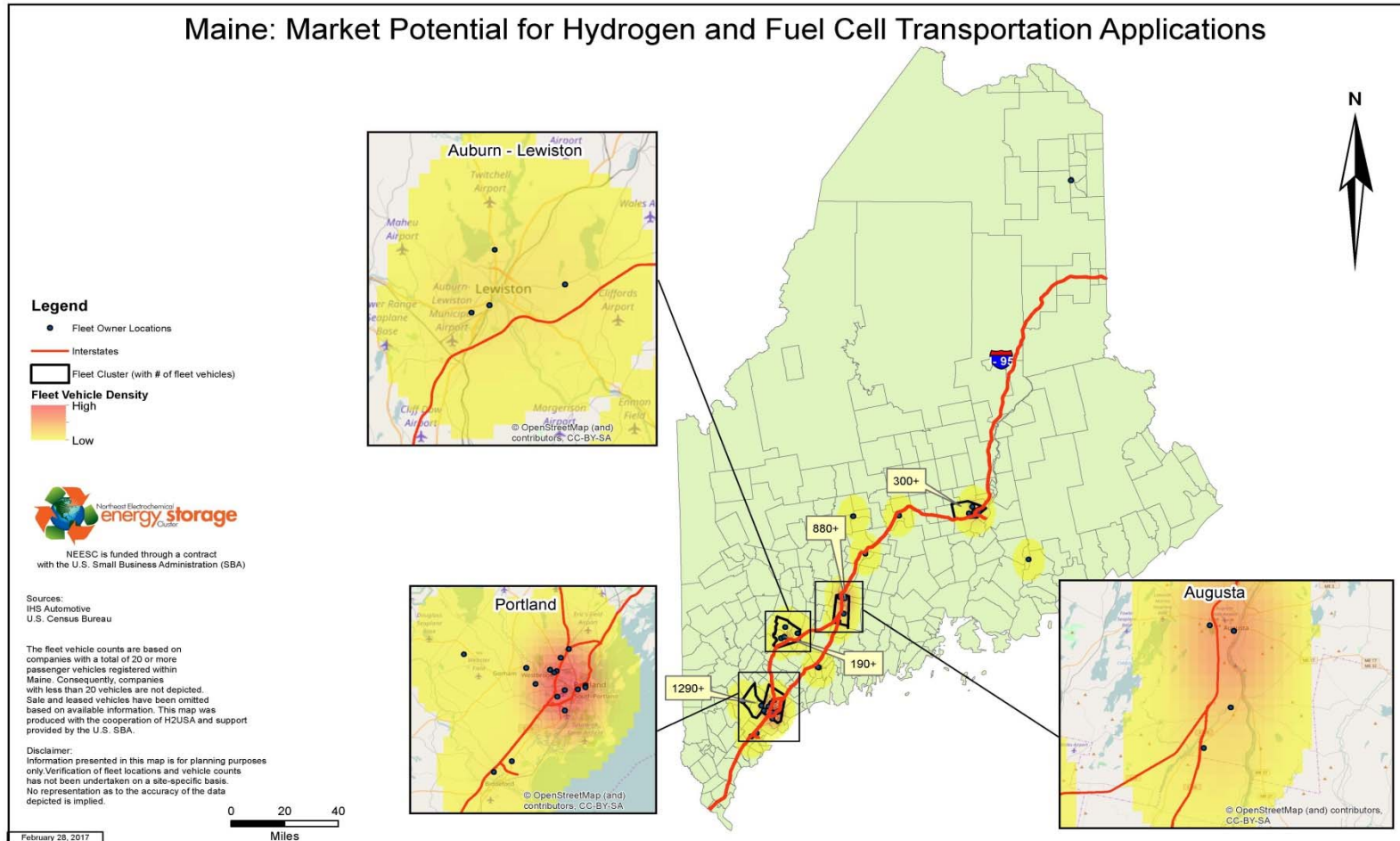
Regional Transportation Targets



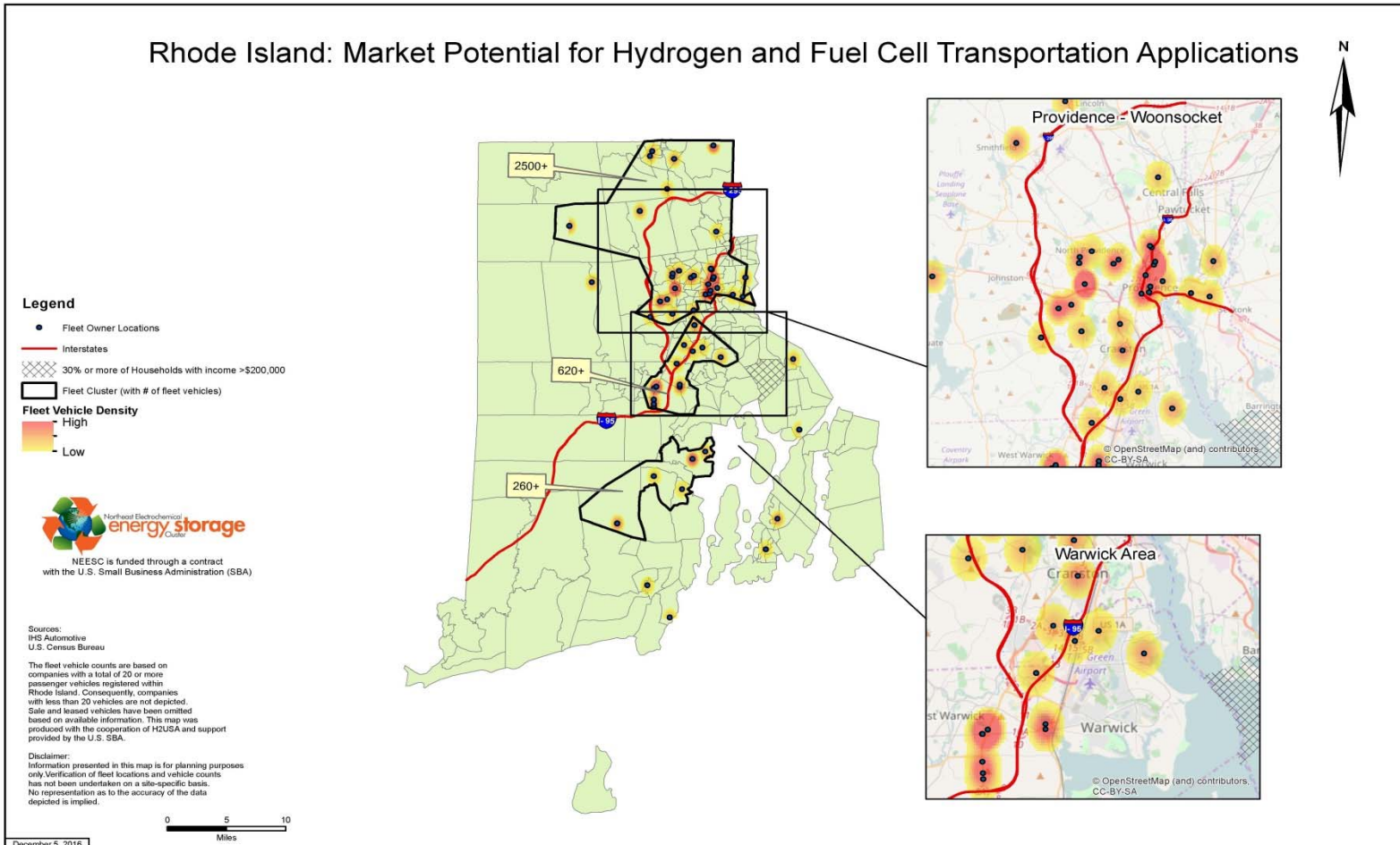
