

EISP: Alt Fuels and Vehicles

Date: February 28, 2023

Location: Virtual

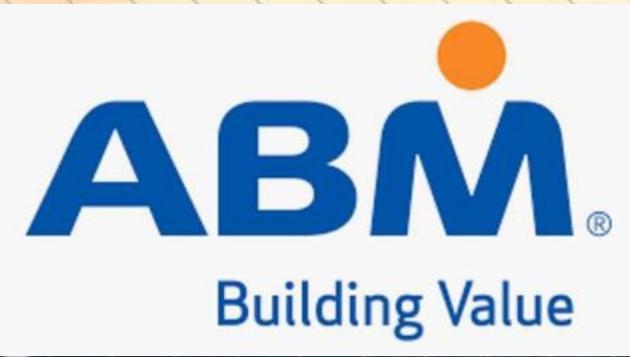
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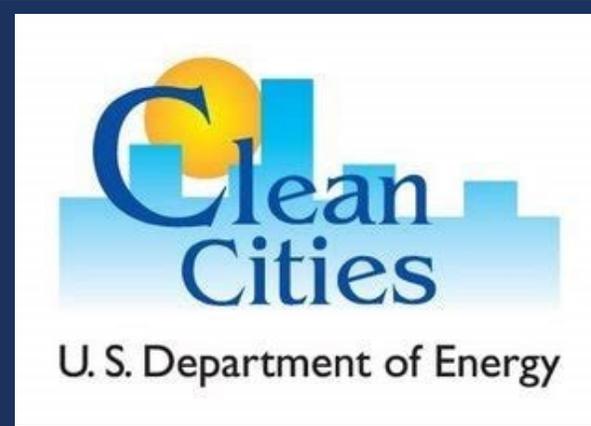
CLEAN CITIES COALITION NETWORK



Presenter



Barry Carr
*Director, of Business
Development
ABM eMobility USA
Board Chair: CC of CNY*



Agenda

- Clean Cities / ABM
- Vehicles
- Infrastructure
- EV / EVSE Update
- Additional Resources



What is Clean Cities? For 30 Years ; a Collaborative Partnership with DOE

Clean Cities

advances the energy,
economic, and
environmental security of
the United States by
supporting local actions
to cut petroleum use in
transportation.

