

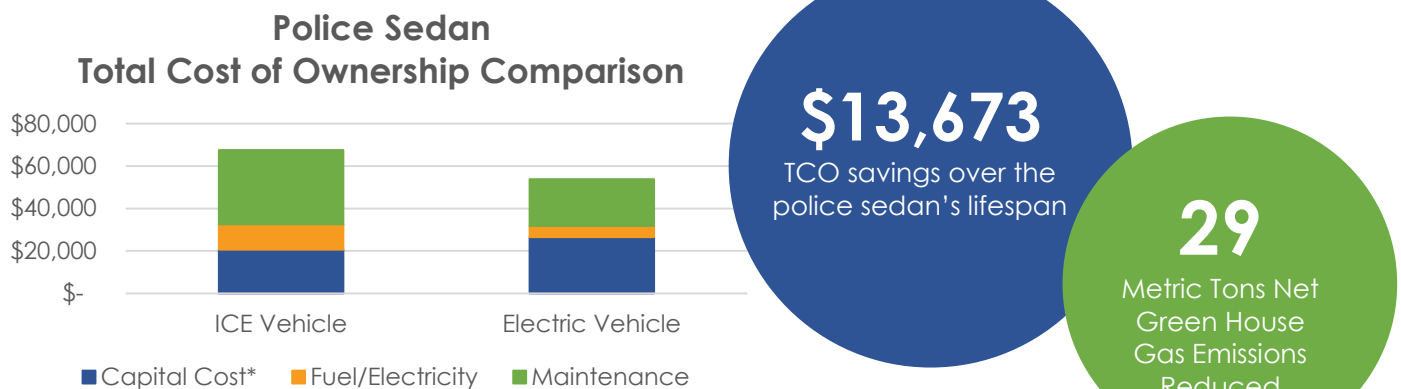
Police Sedans

POTENTIAL FLEET ELECTRIFICATION SAVINGS

Fleet Electrification Opportunities

ICF, on behalf of Consumers Energy provides fleet electrification recommendations and objective guidance from our team of electric vehicle (EV) experts. We are here to help your fleet understand the potential impacts and benefits of shifting your Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) fleet vehicles to EVs.

Below is a high-level estimate of the potential total cost of ownership (TCO) savings and emission reductions associated with converting one of your police sedans to electric.



*EV capital costs include EV charging infrastructure and installation cost estimates, and Consumers Energy's PowerMIFleet EVSE and Make-Ready Program incentives. TCO calculations are based on a 3-year vehicle life.

Why Switch to Electric Police Sedans?



Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) don't release any tailpipe emissions, which means cleaner air in your community.



Electric police sedans can help cut down on operations and maintenance costs. That's because they are more efficient, less expensive to fuel, and require less maintenance over time.



EVs have a lower center of gravity which offers better handling and responsiveness. The electric engine provides smooth acceleration and deceleration, and a quiet ride, which all leads to a safer experience.



EVs are broadly incentivized by Consumers Energy's PowerMI EVSE and Make-Ready Program as well as through state and federal agencies. Our experts can connect you with the type of financial assistance that is right for you.

Portions are Copyright © 2023 ICF Resources LLC. All Rights Reserved.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ANY PARTY OTHER THAN ICF's CLIENT ("YOU") - The Report is provided to you on an AS IS basis. ICF shall have no liability to you related to your use of the

Consumers Energy
Count on Us®

Police Sedans

POTENTIAL FLEET ELECTRIFICATION SAVINGS

Types of EV Charging Infrastructure

EVs require access to chargers, also known as EVSE. In a fleet application, the majority of charging is typically done at the fleet facility – overnight or between shifts. Facility-based charging can be supplemented with periodic charging at workplaces, idle locations, and public destinations as needed. There are three types of EV chargers: Level 1, Level 2, and Direct Current (DC) Fast, which are described further below.

