

# The California Zero Emission Vehicle Mandate: Legal and Market Expectations Intertwined

National Association of Motor Vehicle Boards and Commissions

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# Agenda



- History of the ZEV Mandate
- PEV Market Snapshot
- PEV Market Challenges
- PEV Retail Challenges
- Coming Challenges for PEV Market

## California Emissions Regulations



- California v. Federal Standards
  - Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) Regulations
  - Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Regulations
  - Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Regulations
- Section 177 of the Clean Air Act
  - 14 additional states have adopted California's LEV standards; 9 of which have adopted California's ZEV Mandate

# **ZEV Vocabulary**



- Partial Zero Emission Vehicle (PZEV):
  - Standard (generally gasoline) vehicles that meet strict exhaust requirements, have zero evaporative (gas tank and fuel line) emissions, and have 15 year/150k mile emissions warranties.
- Advanced Technology Partial Zero Emission
   Vehicle (AT-PZEV):
  - Hybrid Electric Vehicles that meet certain voltage and peak power requirements; or
  - Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles.



- Transitional Zero Emission Vehicle (TZEV):
  - Plug-In Hybrid Vehicles that have at least 10 miles of all-electric range;
- Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV):
  - Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV); or
  - Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles (FCV);
- ZEV Credits: An amount of credit toward compliance with the ZEV mandate.



### Round 1

- The ZEV Mandate was first launched in 1990.
- The regulation required that 2% of all light duty vehicles sold for delivery in California must be ZEVs by 1998.
- The mandate increased to 5% in 2001, and 10% in 2003.
- The "travel provision" allows a ZEV sold in any Section 177 state to count toward the requirements in any other state.



- After a 1996 Mid-Term Review, CARB eliminated the 1998 and 2001 mandates. In 1998,
   CARB gave PZEVs partial ZEV Credit.
- In 2001, CARB modified the ZEV regulation to require 2% ZEVs (Gold), 2% AT-PZEVS (Silver), and 6% PZEVs (Bronze) by 2003.
   Increased to 10% ZEVs in 2018.



### Lawyered Up

- Automakers sued CA to block implementation of the revised ZEV mandate, arguing that the requirements for ZEV credits for hybrids resulted in an indirect regulation of fuel economy. An injunction was granted for model years 2003 and 2004.
- The federal Department of Justice filed an amicus brief in support of the automakers; environmental groups filed briefs in support of CARB.



### Round 2

- In 2003, CARB introduced a revised ZEV
  Mandate, similar to the 2001 version, but with
  no reference to fuel economy.
- The 2003 ZEV Mandate also created an "alternative compliance pathway," which allowed greater flexibility and ZEV Credit to automakers creating fuel cell vehicles, and allowing remaining ZEV requirements to be met with ATPZEVs.



### Round 3

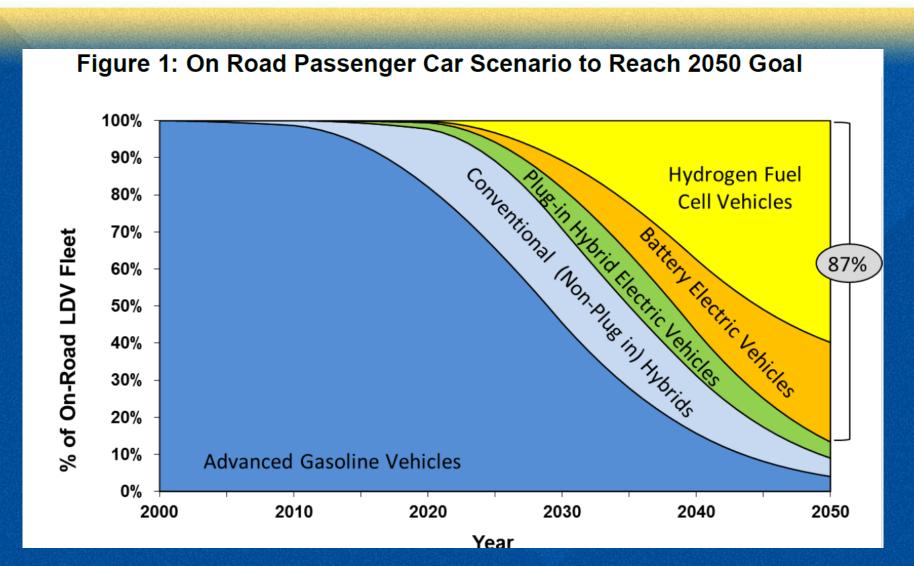
- After hosting a technological symposium in 2006 and performing follow-up studies, CARB proposed a reworked ZEV Mandate in 2008.
- Most changes related to model years 2012 and later, and the revised program introduced additional ZEV Credits for Enhanced ATPZEVs (primarily plug-in hybrids) that would be soon launched.
- For the most part, this is the last MY of round 3.



### **ZEV Review and Advanced Clean Car**

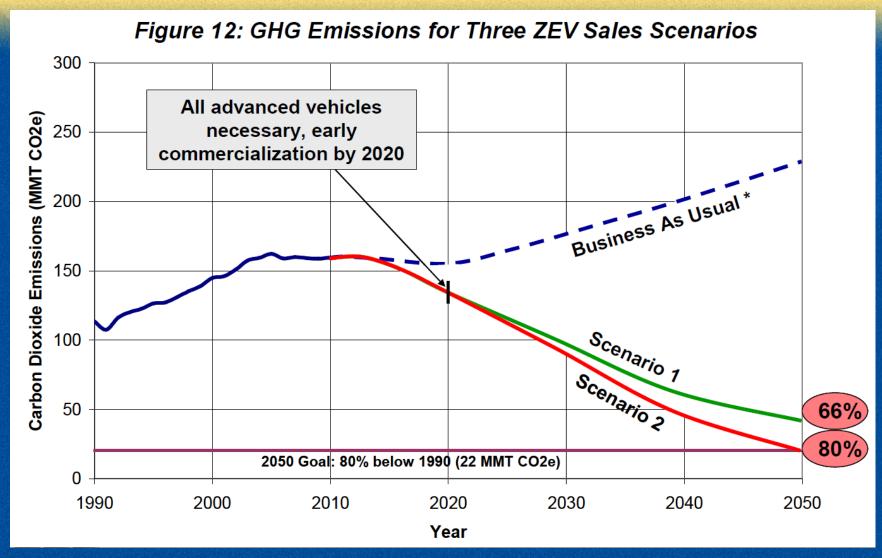
- In 2009, CARB hosted another technological symposium leading to the restructuring of the LEV, GHG, and ZEV programs into a comprehensive vehicle emissions program.
- Key to the revised ZEV Mandate was Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order that required an 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050.