Reduced petroleum consumption

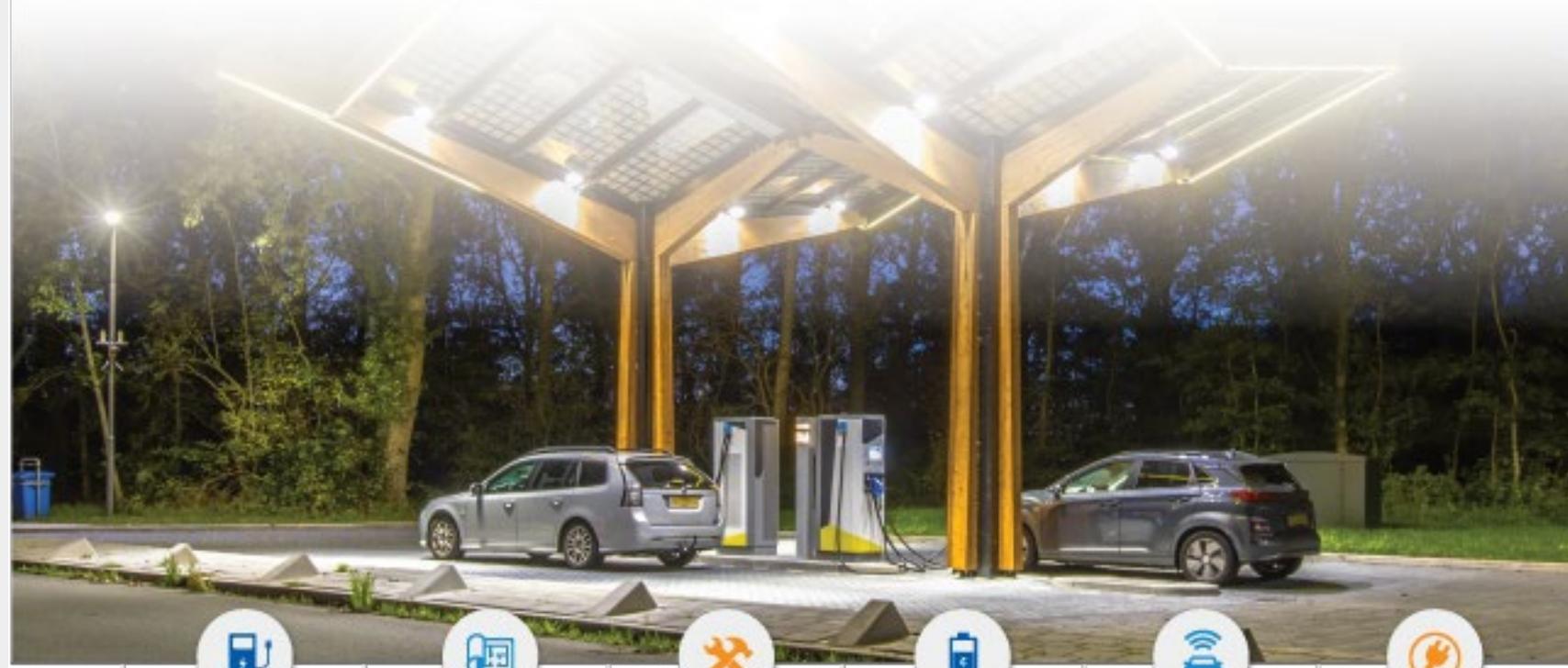
Reduced greenhouse gas
(GHG) emissions

Reduced dependence
on imported petroleum

Who is ABM?

eMOBILITY & ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

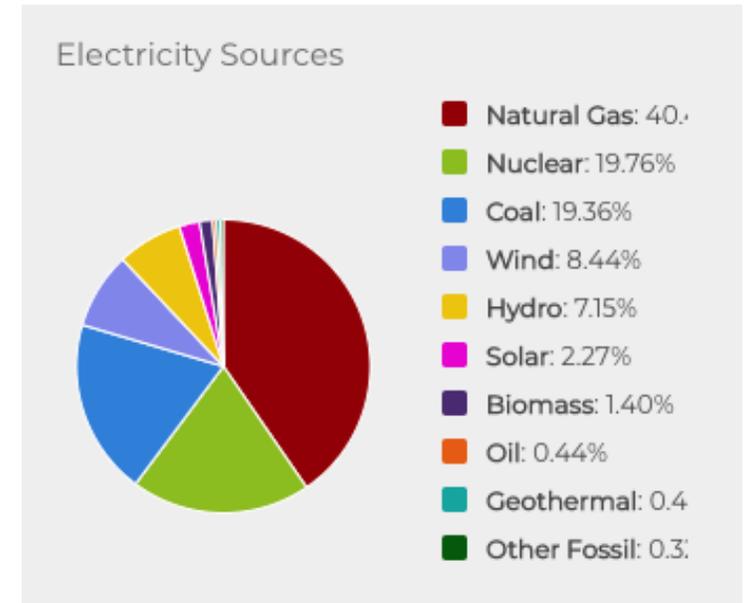
- Federal
- State
- Hospitals
- Parking
- Dealerships
- Airports
- Universities
- Fleet Charging
- Maintenance & Service





Basics: Electricity Production and Distribution

- Sources of electricity vary by region
- With planning, EVs are unlikely to strain existing electricity infrastructure



Helpful Resources

- The Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) **Electricity Sources and Emissions tool**—find state-level electricity sources and how they affect EV well-to-wheels emissions.
- AFDC **EVI-Pro Lite tool**—estimate how increased EV charging may affect your area’s electricity load profile.

Basics: Smart Grids and Renewables

- Smart grids allow two-way communication between utilities and customers
- Smart charging paves the way to smoother integration of EVs and renewable energy



