

Reducing Oil Consumption, Traffic Congestion and Pollution: Making New York City Motor Scooter Friendlier

Piaggio Group Americas, Inc.

New York, October 23rd 2008







Three Interrelated Concerns are Affecting our Societies



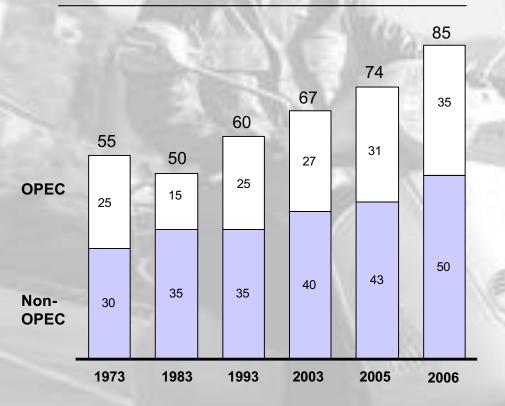
- Energy crisis driven by rapidly increasing oil prices
- Global warming driven by ever increasing carbon dioxide emissions
- Americans are losing hours of their day in ever worsening traffic congestion

Crude Oil Demand Accelerating and Oil Prices Sky-Rocketing



Crude Oil Production

Million barrels per day



Crude Oil Inflation Adjusted Prices

December 2005 CPI-U adjusted \$



- Accelerating Demand
- Political instability in oil producing countries
- Terrorism

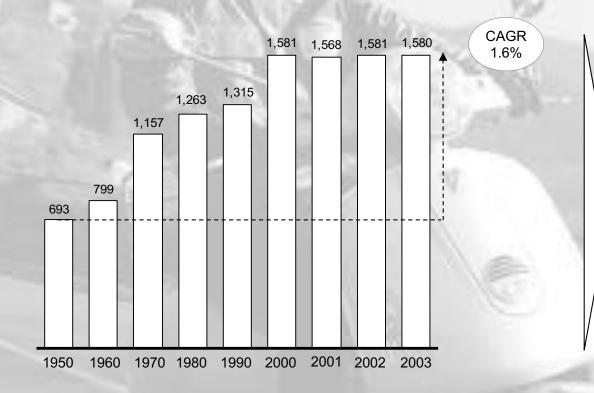
Source: WTRG Economics

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emission Continue to Increase



USA CO₂ Fossil Fuel Emissions

Million Metric Tons



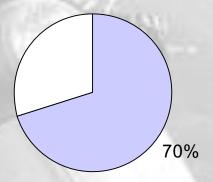
Despite complexity
 of science, greater
 consensus is
 emerging regarding
 relationship between
 global warming and
 CO₂ emissions

Source: U.S.Department of Energy, CDIAC

Americans agree that Global Warming is a Serious Issue

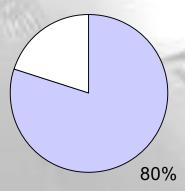


Americans Concern of Global Warming



Extremely or Somewhat Concerned

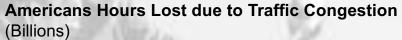
Agree Urgent Government Action Is Needed to Improve Global Warming Situation

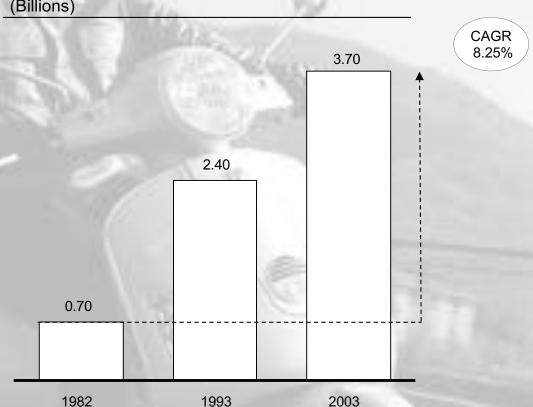


Sources: ICR Survey, February 2007

Traffic Congestion is Becoming Worse and Worse







TTI & Annual Delay Per Person 2003



City	TTI	Annual Delay (hr)	Excess Fuel (1000 Gal/yr)
Los Angeles	1.75	93	407,147
Chicago	1.57	58	150,728
San Francisco	1.54	72	96,571
Washington DC	1.51	69	87,567
Atlanta	1.46	67	70,829
Miami	1.42	51	87,249
Houston	1.42	63	80,707
San Diego	1.41	52	59,215
New York	1.39	49	198,217
Las Vegas	1.39	30	14,354
Detroit	1.38	57	72,796
Riverside/San Bernardino	1.37	55	34,952
Dallas/Fort Worth	1.36	60	82,862
Phoenix	1.35	49	43,988
Boston	1.34	51	59,556

