

Webinar: Learn from New York School Districts Operating Electric School Buses

May 20, 2025



Agenda

- Introduction
- Lake Shore CSD
- NYCSBUS
- Audience Q&A



Current New York State Requirements for School Buses

To improve air quality for students and reduce emissions statewide, NY has established the following goals:



All school buses purchased after July 1, 2027, must be zero-emission.



All school buses in operation after July 1, 2035, must be zero-emission.

This is a state requirement that has not changed since the initial 2022 legislation



What funding does the New York School Bus Incentive Program (NYSBIP) provide? **\$500 million dollars have been** allocated for electric school buses in New York State.

This funding is delivered through NYSBIP in 3 main ways:

- 1. Fleet Electrification Plans (FEPs)
- 2. Funding for bus purchases
- 3. Funding for charger purchases

ESBs in New York State

Where We Started

- There are ~700 school districts in New York State, with more than 45,000 school buses on the road
- More than half of all buses are contractoroperated

Recent Progress

- There are currently more than 100 ESBs on the road in NY State, with more projected to be on the road within the next year
- Currently, over **350** school districts are actively in the process of planning their fleet transition with NYSERDA
- The average NY State school bus travels 80 miles per day
 - Most electric buses have a range of 150 miles or more



Learn More About NYSERDA Support

https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/A II-Programs/Electric-School-Buses

schoolbus@nyserda.ny.gov



Mr. Daniel Pacos, Superintendent Mr. Perry Oddi, Transportation Supervisor



Operating Electric School Buses

- Expectation vs. Reality
 - Performance
 - Community
 - Staff Training
 - Insurance



Operating Electric School Buses

- Utility Coordination
 - Work Done to Date
 - 1 double level 3 charger
 - 2 level 2 chargers



Operating Electric School Buses



- Full Size Bus Lot Redesigned
- Funding
 - 21 level 2 chargers
 - 1 three post Level 3 charger



Questions or Comments?



Lake Shore Central School District 959 Beach Road, Angola, NY 14006 (716) 549-2300



NYCSBUS Electrifying School Transportation

NYCSBUS by the numbers

4 years in operation

9,000+ students with special needs 18,000 parents/guardians

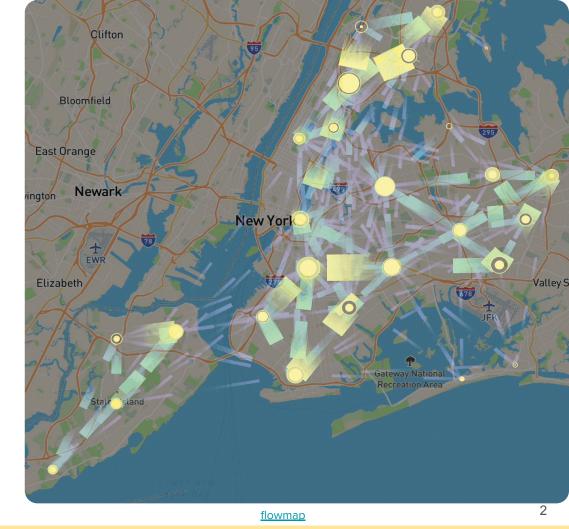
1,600+ school arrivals

40,000+ NYC miles/day

(~9 million miles/year)

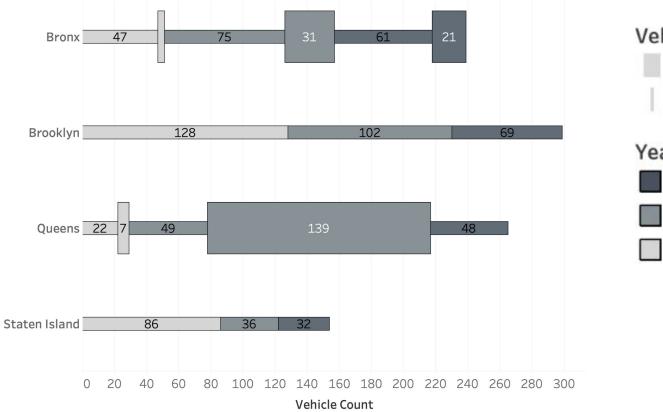
1,700 staff (Drivers + Attendants)

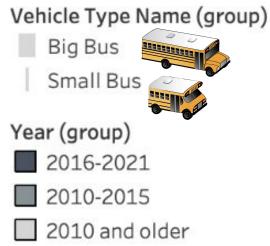
904 Buses / 27 Electric



NYCSBUS Fleet snapshot









Painting NYC YELLOW every morning!