Regional Transportation Targets



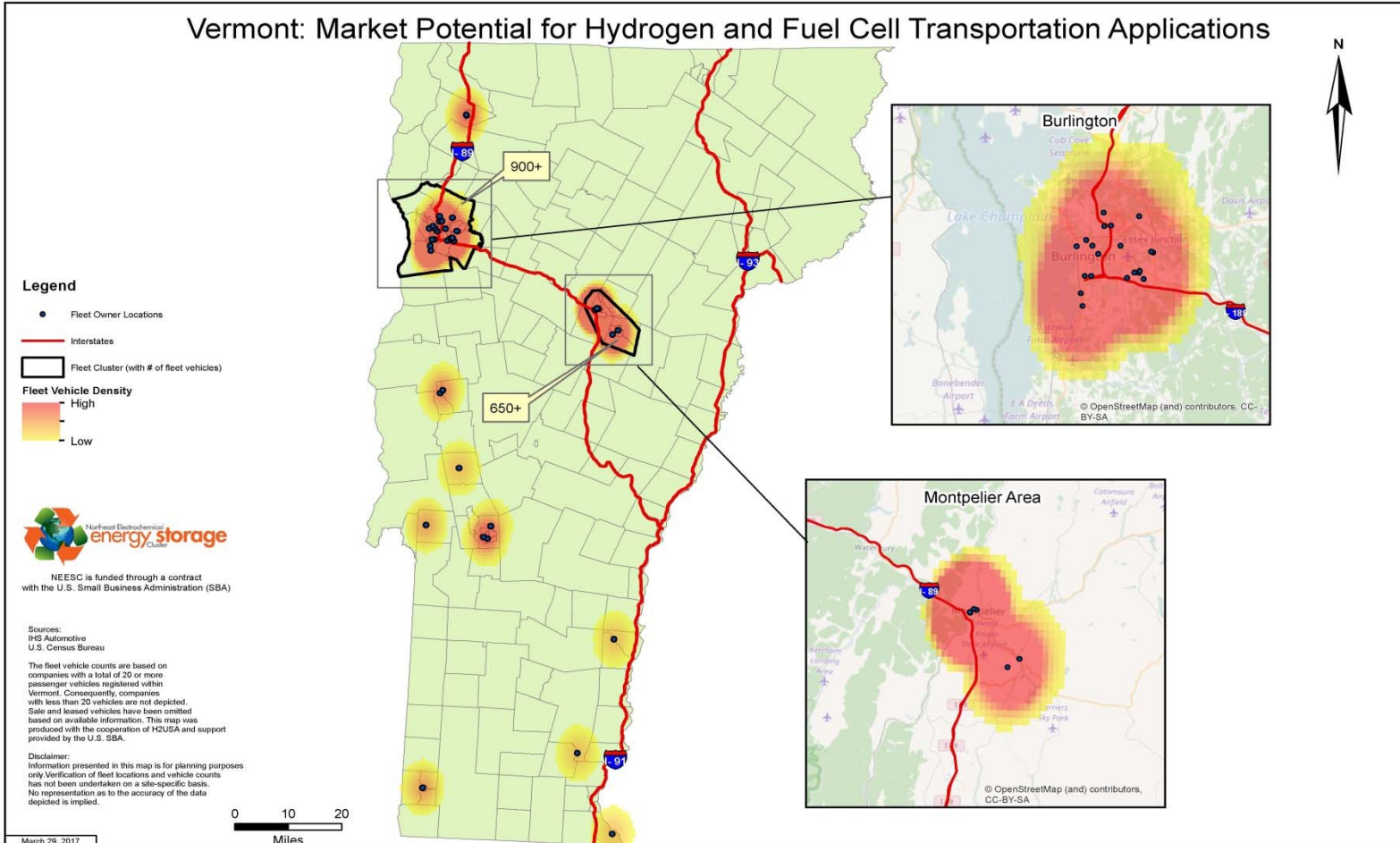
Regional Transportation Targets