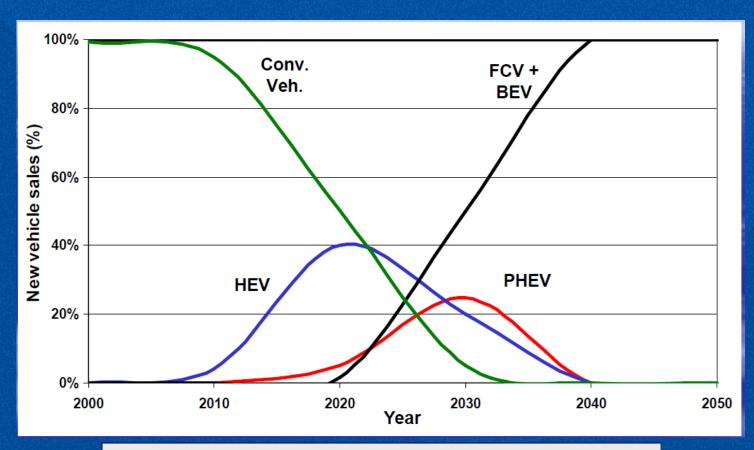
Source: ISOR for 2012 ZEV Regulation





Source: CARB Staff Modeling In Support of ZEV Regulation





ZEV sales reach 100% by 2040, but on-road fleet is still mixed: ZEVs are 87% of on-road fleet in 2050

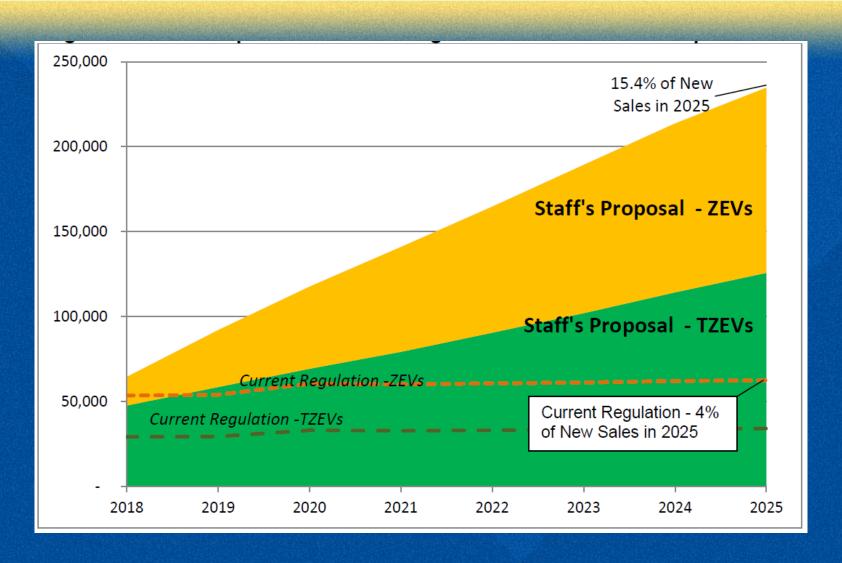
Source: CARB Staff Modeling In Support of ZEV Regulation



#### Advanced Clean Car

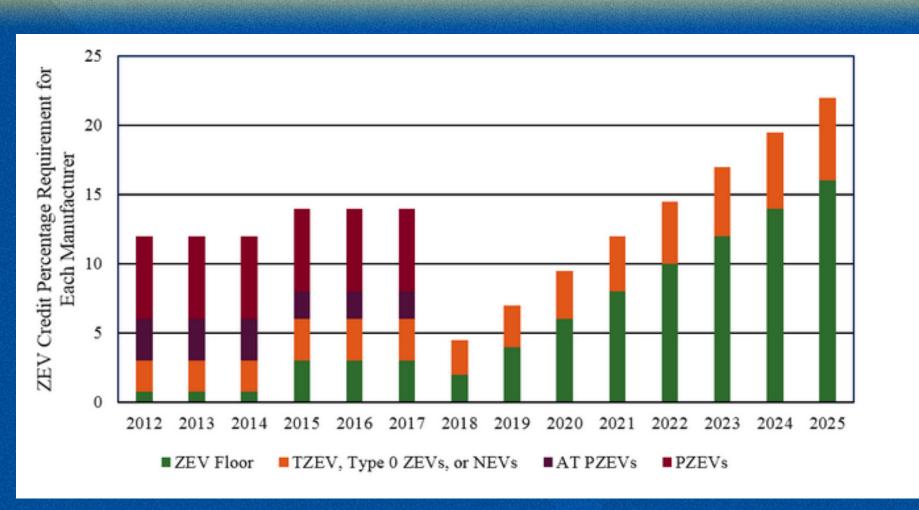
- The Advanced Clean Car Regulations divide future compliance into two key periods: 2015-2017, and 2018-2025.
- The earlier period contains simpler mandates, while the later period introduces extremely strict requirements.
- Crucially, beginning with model year 2018, automakers do not receive ZEV Credits when selling PZEVs or ATPZEVs, and the "travel" provision was eliminated for BEVs—effectively tripling the ZEV requirement.





Source: ISOR for 2012 ZEV Regulation





Source: Center for Climate and Energy Solutions



#### **ZEV Calculation:**

ZEV						
ZEV Tier	Range (miles)	Fast Refueling Capability	Credit 2012-17	Credit 2018+		
NEV	No min	N/A	0.3			
Type 0 (BEV)	< 50	N/A	1.0			
Type I (BEV)	$\geq$ 50, <75	N/A	2.0			
Type I.5X (BEVx)	≥ 75, <100	N/A	2.5	N		
Type IIX (BEVx)	≥ 100	N/A	3.0	EV		
Type I.5 (BEV)	≥ 75, <100	N/A	2.5	/ Creci		
Type II (BEV)	≥ 100	N/A	3.0	ŒV Credit (min = 50		
Type III (H2 FCV or Fast Charge Ext Range EV)	≥ 10 <u>0</u>	Must be capable of replacing 95 miles (UDDS ZEV range) in ≤ 10 minutes per section 1962.1(d)(5)(B)	4.0	= 0.5 + miles, max		
Type IV (H2 FCV or Battery Swap Ext Range EV)	<u>≥</u> 200	Must be capable of replacing 190 miles (UDDS ZEV range) in ≤ 15 minutes per section 1962.1(d)(5)(B)	5.0	(0.01 * Range) = 350 miles)		
Type V (H2 FCV or Battery Swap Ext Range EV)	≥ 300	Must be capable of replacing 285 miles (UDDS ZEV range) in ≤ 15 minutes per section 1962.1(d)(5)(B)	2012-2014: 7.0 2015-2017: 9.0	e)		

Source: 13 California Code of Regulations Sections 1962.1(d)(5)(C) & 1962.2(d)(5)(A)



Model Years	Minimum ZEV Requirement
2009 through 2011	11 %
2012 through 2014	12 %
2015 through 2017	14 %

#### Source: 13 California Code of Regulations Section 1962.1(b)(1)(A)

Model Years	Total ZEV Percent Requirement	Minimum ZEV floor	TZEVs
2018	4.5%	2.0%	2.5%
2019	7.0%	4.0%	3.0%
2020	9.5%	6.0%	3.5%
2021	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%
2022	14.5%	10.0%	4.5%
2023	17.0%	12.0%	5.0%
2024	19.5%	14.0%	5.5%
2025	22.0%	16.0%	6.0%

Source: 13 California Code of Regulations Section 1962.2(b)(1)(E)



Table 1.1: Summary of 2012 Through 2017 Model Year Requirements

For Large Volume Manufacturers

For Large volume Manufacturers					
Vehicle Category	Vehicle Technology Descriptions	2012-2014 Annual Credit Requirement	2012-2014 Annual % of Fleet	2015-2017 Annual Credit Requirement	2015-2017 % of Fleet
ZEV	Zero tailpipe emissions: battery electric vehicles, and hydrogen fuel cells.	0.79%	0.2%	3%	0.7%
TZEV	Transitional Zero Emission Vehicles; Vehicles certified to PZEV standards that utilize a ZEV fuel: e.g. plug-in hybrid electric vehicles or hydrogen internal combustion engine vehicles. Proposed terminology replacing "Enhanced AT PZEV"	2.21%	1.5%	3%	2%
AT PZEV	Vehicles certified to PZEV standards and employing ZEV-enabling technologies: e.g. hybrids or compressed natural gas vehicles.	3%	7%	2%	6%
PZEV	Conventional vehicles certified to the most stringent tailpipe emission standards, zero evaporative emissions, and extended warranty.	6%	30%	6%	30%

<sup>\*</sup>The ZEV regulation establishes a credit requirement, shown in shaded columns, for manufacturers each year. Manufacturers earn credits through production of vehicles from different categories. The "Annual % of Fleet" represents the percentage of new vehicle sales expected from each vehicle category due to compliance with the regulations.