TTI & Annual Delay Per Person 2003



City	TTI	Annual Delay (hr)	Excess Fuel (1000 Gal/yr)
Austin	1.33	51	14,073
Tucson	1.31	36	8,424
Charlotte	1.31	43	10,564
Salt Lake City	1.28	31	9,821
Richmond. VA	1.09	17	4,763

25-Yr Congestion Projection



Cities will see a 65% increase in delays by 2028

The cities below will experience congestion that is as bad as Los Angeles today (93hr and 407M gal/yr):

Boston, MA	Baltimore, MD	San Diego, CA
Miami, FL	Orlando, FL	Riverside, CA
Denver, CO	Austin, TX	San Jose, CA

2003

City	Annual Delay (hr)	Excess Fuel (1000 Gal/yr)
Los Angeles	93	407,147

2028

Los Angeles 155 672,000	Los Angeles	153	672,000
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New Technologies will Provide Long-Term Solutions for Cheap and P Clean Energy



- Wind and solar energy power
- Hydrogen fuel cells
- More efficient combustion engines
- Ethanol and bio-diesel
- Geothermal and Hydro
- Nuclear
- Waste-to-energy and clean coal

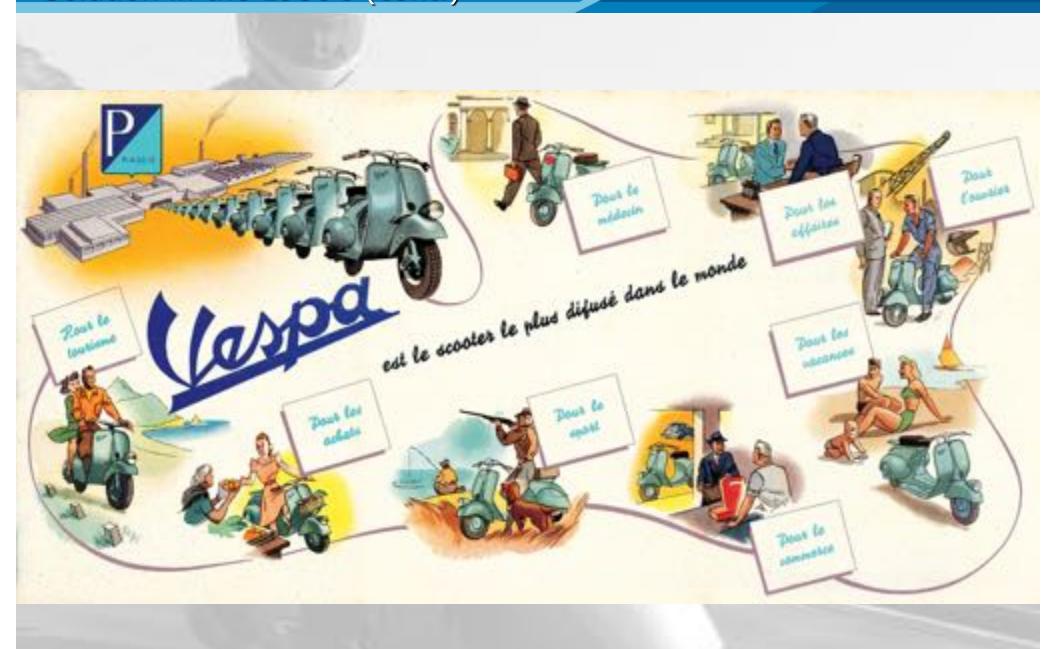
In Short-term, Technology Options and Behavioral Changes Required

Transportation Options

- Hybrid cars
- Ethanol
- Bio-diesel
- More efficient combustion engines
- Public Transportations
- Motor scooters

Motor Scooters Became a Mainstream Transportation Solution in the 1950's (cont.)





