



January 9, 2024

# EVS AND EV CHARGING BASICS MULTIPLE FAMILY DWELLING FOCUS

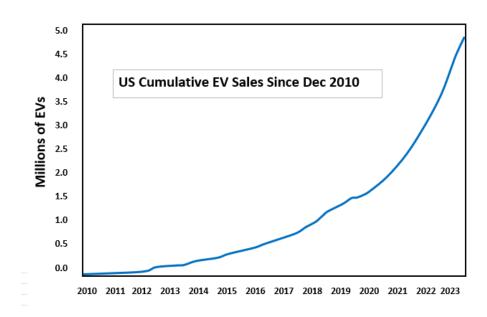
**TIM MILBURN** 



### **PEV Sales History**



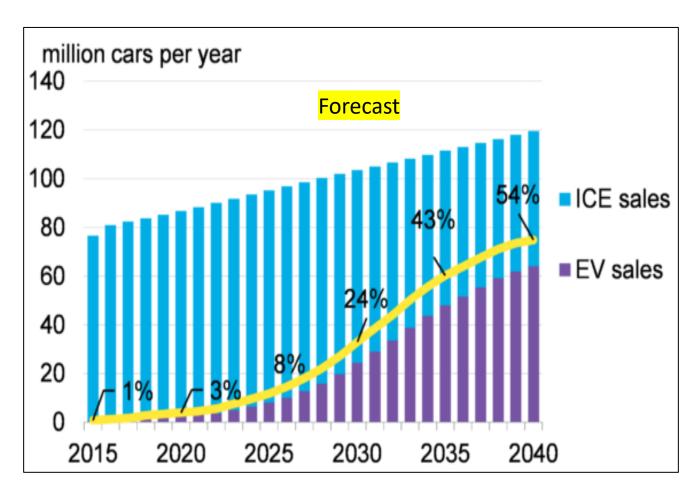
- 280 Million total vehicles on the road *globally*
- Plug in EVs (PEV) Counts
  - New US Sales: 10% EVs in 2022 (passenger)
  - 91,000 Illinois (12/2023)
  - Target: IL: 1 million by 2030
- Several major cities, countries, automakers eliminating ICEVs



Source: Argonne 2023

### **PEV Sales Forecast**





Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance



### **EV Supply Equipment (EVSE)**



AC Charging: AC in AC Out

• Level 1: 110 Volts

• Level 2: 208/240 Volts

- DC Fast Charging: AC in **DC Out** 
  - 480+ Volts
  - Sometimes called *Level 3* charging

Range Miles per **Hour Connected** 





75 to 600





Recharge rate depends on voltage x amperage

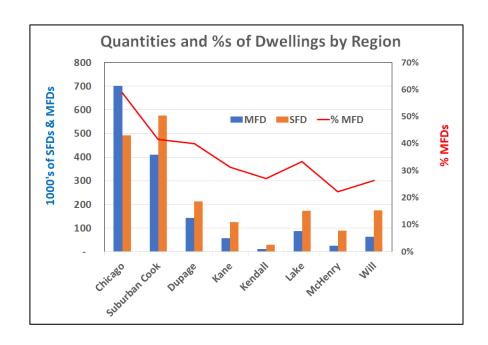


### **MFD Challenges**



Goal: reduce climate change by electrifying transportation

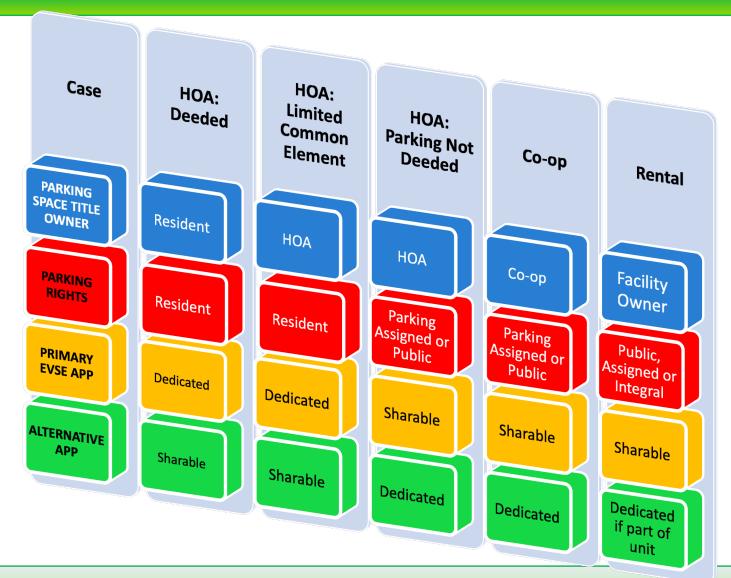
- Challenges
  - Getting MFD residents to buy EVs
  - Justifying investments