	2015	2016	2017
CA ZEV Requirements (Vehicles)-Likely Compliance Scenario			
% of Total ZEVs Made = BEVs	50%	50%	50%
% of Total ZEVs Made = FCVs	50%	50%	50%
BEV%*1.5			
FCV%*4			
Weighted Average Credits	6	6	6
Min CA FCVs (LVM)	2,134.11	2,269.03	2,297.05
% of CA sales = FCVs (LVM)	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
Min CA BEVs (LVM)	6,402	6,807	6,891
% of CA sales = BEVs (LVM)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Min Total CA ZEVs (LVM)	8,536	9,076	9,188
% of CA sales = ZEVs (LVM)	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%
Max CA TZEVs (LVM)	25,609	27,228	27,565
% of CA sales = TZEVs (LVM)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Total CA ZEVS and TZEVs	34,146	36,304	36,753
% of CA sales = ZEVs + TZEVs (LVM AND IVM)	2.12%	2.22%	2.22%

Source: CARB ZEV Calculator



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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CA ZEV Requirements (Vehicles)-Likely Compliance Scenario								
% of Total ZEVs Made = BEVs	82.5%	81.4%	78.0%	75.0%	70.8%	68.2%	64.6%	60.0%
% of Total ZEVs Made = FCVs	17.5%	18.6%	22.0%	25.0%	29.2%	31.8%	35.4%	40.0%
BEV%*1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
FCV%*4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Weighted Average Credits	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Min CA FCVs (LVM)	2,943	6,215	10,626	15,422	21,639	27,766	35,174	43,589
% of CA sales = FCVs (LVM)	0.18%	0.38%	0.64%	0.94%	1.31%	1.66%	2.08%	2.56%
Min CA BEVs (LVM)	13,873	27,250	37,672	46,267	52,551	59,500	64,231	65,383
% of CA sales = BEVs (LVM)	0.85%	1.66%	2.28%	2.82%	3.18%	3.56%	3.79%	3.84%
Min Total CA ZEVs (LVM)	16,816	33,465	48,298	61,689	74,189	87,266	99,405	108,972
% of CA sales = ZEVs (LVM)	1.03%	2.04%	2.93%	3.76%	4.49%	5.23%	5.87%	6.40%
Max CA TZEVs (LVM)	58,179	70,430	82,509	93,635	106,316	119,235	133,034	145,945
% of CA sales = TZEVs (LVM)	3.57%	4.29%	5.00%	5.71%	6.43%	7.14%	7.86%	8.57%
Total CA ZEVS and TZEVs	78,075	108,728	137,393	163,585	190,580	218,424	246,311	270,655
% of CA sales = ZEVs + TZEVs (LVM AND IVM)	4.66%	6.43%	8.09%	9.70%	11.19%	12.71%	14.13%	15.44%

Source: CARB ZEV Calculator



Table 5.4: Incremental technology package prices above average MY2016 baseline technology (2009\$)<sup>1</sup>

Vehicle Class	Technology Package (energy capacity) <sup>2</sup>	Incremental Vehicle Price in 2016	Incremental Vehicle Price in 2025
Subcompact	PHEV20 3 (6.6 kWh)	13,233	8,448
	PHEV40 (13.4 kWh)	16,580	10,259
	BEV75 ⁴ (23 kWh)	17,010	9,405
	BEV100 (30 kWh)	19,655	10,829
	FCV <sup>5</sup> (3.3 kg H <sub>2</sub> )	19,060	7,513
Midsize car /	PHEV20 (7.7 kWh)	13,807	8,876
Small MPV	PHEV40 (15.5 kWh)	17,818	11,043
	BEV75 (27 kWh)	17,562	9,794
	BEV100 (35 kWh)	20,785	11,551
	FCV (3.8 kg H <sub>2</sub> )	23,472	9,334
Large Car	PHEV20 (9.1 kWh)	17,280	11,205
	PHEV40 (18.7 kWh)	23,134	14,390
	BEV75 (30 kWh)	20,820	11,628
	BEV100 (40 kWh)	23,959	13,363
	FCV (4.3 kg H <sub>2</sub> )	33,238	13,406

Refer to the LEVIII ISOR Section III-A-4.3 and Appendix R for additional vehicle packages

Source: ISOR for 2012 ZEV Regulation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Energy capacity for BEV/PHEV is kWh rated battery pack capacity, kg H<sub>2</sub> for FCV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> EPA and NHTSA designation for a PHEV is a "range extended electric vehicle" or REEV.

For BEVs and PHEVs, the residential charging equipment costs are included in these technology packages.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> FCV costs include the fuel cell system (as shown in later figures), the hydrogen storage system, the hybrid battery module, and other EV components and power electronics similar to the BEV technology package.

### Put Your Money Where Your Mouth Is



- Easier to Buy:
  - \$7,500 Fed Tax Credit;
  - CVRP: \$2,500 for BEVs; \$1,500 for PHEVs
  - Local Districts: Up to \$3,000 for BEVs (limited)
- Easier to Drive:
  - HOV Lane: Unlimited BEV/FCV; 55k PHEVs
  - Infrastructure:
    - BEVs: \$120-\$150 Million in Charging Stations
    - FCVs: Up to \$140 Million in Hydrogen Stations
- Easier to Park:
  - Cities/Counties: Free Parking + Free Charging
  - Utilities: Free Charging Stations (limited)



CA

US

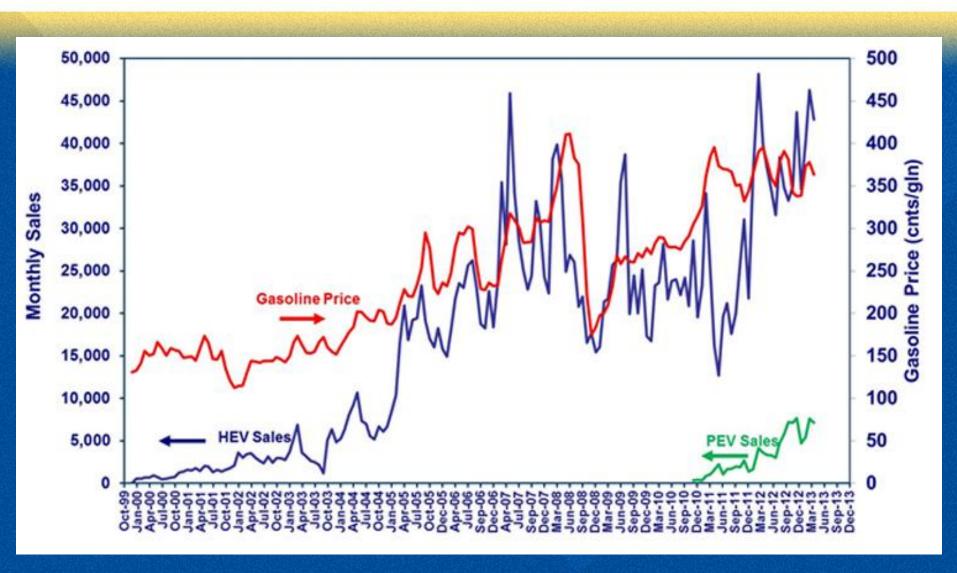
Year	Total Sales	%PHEV	%BEV	%PHEV + BEV
2011	1,290,920	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
2012	1,529,212	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%
2013	1,711,563	1.2%	1.3%	2.5%
2014 (Q1-2)	912,572	1.7%	1.4%	3.1%

