

Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Programs

October 23, 2019

Overview

- Intro to SVCE
- CALeVIP
- EVI Plan



SVCE Intro



SVCE Member Communities











Campbell | Cupertino | Gilroy | Los Altos | Los Altos Hills

















Mountain View | Santa Clara County | Saratoga | Sunnyvale



SVCE Benefits



Reducing Carbon

Fighting climate change by cutting carbon emissions

We are helping our communities lead the fight against climate change by reducing the use of fossil fuels for energy, transportation and buildings, and building new renewable energy projects.



Reinvesting Locally

Net revenues directly benefit our local community

SVCE returns value to our customers through competitive rates, clean energy programs, projects, scholarships, grants, and improved access and education.



Accelerating Innovation

Finding new ways to improve the grid and provide more renewable energy

As the electricity industry undergoes unparalleled changes, SVCE encourages the advancement of new technologies to help our community meet its climate goals.



Electricity Choices



GreenStart

Your default option – carbon free and cheaper than PG&E

- Carbon Free
 - 50% wind + solar
 - 50% hydropower



GreenPrime

Your voluntary option costs less than 1 penny more per kilowatt hour than GreenStart

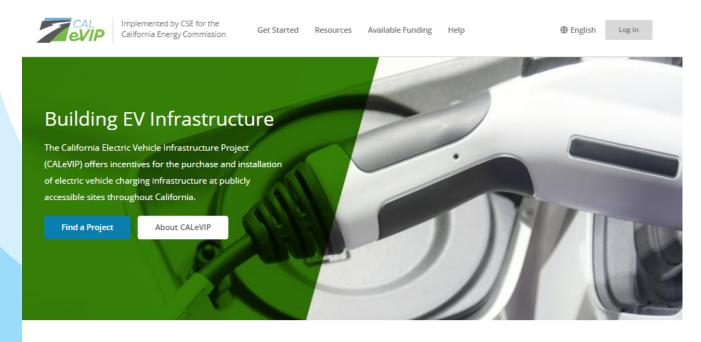
100% renewable wind + solar

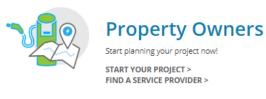




California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Project (CALeVIP)

What is CALeVIP?







EV Charging Manufacturers & Service Providers

Provide equipment - Apply for incentives!

LEARN MORE ABOUT ELIGIBILITY >

- Funded by CEC and implemented by Center for Sustainable Energy
- Intent is to deploy L2 and DC fast chargers rapidly to meet gaps in charging availability



Peninsula-Silicon Valley CALeVIP Project

- Joint application with neighboring CCAs and munis
- Receiving a combined \$33M in funding from CEC for a total of \$60M across two counties
- Expected launch: May 2020
- SVCE will tie in with its own EVI programs



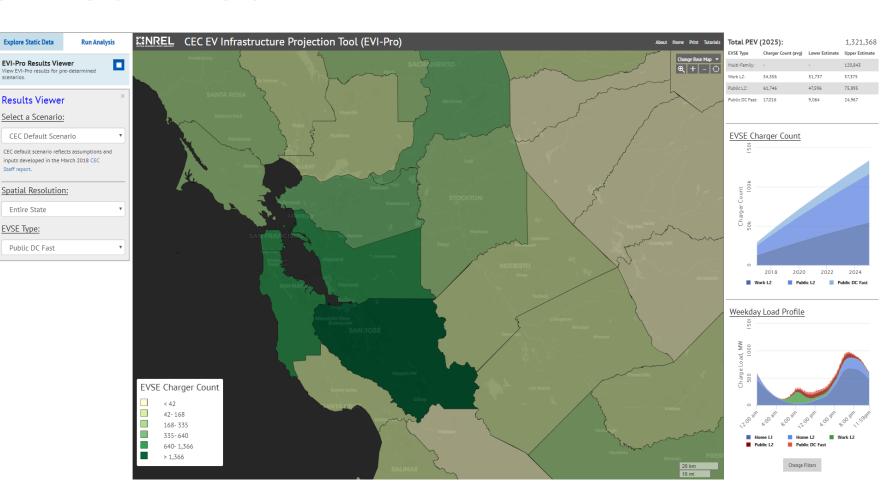


Lessons Learned

Entire State

EVSE Type:

• CEC determines selection and funding by projected EVI need, based on https://maps. nrel.gov/cec/