MFD = Multiple Family Dwelling SFD = Single Family Dwelling

## MFD Type Defines EVSE (Typical)





### **MFD Variables**



- <u>Cost Sharing</u> facility vs. resident/ EV Drivers
- Cost Recovery methods
- Affordability of EV infrastructure goals
- Incentives
- Facility vs. resident incentives: who gets, how much
- Metering and billing automated, semi- automated, manual, none?
- Rate structures: consumption and demand fees
- <u>Phased solutions</u> smart investing





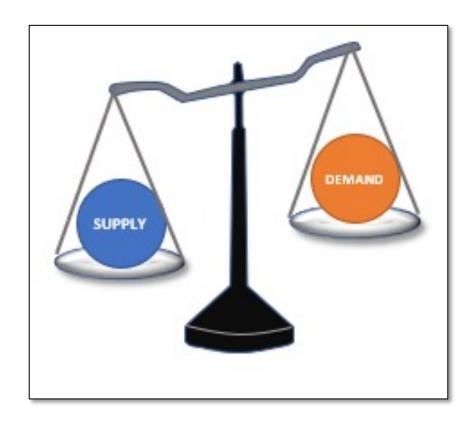


## **Supply and Demand**



#### Power supply must be ≥ power demand

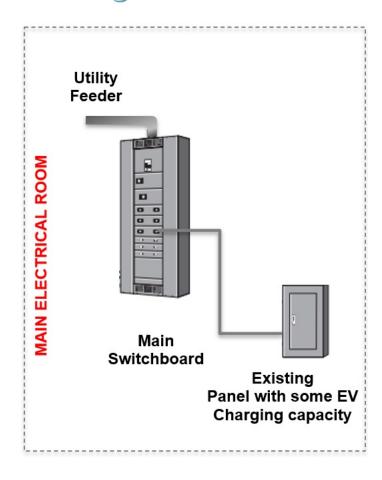
- Power demand
   = # of EVs x charging rate
   (kilowatts, kW)
- Facilities need to plan supply based on assumptions in growth in demand



## **Supply AS-IS Example**



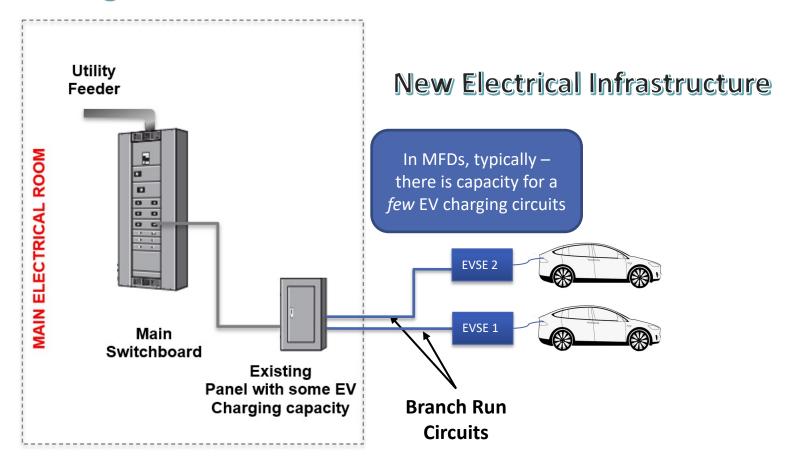
#### **Existing Electrical Infrastructure**



## **Supply: Using Existing**



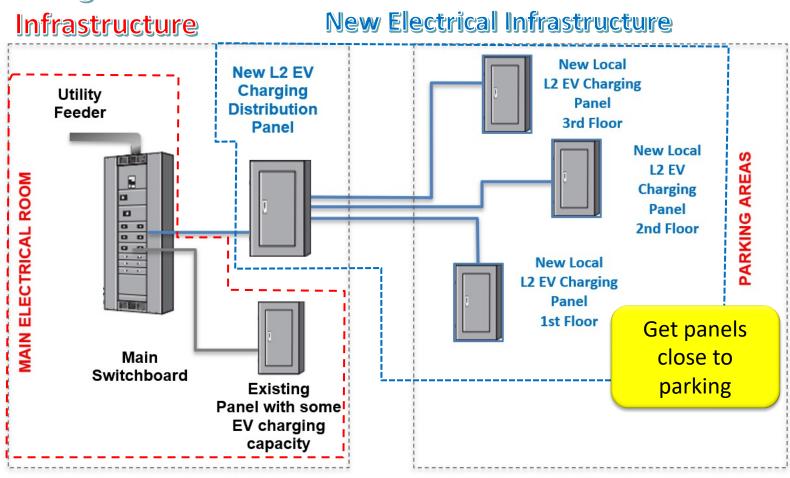
#### **Existing Electrical Infrastructure**