Source: Polk; California Auto Outlook

Year	Total Sales	%PHEV	%BEV	%PHEV + BEV
2011	12,778,940	0.06%	0.08%	0.14%
2012	14,492,277	0.27%	0.10%	0.36%
2013	15,581,519	0.31%	0.31%	0.63%
2014 (Q1-3)	6,741,905	0.34%	0.29%	0.69%

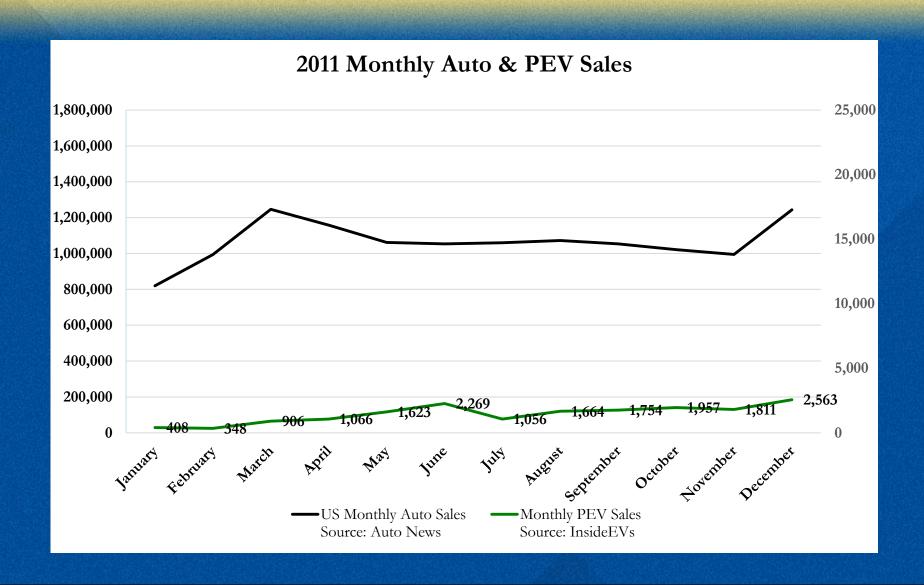
Source: Automotive News



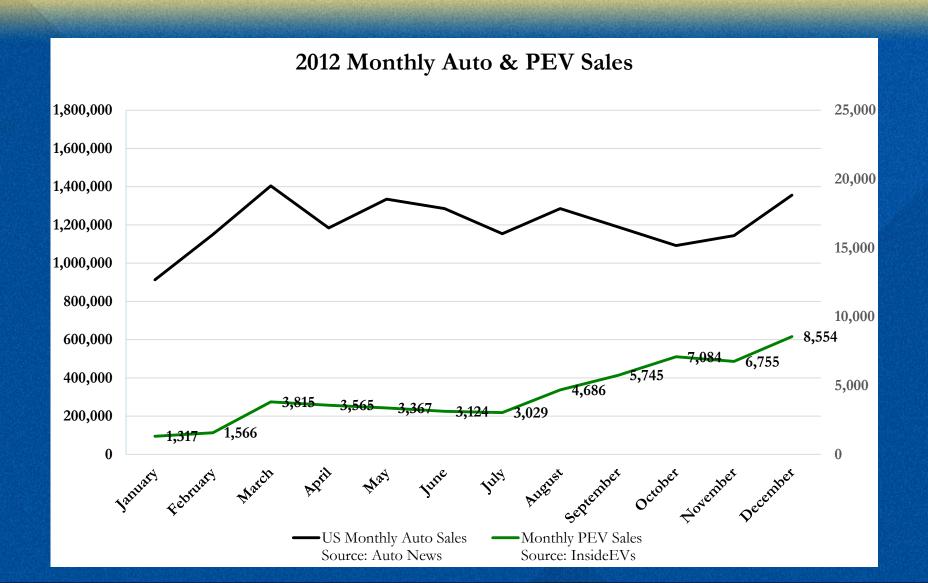


Source: Polk

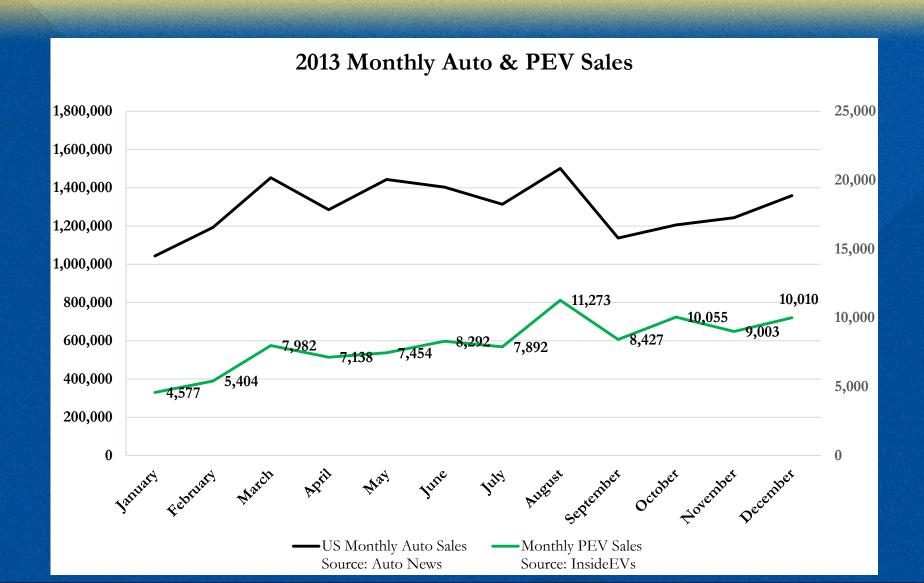




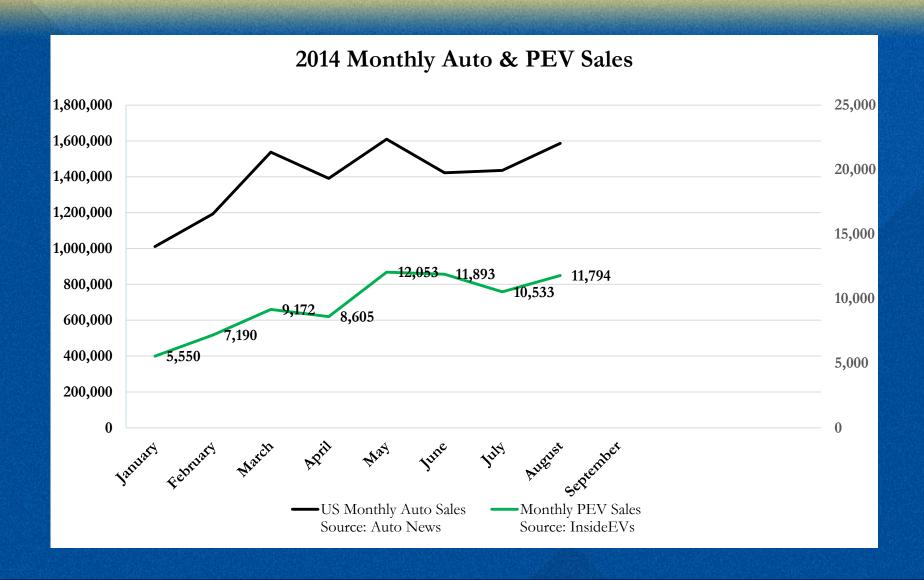




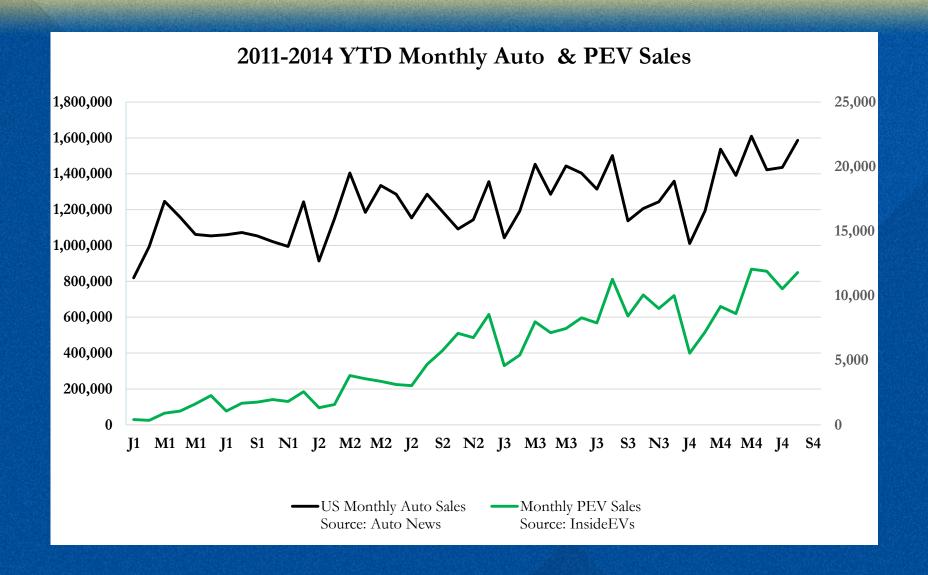






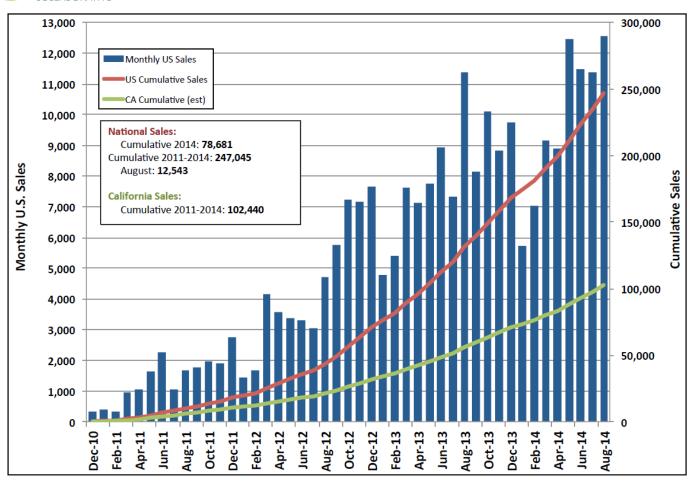












Note: Approximation assumes CA sales are 40% of national sales.

Reference: www.hybridcars.com

### **PEV Market Challenges**



- Paradigm Shift
- Range Anxiety: Limited range, small number of charging stations, and long charging times creates consumer concern with being "Clooneyed."
- Unsuitability for Many Consumers: Apartmentdwellers, street-parkers, large families, long-commuters, campers, boat haulers, etc.
- Aspirational Purchasing: With the exception of "dream cars," consumers don't buy cars to meet some of their needs, but all of them.