Lessons Learned

- CEC is looking for county-wide applications
- Begin conversations with CSE early (now)
- Offering matching funds can help interest the CEC in your project





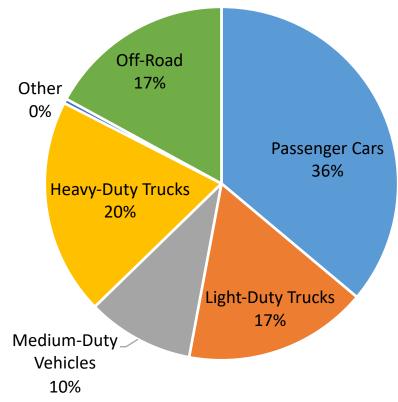
EVI Plan



Transportation in SVCE Territory

Annual Transportation GHG Emissions (2018)

Total = ~ 2 Million MT CO2e

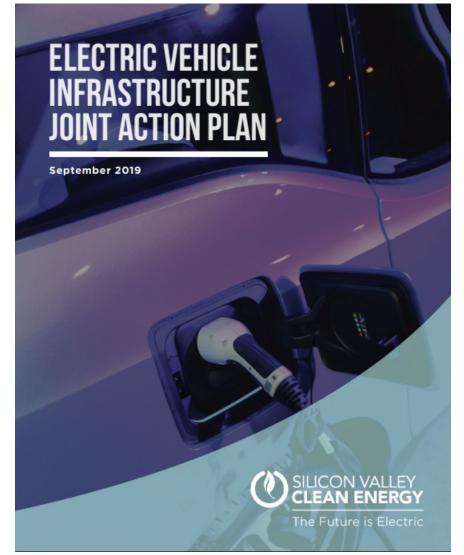


- Transportation responsible for over half of community emissions
- Access to convenient and ubiquitous EVI is a critical factor in EV adoption



EVI Joint Action Plan

- Board approved EVI Plan in September 2019
- Available in Transportation section of programs page: https://www.svcleanenergy.org/
 programs/
- Result of several months of local stakeholder and member agency input



Programs for 2019 Launch

Silicon Valley Transportation Electrification Clearinghouse

 Regional group of key stakeholders focused on information sharing and attracting external funding

to the SVCE community

EV Infrastructure Program Planning Process

The EVI program planning process was initiated with a current-state assessment of electric vehicle and EV infrastructure deployment trends. From March through July 2015, SVCE developed an overall EVI strategy and individual Program Implementation Plans, informed by market data, best practices in EVI program design and several rounds of local stakeholder input. The planning process included these steps:

- Assessment of EV and EVI Deployment and Market Barriers: including a summary of the current status and utilization of EVs and EVI chargers across the 13 jurisdictions in the SVCE service territory.
- EVI deployment and related contributions to GHG reduction goals through 2025.
- EV-Related Surveys, Education and Stakeholder Engagement: two workshops were convened
 with a broad array of stakeholders, including member aspencies. EV service providers, community
 organizations and local employers; an online survey was also distributed to a randomized set of
 community members. More than 60 Individuals and organizations provided expert input across nearly
 a full day of workshops and more than 600 community members responded to the public survey.
- Program Implementation Planning: Individual Program Implementation Plans were developed across four key areas of EV Infrastructure - including public DC Fast Charging, Workplaces, Multi-fulling Developments and Fluets. Two related support programs - a Regional Recognition Program for EV Infrastructure, and the Silicon Valley Transportation Electrification Clearinghouse (SVTEC) - have also been identified to advance best practices and attracts significant new funding to the regions.

2 TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS AND EV ADOPTION TRENDS

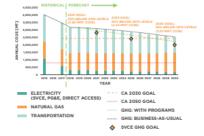
The Joint Action Plan relies on EV registration and charger installation data gathered by SVCE in support of its 2018 Decarbonization Readmap. While data on EV adoption and publicly accessible EV charging infrastructure is relatively complete, comprehensive information on charging deployment in private settings (e.g. workplaces, multi-unit residential developments, private fleets) is difficult to compile. Additional research on privately accessible EV infrastructure will be

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections

SVCE recently set ambitious goals for GHIS emissions reduction in its service territory. SVCE targets GHIS reductions of 30% below the 2015 baseline by 2001, 40% by 2025 and 50% by 2030. The graph below shows how a business-as-usual case for emissions reductions compares to SVCE goals (and what staff estimated they can achieve through programs).