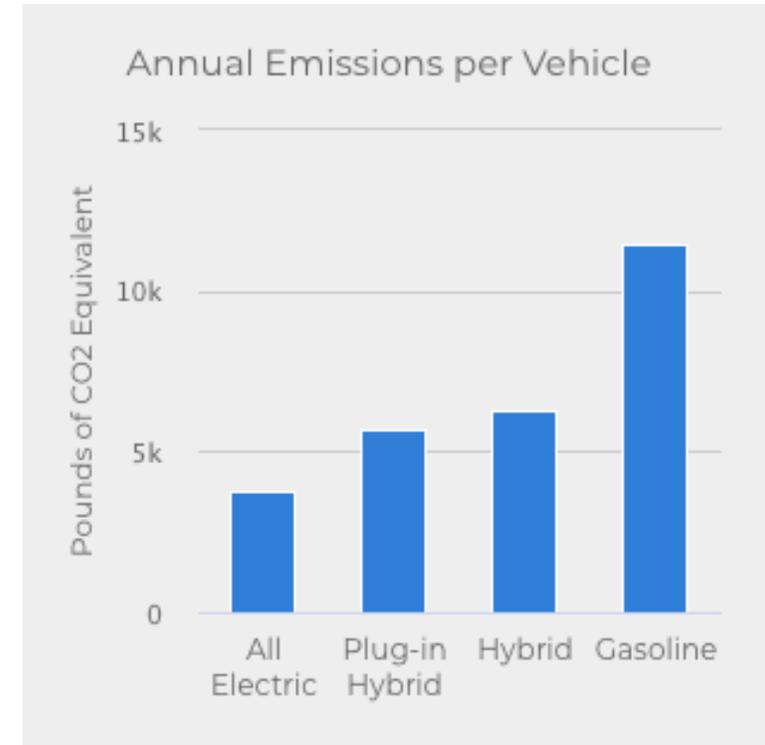
Basics: Benefits

Benefits:

- Increased energy security
- Improved fuel economy
- Lower fuel costs
- Reduced emissions

Considerations:

- Higher initial vehicle cost
- Infrastructure availability
- Battery life



Basics: Electric-Drive Vehicles

Electric Vehicles (EVs):

- All-Electric Vehicles
 - Powered by an electric motor
 - Uses charging infrastructure to charge the battery
- Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
 - Powered by an electric motor and engine
 - Uses charging infrastructure to charge the battery

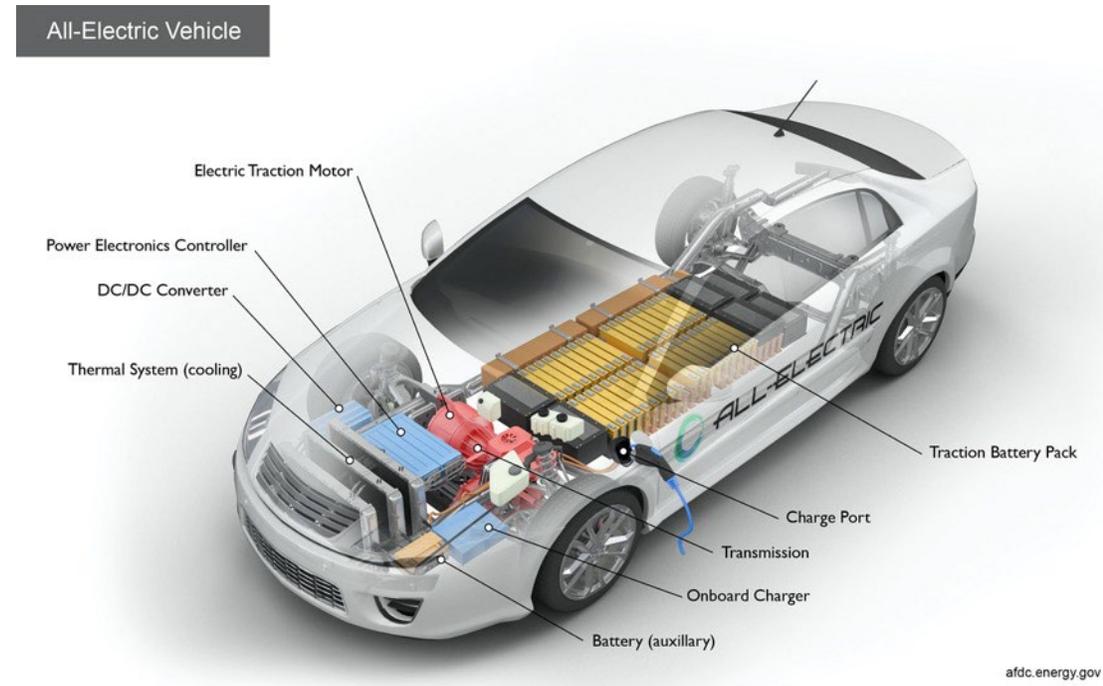
Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV):

- Powered by an engine and electric motor
- Does not use charging infrastructure to charge the battery