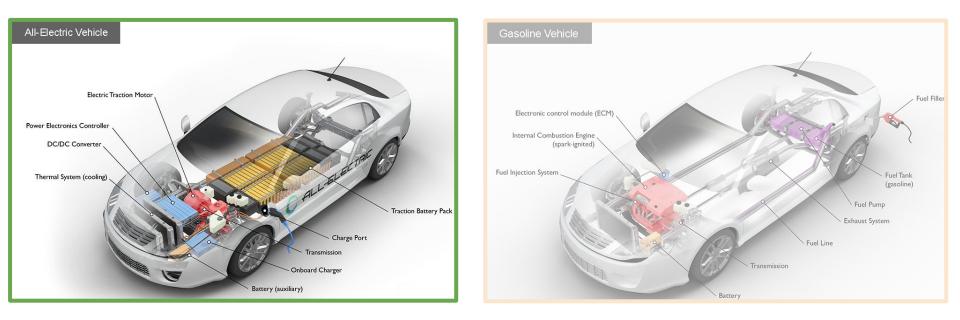
Our electrification partners







EV vs ICE (Gas/Diesel)

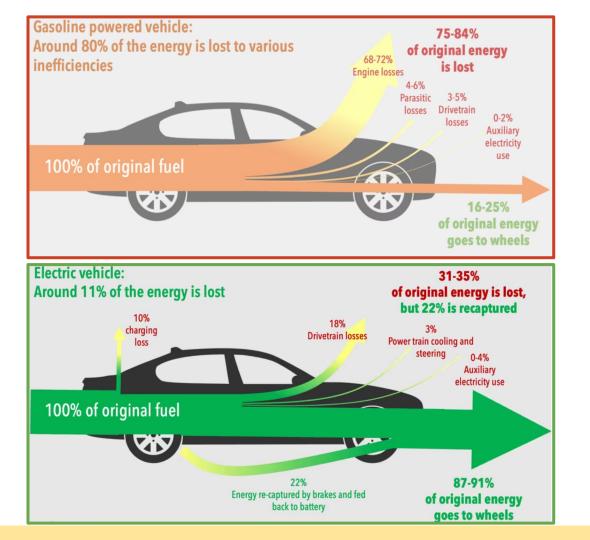


Battery → Electricity → Computer → Motor Gas Tank → Gasoline → Computer → Motor

ICE engine Energy Waste High

EV motor

Energy Waste Low



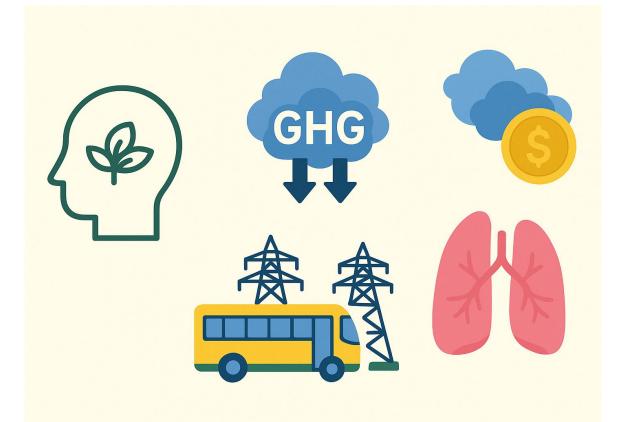




What's gained from going Electric?