To meet the SVCE 2025 goal of cutting GHG emissions to 40% below the 2015 baseline, significant reductions must be achieved in the transportation sector. Some of this reduction is expected to be achieved from existing, ongoing transportation electrification and market brends, which is reflected in the

Bridging the gap between BAU and SVCE GHG reduction goals will, by definition, require accelerated rates of vehicle electrification and associated changing intrastructure deployment. The programs clientified in this EVI Joint Action Plan represent an initial tranche of EVI programs necessary to help SVCE and Its member communities sustain and accelerate emissions reductions in the transportation sector.





Programs for 2019 Launch

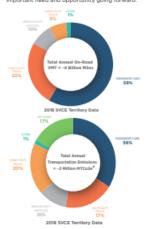
Regional EV Leadership Recognition

Recurring recognition for best practices in EV infrastructure deployment

EV Adoption Needed to Meet GHG Reduction Targets

To meet 5VCE's 2025 and 2030 GHS reduction targets, the share of EV so not her ead must inargets, the share of EV so not her ead must inspease substantially as replacements for existing internal combustion vehicles. This transition must occur across all vehicle segments. While more han 75% of all local vehicle miles travelled (VMT) are from passenger cars and light trucks, these vehicles produce only half of all transportation-related emissions. Most currently available EVs are in those two segments.

Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, while fewer in number and driving fewer miles, make up nearly a third of local transportation-related emissions. Compared with light-duty vehicles, electrification of heavier-duty vehicles and fleets in nacent. Electrification in these segments represents an important need and opportunity going forward.



Vehicle segments are defined based on vehicle type and gross weight. Passenger cars are typically non-commercial, although they can be used for fleets and commercial purposes. Light-duty trucks (which include many SUVs) and medium-duty vehicles are also a mix of commercial and non-commercial. Heavy-duty trucks are almost solely commercial. Examples of the vehicles that belong in each segment can be found in the table below.

EXAMPLES OF VEHICLE SEGMENTS

PASSENGER	LIGHT DUTY	MEDIUM DUTY	HEAVY DUTY	
CARS	TRUCKS	TRUCKS	TRUCKS	
Emians, haloblooks	Small plobup tracks, SUVs	Cargo vans, pickup trusto, utility uskislas	Transit Issues, Interview, solvent Issues, marker Issues	Matercycles, continuelles equipment

The GHS emissions chart shows transportation sector emissions from internal combustion whicles spanning all vehicle segments for 2018. SVCE ended 2018 with -26,000 EVs registered in its territory, which were predominantly non-commercial. The BAU scenario in the GHG emissions forecast used recent EV adoption thends to project that this number will increase to -190,000 total EVs in 2025, a roughly sevenfold increase. The BAU scenario also assumed that -5% of commercial VMT would be electrified by 2025.

Achieving the additional GHG emissions reductions needed to meet SVCE's 2025 goal will require substantial adoption of EVs beyond this BAU scenario. This growth will require a correspondingly significant increase in the deployment of EV infrastructure. SVCE programs identified in this report represent important incremental efforts needed help to sustain and accelerate local EV adoption rates through initial SVCE investment in EV infrastructure and broadened collaborative planning and deployment efforts.

While electrification will occur at different rates depending on vehicle segment, it must be actively encouraged and supported across all segments to achieve SVCEs decarborization goals. On a periodic basis, SVCE will take stock of progress against goals, by the stock of progress against goals, bring stakeholders together to share collective experiences, assess priorities for action, and refine program designs or create entirely new program.

3 EV CHARGING USE CASE

EV adoption needed by 2025 must be supported by an increase in EV infrastructure deployed across a broad range of charging use cases. These EV charging use cases represent different scenarios in which EV drivers may choose to charge their vehicles – as such, a given driver may make use of different charging use cases at different times.

The EV charging "pyramid", shown below, is an image often used to generally describe how EV drivers have typically needed and utilized charging at different locations. "Research has shown that among current EV adopters, most charging events occur at home, followed by workplace, destination and corridor locations. Of course, this is an idealized model, as actual usage depends greatly on individual driver circumstances (e.g. driving patterns, single family home versus apartment or condo, availability of charging at the workplace). Additionally, the charging paradigm presented in the pyramid may not be able to adequately serve some potential EV drivers, such a residents in multi-unit developments (MUDS).



*Off-wad emissions are presented in the data emissions dark, but this than focuses on on-road emissions only Future SVCE efforts may target the off-road action.

