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California Energy Commission Investments and Strategies: Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure EV Merit Review April 25, 2016



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Assembly Bill 8 (Perea, Chapter 401, Statutes of 2013)

Assembly Bill No. 8

CHAPTER 401

An act to amend Sections 41081, 44060.5, 44125, 44225, 44229, 44270.3, 44271, 44272, 44273, 44274, 44275, 44280, 44281, 44282, 44283, 44287, 44299.1, and 44299.2 of, to add and repeal Section 43018.9 of, and to repeal Section 44299 of, the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 42885 and 42889 of the Public Resources Code, and to amend Sections 9250.1, 9250.2, 9261.1, and 9853.6 of the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicular air pollution, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor September 28, 2013. Filed with Secretary of State September 28, 2013.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB & Perea. Alternative fuel and vehicle technologies: funding programs (1) Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide to specified entities, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants, loans, loan guarantees, revolving loans, or other appropriate measures, for the development and deployment of innovative technologies that would transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's chimate change goals. Existing law specifies that only certain projects or programs are eligible for funding. including block grants administered by public entities or not-for-profit technology entities for multiple projects, education and program promotion within California, and development of alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology centers. Existing law requires the commission to develop and adopt an investment plan to determine priorities and opportunities for the program. Existing law also creates the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board, to fund air quality

improvement projects related to fuel and vehicle technologies. This bill would provide that the state board has no authority to enforce any element of its existing clean fuels outlet regulation or other regulation

that requires or has the effect of requiring any supplier, as defined, to construct, operate, or provide funding for the construction or operation of any publicly available hydrogen-fueling station. The bill would require the state board to aggregate and make available to the public, no later than June 30, 2014, and every year thereafter, the number of hydrogen-fueled vehicles that motor vehicle manufacturers project to be sold or leased over the next 3 years, as reported to the state board, and the number of hydrogen-fueled vehicles registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles through April 30. The bill would require the commission to allocate \$20 million annually. 20. LIE OIII WORK REQUIRE LIE COMMISSION & ANALYSIC AVAILABLE hydrogen-fueling as specified, until there are at least 100 publicly available hydrogen-fueling Extends ARFVTP funding through January 1, 2024 ✓ \$100 million per year

 To transform California's transportation market into a diverse collection of alternative fuels and technologies and reduce California's dependence on petroleum.

"...develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies." (Health and Safety Code Section 44272(a))



California's Key ZEV-Related Policies and Regulations

Policy Objectives	Policy Origin	Goals and Milestones
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	AB 32, Executive Order S-3-05 and Executive Order B-30-15	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 in California
Petroleum Reduction	Governor's Executive Order B-32-15	Governor's new target of 50% reduction for cars and trucks by 2030 and creation of Sustainable Freight Action Plan by July 2016
Low Carbon Fuel Standard	AB 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act	10% reduction in carbon intensity of transportation fuels in California by 2020
Air Quality	Clean Air Act	80% reduction in NOx from current levels by 2023
Renewables Portfolio Standard	Executive Order S-21-09 and SB X1-2, and SB 350	Goal of 33% renewable electricity generation by 2020 and 50% by 2030
ZEV Mandate	California Executive Order B-16-2012	Accommodate 1 million ZEVs by 2020 and 1.5 million by 2025 in California
Integrated Energy Policy Report	SB 1389 (2002)	2014 IEPR: Chapter 3 recommendations for EV infrastructure deployment



March 2016 Plug-in Electric Vehicle Sales

PLUG-IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE





Cumulative PEV Sales* by Vehicle Category: CA



Registration data through May 2015, estimated sales based on rebate data and program participation rates from June 2015 through December 2015. Uses content licensed from and copyrighted by R.L. Polk & Co.





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Zero-Emission Vehicles by 2025

Air Resources Board Compliance Vision Model





Existing Level 2 Charging Stations



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Existing DC Fast Chargers





Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program (ARFVTP) Electric Vehicle Support

Charging Connectors	Residential	Multi- unit Dwelling	Commercial	Workplace	Fleet	DC Fast Chargers	Total
Installed	3,937	178	2,039	189	100	43	6,486
Planned	-	167	1,415	236	36	199	2,053
Other				209			209
Total	3,937	345	3,454	634	136	242	8,748



Charging Infrastructure Grants: \$49.5 M Plus 34 ZEV Regional Readiness Planning Grants: \$7.6 M

> CPCFA Loan-Loss Reserve Program: \$2 M



Energy Commission Funded EV Charger Connectors by Category





Estimated Ratios of PEVs to ARFVTP-funded Charging Connectors – 2015 vs. 2020

Assuming steady continuation of \$17 million ARFVTP investments and charger types through 2020...

