

## **Topics for Discussion**

- Fleet Electrification Plan (FEP)
- Site Plan Inputs
- Utility Considerations
- Equipment Locations
  - Transformers, Switchgear, Panelboards
  - Chargers and Dispensers
- Potential Facility Upgrades
  - Bus Lifting Equipment
  - Structural/Roof Considerations
  - Fire Protection
- Phasing Plans
- Design and Construction
  - Schedule
  - Cost



#### Development of a Fleet Electrification Plan (FEP) wendel

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NEW NYSERDA

STATE

The typical Fleet Electrification Plan consists of the following:

**TASK 1:** Data Collection

**TASK 2:** Route Analysis

TASK 3: Conceptual Charging Strategy

**TASK 4:** Electric Utility Analysis

TASK 5: Concept Development and Phasing Plan

**TASK 6:** Phasing Plan Estimates



#### **FEP Goals**





Provide path towards Zero Emission fleet by 2035 & ensure seamless transition



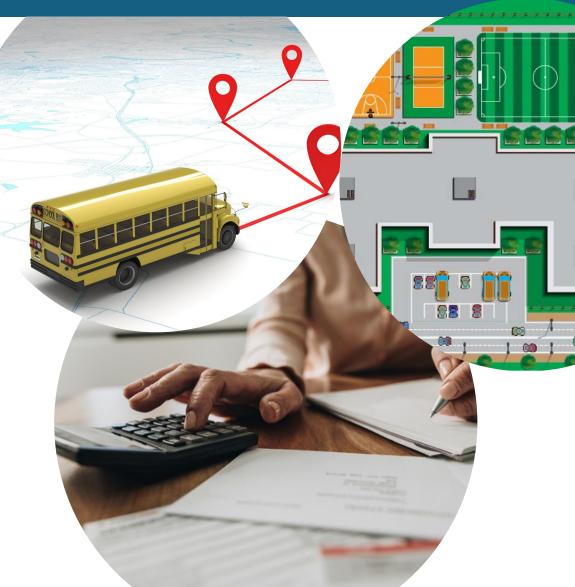
Evaluate & recommend infrastructure upgrades



Provide information to the District in order to make informed decisions regarding design/ implementation



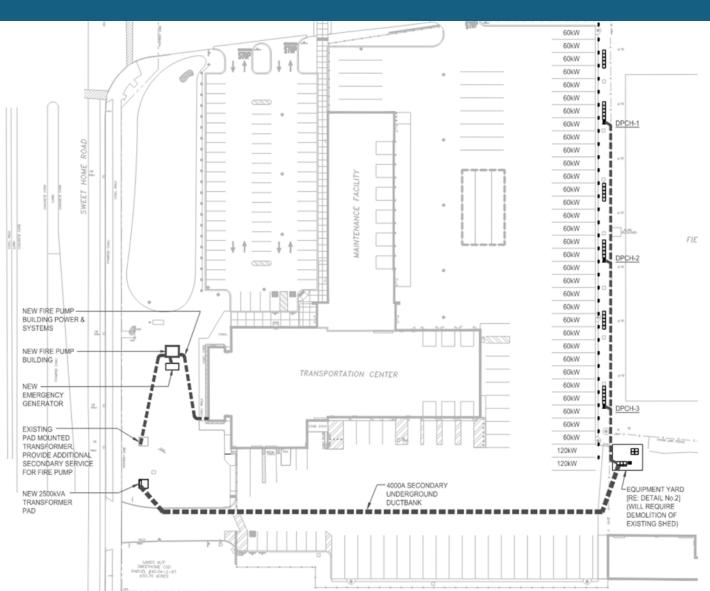
Reduction of energy loads and assist in conversion to carbon free fuels



### **Site Plan Inputs**



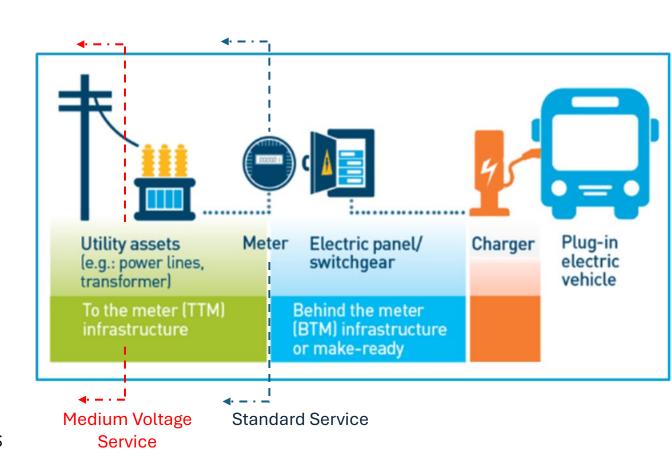
- Bus fleet information fleet size,
   replacement schedule, bus types/size
- Bus schedules and route data detailed bus routes, downtime
- Bus parking/storage arrangements –
   indoor/outdoor, location
- Fueling current operational requirements for fueling
- Utility data name of local utility, existing service size, and location, utility contact
- Existing electrical distribution information
- Fire protection information
- Existing site plan