*U.S. Department of Energy, November 2015, Closts Associated with Non-Invalential Electric Vehicle Supply Suppressed, https://doi.orenzy.gov/files/ulpublication/ energy.com/poort_2016.pdf



Programs for 2019 Launch

Priority Zone DC Fast Chargers

 Competitive solicitation to fund DCFC in SVCEdesignated "priority zones" to primarily support

nearby MUDs

4 ENABLING PRACTICES AND PRINCIPLES TO ACCELERATE EV INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT

SVCE is committed to closing EV infrastructure gaps identified above with strategic use of SVCE program funding and by catalyzing increased investment from other public and private entities. These efforts will be guided by the following Core Priorities that SVCE has established for its overall decarbonization efforts. Each considered EVI program was assessed using criteria linked to these priorities.

- Customer and Community Value: Deliver value to SVCE customers and community through program
 offerings and ongoing initiatives.
- Core Role of SVCE: Focus on activities where SVCE can and must play a key role given its unique position as a community-owned electricity provider.
- Equity in Service: Focus on activities that meet the needs of the diverse SVCE customer base and geography.
- . Emissions Impact: Prioritize activities with the greatest emissions reduction potential.
- Scalability and Transferability: Deploy solutions that can be expanded and adapted by others, both
 within and beyond its borders.



SVCE Enabling Practices

Within the EVI program portfolio, SVEC has also identified key Enabling Practices that are critical approaches to overcoming specific barriers to EVI infrastructure deployment and associated EVI adoption. Programs were constructed to help further establish and leverage these important enabling practices. The enabling cractices are described below.

Enabling Practices for EV Impact



Regional Coordination: Local governments, employers, educational institutions, commercial property owners, innovators and other stakeholders all have a key role to play within Silicon Valley's EV infrastructure ecosystem. Bringing stakeholders together to share information and purpose can help to accelerate EV infrastructure deployment.



Funding Support and incentives: Mary local agencies, employers and fleet operators lack the funds required to overcome the one-time, up-front cost of EV infrastructure upgrades. Particularly for installations with costs that exceed "average" due to urique challenges, the availability of incentives, rebates, and grant funds are often essential to EV infrastructure adoption.



Education and Outreach: Decisionmakers determining whether to install EVSE often do not have the awareness or expertise to plan, select and install EV charging infrastructure. Education and outreach can help provide fluency and comfort in the technology.



Building Codes: EV charging standards embedded within local building codes can ensure that EV charging stations are ubiquitous, safe, and accessible. Building codes can have far-neaching impacts because they affect ongoing development and because new charging infrastructure installed at the time of construction or major remodel is far less costly than a retrofit approach.



Permit Streamlining: Making the permitting process simple, affordable and timely for member agencies and permitting applicants can help speed the roll out of charging infrastructure and meet the requirements of AB 1236. which mandates streamlined local EVSE permitting.¹



Planning, Land Use and Zonling: Local governments can include charging requirements or incentives in their zonling ordinances, development guidelines and parking codes. These requirements can help ensure that cities are well-positioned to meet projected EV demand and that EV-positioned spaces are efficiently utilized.



Electric Rates: Customer-friendly electric rates for EV charging will provide predictable fueling costs for EVs that provide benefits to the electrical grid and the community as a whole.



Vehicle-Grid Integration (VSI): Integrating EVs and chargers with the electrical grid can enable revenue-producing grid services such as frequency regulation and load balancing. This integration has the potential to unlock new value streams for customers, vehicle owners, EV service providers and SVCE.

⁷ Exabling practices are based on ICF's 2018 Driving to 1est Zero Report for the County of Santa Clava Office for Suctainability ICF, County of Santa Clava Office for Suctainability ICF, County of Santa Clava Office Suctainability March 2018, Player Size for Succession of Santa Clava Clava Clava County, https://even.scogorough.ic/s/players/succession/succe

⁸ California Legislative Info. All 1236: Local Chdinances: electric setricle charging stations, https://legisfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billfestClient.shtmlftbill_isisScissonia.natate.



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Programs for 2020(?) Launch

MUD Technical Assistance

Technical assistance and rebates for shared L2 charging at MUDs

Workplace Charging Rebates

L2 charging rebates for small/medium businesses

Fleet Electrification Grants

 Competitive solicitation for fleet electrification planning support and funding for site upgrades

Learn More:



SVCleanEnergy.org



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