



*Committee on Energy Resources and the
Environment*

Monday, July 15th, 2:00 – 3:00 pm ET



Preparing the Grid to Meet the EV Transition

Moderator: Hon. David Veleta, Indiana

Panelists:

Kang-Ching (Jean) Chu, Analyst, The Joint Office of Energy of
Transportation

Cole Jermyn, Attorney, Energy Transition, Environmental Defense
Fund

Ben Shapiro, Manager, RMI



Joint Office of
**Energy and
Transportation**

Discover the National Zero-Emission Freight Corridor Strategy

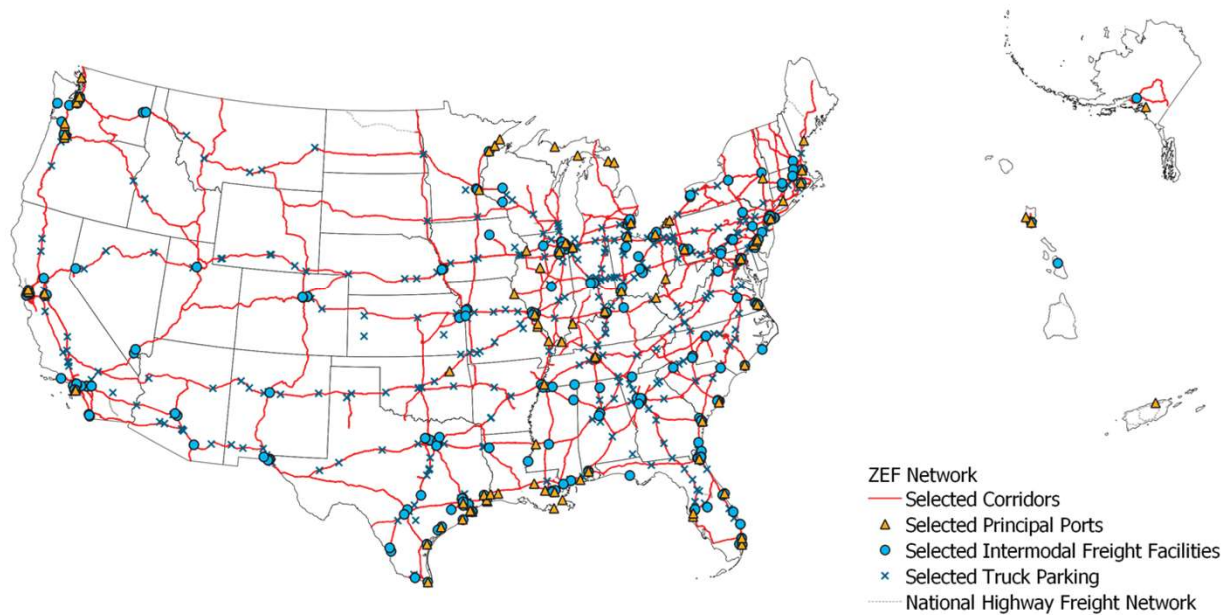
Kang-Ching (Jean) Chu
7/15/2024

driveelectric.gov



Goal

The *National Zero-Emission Freight Corridor Strategy* seeks to **align and accelerate cross-sector investments** in zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicle (ZE-MHDV) infrastructure and **clearly signal the need to bolster electric grid and hydrogen planning** to achieve a zero-emission freight network by 2040.



Approach

To catalyze public and private investment in zero-emission freight (ZEF) and fully build out a ZEF corridor network by 2040, we will **prioritize** and **sequence** federal investments:

PRIORITIZE

APPROACH

- Determine deployment factors.
- Apply factors to map.
- Establish focus and cadence of a multi-phase corridor plan to scale growth along freight corridors by 2040 for a fully built out national network.

OUTCOMES

- Allows federal grant program administrators to prioritize applications by assigning criteria/bonus points to projects in priority locations.
- Enables utilities & regulators to plan and approve infrastructure investments.
- Aligns policy across jurisdictions, sequences public & private action, ensures hubs and corridors support environmental justice.

A Four-Phased Strategy for a National ZEF Network

The **ZEF Corridor Strategy** will accelerate infrastructure deployment along key corridors and hubs in four phases to achieve a **national ZEF network by 2040**.

PHASE 1: ESTABLISH HUBS

**Establish
priority
hubs**
based on
freight
volumes.

2024 – 2027

PHASE 2: CONNECT HUBS

**Connect
hubs** along
critical
freight
corridors.

2027 – 2030

PHASE 3: EXPAND CORRIDORS

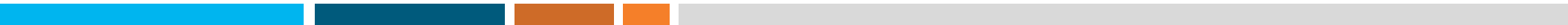
**Expand
corridor
connections**
initiating
network
development.