## **Utility Considerations**



- Charging battery electric buses requires additional power from the utility and will require utility upgrades.
- Level of charging may impact service levels
  - Large fleets may require medium voltage service from the utility
- Can the local utility supply the required power for this project? Large demand may require significant utility upgrades, impacting cost and schedule
- What are the costs the district will incur to upgrade the utility infrastructure to serve facility?
  - Utility upgrades are chargeable to the customer requiring the upgrades. (up to 90% of these costs may be covered by Make Ready Programs)
  - Some charges may be able to be put in the utilities rate base if the upgrades benefit multiple utility customers

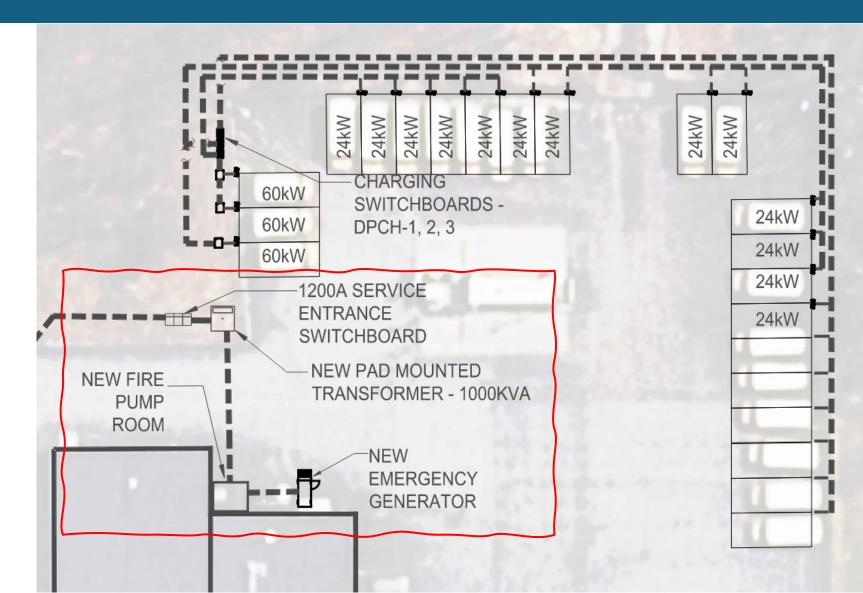


#### **ENGAGE THE LOCAL UTILITY EARLY**



#### Major supporting components

- Pad mounted transformer
  - Utility owned/provided
- Service entrance switchboard
- Charging switchboards
- Fire pump
- Emergency generator



## Major Distribution Equipment



#### Service entrance switchboard

# Pad mounted transformer Usually utility owned



75" W x 73" D x 73" H 9,800 lbs



10'W x 30" D x 90" H 3,600 lbs [3 sections]

#### Charging switchboard



28" W x 7.5" D x 41.25" H 400 amp 30 space 112 lbs

# Fire Protection Equipment





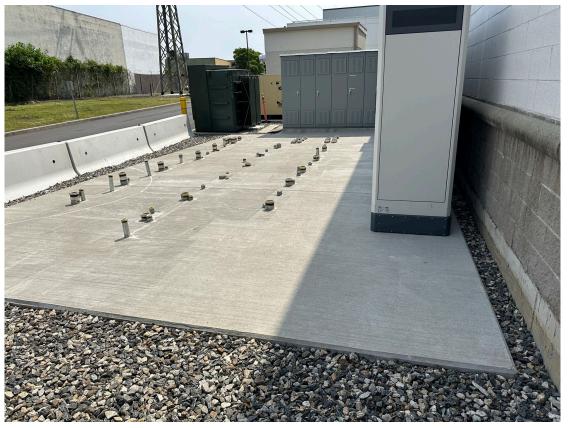




0.70 GPM / square foot of water

















## **Typical Chargers**





ABB Terra DC Wallbox 24 kW Level 3 Charger 30.3" H x 23" W X 11.8" D



#### **Camber Charger**

Level 3 Charger 60/120/180 kW Output 79.2" H x 39.6" W X 31.2" D

## **Potential Facility Upgrades**



**Ventilation** – A minimum amount required to meet code. Indoor charging – increased ventilation to remove excess heat.

**Fire Protection** – Enhanced fire protection to suppress flames and protect structure for lithium-lon battery fires.

**Lifting Equipment** – Battery electric vehicles are significantly heavier than their fossil fuel counterparts.

**Structural** – Enhancements to building structures to handle dispensers, pantographs, cables and conduits.

**O&M Standard Operating Procedures** – Modifications to existing SOPs to handle battery electric vehicles, including fire prevention and safety measures.