### PEV Market Challenges

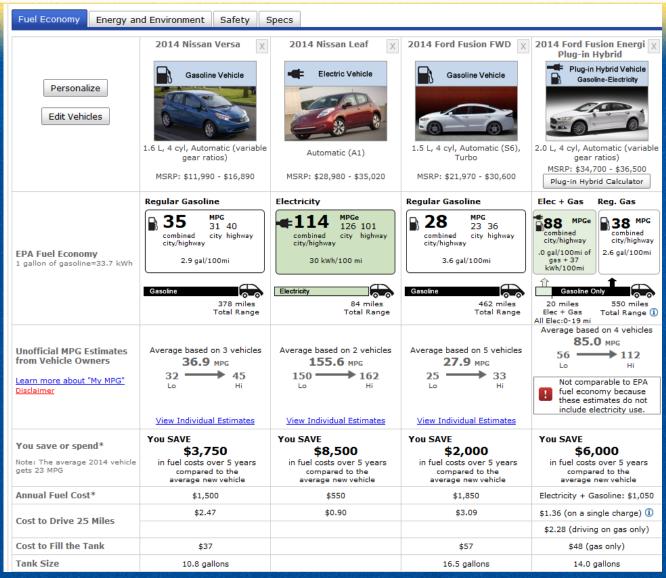


- Expense: PEVs compete directly with the cheapest and most fuel efficient vehicles on the road: 4-cylinder compact and subcompact vehicles.
- Bang for the Buck? Depends on the Customer

Model	EPA MPG(e)	MSRP
Ford Fusion S	21/34	\$21,970
Ford Fusion S Hybrid	47/47	\$26,270
Ford Fusion Energy SE	108/92	\$34,700
Nissan Versa	31/40	\$11,990
Nissan Leaf	130	\$29,830

## PEV Market Challenges





Source: www.fueleconomy.gov

### **PEV Transaction Complexity**



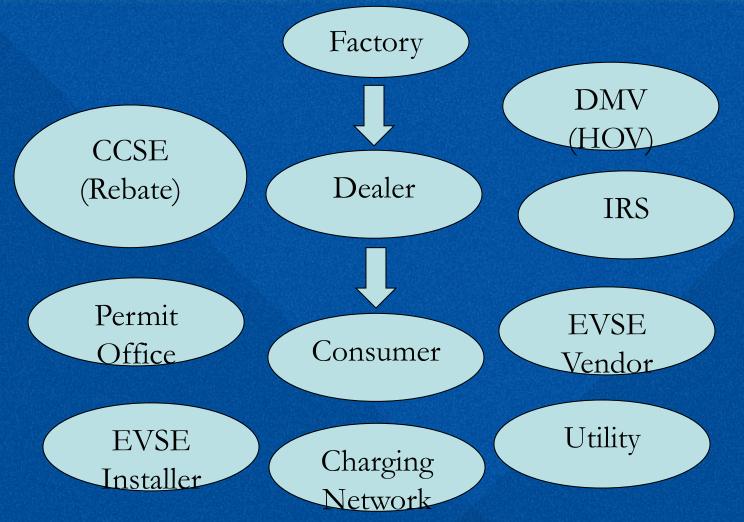
Traditional Vehicle Sale Model



## **PEV Transaction Complexity**



PEV Vehicle Sale Model





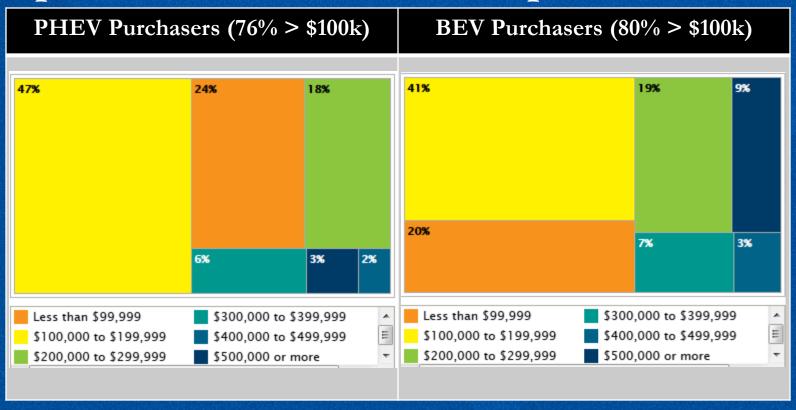
- Given that the vehicles are not suitable for everybody, dealers can't "hard sell" PEVs.
- "Steering" a person to a PEV without understanding whether the vehicle will fit their needs will result in an unhappy customer and potential litigation.