	2015	2020
Estimated # of PEVs	185,000	950,000
# of PEVs per ARFVTP-funded		
DC Fast Charger Connection	1,542	1,944
Workplace/Fleet Connection	292	603
Commercial Connection	54	111
MUD Connection	536	1,109
Residential Connection*	47	241

* Assuming no added ARFVTP funding for single family residential chargers.



History of Energy Commission EV Charging Infrastructure Deployment



Phase 1: Partnering with Federal ARRA Grants (2010)

- EV Project and Charge America in Major Metro areas
- Focus on single family homes with a garage and public charging



Phase 2: Funding for EV infrastructure providers (2013)

- Low cost sites in metro areas
- Upgrades to legacy chargers



Phase 3: Funding for Public Agencies (2014)

- Coordination with Regional PEV Plans
- Broader geographic locations and corridors



Phase 4: Funding for Targeted Corridor Charging (2015)

- Specific corridor segments to complete West Coast Electric Hwy
- Coordination with regional PEV plans and "uptime" requirements



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Regional PEV Readiness Plans



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Santa Clara EV Charging Center Tasman Garage Near Levi Stadium and Great America



48 Level 2 chargers and one DC Fast Charger

6 story parking garage with 370 kW photovoltaic installation and Green Charge Networks battery storage



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CSU Fresno DC Fast Charger & Level 2





ARFVTP Funding for State Parks in Partnership with "Adopt-A-Charger"





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New Charging Model

City of Burbank 8 Curbside Level 2 Chargers









GFO-15-601 Sites

- 41 Sites
 - Interstate-5: 22 sites
 - Highway 99: 11 sites
 - US 101: 8 sites
- 61 DC Fast Chargers
- 42 Level 2 chargers

Source: Energy Commission Staff Analysis, PlugShare.com, US Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center





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Central and Northern California DC Fast Charge Corridors: Grant Funding Opportunity 15-601 and 15-603





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Southern California DC Fast Charger Corridors : Grant Funding Opportunity 15-601 and 15-603





Some Lessons Learned from DOE EV Project



Majority of charging done at home and work

- Half charged at home exclusively
- Half charged away from home less than 5% of the time
- Of those that charged away from home 3 or fewer spots favored



Demand for DC fast chargers and Level 2 chargers were high in certain "hot spots"

- Factors influencing popularity of "hot spots" are community -specific
- DC fast chargers along corridors had higher use



- Workplace charging was useful for those with access
- 98% of charging events were performed at home and work on work days
- Workplace charging extended range of EV drivers
- 30% of drivers only charged at work on most days



Access to Workplace Charging

Access to Workplace Charging



Total Responses: 15,654 [weighted] Overall Time Frame: 9/1/2012-5/31/2015



37% of respondents said access to workplace charging was very or extremely important in their decision to acquire a PEV

> Tota I Responses: 17,369 [weighted] Overa II Time Frame: 9/1/2012-5/31/2015



Center for Sustainable Energy"



ZEV Registrations by County (thru May 2015) & Growth (2013 to 2014)





Energy Commission to partner with NREL on charging station data

- NREL tracks all networked public station data in California
- Energy Commission is working with NREL to gather data that will help inform EV charger deployment
- Energy Commission goal is to be able to collect data directly from CEC projects





NREL's Statewide PEV Infrastructure Assessment Revision (05/2016-12/2016)

- Infrastructure Systems Analysis Group at NREL will revise their PEV Infrastructure Assessment Model by using updated PEV market data and real-world travel behavior characteristics of Light-Duty Vehicle drivers in California.
- The revised model will allow the state and local governments flexibility in evaluating outcomes of different PEV market scenarios between 2017 and 2025.



Energy Commission's Focus

- Gather data to inform charging infrastructure deployment and update NREL EV Infrastructure Assessment
- Rapidly deploy charging infrastructure to target "fast followers" and meet California's goals
- Choose strategic locations and sites that will spur EV adoption
- Include reliability and uptime of charging stations in funding opportunities in order to maintain California's network of chargers



Energy Commission ARFVTP Funding Opportunities

- > 2016 Charging Infrastructure Funding: \$6.8 million
- DC Fast Charging for California's Interregional Corridors GFO-15-603: \$9.97 million (Applications due June 24, 2016)
- Zero-Emission Vehicle Regional Planning: \$1.9 million
- > 2016-2017 ARFVTP Investment Plan:
 - > \$17 million
 - ⋟ \$2 million for regional readiness



Energy Commission Resources

• The Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program Investment Plan:

http://www.energy.ca.gov/2015publications/CEC-600-2015-014/CEC-600-2015-014-SD-REV.pdf

- Energy Commission grant funding opportunities for transportation: <u>http://www.energy.ca.gov/contracts/transportation.html#GFO-15-603</u>
- Energy Commission ZEV Action Plan Implementation Activities: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2013-ALT-01/index.html
- DRIVE website for the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program: <u>http://www.energy.ca.gov/drive/index.html</u>