### **Phasing Plans**



#### Goal – To develop a phasing plan that achieves the following major goals:

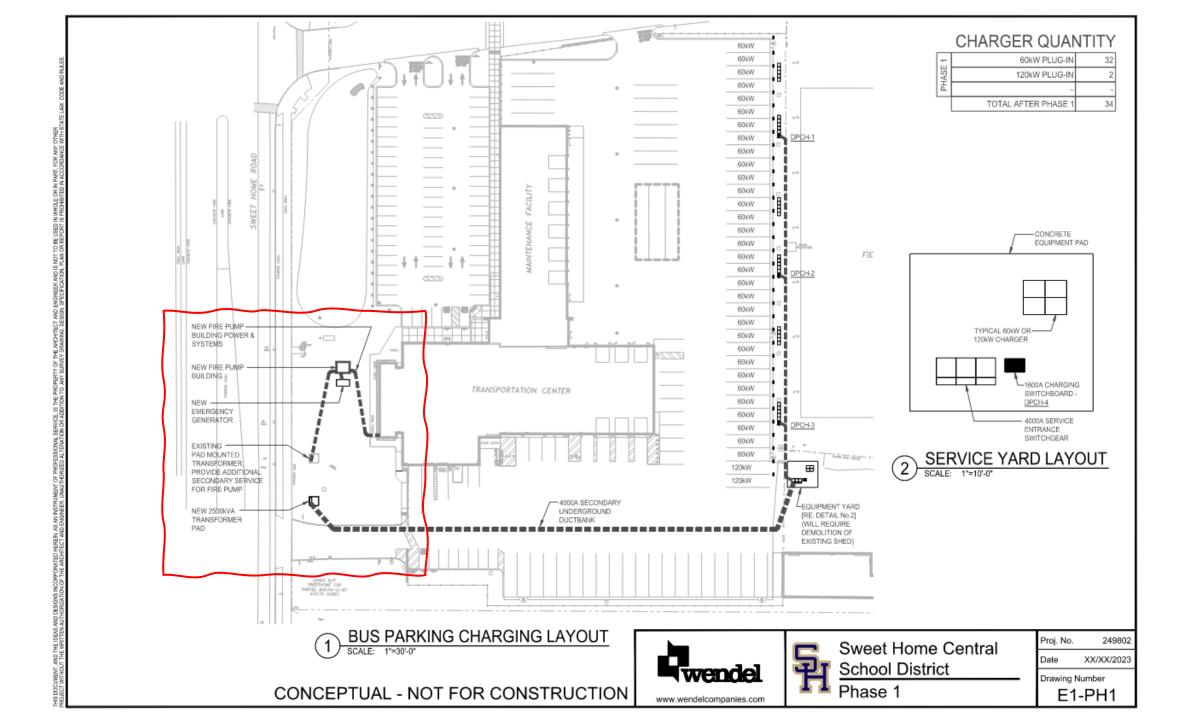
**Mirrors bus procurement plan –** Develop a plan that grows with the fleet – you do not need to do everything at once.

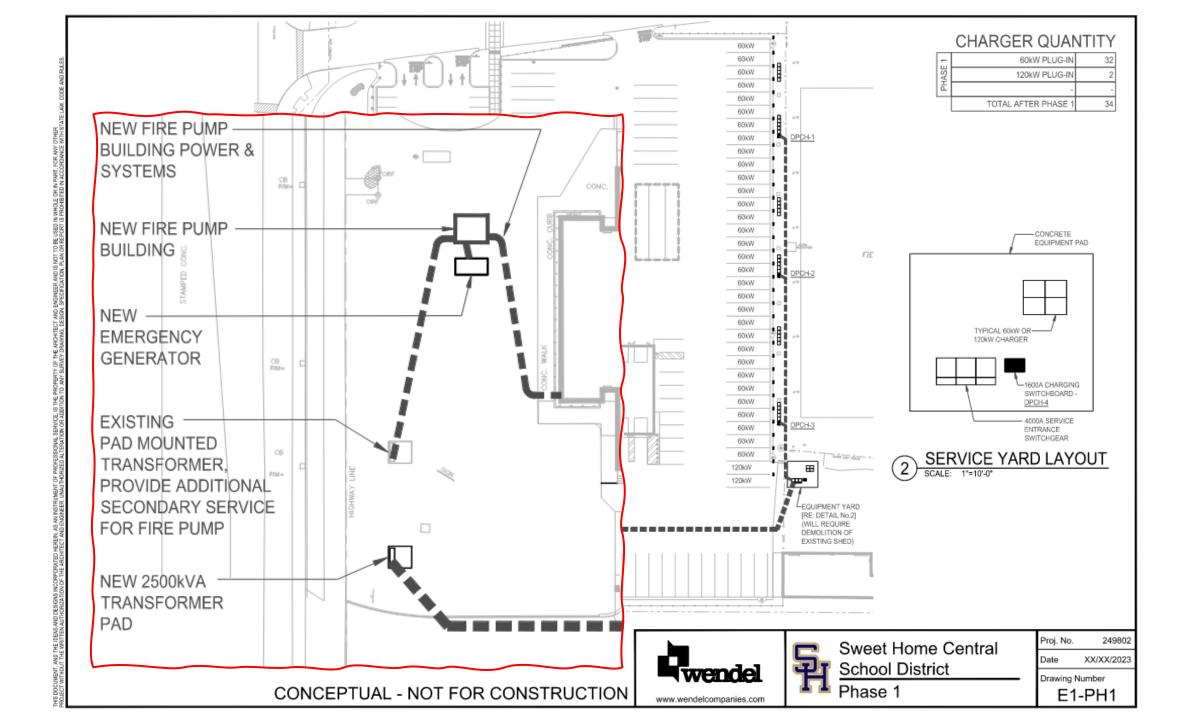
**Meets funding objectives –** Provides an estimate that can be used to develop a funding plan as well as local and state approvals.