Today Motor Scooters are Widely Used for Urban Transportation in P Both Europe and Asia



Florence, Italy







London, UK



Sources: www.mcia.co.uk; www.motorcycleparking.com; www.orderwords.net



Paris, France











Source: www.moto-net.com



Spain





Sources: lodgephoto.com; e-motorcycle.com



Taipei, Taiwan

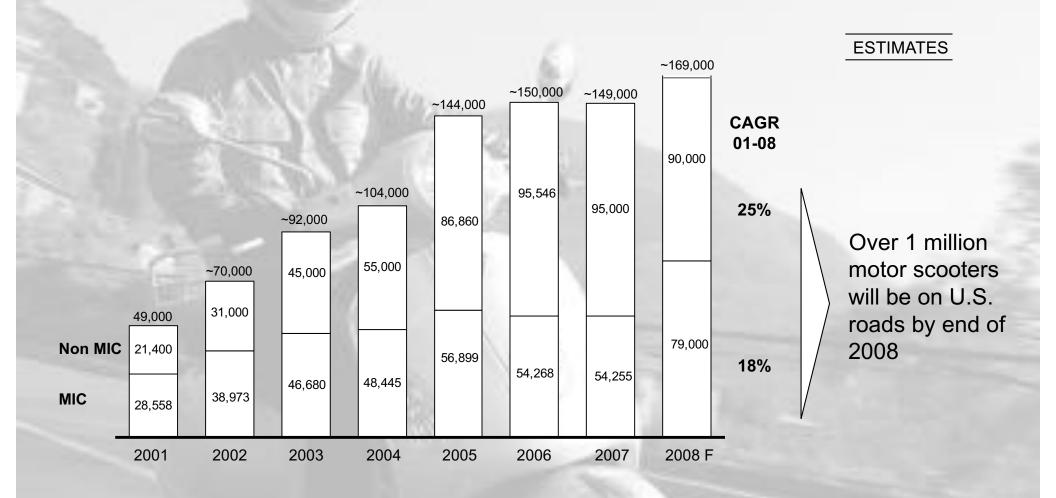






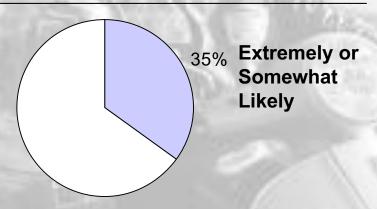
Motor Scooters Rapidly Emerging as a Transportation Solution in the US



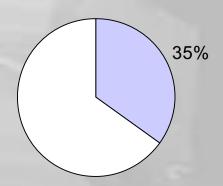


The Number of Americans that Could Start Using a Motor Scooter is Potentially Very High

Drivers that Would Consider Using a Motor Scooter



Average Share of Total Mileage that Would shift to a Motor Scooter



Resulting Benefits

- Reduced oil
 consumption of 14-18
 million gallons per
 day
- Decreased CO₂
 emissions of 320
 million lbs. per day

Sources: ICR Survey, May 2006 and February 2007

Motor Scooters are Starting to Change the Landscape of U.S. Cities Too



San Francisco, CA









Sources: www.commerce.clubphoto.com; www.sfgov.org Notes: San Francisco, CA

Usage of Motor Scooters is Also Spreading Among Public Administrations



New York





Usage of Motor Scooters is Also Spreading Among Public Administrations (cont.)



New Orleans





Usage of Motor Scooters is Also Spreading Among Public Administrations (cont.)



Savannah

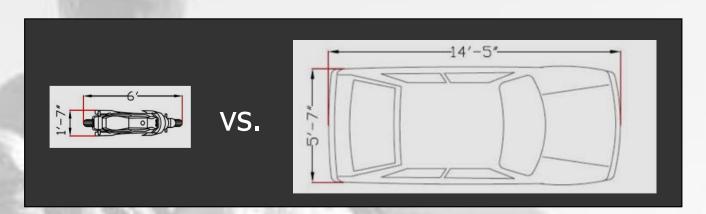




Source: Savannah Morning News

Why Motor Scooters





- Reduce Congestion
 - Scooters take up 1/2 the driving space of a car
 - Scooters take up 1/7 the parking space of a car
- Less Threat to Pedestrians and Cyclists (safer)
- Better Fuel Efficiency
 - Motor scooters average 70 mpg (better than the Prius)
 - Costs less than \$600 to operate annually, significantly less than a car*
- Less CO2 Emissions per mile
 - Scooters emit significantly less than the standard or hybrid car
- Less Noise Pollution
- Scooters are a complement to bicycles for medium to long range commuting
- See Appendix
- Source: Toyota.com, Piaggio internal data

Why Motor Scooters





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- Less Threat to Pedestrians and Cyclists (safer)
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- Less CO2 Emissions per mile
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Reduce Congestion: Purpose 🔛



To determine if a modal shift from four-wheeled vehicles to twowheeled vehicles will impact traffic congestion in New York City

Simulation of 20% Modal Shift Day



- Synchro and VISSIM Traffic **Simulations**
- 41st Street to 43rd Street and 1st Avenue to 8th Avenue (sampling of actual count)
- Results extrapolated to the Central **Business District***

^{*} The CBD is the borough of Manhattan, bounded by the Battery to the south and 62nd Street to the north.