Improved Lung Health Mental Health Grid Resilience

Reduced Maintenance Noise pollution CO2 emissions NOx Toxins





\$200k in Climate + Health savings per bus replaced

HARVARD

Child & Maternal Health

Electric school buses may yield significant health and climate benefits, cost savings

By Staff Writer May 20, 2024

The researchers calculated that, in a large city, **replacing a 2005 diesel school bus with an electric bus would achieve \$207,200 in health benefits per bus**.

- Fewer greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduced rates of adult mortality
- Reduced rates of childhood Asthma

<u>Study</u> published in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on May 20, 2024.



What's lost when going Electric?





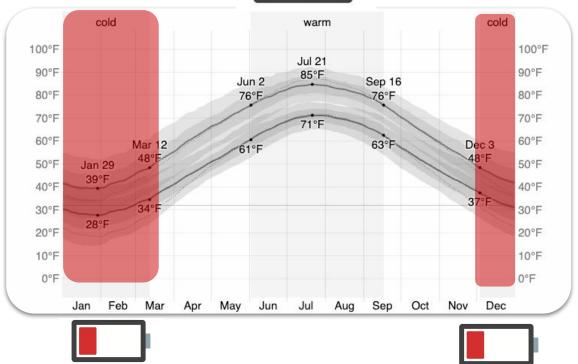
Mair	ntenance!
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ICE Engine	Electric Motor
Oil & Filter	0
Spark Plugs	0
Timing & Drive Belts	0
Emission Inspection	0

EVs & Cold Weather









Our Electrification path

2026 additions **Existing EV** 2025 additions fleet (27) By 2035 Full electric fleet (NY Climate Law)

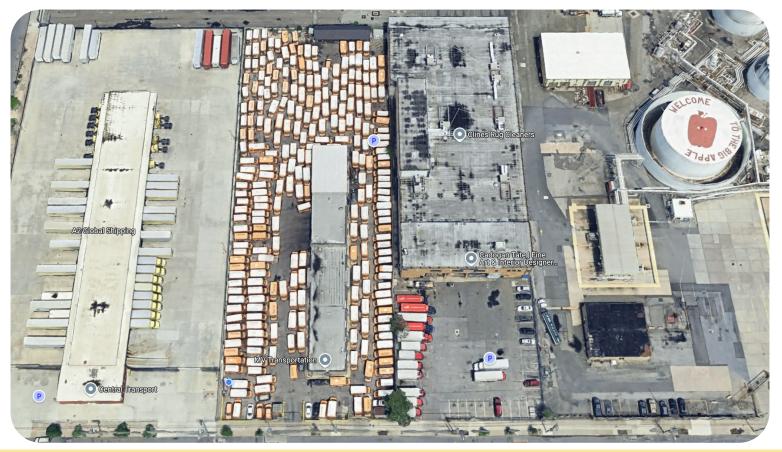
Electrifying School Buses in the Bronx







Electrifying School Buses across NYC

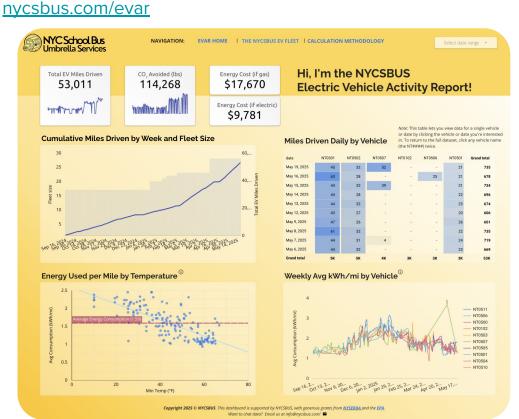




EVAR = Electric Vehicle Activity Report

Each EV mile driven

- Fewer Asthma causing toxins (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide) inside bus + in our communities.
- Fewer global warming emissions
- Fewer \$\$ spent on Fuel
- Lower decibels



Battery 101



kWh (kiloWatt hour)

Measures Battery size

kWh/mile (kiloWatt hour per mile)

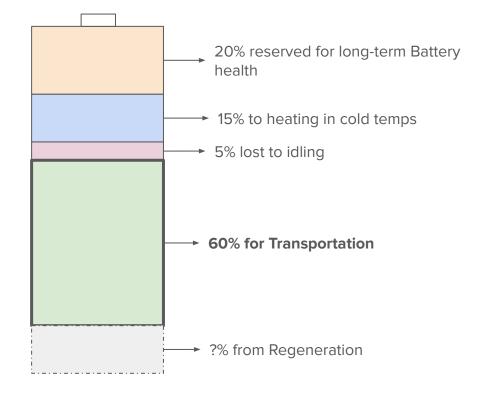
Measures efficiency Electricity consumed per mile traveled. Higher in winter (less efficient)

Why not say miles / kWh like miles per gallon?