Regional Transportation Targets

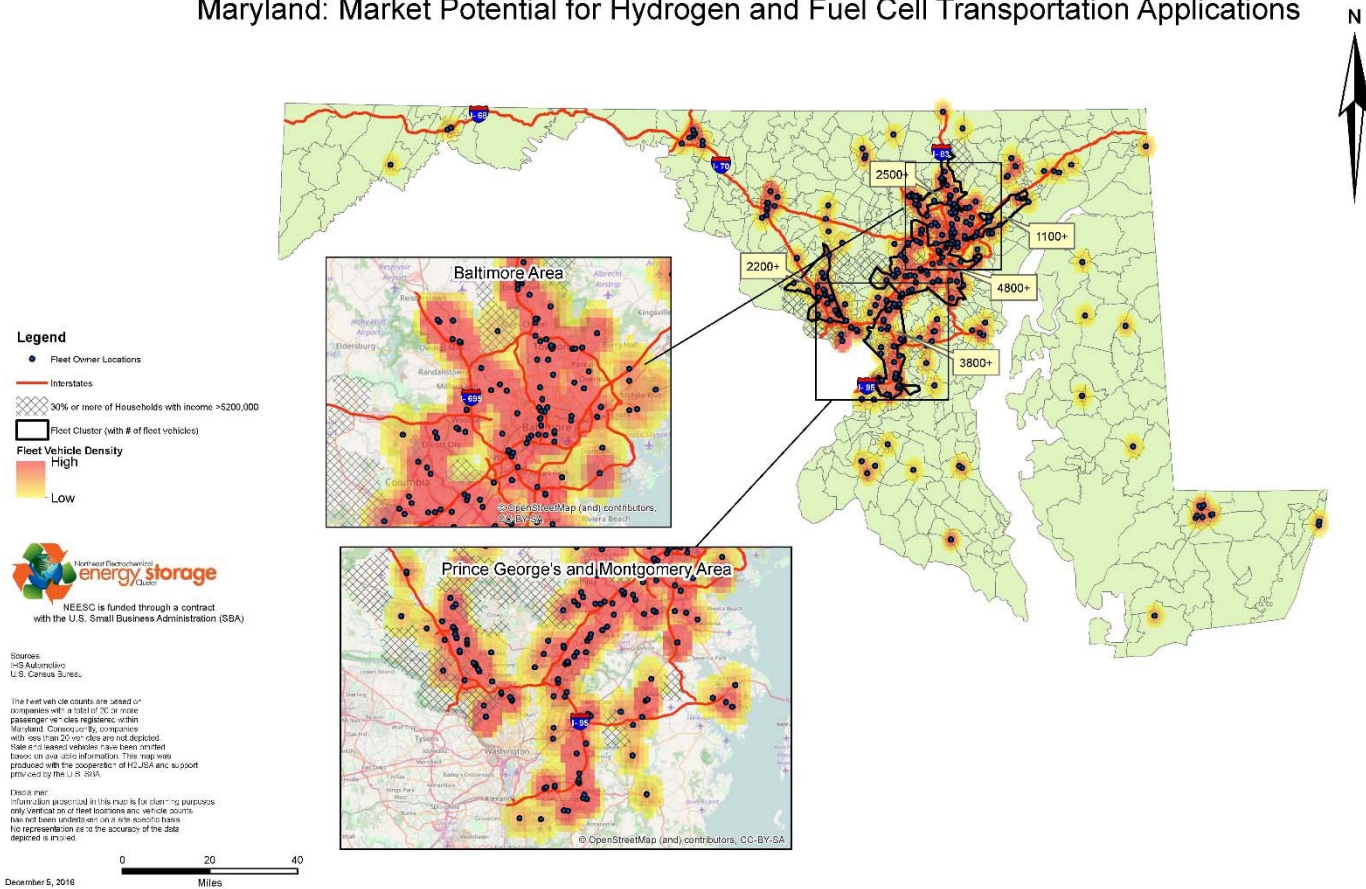


Regional Transportation Targets



Regional Transportation Targets

Maryland: Market Potential for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Transportation Applications