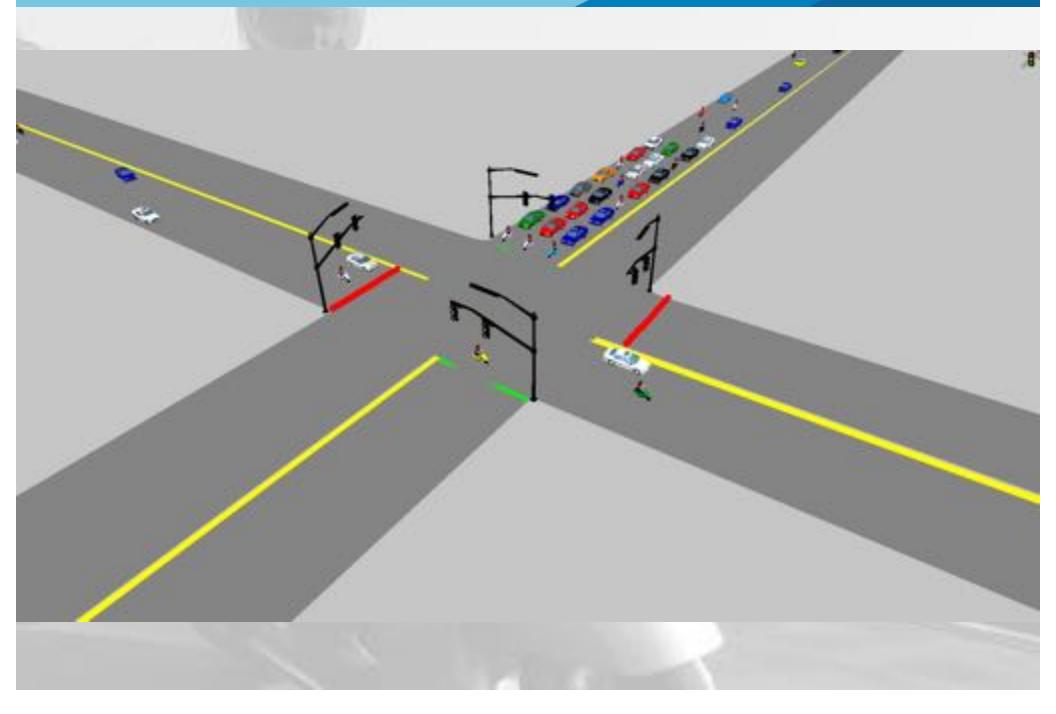
Simulation of 20% Modal Shift Delay



- Annual delay decrease in Central Business District (CBD)* > 4.6 million hours
 - ~100 hours per person
- Annual fuel consumption decrease for the CBD > 2.5 million gallons
- Pollution Reduction
 - CO2 emissions > 26,000 tons
 - Particulate > 2.7 billion mg per year
- Total savings for the CBD = \$122 million per year in fuel and labor productivity savings (or \$2,600 per driver)

Simulation of 20% Modal Shift Page 1





Why Motor Scooters





- Reduce Congestion
- Less Threat to Pedestrians and Cyclists (safer)
- Better Fuel Efficiency
- Less CO2 Emissions per mile
- Less Noise Pollution

Safety Data: Purpose



To determine if a modal shift from four-wheeled vehicles to two-wheeled vehicles will impact the overall safety of New York City

Methodology



- Researched New York City fatality rate per vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for:
 - Passenger cars
 - Motorcycles and scooters (<500 cc)
 - Trucks not included in the study for conservativism
- New York City vehicle fatality data obtained from NYSDMV Summary of NYC Motor Vehicle Accidents 2003-2005
- NYC fatality rates per VMT includes occupant and non-occupant (pedestrian) fatalities

Results



2003 -2005 New York City Fatality Rate					
	Fatalities (Occupant)	Non-Occupant Fatalities (Pedestrians)	VMT (100 Mil Miles)	Fatality Rate per 100 Mil VMT	
2003	Will all to	75/			
Motorcycle/Scooter <500cc	2	0	5.73	0.32	
Vehicles	166	178	964.47	0.36	
2004	1000				
Motorcycle/Scooter <500cc	1	0	6.12	0.24	
Vehicles	127	171	984.68	0.30	
2005		1			
Motorcycle/Scooter <500cc	2	0	6.55	0.30	
Vehicles	147	181	981.99	0.33	
Summary (2003-05 Combined)					
Motorcycle/Scooter <500cc	5	0	18	0.29	
Vehicles	440	530	2931	0.33	