More suitable for smaller vehicles as it's >1 For school buses, its < 1 and hard

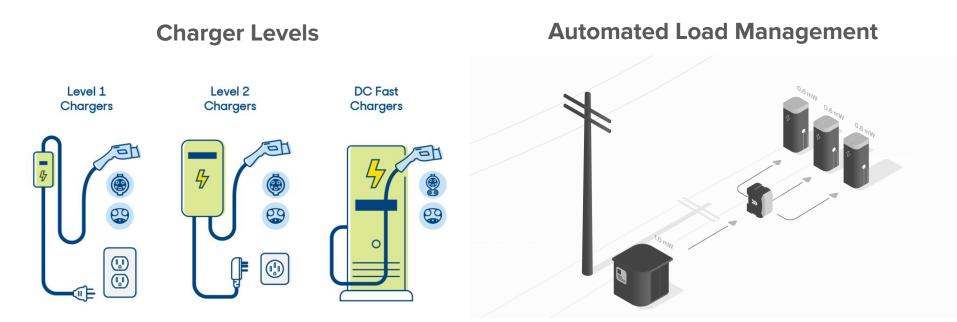
Remember, EVs can regenerate energy!

Like a starfish



Charging 101

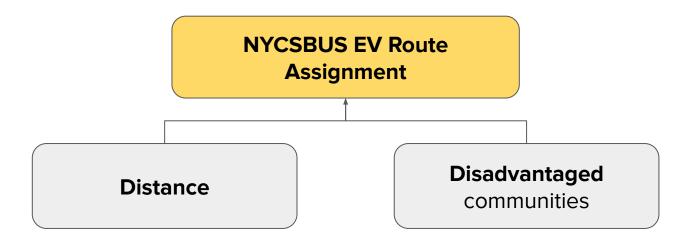






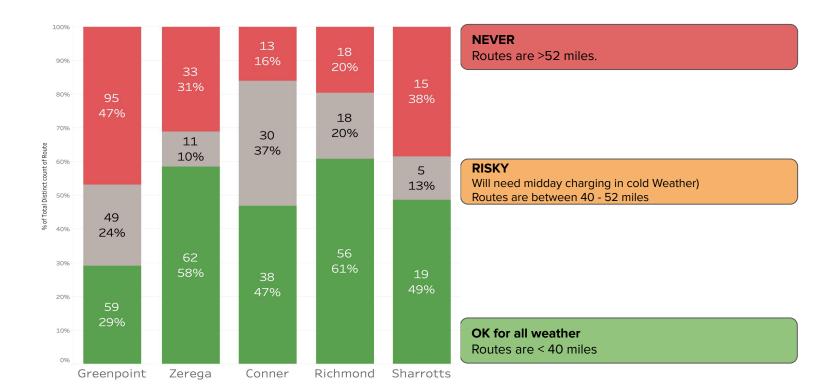
How we assign EVs to Routes

<u>Minimize</u> range anxiety <u>Maximize</u> access to disadvantaged communities



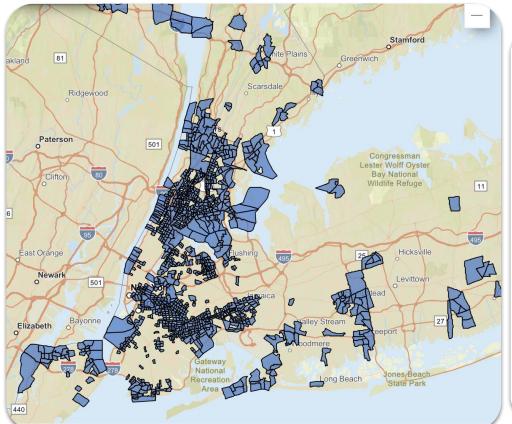


VCS



EVs and Disadvantaged communities





How were disadvantaged communities identified?