- Customer Profile: Most PEVs are purchased through franchised Nissan, Ford, Chevrolet, or Toyota dealers.
  - The average consumer at these dealerships wants to know about vehicle features, and negotiates primarily on trade-in valuation, price and financing.



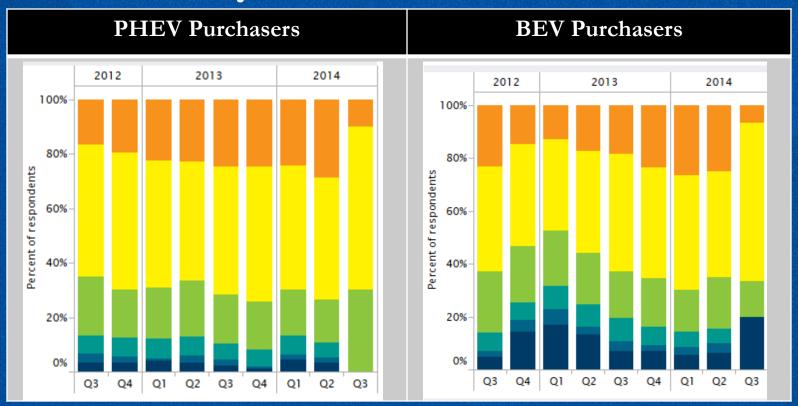
 PEV consumers do not reflect the average purchaser at such dealerships.



Source: California Center for Sustainable Energy CVRP Survey



• But we're *starting* to see these vehicles in less-wealthy households.



Source: California Center for Sustainable Energy CVRP Survey



• PEV consumers tend to be well-educated, inquisitive, technology enthusiasts.

• PEV consumers tend to be accustomed to luxury vehicle dealership experiences.



- In addition to information on vehicle features, financing, trade-in disposition, warranties, PEV consumers seek info on:
  - Charging Stations: products, installation requirements and costs, installers, building permit requirements, local station locations, and retail charging network subscriptions;
  - Incentives: availability of tax credits, rebates, and other incentives;
  - Local Utility Rates; and
  - Non-Financial Perks: HOV Access, free charging and parking.



- In a nascent market, dealers will succeed or fail in attempting to gauge local consumer interest in PEVs.
- Overestimating consumer demand can result in major losses.
- Underestimating consumer demand will result in lost sales, and potentially long-term negative consequences.

## Policies Helpful for PEV Sales



# Control and Command Regulations Cannot Succeed Without Customer Demand:

- Incentives must be continued and predictable:
  - CVRP and HOV Lane Access Concerns
- Infrastructure must be continuously developed
- Centralized informational websites for dealers and consumers.

### Consumer Expectations:

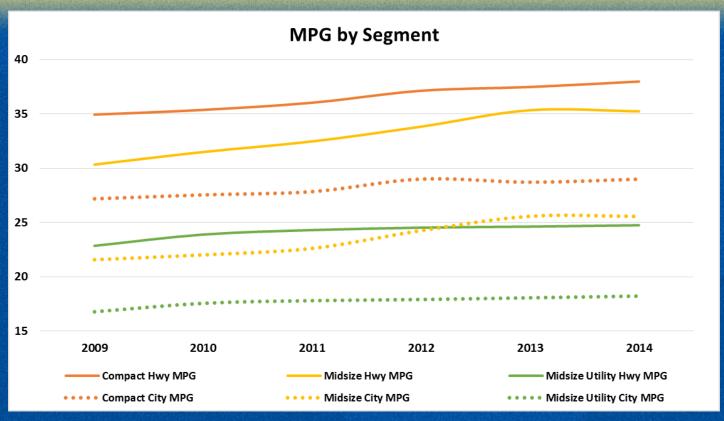
• Educate consumers on what they need to know *before* they visit the dealership, what to expect, and who to talk to when they get to the dealership.



# ...BUT ARE WE TINKERING TOO MUCH WITH THE MARKET?

# Fuel Economy Trends by Segment



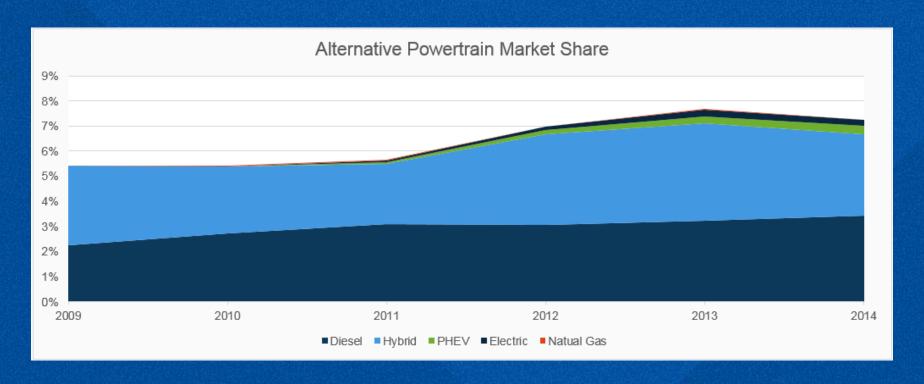


Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Increases in fuel efficiency have eroded the value proposition of EVs and hybrids