Northeast Fleet Market Opportunities

Regional FCEV and Hydrogen Market Opportunities

| State | Total Fleets | | | Fleet Deployment Goals | | | | Supporting Infrastructure |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | Vehicles | State | Buses | Vehicles | State | Buses | Total | |
| Maine | 2,918 | 6,960 | 153 | 67 | 70 | 7 | 144 | 1 – 2 |
| Connecticut | 11,725 | 4,000 | 921 | 508 | 40 | 43 | 591 | 6 – 7 |
| New York | 43,631 | 18,708 | 7,458 | 1851 | 187 | 349 | 2,387 | 18 – 23 |
| Massachusetts | 17,602 | 10,072 | 1,796 | 722 | 101 | 84 | 907 | 7 – 9 |
| Rhode Island | 3,651 | 2,026 | 291 | 151 | 20 | 14 | 185 | 1 – 2 |
| New Jersey | 69,194 | 13,000 | 2,970 | 3102 | 130 | 139 | 3,371 | 31 – 34 |
| Vermont | 1,966 | 2,030 | 86 | 72 | 20 | 4 | 96 | 1 – 2 |
| New Hampshire | - | 2,023 | 113 | - | 20 | 5 | 25 | 1 – 2 |
| Maryland | 20,551 | 8,800 | 1,780 | 872 | 88 | 83 | 1,043 | 8 – 10 |
| Region | 171,238 | 67,619 | 15,568 | 7,345 | 676 | 728 | 8,749 | 74 – 89 |

- 8,749 Fuel Cell ZEVs (Projected)
 - 7,345 Passenger Vehicles
 - 676 State Passenger Vehicles
 - 728 transit/paratransit buses (FCEB)
- 74 to 89 hydrogen refueling stations



Action



Economy of Scale: Implementation of Roadmap Targets

| VW Allocation (2.0L+3.0L) | Allocation for EVSE | CAPEX Application | Cost per Application | Quantity | Cost per state | Subsidy | Cost after Incentives | Cost per State | Cost After Subsidies | Subsidies |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| \$55,721,170 | 15% | Connecticut | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 43 | \$43,000,000 | 85% | \$6,450,000 | \$63,658,400 | \$21,850,202 | \$41,808,198 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 48 | \$758,400 | | \$758,400 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 500 | \$7,900,000 | \$5,000 | \$5,400,000 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 6 | \$12,000,000 | 23% | \$9,241,802 | | | | |
| \$21,053,064 | 15% | Maine | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 7 | \$7,000,000 | 85% | \$1,050,000 | \$11,164,600 | \$4,547,933 | \$6,616,667 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 70 | \$1,106,000 | | \$1,106,000 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 67 | \$1,058,600 | | \$1,058,600 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 1 | \$2,000,000 | 33% | \$1,333,333 | | | | |
| \$75,064,424 | 15% | Massachusetts | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 84 | \$84,000,000 | 85% | \$12,600,000 | \$111,003,400 | \$34,082,711 | \$76,920,689 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 101 | \$1,595,800 | | \$1,595,800 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 722 | \$11,407,600 | \$2,500 | \$9,602,600 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 7 | \$14,000,000 | 27% | \$10,284,311 | | | | |
| \$30,914,841 | 50% | New Hampshire | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 5 | \$5,000,000 | 85% | \$750,000 | \$7,316,000 | \$3,066,000 | \$4,250,000 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 20 | \$316,000 | | \$316,000 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 1 | \$2,000,000 | 0% | \$2,000,000 | | | | |
| \$14,368,858 | 10% | Rhode Island | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 14 | \$14,000,000 | 85% | \$2,100,000 | \$18,701,800 | \$5,950,128 | \$12,751,672 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 20 | \$316,000 | | \$316,000 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 151 | \$2,385,800 | \$2,500 | \$2,008,300 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 1 | \$2,000,000 | 24% | \$1,525,828 | | | | |
| \$18,692,130 | 15% | Vermont | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 4 | \$4,000,000 | 85% | \$600,000 | \$7,453,600 | \$3,386,934 | \$4,066,666 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 20 | \$316,000 | | \$316,000 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 72 | \$1,137,600 | | \$1,137,600 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 1 | \$2,000,000 | 33% | \$1,333,334 | | | | |
| \$127,701,807 | 15% | New York | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 349 | \$349,000,000 | 85% | \$52,350,000 | \$417,200,400 | \$104,974,161 | \$312,226,239 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 187 | \$2,954,600 | | \$2,954,600 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 1851 | \$29,245,800 | \$5,000 | \$19,990,800 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 18 | \$36,000,000 | 18% | \$29,678,761 | | | | |
| \$72,215,805 | 15% | New Jersey | • Transit buses (FCEB) | 139 | \$139,000,000 | 85% | \$20,850,000 | \$252,065,600 | \$130,340,918 | \$121,724,682 |
| | | • FCEV LDV State | 130 | \$2,054,000 | | \$2,054,000 | | | | |
| | | • FCEV LDV Private | 3102 | \$49,011,600 | | \$49,011,600 | | | | |
| | | • H ₂ Fueling | 31 | \$62,000,000 | 6% | \$58,425,318 | | | | |



