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#### ESC Market Transformation Conference Christian Williss Colorado Energy Office August 23, 2019



# Executive Order B 2019 002

#### Supporting a Transition to Zero Emission Vehicles

- 1. Creates an interdepartmental electrification workgroup to support widespread electrification across the state.
- 2. Directs CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to develop a rule to establish a Colorado Zero Emission Vehicle program and propose to the Air Quality Control Commission no later than May 2019 for possible adoption before October 30, 2019.
- 3. Directs CDPHE to revise the VW Beneficiary Mitigation Plan to focus all remaining eligible investments on supporting electrification of transit and school buses and trucks.
- 4. Directs CO Dept. of Transportation to develop a zero emission vehicle and clean transportation plan.



# Roadmap to 100% Renewable Energy







# **EV Market Growth Scenarios**

To meet the Colorado EV Plan goal of 940,000 light duty EVs in Colorado by 2030, a series of policy and market strategies must be adopted including the ZEV rule, increases in model availability and EV marketing, and continued investments in charging infrastructure.





#### **Transportation Emissions**

#### **America's New Pollution King**

Transportation emissions have surpassed electricity emissions for the first time since 1978

Electricity emissions (metric tons of CO2) **Transportation emissions** 





# **Air Quality Benefits**



# **Benefits of Electric Vehicles**



Source: MJ Bradley & Associates



# Colorado's EV Market - August 2018



Source: Atlas Public Policy



# **Barriers to Electric Vehicle Adoption**

- 1. High upfront cost
- 2. Lack of publicly-accessible charging infrastructure
- 3. Lack of awareness about EVs including costs and benefits
- 4. Limited model availability



# First and Total Cost of EV Ownership







Source: ICCT

#### **EVs - Total Cost of Ownership**



Source: ICCT



# **EV Maintenance Costs**





Source: EPRI

# House Bill 1159 - EV Tax Credit Extension

- Modifies the amounts of and extends the number of years of the existing income tax credits for the purchase or lease of an electric or fuel cell vehicle.
- Ratchets down the value of the tax credit starting in 2020 and phases it out at the end of 2025.
- Allows TNCs to claim full tax credit if vehicles are provided to drivers
   under short-term

rental programs.
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Year	Plug-in Electric, Electric Passenger, Fuel Cell Vehicles	Light Duty Electric, Fuel Cell Trucks	Medium Duty Electric, Fuel Cell	Heavy Duty Electric, Fuel Cell Trucks
2019	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$20,00
2020	\$4,000	\$5,500	\$8,000	\$16,000
2021 - 2022	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$10,000
2023 - 2025	\$2,000	\$2,800	\$4,000	\$8,000



#### Infrastructure Gaps

Charging infrastructure in place in 2017 as a percentage of infrastructure needed by 2025 to support electric vehicle market by metropolitan area





Source: ICCT

# **Charge Ahead Colorado**

- Partnership between CEO and Regional Air Quality Council.
- Grants for community-based
   Level II and DC fast-charging stations across the state.
- Grants for more than 900 stations awarded to date.



Source: Alternative Fuels Data Center





# **Charge Ahead Colorado**

• Competitive application process 3X per year

**DRADO** 

- Eligible applicants include local governments, school districts, State agencies, and non-profits
- Apartment/condo complexes and private businesses are also eligible

Charge Ahead Colorado						
	RAQC		CEO			
Funding Source	Federal Highway Administration - CMAQ and Volkswagen settlement			EV Fund and Volkswagen settlement		
Geographic Area	7 County Denver Metro Area			Outside the 7 County Denver Metro Area		
Eligible Equipment	Level 2, DC fast-chargers, Electric Vehicles			Level 2 and DC fast-chargers		
Funding Level	Level 2	DC Fast-	EV	Level 2	DC Fast-Chargers	
80% up to:		Chargers				
	\$9,000	\$30,000	\$8,260	\$9,000	\$30,000	



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# **EV Fast-Charging Corridors**

- \$10.3 million award made to ChargePoint to build 33 DCFC across six corridors.
- 2-4 chargers at each site; capable of providing at least 50 kW and up to 150 kW charging.
- Statewide network ensures a consistent driver experience at every station.
- Committed site hosts: retail, grocery, c-store, and local governments.
- Modular technology allows for expansion.
- Full build-out by June 2020.





# **EV Fast-Charging Corridors**

#### **Colorado Electric Vehicle DCFC Corridor Program**





#### **Model Availability**



Source: ICCT



#### Manufacturer Announcements



Source: MJB&A



# Zero Emission Vehicle Program

- The ZEV program requires automakers to sell a certain number of EVs in California and 10 other states.
- Number of EVs is related to the total number of vehicles sold and the type and the range of each EV sold.
- Many electric models are made available in ZEV states before being made available in others increases the number models available, helping to increase consumer choices.

Option 1: 36% proportional cap, no early ZEV credits	Option 2: 23% proportional cap, early ZEV credits MY 2021-22		
<ul> <li>Cannot meet more than 36% of combined MY 2023-</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Cannot meet more than 23% of combined 2023-25 ZEV credit</li></ul>		
25 ZEV credit obligation using proportional credits	obligation using proportional credits		
<ul> <li>Will not receive any early action credits for ZEVs</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Will receive credits for ZEV vehicles delivered for sale in Colorado</li></ul>		
produced and delivered for sale in Colorado prior to	in MY 2021-22, placing electric vehicles in Colorado in advance of		
MY 2023	the ZEV requirements		
	<ul> <li>Although the proportional credit cap is lower, requiring more ZEV sales, this path creates an incentive for automakers to deliver more ZEVs earlier and earn additional banked credits to use toward future compliance</li> </ul>		



# **ESPC + Fleet Electrification**

- EVs offer significant benefits to government fleets
- Fleet EVs require dedicated, reliable charging infrastructure
- Government agencies are often capital-constrained
- Unable to take advantage of state/federal tax credits
- Is ESPC a viable tool for advancing fleet electrification?



# **ESPC + Fleet Electrification**

- Standalone fleet project or integrated into a building efficiency project?
- Pass along state/federal tax credits?
- Vehicles full value or incremental cost?
- How to ensure appropriate technology/placement (rightsizing, battery range)?
- How to reconcile vehicle life, charger life, and rapid technological evolution vs longer contract term?
- Fleet electrification will increase electricity use does it matter?





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