### Alt Fuel Market Share Trends



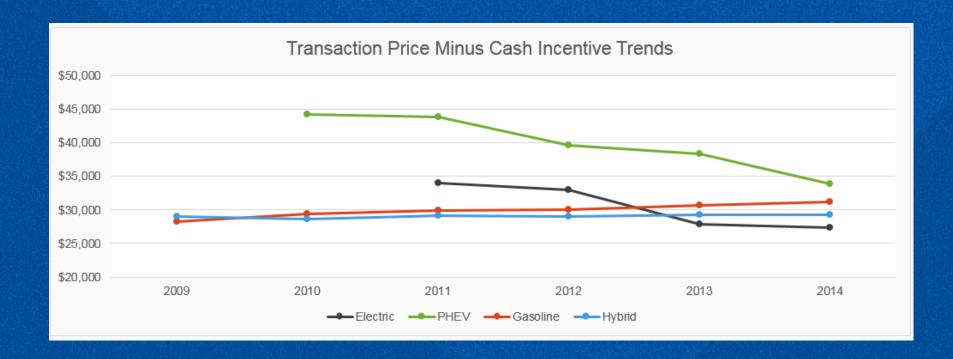


Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

In 2014, hybrid vehicles have experienced a dip in share

# Transaction Price Trends by Powertrain



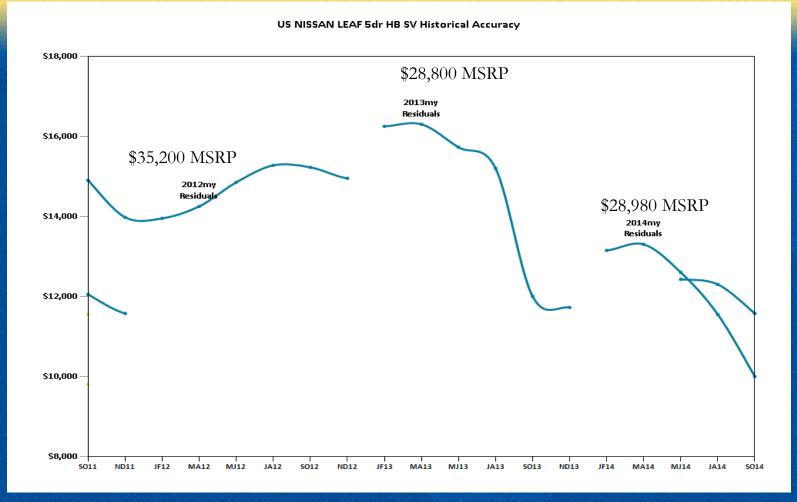


Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Hybrids (incl. Plug-In) and EVs have experienced drops in transaction prices relative to gas/diesel models

# Residual Value Forecast History: Nissan Leaf



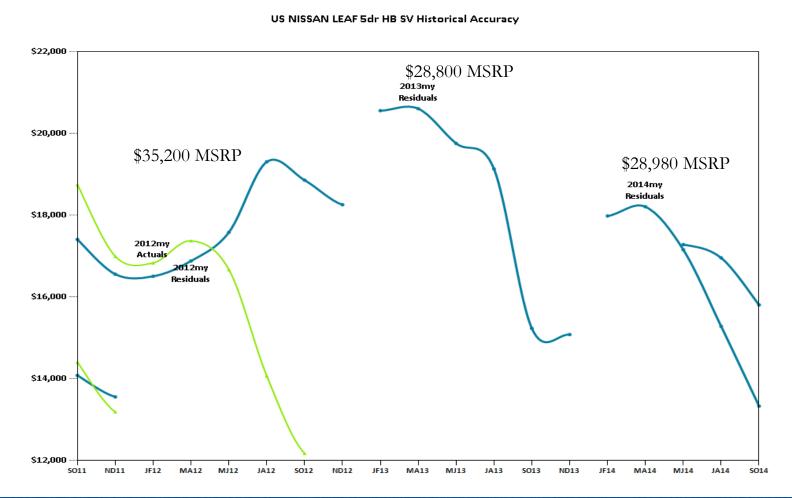


Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Leaf incurred a ~\$3,000 negative adjustment in Sep/Oct '13

## Residual Value Forecast History: Nissan Leaf





Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Initial 24m forecast was spot on, but values have collapsed in recent months

## **CY Residual Value Forecast:** Nissan Leaf v. Nissan Sentra



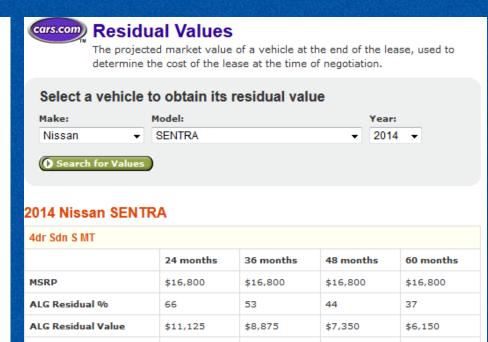
#### (cors.com) Residual Values

The projected market value of a vehicle at the end of the lease, used to determine the cost of the lease at the time of negotiation.

#### Select a vehicle to obtain its residual value Make: Model: Year: LEAF 2014 Nissan Search for Values

#### 2014 Nissan LEAF

r HB S					
24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months		
\$31,080	\$31,080	\$31,080	\$31,080		
42	31	24	17		
\$13,225	\$9,775	\$7,650	\$5,425		
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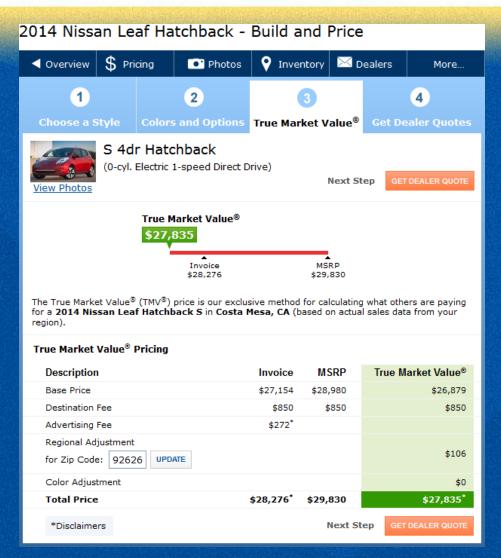
Calculate

Money Factor

Pavments

Source: Cars.com; Automotive Leasing Guides





Source: Edmunds.com



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	2014 LEAF S Starting MSRP \$28,980. Price excludes tax, title, license, options and destination charge. Dealer sets actual price. See dealer for details.  Offer Details »	2014 LEAF 0.0% APR financing for up to 72 months plus \$3,500 NMAC cash for well qualified buyers Offer Details »	FEDERAL TAX SAVINGS Up To \$7,500 Tax Savings. Offer Details »	
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	\$ 1,0 1 2 NO CHARGE TO CHARGE  No Charge to Charge   GET 2 YRS OF PUBLIC CHARGING	● All ○ APR ○ Lease	Cash Back Others  \$3,500 NMAC CASH  \$3,500 NMAC Cash only available when you finance through NMAC. Subject to credit approval.  Offer Details »	⊗
	\$ 1,0 1 2 NO CHARGE TO CHARGE  No Charge to Charge   GET 2 YRS OF PUBLIC CHARGING	All APR Lease  \$ 1 99 MONTH LEASE FOR 36 MOS. 2014 LEAF S Lease 36 Months - \$1,999 initial payment.	\$3,500 NMAC CASH  \$3,500 NMAC Cash only available when you finance through NMAC. Subject to credit approval.	⊗
	\$ 1,0 1 2 NO CHARGE TO CHARGE  No Charge to Charge   GET 2 YRS OF PUBLIC CHARGING  Offer Details >	All APR Lease  \$ 1 99 MONTH LEASE FOR 36 MOS. 2014 LEAF S Lease 36 Months - \$1,999 initial payment.	\$3,500 NMAC CASH  \$3,500 NMAC Cash only available when you finance through NMAC. Subject to credit approval.	$\otimes$
	\$ 1,0 1 2 NO CHARGE TO CHARGE  No Charge to Charge   GET 2 YRS OF PUBLIC CHARGING  Offer Details >	● All	\$3,500 NMAC CASH \$3,500 NMAC Cash only available when you finance through NMAC. Subject to credit approval. Offer Details »	⊗ (3)
	\$ 1,0 1 2 NO CHARGE TO CHARGE  No Charge to Charge   GET 2 YRS OF PUBLIC CHARGING  Offer Details >	● All	\$3,500 NMAC CASH \$3,500 NMAC Cash only available when you finance through NMAC. Subject to credit approval. Offer Details »	⊗

Source: Nissan.com



#### The 2014 Nissan LEAF®

\$199 Month lease for 36 mos. \$1,999 Initial Payment

#### 2014 LEAF S Lease

36 Months - \$199/Month - \$1,999 initial payment.

Excludes taxes, title, and license. \$1,999 initial payment required at consummation. (Includes \$1,800 consumer down payment, \$199 first month payment.) (INCLUDES \$9,725 manufacturer's rebate applied to \$199/Month lease. Offer valid only when financed through Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation.) Subject to residency restrictions.