Action



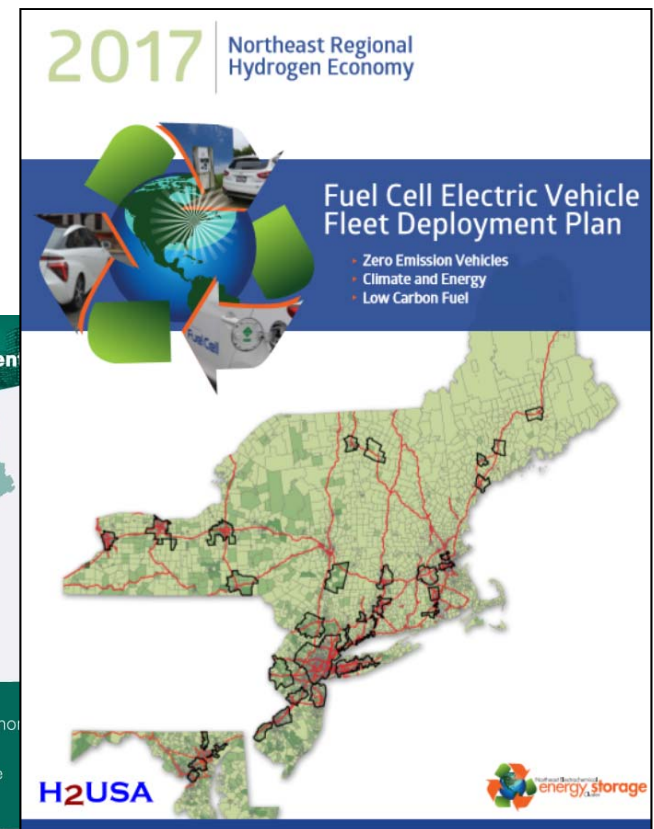
Market Planning: Roadmaps (Updated 2018)

- Economic impacts (jobs, revenue, companies)
- Technology, Applications, and Markets
- Stationary and Transportation Deployment Targets
- Policy and Drivers
 - Job Development
 - Energy Reliability
 - Storm Preparation
 - Environmental
 - Carbon Control
 - Energy Cost



Regional FCEV Deployment

- Consistent with goals of H2USA, NESCAUM, and the 8 State MOU Action Plan
- Developed for 9 states
 - Northeast states including Maryland
- ZEV Deployment Targets
 - Fleets, early market adopters, hydrogen users, hydrogen refueling, proximity to highways, etc
- Hydrogen Infrastructure
- Policy and Drivers
- Plan Expandable to Include:
 - OEM survey data
 - NREL modeling
 - Subset of National Roadmap
 - Additional states
- State Roadmaps (8 states)





Action



Implementation of Fleet Deployment Plan

Analysis

- Economic analyses/modeling for 2018 (state/regional engagement)
- Market projections and guidance (OEMs/DOE)
- Business Case Analysis for FCEBs, FCEVs and hydrogen fueling
- DOT alternative fuel corridor designation
- 8-State “ZEV” MOU (FCEV and H2 refueling)

Financing

- H₂ infrastructure (financing and development models)
- VW Settlement, FTA, EPA DERA, States’ resources

Coordination for Deployment (public/private partnership)

- State RFPs (State Roadmaps)
- Safety Reviews / Education and Awareness (Hydrogen Safety Panel)
- Regional Technical Exchange Centers