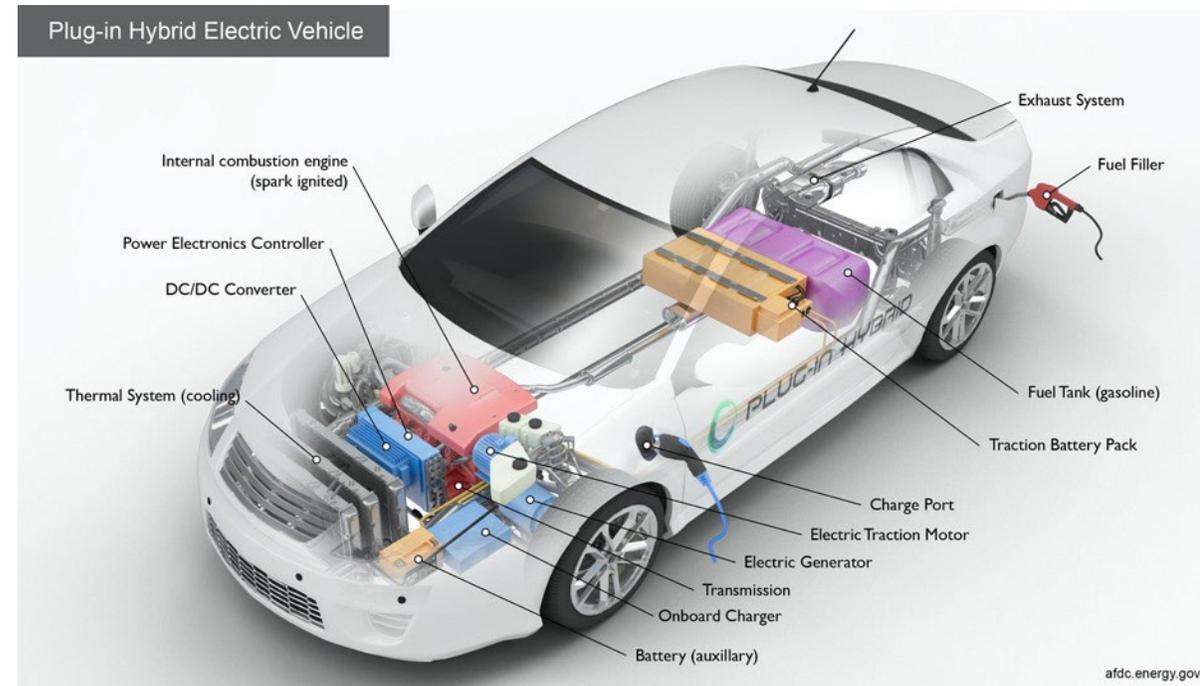
Vehicles: EVs

- Battery stores electrical energy that powers the motor
- Battery charged by plugging in to outside electric power source
- Zero tailpipe emissions, but air pollution may be produced through electricity generation
- Driving range of 100 to over 400+ miles