Source: NYS DMV Summary of Motorcycle Accidents 2003-2005 & Summary of Motor Vehicle Accidents 2003-2005; NHTSA NCSA Traffic Safety Facts 2005: Motorcycles, NCSA FARS/GES 2005 Data Summary; NCSA FARS Web-Based Encyclopedia 2003-2005; Functional System Travel 2003-2005 Annual Vehicle-miles; NYS DMV Summary of NYC Motor Vehicle Accidents 2003-2005

Conclusions from Safety Data Particular Conclu

 Overall fatality rates per VMT for motorcycles and scooters were lower than those for passenger cars

 Modal shift to motor scooters increases overall safety of NYC streets

Why Motor Scooters





- Reduce Congestion
- Less Threat to Pedestrians and Cyclists (safer)
- Better Fuel Efficiency
- Less CO2 Emissions per mile
- Less Noise Pollution

Fuel Efficiency & Emissions



- Consume significantly less fuel per mile (68-75 MPG on average)
 - 57% fuel savings versus the average car
 - 71% of fuel savings versus the average SUV or light truck

1 100	MPG	CO2 (lbs/mi)
Vespa LX150	72	.26
Average Car	30	.916
Average SUV	18-23	1.15

- Drastically reduce CO₂ emissions
 - 72% less than average passenger car
 - 78% less than average SUV or light truck
- European and Japanese manufactured scooters meet Euro 2 or Euro 3 emissions requirements

	Hydrocarbons (g/km)	Nitrogen Oxides (g/km)	Hydrocarbons + NOX (g/km)	Carbon Monoxide (g/km)
Euro 2	1.00	.30	1.3	5.50
Euro 3	.30	.15	.45	2.0
EPA	1.0	N/a	1.4	12.00
CARB (2008)	1.0 - 1.4 (2004)	N/a	0.8 (2008)	12.00

Source: Cycle World, EPA- fueleconomy.gov; EPA - Green Vehicle Guide.

Note: Comparisons made to 2005-2006 model year vehicles – SUV: 5.3L (or similar – range 2-3 emissions score) Avg Car – 4-6L (or similar – range 4-6 emissions score)

Emission Reduction Process



Innovations in engine management:

- Two way oxidation catalyst
- Secondary air injection
- 3 way catalyst with oxygen sensor control
- Electronic engine management
- Fuel injection

All often used in combination

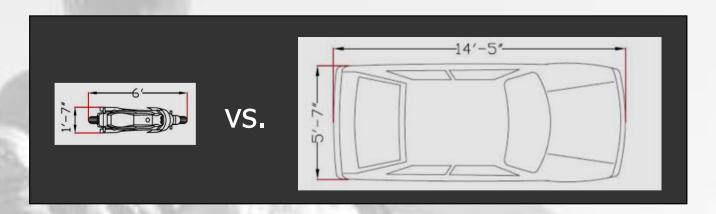


An important challenge for the Industry:

- retain MC essential characteristics
- while delivering emissions reduction

Why Motor Scooters





- Reduce Congestion
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- Less CO2 Emissions per mile
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Noise Pollution



A motor scooter is not a motorcycle

- All manufacturer produced motorcycles and scooters must meet state noise emission limits
- Scooterists are commuters by nature and are unlikely to add performance enhancing components to their vehicles. Top cases, helmets, and chrome kits are the most popular accessories.
- Some motorcyclists add performance-related components (exhaust systems) to increase power which in turn increases noise. This is more common in the motorcycle culture.
- Noise emission from scooters will continue to meet state limits

Noise Pollution: Purpose



To determine if a modal shift from four-wheeled vehicles to two-wheeled vehicles (scooters in particular) will impact noise pollution in New York City

The single biggest complaint to NYC 311 is NOISE

Methodology



- Test noise emission (dB) of various Piaggio Group scooters and motorcycles using noise meters
 - 50cc scooter (Piaggio & Vespa)
 - 150cc scooter (Vespa)
 - 250cc scooter (Vespa & Piaggio)
 - 500cc scooter (Piaggio)
- Conducted at factory in Italy and accepted by EPA
- 4 Pass-by tests calculated maximum dB is average of 4 tests collected from right and left sides of vehicle

Results



Piaggio Group Noise Emissions				
	Dynamic Test (DB)			
50cc scooter (Piaggio Fly50)	68.45			
50cc scooter (Vespa LX50)	69			
150cc scooter (Vespa LX150)	72			
500cc scooter (Piaggio X9)	74.3			
500cc scooter (Piaggio BV500)	73.2			
Honda Civic 2007 MY (30mph)	69			
EPA Standard (Motorcycles)	80.0			
NY State Regulation (Cars: 35-39ft)	91.0			
NY State Regulation (Cars: 43-48ft)	89.0			
Midtown Manhattan Traffic	70-85			

NYC's new noise code prohibits "excessive sound from the muffler or exhaust of motor vehicles". "Excessive sound is defined as sounds that is: plainly audible at a distance of 150 feet or more from vehicles of less than 10,000 lbs; plainly audible at distance of 200 feet or more from vehicles of more than 10,000 lbs; e.g., trucks; plainly audible at a distance of 200 feet from a motorcycle."