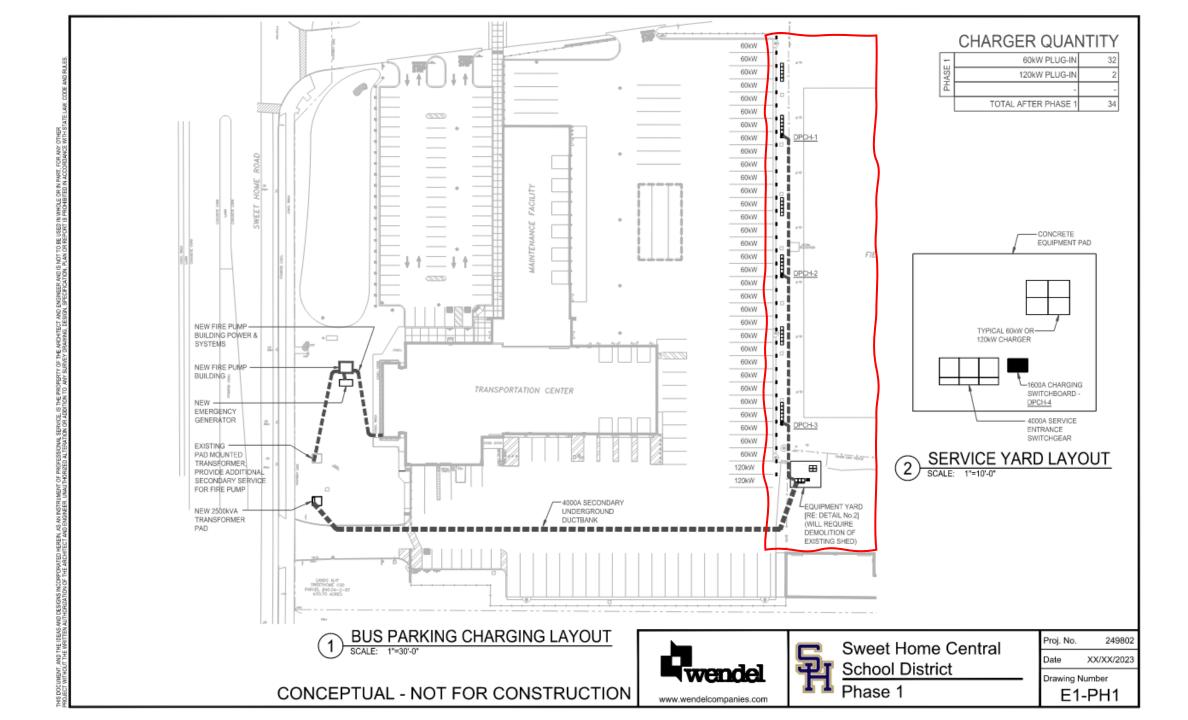
**Builds on previous steps –** Does not require re-work or replacement of equipment purchased and installed in previous phases.

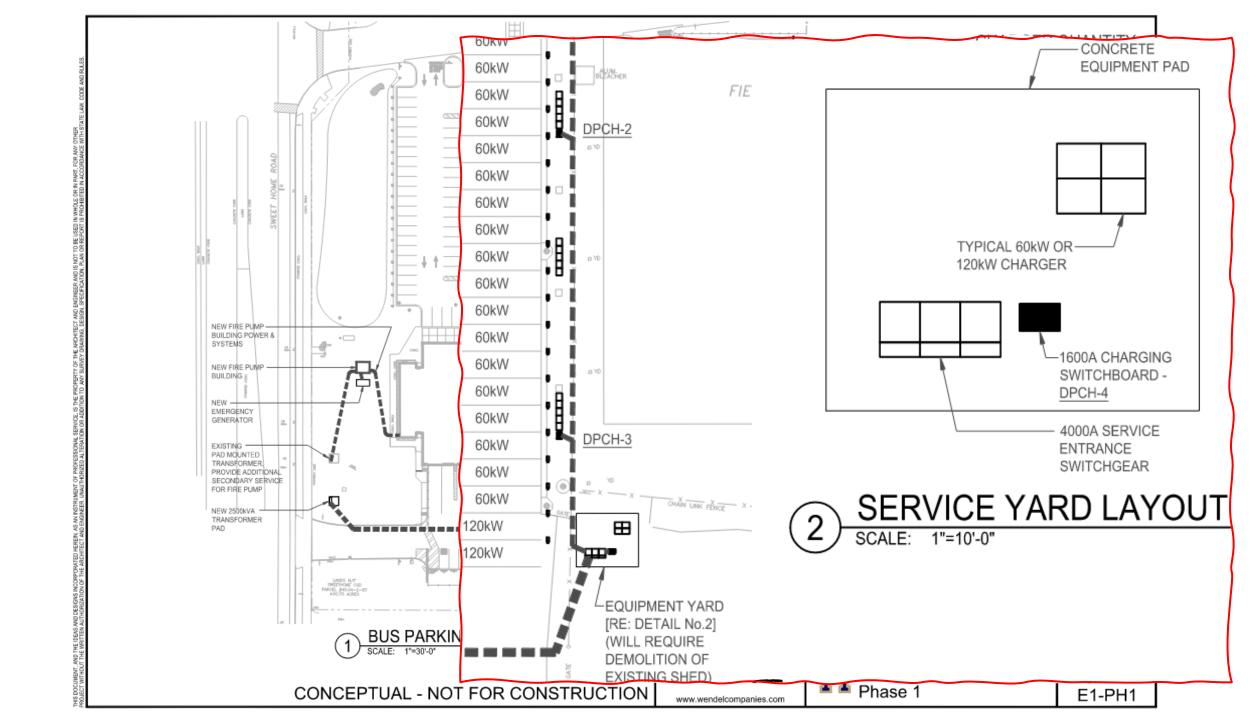
Having a plan and engaging stakeholders (utility, SED, School Boards) <u>early</u> will minimize costly issues moving forward and will future proof the transition to battery electric buses. This will also minimize site and operational disruption.