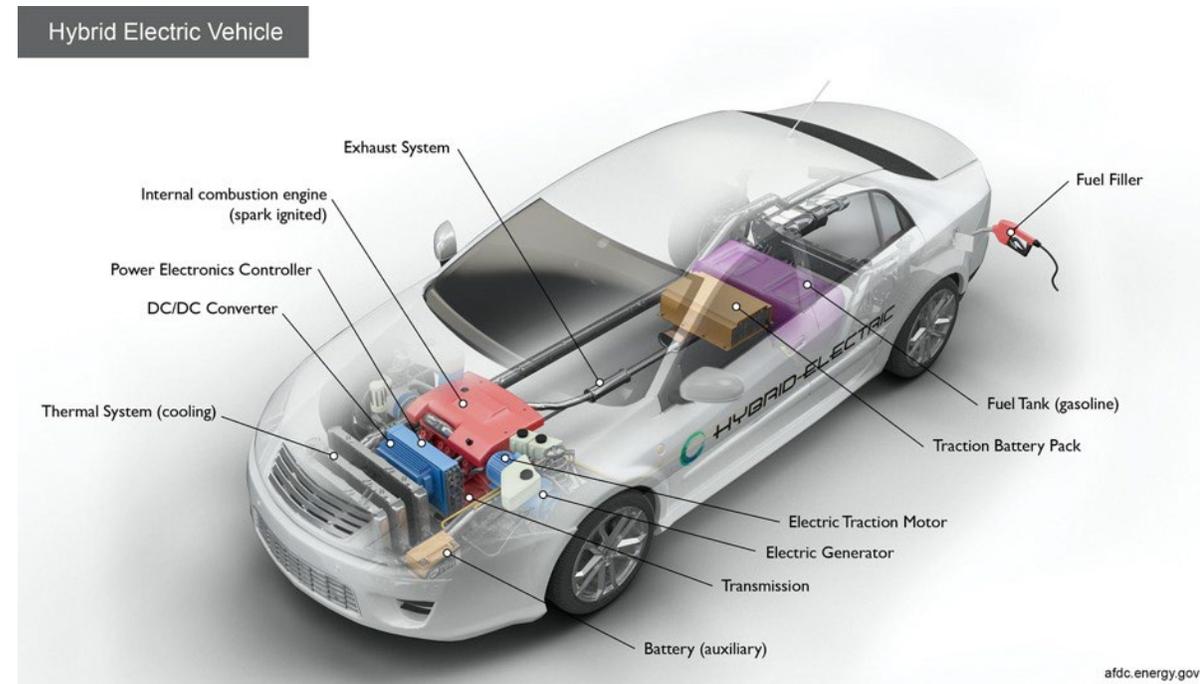
Vehicles: PHEVs

- Internal combustion engine uses alternative or conventional fuel
- Battery charged by outside electric power source, engine, and regenerative braking
- During urban driving, most power comes from stored electricity



Vehicles: HEVs

- Battery is charged by the engine and regenerative braking
- Power from electric motor allows smaller engine and better fuel economy
- Fuel-efficient system design
 - **Mild hybrid:** Cannot power vehicle using electric motor alone
 - **Full hybrid:** More powerful electric motor, larger batteries can drive vehicle on just electric power for short distances and at low speeds



Vehicles:

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Availability

Medium-Duty

- Variety of electric vehicles available
- New models becoming available, including vans and pickup trucks
- Certified conversions an option

Heavy-Duty

- Several EV and HEV makes and models available
- EV transit buses growing in popularity
- Regional haulers, refuse trucks, and yard tractors available



Source: https://caletc.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ICF-Truck-Report_Final_December-2019.pdf

Vehicles: Conversions

- Provide options beyond what is standard from manufacturers
- Consider space and weight from added batteries and electric motors
- Conversions must meet vehicle standards



Vehicles: Batteries

- Energy storage systems, such as batteries, are essential for electric-drive vehicles
- All original equipment manufacturer EVs made today use **lithium-ion** batteries.
 - For more information about lithium extraction, contact the Technical Response Service at technicalresponse@icf.com
- Other energy storage options:
 - Nickel-metal hydride batteries (HEVs)
 - Lead-acid batteries
 - Ultracapacitors



Vehicles: Battery Recycling and Second Life

Recycling:

- Separating battery materials is a challenge
- Standardizing battery materials and design could help

Second life:

- Battery used in post-vehicle application
- Could help address battery cost barriers



The U.S. Department of Energy is supporting the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Prize to develop battery-recycling processes.

Other Considerations:

Maintenance and Safety

- PHEVs and HEVs have maintenance requirements like conventional vehicles
- EVs typically need less maintenance:
 - Battery, motor require little to no maintenance
 - Fewer fluids to change
 - Brake wear is reduced due to regenerative braking
 - Fewer moving parts
- Electric-drive vehicles must meet the same safety standards as conventional vehicles



What are Alternative Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles? Part 1



- Biofuels
- CNG/RNG
- LPG/RLPG
- Electricity
- Hydrogen
- OEMs / Upfitters





What are Alternative Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles? Part #2

- Biofuels
- CNG/RNG
- LPG/RLPG
- Electricity
- Hydrogen
- OEMs / Upfitters



EVs: Automotive OEM EV Commitments

CADILLAC

- 100% Electric by 2025



BMW

- 50% Electric by 2030



MINI-COOPER

- 100% Electric by early 2030's



GMC

- General Motors 100% by 2035



AUDI

- 100% Electric by 2026



VOLKSWAGEN

- 100% Electric in Europe by 2035. US to follow.