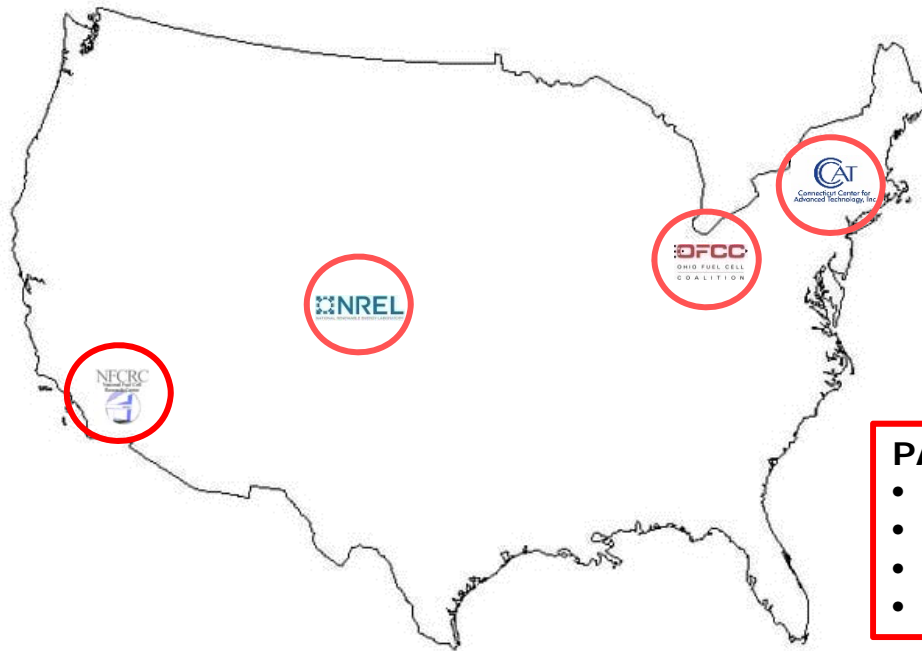
Hydrogen Safety Panel

- Safety reviews
- Safety guidance
- Project design and safety plans
- Safety knowledge and best practices
- Incident investigations



National Technical Exchange Centers

- Supply Chain Database
- Supply Chain Exchange
- Standardization



PARTNERS/COLLABORATORS

- Ohio Fuel Cell Coalition (OFCC)
- National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)
- National Fuel Cell Research Center (NFRC) at UC Irvine
- Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT)



Policy



States Transportation Policy Summary

| State Energy Policy/Incentives for ZEV Transportation | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|
| | ME | NH | VT | MA | RI | CT | NY | NJ | MD |
| Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Program (FCEV/H ₂ Infrastructure) | | | | | | | | | |
| ZEV Purchase Target for State Government Fleets (TBD) | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase Incentives/"Point-of-Purchase" Rebates | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Incentives | | | | | | | | | |
| Time of Day Rates/Variable Peak Pricing | | | | | | | | | |
| Public/Private Infrastructure Partnership | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Efficiency Standard (Private/State Fleets) | | | | | | | | | |
| Refueling Infrastructure Incentives | | | | | | | | | |
| REC Available for Renewable H ₂ | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax Incentives | | | | | | | | | |
| HOV Lanes and Parking Incentives | | | | | | | | | |
| One Stop Regulatory Approval | | | | | | | | | |
| Identified State "Point" Person | | | | | | | | | |
| NEESC Development Plan Market Potential | | | | | | | | | |
| | ME | NH | VT | MA | RI | CT | NY | NJ | MD |
| Stationary Fuel Cell (MW, low/high range) | 87 | 74 | 58 | 250 | 52 | 170 | 1,131 | 214 | |
| Transportation FCEV (near-term number of vehicles) | 137 | 20 | 92 | 823 | 171 | 548 | 2,038 | 3,232 | 960 |
| Transportation Fuel Cell Electric Bus (near-term number of vehicles) | 7 | 5 | 4 | 84 | 14 | 43 | 349 | 139 | 83 |
| Refueling Stations (low/high range) | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 7/9 | 1/2 | 6/7 | 18/23 | 31/34 | 8/10 |

Summary

- **Direction/Goals**
 - **Market/Target**
 - **Action/Implementation**
 - **Policy/Incentives**
 - **Results/Public Value**
-
- 16+ stations planned/existing in the Northeast US





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