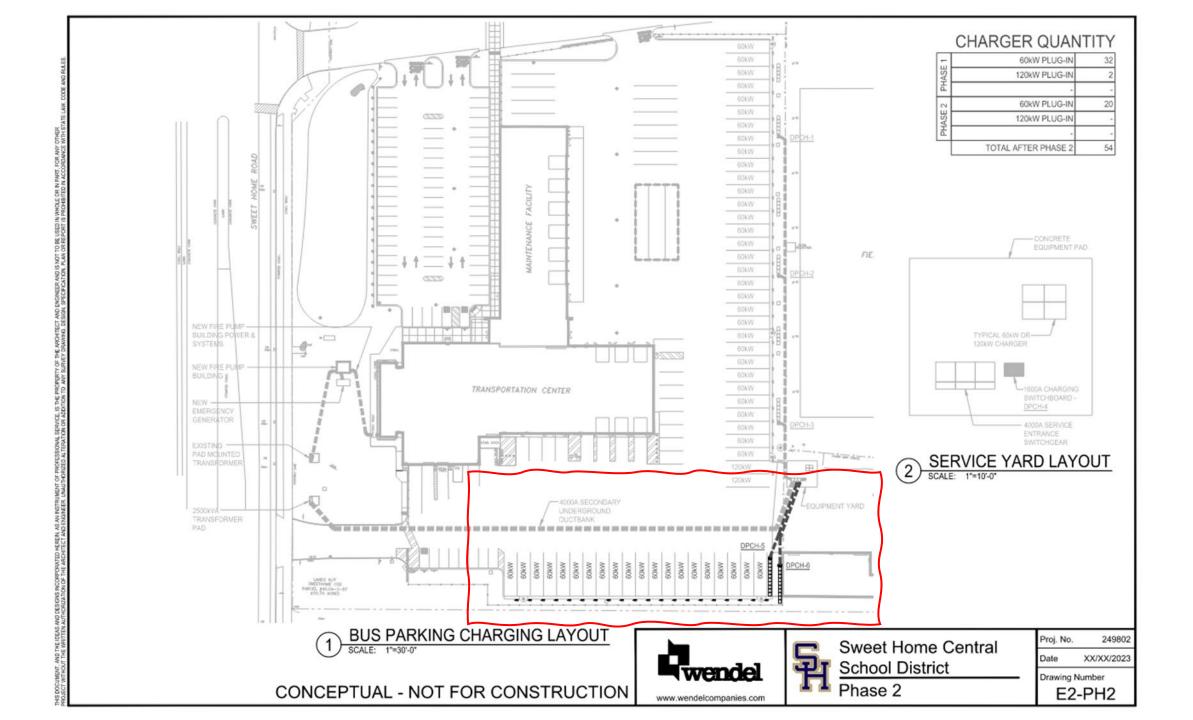
Design and construction takes time – developing a plan early in the process is critical to meeting goals.