The CJWG used 45 indicators to identify 35 percent of census tracts in New York as DACs. Table 1 shows the percentage of census tracts identified as DACs broken out in each region. The indicators (Table 2, Table 3) include climate-related risks, such as flooding or extreme heat, health vulnerabilities like asthma and COPD, and emergency department visits, as well as several socio-economic factors including race, ethnicity, and income.

Regions correspond with New York State's Regional Economic Development Council regions and are sorted from most to least populous. For a list of counties within each region, see <u>regionalcouncils.ny.gov</u>.

Table 2. Environmental burdens and climate change risks: Draft indicators Table 1. Percentage of census tracts in each region designated a draft DAC

Region	% of tracts identified as draft DACs
New York City	45%
Long Island	12%
Mid-Hudson	45%
Western NY	32%
Finger Lakes	35%
Capital Region	22%
Central NY	36%
Southern Tier	18%
Mohawk Valley	19%
North Country	15%
Total	35%

Environmental Burdens and Climate Change Risk

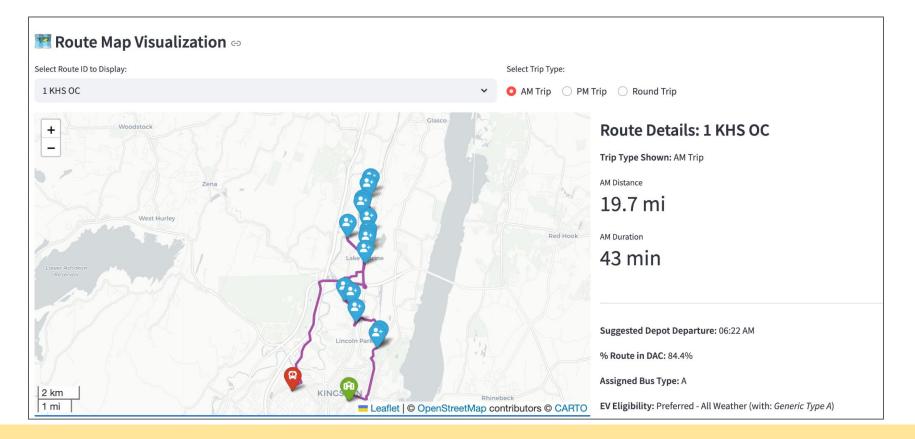
Land use and facilities associated with historical discrimination or disinvestment	Potential climate change risks	Potential pollution exposures
Proximity to remediation sites	Extreme heat projections	Vehicle traffic density diesel truck and bus traffic
Proximity to regulated management plan sites	Flooding in coastal and tidally influenced areas (projected)	Particulate matter (PM2.5)
Proximity to major oil storage facilities	Flooding in inland areas (projected)	Benzene concentration
Proximity to power generation facilities	Low vegetative cover	Wastewater discharge
Proximity to active landfills	Agricultural land	
Proximity to municipal waste combustors	Driving time to hospitals or urgent/critical care	
Proximity to scrap metal processors	— ·	
Industrial/manufacturing/mining land use	NEW Depa	rtment of NYSERDA

Housing vacancy rate





NYCSBUS eReady for Fleet electrification Planning





NYCSBUS IT + leadership







Erika Lassi CSDO Service Delivery







Holly Orr CIO



Varun Adibhatla Head, Data Science/Analytics



Pyiephyo Ko Solutions Engineer



Cristopher Soto Sr. Data Engineer



Gabriel Wylie IT Manager



Adela John Special Projects



Hannah Stauss _{Data} Scientist



Karunya Sabapathy Climate Justice Fellow



Driving an electric school bus

Blue Bird Micro Bird G5 - Type-A Electric School Bus



Towing procedures





CAN (Controller Area Network)