PORSCHE

- 80% Electric by 2030



VOLVO

- 100% Electric by 2030



FORD

- \$22Bn investment in EV through 2025



STELLANTIS

- 100% Electric by 2030



BENTLEY

- 100% Electric by 2030

FERRARI

- 40% Electric by 2030



Funding Opportunities : OPM

NEVI Formula Funding	BIL	\$5B for 52 jurisdictions dispersed over 5 years
Discretionary Grant Program	BIL	\$2.5B complements NEVI Funds, competitive grants
Utility “Make Ready” Programs	IRA	Local Utilities pay 50% - 100% of Electrical Upgrades
EPA Rebates	IRA	\$1B in rebates for clean heavy-duty trucks and School Buses
Neighborhood Access & Equity Grants	IRA	~\$4B discretionary grants to improve connectivity
Tax Credits (30D)	IRA	Up to a \$7,500 tax credit on EVs, 30% on Chargers; Plus state credits



NEVI Plans

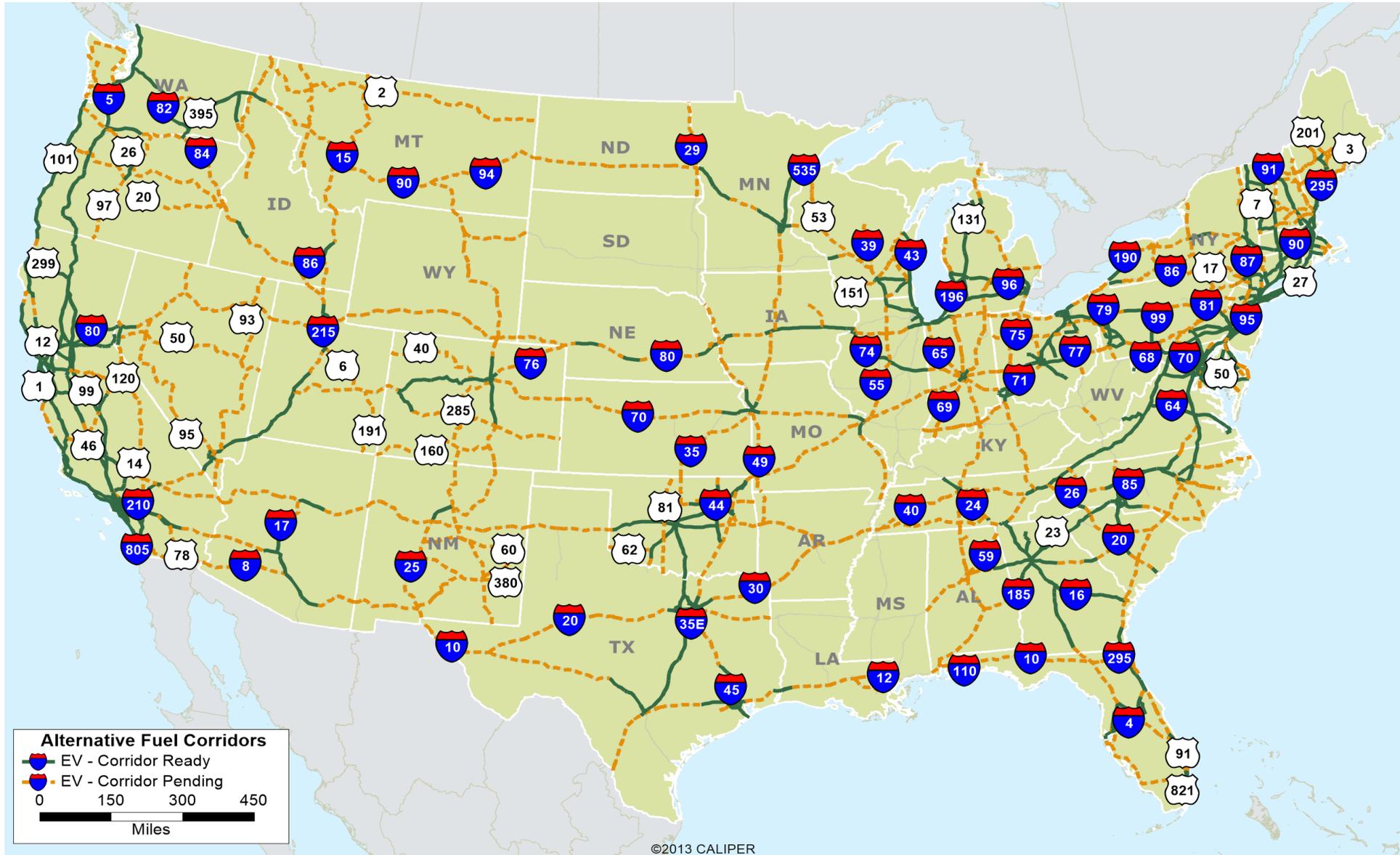
*All 50 States, plus
DC and Puerto Rico*