Recommended Scooter Programs for New York City

Scooter Friendly Programs



- Amended Congestion Pricing Program (if any)
- 7-1 Parking Program
- Municipal Pricing Programs
- Park & Ride Program
- Managed Lane Use Program
- Share the Road Program

Congestion Pricing



- Discount or no charge for 2 wheel vehicles entering restricted zones
- In London, UK motorcycles of a certain size receive a 100% discount on congestion charges
 - Riders have motorcycles inspected for size requirement (width = 3.3ft (1m), length = 6.6ft (2m))
 - Submit registration confirming ownership
 - Discount lasts for 1 year and is renewable

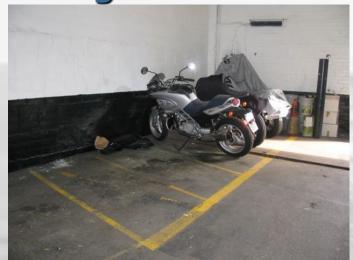


 Convert 1 four-wheeled vehicle parallel parking space into diagonal parking for 7

two-wheeled vehicles

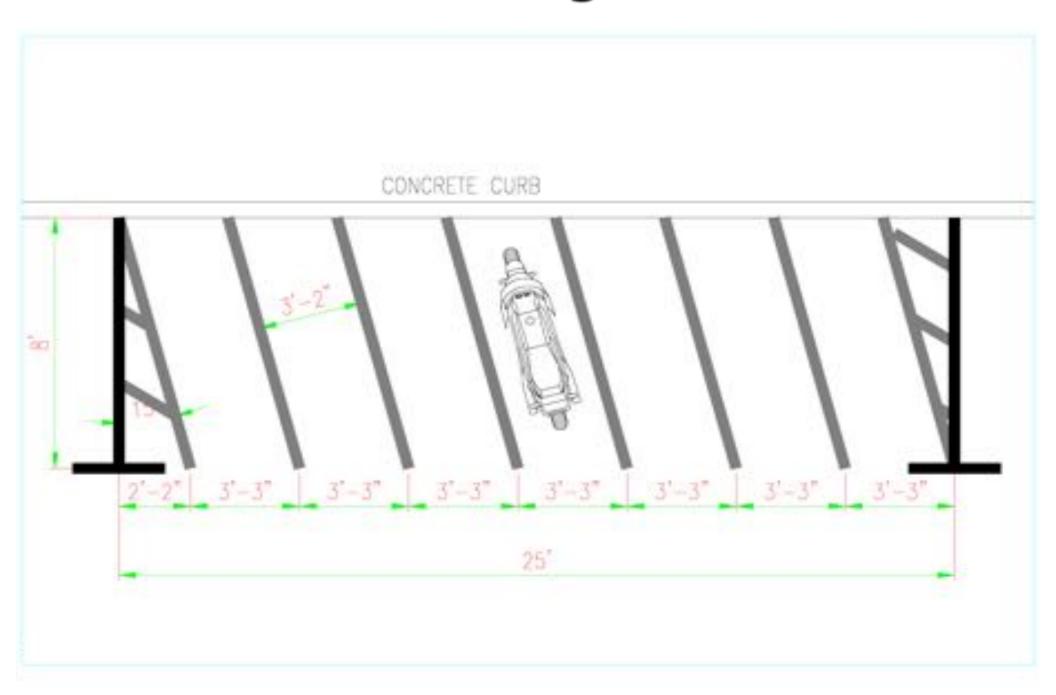
- 100 4-wheeled spots =700 two-wheeled spots

 For ease of access spaces should be located at the corner of a block or in areas where vehicular parking is impractical