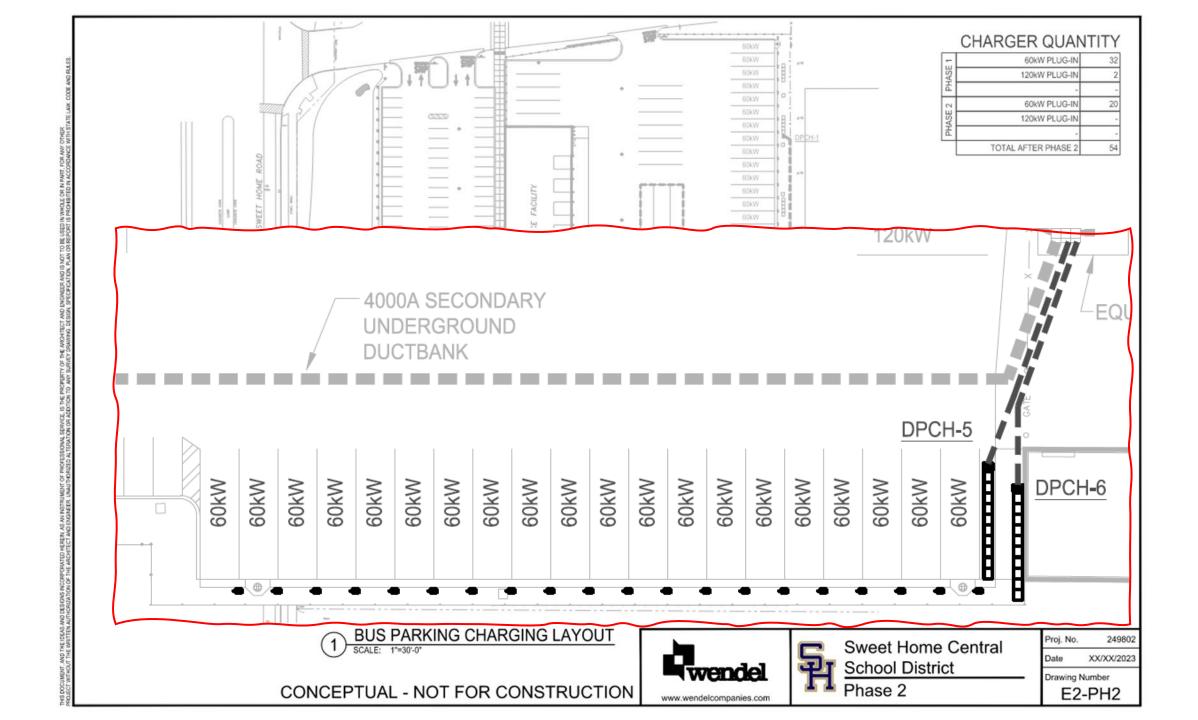


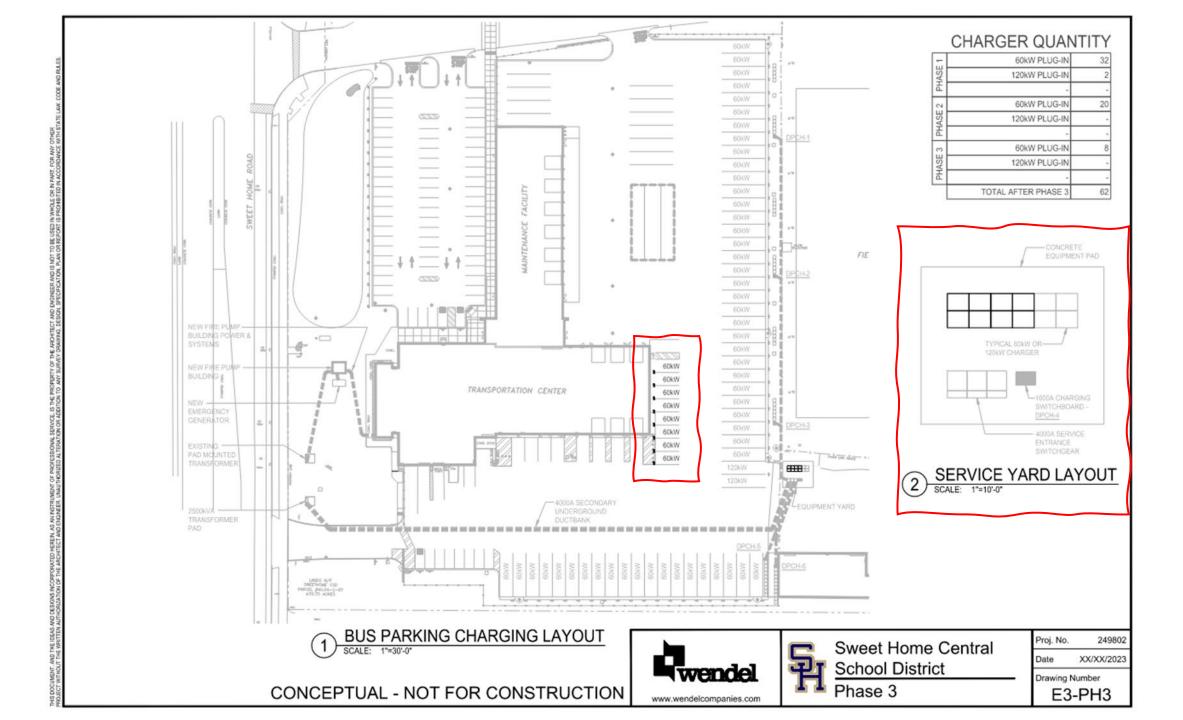


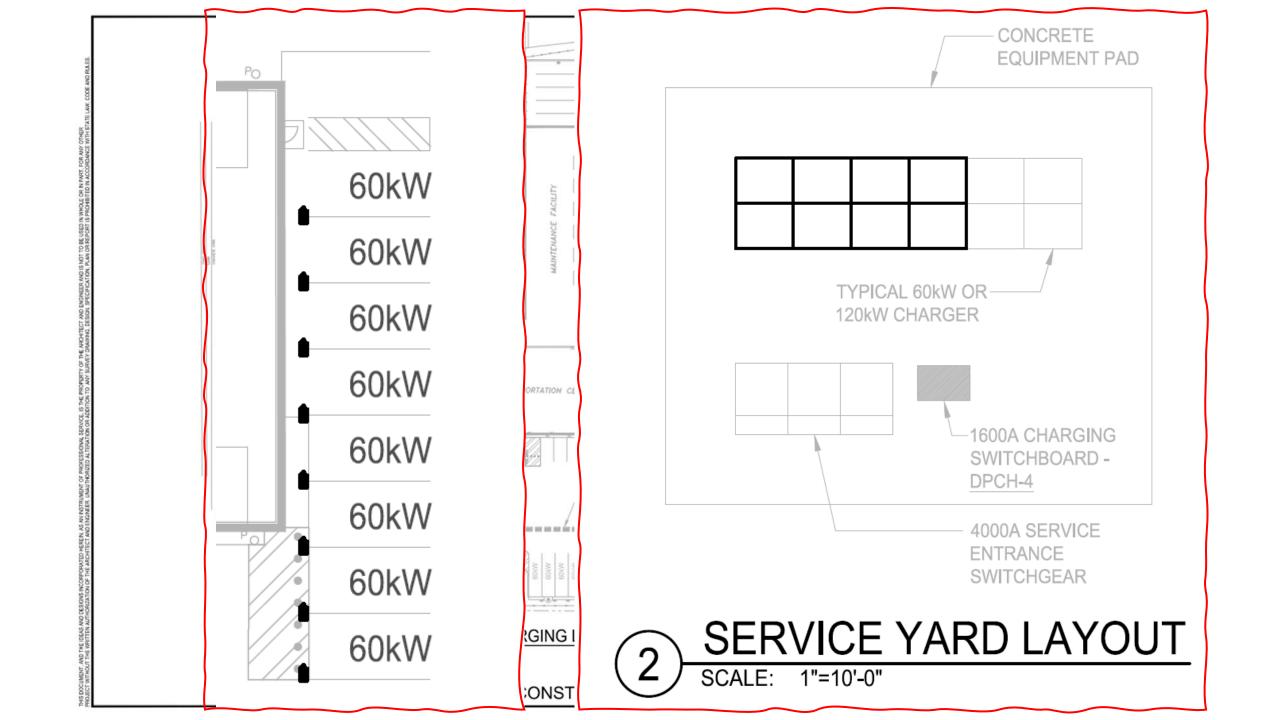


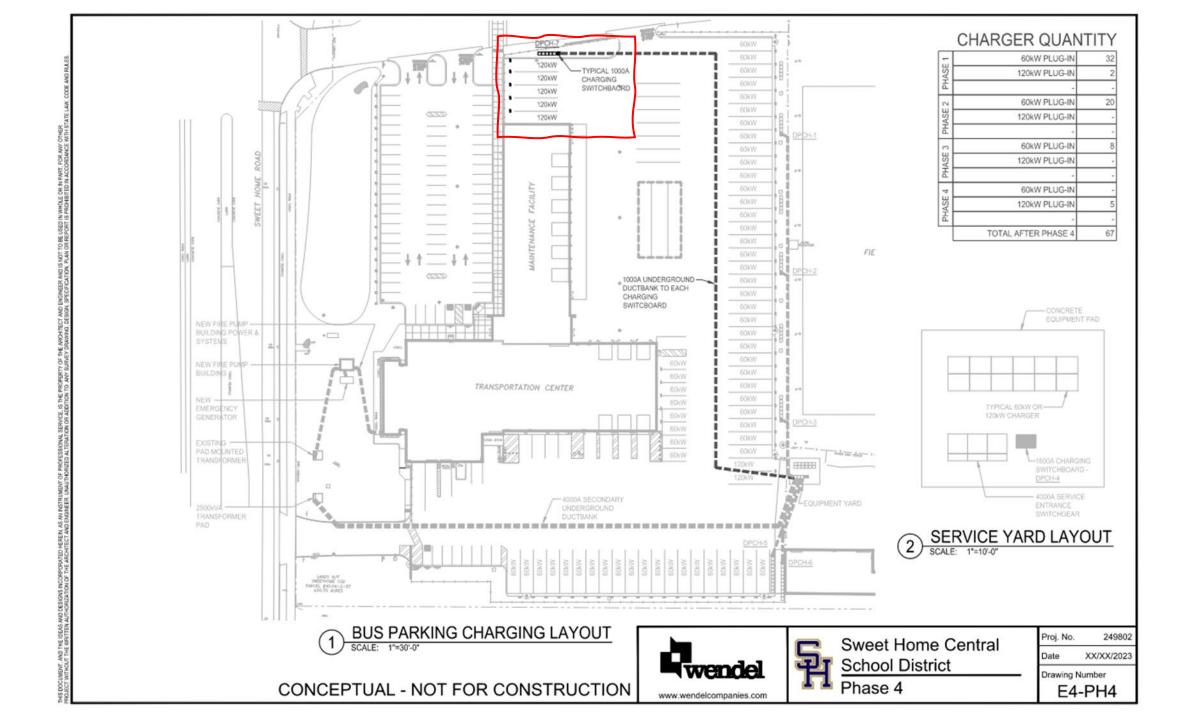


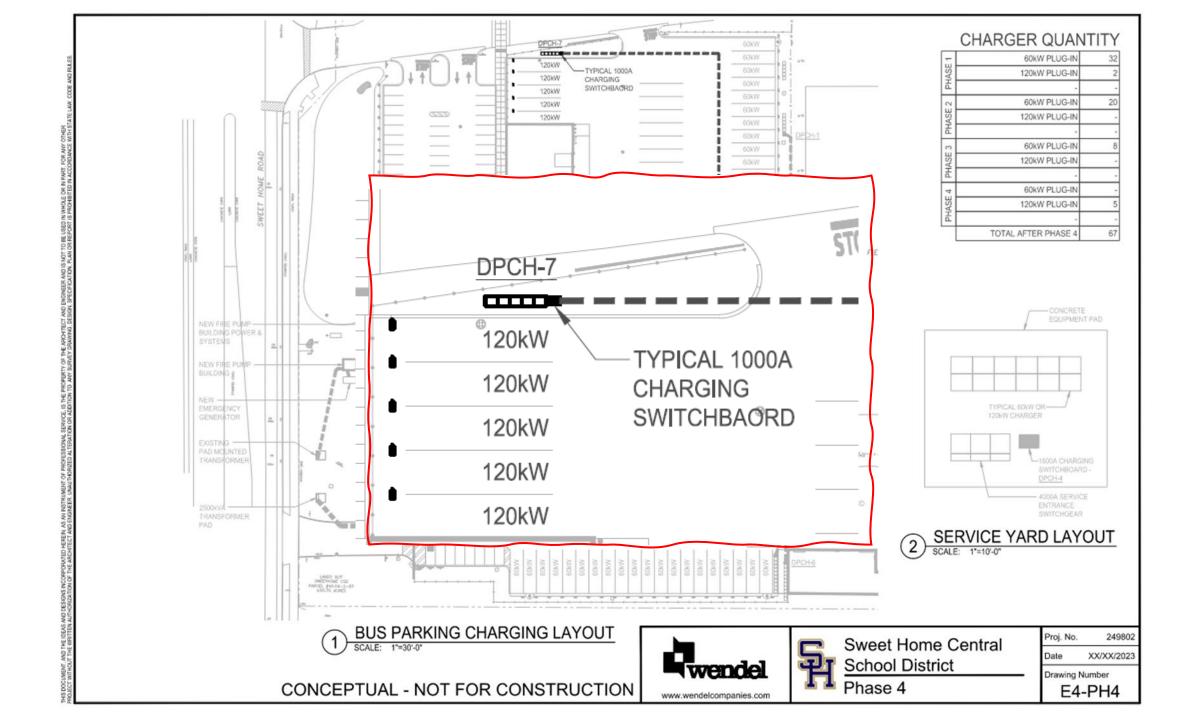












# Design and Construction Schedule Items



**Detailed design** – 4 to 6 months

SED approvals – 6 to 7 months, without expediting

Equipment lead times – 16 to 20 months (switchgear predominantly)

**Utility schedule** – depends on the extent of utility upgrades necessary to bring in power to the site.

Construction – 12 to 18 months (Maybe longer in WNY due to new Bills stadium)

Schedule varies with size and complexity of the project (number of buses/sites). Funding approvals are not included in these estimates other than SED approvals.

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Milestone description	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 :	17 1	18 1	9 2	0 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 3	0 3:	1 3	2 33	34	35	36	37	38