## **Supply: Adding Panels**



#### **Existing Electrical**



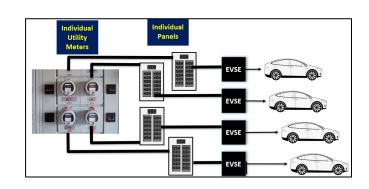
Also called "Make Ready" Infrastructure

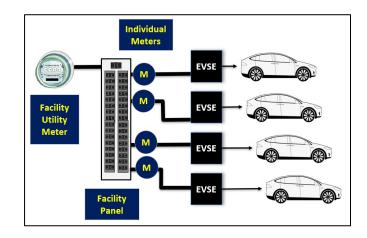


### **Metering & Billing Choices**



- Resident's meter
  - Part of monthly bill
- Facility's meter
  - Must separate EV charging from other uses
    - EV charging station meter
    - Manual metering & billing
    - No Metering agreed upon payments (or free)

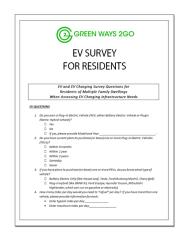




## **Determining Demand Profiles**



- Resident surveys recommended
- Educate stakeholders
- Interest grows with knowledge
- Keeping up with the Joneses advertise "EV Ready"
- Illinois new construction of MFDs require ALL spaces to be EV Capable: 1-1-2024







### **Investment Cost Recovery**



- Dedicated Charging (deeded, LCE Parking)
  - Make Ready Investment Recovery for EV Charging Infrastructure:
    - Upfront costs paid for by HOA or 3<sup>rd</sup> parties
    - Investments recovered:
      - Per parking space: one time assessment fee
      - Per participant: as EV drivers install EVSE
      - Is EV charging an amenity (like a swimming pool) and paid for equitably or should only those participating pay?
  - Resident commonly pays for branch run and EV Charging Station
  - Facilities should consider future value of EV Charging Infrastructure
    - Integrate in resale value of EV Ready spaces, if applicable
    - Advertise as amenity to future residents

### **Investment Cost Recovery**



- Shared Charging (rentals, Co-Ops, assigned parking)
  - Make Ready Investment Recovery for EV Charging Infrastructure:
    - Upfront costs paid for by facility owner
    - Investments recovered:
      - Through usage fees margin on facility's electrical cost
      - Through participation fees one-time fees to support EVCI
        - » Participation fees may benefit from lower cost electricity

### Incentives



- EVs
- EV Charging Stations
- EV Charging Infrastructure
- EV Energy (electricity)

#### **EV** Incentives



#### Electric Vehicle Rebate Act (IEPA)

- 2 tranches of \$4000 incentives released
  - Next one TBD (2024)
- Applies to new a nd used BEVs
- Residency requirements
- 12 months ownership
- 90 days after application

#### IRS income tax credit

- Up to \$7,500 / EV US manufacture, up to \$80k
- Up to \$4,000/ used EV
- Up to \$40,000 /commercial EVs
- New 2024: <u>Beneficial Electrification</u> EV rebates (ComEd) – for fleets



Date	Rebate Amount
7-2-2022	\$4,000
7-1-2026	\$2,000
7-1-2028	\$1,000

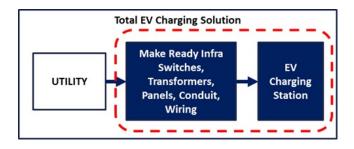


### **EV Charging & Infrastructure Incentives**



- Electric Vehicle Charging Rebate Act (IEPA)
  - November 2023: 1<sup>st</sup> tranche: Public charging stations
  - "Up to" 80% of make ready infrastructure
  - So far does not apply to MFDs
- Residential IRS income tax credit
  - 30% of costs up to \$1,000, for income qualified
- National infrastructure investments 2024 through 2028
  - \$15 billion funded in EV charging infrastructure and EV charging stations
  - Covering 80% of investment costs
  - Goal real ubiquity, capacity and remove range anxiety – like gasoline vehicles







### **EV Charging Infrastructure Only Incentives**

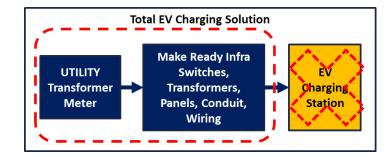


#### Beneficial Electrification

(ComEd Q1 2024)

- Rebates for <u>MFD</u> Make Ready EV
   Infrastructure
  - Up to \$5,333 per port
  - Up to \$8,000 per port for income qualified
- EV Ready scope from utility to parking space
- No EV Charging Station





### **Energy Incentives**

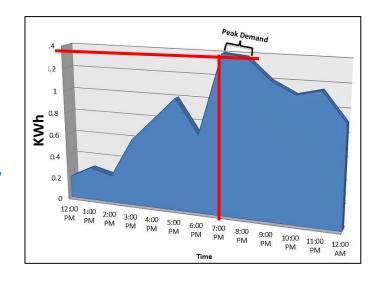


Beneficial Electrification

(ComEd Q1 2024)

- Bill for <u>electricity consumption</u>ONLY = kilowatt hours (kWh)
- No peak demand charges
- Requires <u>dedicated meter</u> for EVCharging
- Works well in MFDs









## **THANK YOU**

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