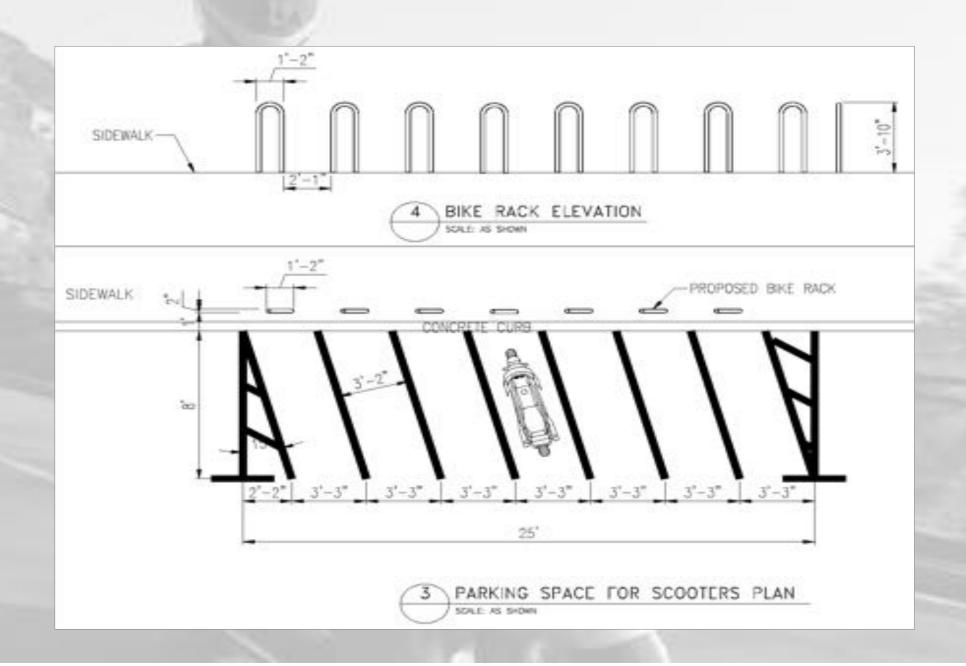








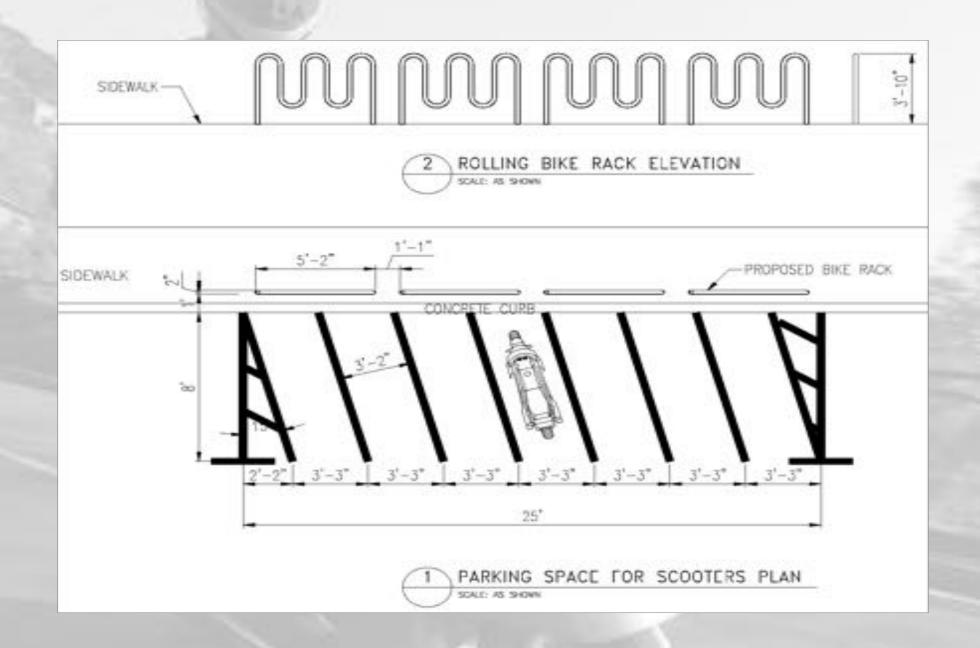




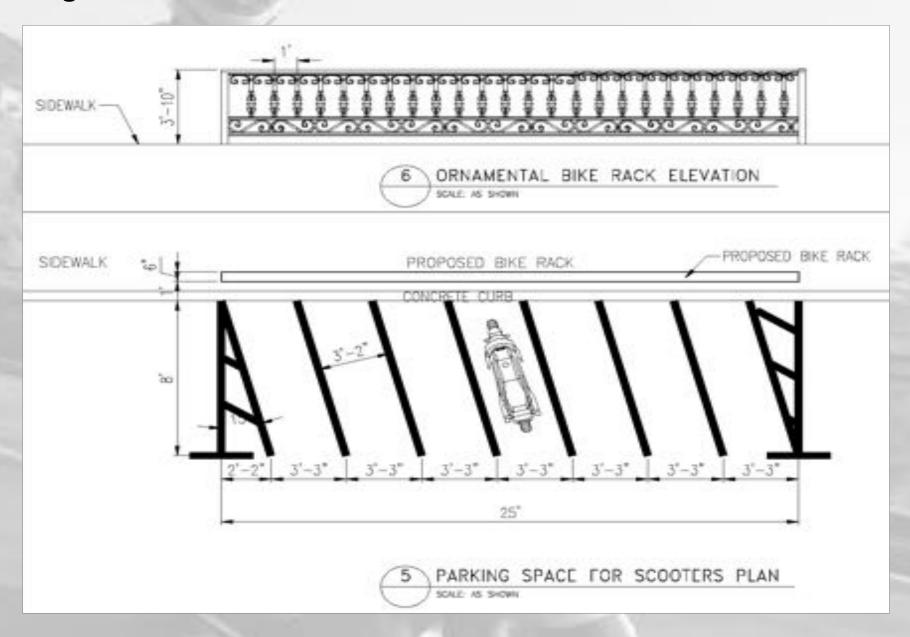












Municipal Pricing Program



- Municipal owned lots and garages can charge 75% less for 2-wheeled vehicles and still have 50% more revenues for equivalent space
 - 1 vehicle spot = at least 7 scooter spots,
 thus the city would actually make more
 money on the program



 Spaces should be easily accessible like spaces reserved for hybrids and smart cars



Edison Parking - NYC



- Piaggio Group purchased 2 spaces in each of 4 Edison Parking garages in New York City in July-August 2007.
- Spaces were full every day.
- Several NYC papers picked up the story







Park and Ride Program



PLANYC compatible

Areas where parking already exists for mass transit options (i.e. bus, train, ferry) – convert 2 spaces to 2-wheeled parking

- -14 spaces for the area of 2
- -Charge 25% of vehicle price

Examples

- -Staten Island Ferry Terminal
 - 902 Spaces Currently
- -Flushing #1 Municipal Lot Near #7 line at Shea Stadium
 - 1101 spaces
- -Queens Borough Plaza
- -MetroTech, Brooklyn
- -Bronx Borough Hall

Park and Ride Facilities











- Parking lots and garages can charge 75% less for 2wheeled vehicles
- Spaces should be easily accessible like spaces reserved for hybrids and smart cars

Managed Lane Use Programs Page 1

- Possible special lane usage for scooters
 - Intra-City Bus Lanes
 - Intra-City HOV Lanes
- Lane splitting (see California regulations)





Share the Road Program