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#### **Design and Construction Costs**



- Utility Upgrades New service entrance, transformer, potential system upgrades.
  - Up to 90% covered by utility make-ready program
- Buses Battery electric buses are more expensive today than their diesel counterparts.
  - NYSBIP and EPA Clean School Bus Grants can offset a significant portion of the cost differential
- Charging Infrastructure On-site distribution upgrades, Switchboards, charging switchboards, cabling, chargers, dispensers.
  - NYSBIP and EPA Clean School Bus Grants can offset a significant portion of the cost
- Facility Upgrades Bus lifts, potential HVAC upgrades, etc.
  - SED aide eligible
- Fire Protection Systems Fire pump house, fire pumps, emergency generator, plumbing and piping
  - SED aide eligible

# Design and Construction Delivery Methods

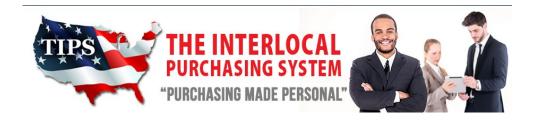


There are several different construction options available to school districts that want to continue to own and operate their fleet post conversion to battery electric buses

**Traditional design/bid/build** – School district contracts for all services directly and manages the entire process. Typically, is the longest duration of the various delivery methods.

**Design/Build** – School district contracts with a designer for a 30% design, then contracts with a design/builder who will finalize the design and construct the project. Design Builder manages the majority of the project. Usually a shorter duration for overall construction.

#### POTENTIAL OPTIONAL DELIVERY METHODS



#### Implementation Planning

- First Phase/Pilot
- Funding sources
  - NYSBIP
  - Make Ready
  - Capital Plan
  - SED Approach
- Approvals
  - School Board
  - Public Outreach
  - NYSERDA/SED

#### Design & Construction

- Detailed Design
  - Schedule
  - A/E Services
  - Estimates
- SED Approvals
- Permitting
- Bid Package Prep
- Bid Reviews
- Construction Mgmt.