National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Act

- Electric Vehicle (EV-Round 1,2,3,4,5 and 6) - FHWA HEPGIS Maps (dot.gov)
- Each State. Plus DC and PR have Approved Plans for Deploying DC Fast Charge
- Alt Fuel Corridors Include Most Inter and Intrastate Highways
- Sites Will be Located Every 50 Miles; Within 1 Mile of Highway
- Each Site Will Need 600 KW Available to Charge 4 Vehicles
- Site Hosts/Real Estate Needed ! MOST IMPORTANT
- ABM eMobility Participating in Multiple States

Infrastructure: Alternative Fuel Corridors

Designated EV Corridors for NEVI Funding:



eMobility Turnkey Solutions : Where do we Start?

Questions for Clients:

- *Have you started an EV implementation?*
- *Are you working with Clean Cities?*
- *Are you familiar with the current federal, state, and local requirements for offering and funding EV charging programs?*
- *Do you have near-term and long-term goals for your EV implementation?*



EVSE USA Equipment Options

(~3 miles/ kWh)



Level 1 AC 3-5 MPH

- 120V @ 12-16A
- 15-20A Dedicated Circuit/Outlet



Level 2 AC 18-60 MPH

- 208 / 240V @ 32A
- 7.2 kw 40A Dedicated Circuit up to 19.2kW 80A Dedicated Circuit per Port



Level 3 DC FAST CHARGE 60-600 MPH

Low Power DC

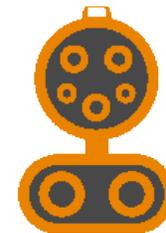
- 240V, 208V, 480V
- 22.5-65kW 40A-125A Dedicated Circuit

Mid-Power DC

- 480V 3-Phase “WYE”
- 70-100kW
- 150-300A Feeder

High Power DC

- 480V-13.2kV 3-Phase “WYE”
- 150-500kW
- 200-800A Feeders & Cooling



Mega Watt DC MCS

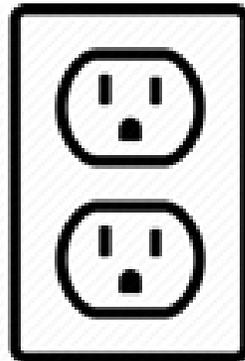
- 3-Phase “WYE”
- 3,750 kW
- 1250VDC
- 3,000 ADC
- Standard vehicle location



Charger Types

Level 1: 1.5-1.9 kW typical

- Cord-set connects to a regular outlet
- Single-phase hookup produces about 1.5kW
- Charge time is 7 to 80 hours
- Meets overnight charging needs
- 3-6 miles per hour of charge



Current: Charger Types

Level 2: 7.2 -19.2KW



EV Charging
Level 2

- Wall or Pedestal mount
- 208 - 240VAC single phase
- 40-80A two pole circuit breaker
- Single-phase hookup produces about 6.6-19.2 kW
- Charge time is 4 to 24 hours depending on battery
- 21-57 miles per hour of charge
- Most common home and public charging station
- Charge rate is limited by onboard rectifier



Current: Charger Types

Level 3: 22.5-180 KW



EV Charging
Level 3

- Wall mount
- 208 - 240VAC single phase
- 100A two pole circuit breaker or 480V (WYE) three phase, 40A three pole circuit breaker
- Pad mounted all in one unit: 480V (WYE) three phase, 80 - 300A three pole circuit breaker
- Produces about 22.5-180 kW
- Charge time is 1.5 to 5 hours
- 67-500 miles per hour of charge.
- Charge rate is limited by Battery Control Module