2014 LEAF S Lease model 17014 subject to availability to well-qualified lessees through Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation. \$29,830 MSRP incl. destination charge. Net capitalized cost of \$17,877 includes a \$595 non-refundable acquisition fee. Dealer contribution may affect actual price set by dealer. Monthly payments total \$7,164 At lease end, purchase for \$10,739, plus purchase option fee up to \$300 (except KS & WI), plus tax, or pay excess wear & use plus \$0.15 per mile for mileage over 12,000 miles per year. Lessee is responsible for maintenance and repairs. A disposition fee is due at termination of lease term. No security deposit required. Must take delivery from new dealer stock. See participating dealer for details. Offer ends 09/30/2014.

Source: Nissan.com



\$10,739 Purchase Option

+\$300 Purchase Option Fee

=\$11,039

+8% Sales Tax (\$883.12)

=\$11,922.12

-\$1,999 Downpayment

=\$9,923.12

#### Auto Loan Calculator

Use this car payment calculator to estimate monthly payments on your next new or used auto loan. Simply enter the loan amount, term and interest rate to calculate your monthly auto loan payments. This calculator will help you determine how much car you can afford.

Auto Ioan amount:	\$ 9923.12	
Auto Ioan term:	5.000 years	or 60 months
Interest rate:	8.8 % per year	Today's Rates
Auto Ioan start date:	09/16/2014	
Monthly auto loan payments:	\$ 205.03	
	Calculate	



New Lease (36 months)

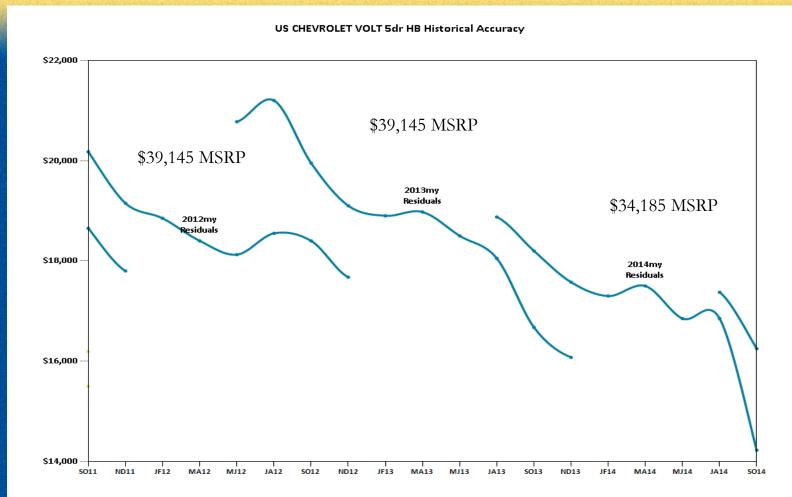
\$1,999 Upfront Payment \$199 per month (over 36 months) End of Lease Purchase Option
(after 36 months)

\$1,999 Upfront Payment

\$205 per month (over 60 months)

# Residual Value Forecast History: Chevrolet Volt



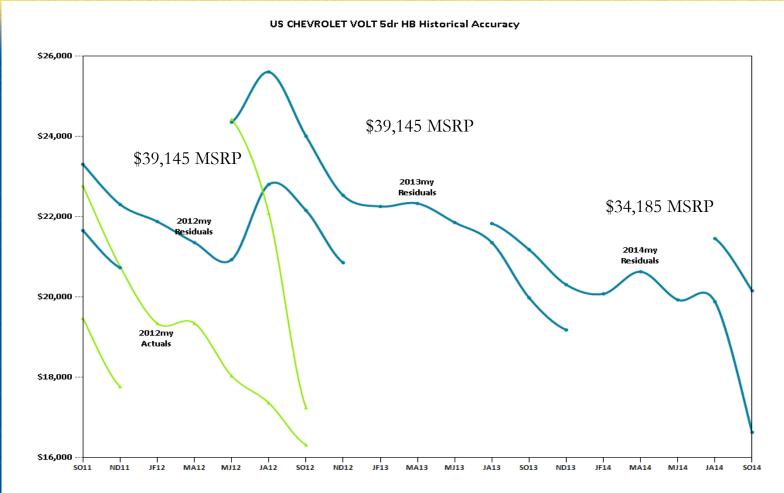


Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Volt experienced two negative adjustments in Sep/Oct '13 and again in Sep/Oct '14

## Residual Value Forecast History: Chevrolet Volt



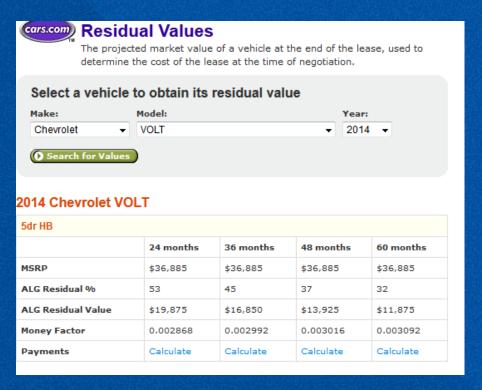


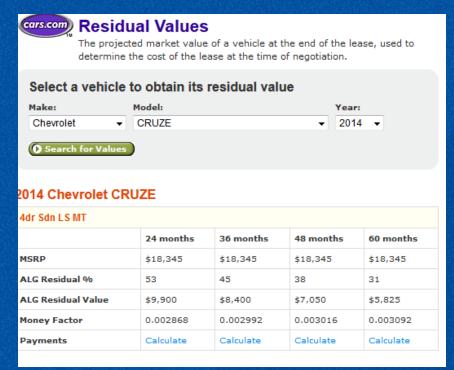
Source: Automotive Leasing Guides

Volt returns have underperformed ALG forecasts, leading to two significant negative adjustments in 2013 and 2014

## CY Residual Value Forecast: Chevrolet Volt v. Chevrolet Cruze





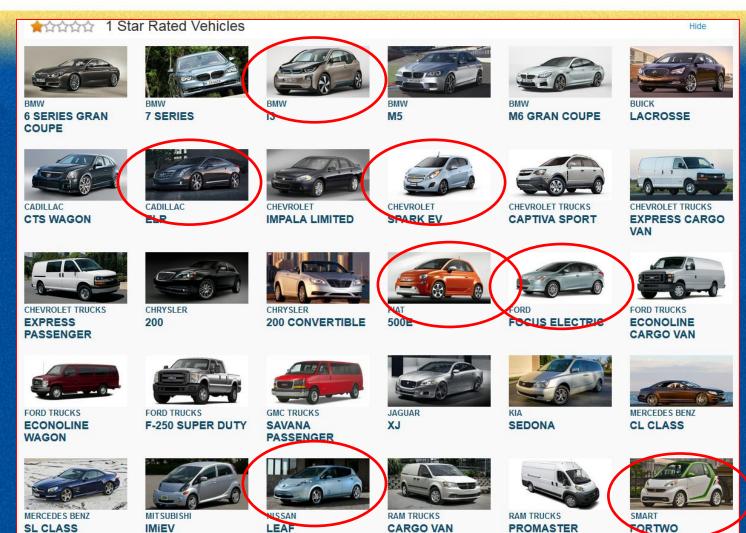


Source: Cars.com; Automotive Leasing Guides

## Residual Value Ratings



ELECTRIC





# Thank You

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