Scooter-specific
 "Share the Road"
 signage similar to
 programs for cyclists





Variable Message
 Signs (VMS)



Share the Road Program



 Targeted educational brochures for various vehicle operators and pedestrians



Motor Scooters Will Make Your Cities even More Fun and Cool!















NY Noise Emission Regulations 🖫



Table 1 Maximum Permissible Sound Level Readings [Decibel (A)] 1,2

If the distance between the microphone location and the microphone target point is	Highway operations test				Stationary	
	Soft site		Hard site		tests	
	35 mi/h or less	Above 35 mi/h	35 mi/h or less	Above 35 mi/h	Soft site	Hard site
35 ft. (10.7 m) or more but less than 39 ft. (11.9 m)	89	93	91	95	89	91
39 ft. (11.9 m) or more but less than 43 ft. (13.1 m)	88	92	90	94	88	90
43 ft. (13.1 m) or more but less than 48 ft. (11.6 m)	87	91	89	93	87	89
48 ft. (14.6 m) or more but less than 58 ft. (17.1 m)	86	90	88	92	86	88
58 ft. (17.1 m) or more but less than 70 ft. (21.3 m)	85	89	87	91	85	87
70 ft. (21.3 m) or more but less than 83 ft. (25.3 m)	84	88	86	90	84	86

Scooter Savings



Yearly Fuel Costs				
Vespa Scooter	\$573			
Average Car	\$1,447			
Savings	\$847			

	Premium policy	Premium All- cover policy
Vespa Scooter	\$152	\$270
Average Car	\$735	\$825
SUV	\$792	\$893
Savings vs. Car	\$583	\$555
Savings vs. SUV	\$640	\$603

Source: NHTSA "Motor vehicle insurance in the U.S."; Fueleconomy.gov; Piaggio internal data; Energy Information Administration "Short Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook" 10/9/07 (\$2.75/g)