	Level 1	Level 2	Direct Current (DC) Fast
Power Supply (Volts)	120	240 or 208	208/480 three-phase
Range per hour (Miles/hour charging)	2 to 5	10 to 20	150+
Additional Notes	Plugs into the vehicle's SAE J1772 charge port. Slowest category of EVSE	Most common charger for home, public and workplace charging.	May require infrastructure upgrades and cost significantly more than Level 2 chargers. Range depends on vehicle type and power supply.

Our analysis uses a conservative one-to-one vehicle-to-charger ratio, but it may be possible to reduce the number of chargers by:

- Manipulating the duty cycles of the vehicles to allow for successive (non-overlapping) charging;
- Identifying managed charging solutions to optimize charger use;
- Garaging EVs together to allow for shared chargers; and
- Leveraging publicly available EVSE, where appropriate.

Environmental Benefits

Converting a police sedan to electric is estimated to produce the following environmental impacts:



29

metric tons (MT) of CO₂ eliminated over 3 years



25

Pounds (lbs.) of site NO_x eliminated over 3 years

Over 3 years, these estimated emission reductions equate to:



switching **1,118** incandescent lamps to LEDs, or:



recycling **10** tons of waste instead of landfilling it, or:



planting **485** trees.

Police Sedans

POTENTIAL FLEET ELECTRIFICATION SAVINGS

Total Cost of Ownership Assumptions

The following table provides additional context and assumptions around our fleet savings estimates.

Police Sedan TCO Comparison	Gasoline Police Sedan	BEV Police Sedan
Capital Cost	\$20,600	\$26,595
Charging Infrastructure Hardware (L2: 8-11 kW) ¹	N/A	\$1,500
Charging Infrastructure Installation	N/A	\$3,500
EV and EVSE Incentives/Grants ²	N/A	(\$5,000)
Annual Fuel/Energy Costs ³	\$4,435	\$1,890
Annual Maintenance Costs ⁴	\$12,532	\$7,901
3-Year Total Costs ⁵	\$67,475	\$53,802
Single BEV Police Sedan TCO Savings	\$13,673	

Police EV Models

There are several BEV model options available for police vehicles summarized in the table below.

Manufacturer	Model	Availability	Vehicle Type	EV Range (Miles)*	Battery Size (kWh)*	Pursuit Rated?
Chevrolet	Bolt EV 1LT	Current	Sedan	259	N/A**	
Chevrolet	Blazer EV Police Pursuit Vehicle (PPV)	2024	Light-Duty Pickup	298***	N/A**	✓
Ford	F-150 Lightning Pro SSV	2024	SUV	230 – 320	N/A**	
Ford	Mustang Mach-E Premium	Current	SUV	211 – 300	70 – 91	✓
Tesla	Model 3	Current	Sedan	272 – 358	50 – 82	
Tesla	Model S	Current	Sedan	405	100	
Tesla	Model Y	Current	SUV	303 – 330	75	

*Where ranges of data are provided, the specifications vary based on the vehicle model configuration

**Information is not currently available

***Value is based off similar Chevrolet EV models

¹ This conservatively assumes a one-to-one charger-to-vehicle ratio and does not account for any existing chargers your fleet may have. Depending on the scheduled duty cycles of the vehicles, it may be possible to reduce the number of chargers.

² Assumes Consumers Energy's PowerMIFleet EVSE and Make-Ready Program incentives (up to \$5,000 for L2 charger port and installation costs, with a limit of 10 ports per site). EV capital and infrastructure costs shown in the table do not have incentives applied.

³ Assumes 54,250 miles driven per year, \$2.53/gallon gasoline (year 1 cost), \$0.12/kWh (year 1 cost). Fuel pricing is escalated annually using projections from U.S. Energy Information Administration's 2021 Annual Energy Outlook.

⁴ Uses a dollar per mile maintenance cost assumption (\$0.23/mile for gasoline police sedan, \$0.15/mile for BEV police sedan), escalated at 2.2% annually.

⁵ NPV assumes a 5% discount rate.