Future: Charger Types

Level 4: 150-500+ KW

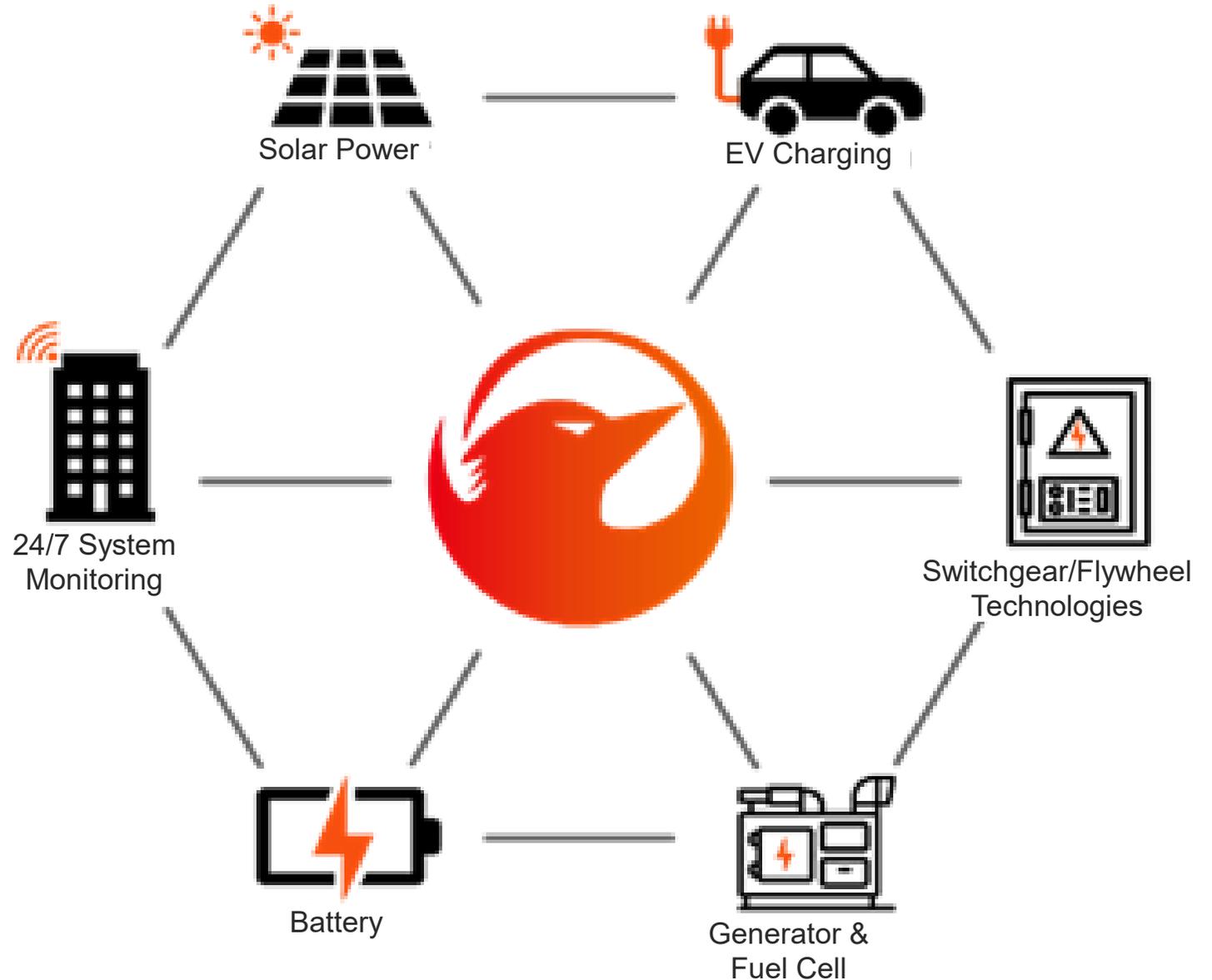


- Pad mounted all in one unit, 480V (WYE) three phase, 200 – 300+A three pole circuit breaker
- Produces about 150-500+ kW
- Charge time is 1/2 to 2 hours
- 400-600 miles per hour of charge
- Charge rate is limited by the Battery Control Module



Resilience

- Ravenvolt
- Nationwide advanced turn-key microgrid systems
- Utilized by commercial and industrial customers, national retailers, utilities, and municipalities.





Current: EVSE Suppliers





EVSE Networks

EVSE User/Owner Operating System Platform

- Tiered Pricing Capabilities
- Time Based Pricing
- Prepaid Cards
- Consumer Loyalty Programs
- Promotions/Marketing
- Payment Gateway Integration
- Load Management
- Fleet Charging
- Client or ABM Managed



Membership Management Application



Questions?

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cleancities.energy.gov