2030 – 2035

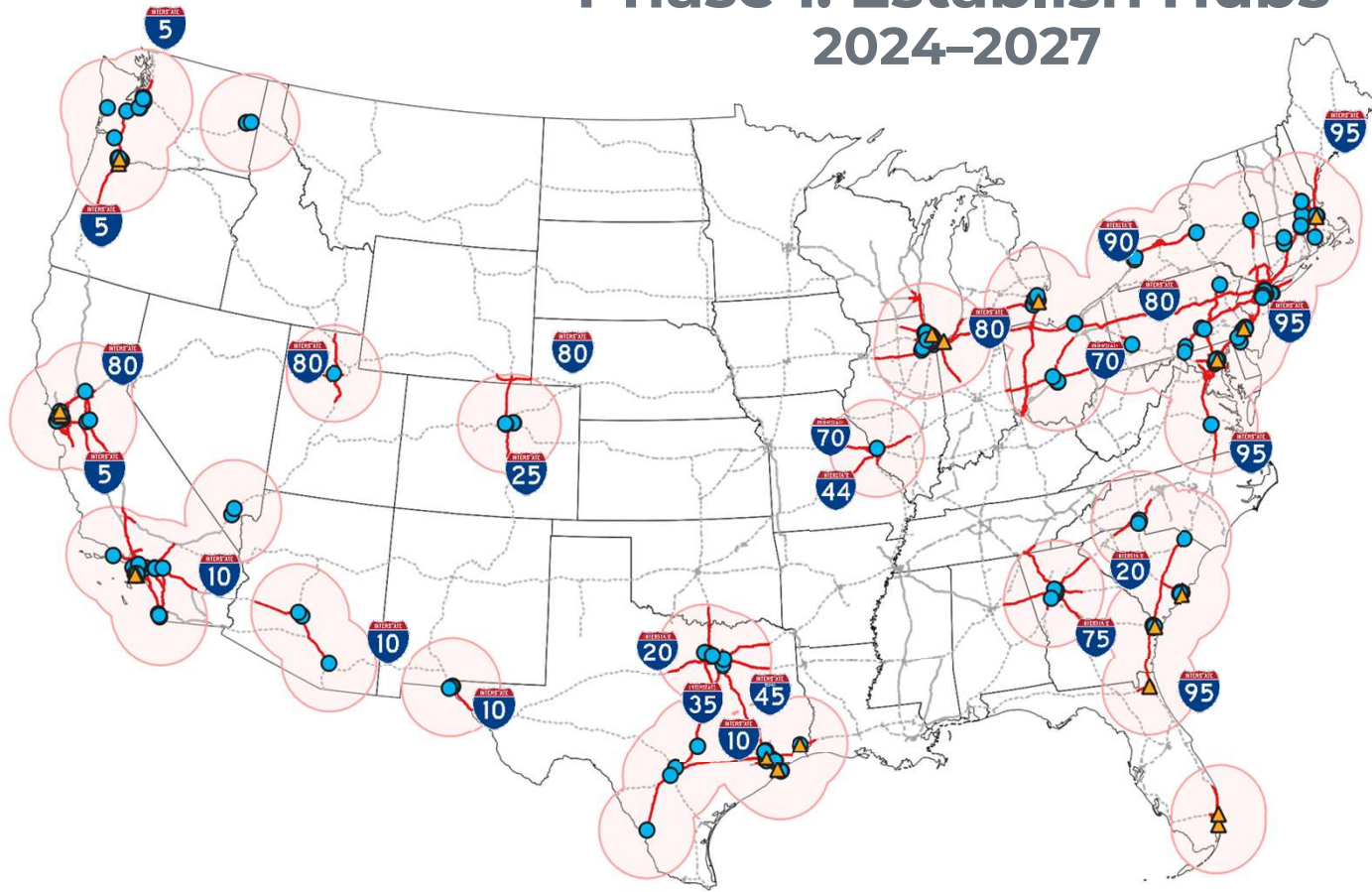
PHASE 4: COMPLETE NETWORK

**Achieve
national
network** by
linking
regional
corridors for
**ubiquitous
access.**

2035 – 2040



Phase 1: Establish Hubs 2024–2027



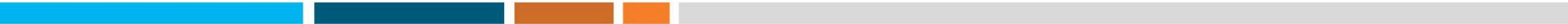
ZEF Network

- Selected Corridors
- ▲ Selected Principal Ports
- Selected Intermodal Freight Facilities
- × Selected Truck Parking
- ◻ Selected Hubs
- National Highway Freight Network

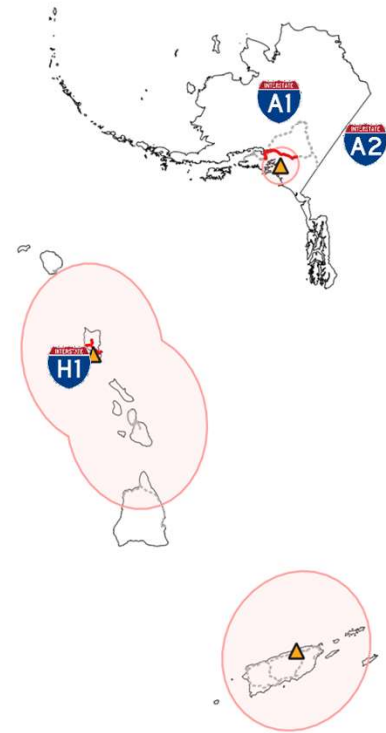
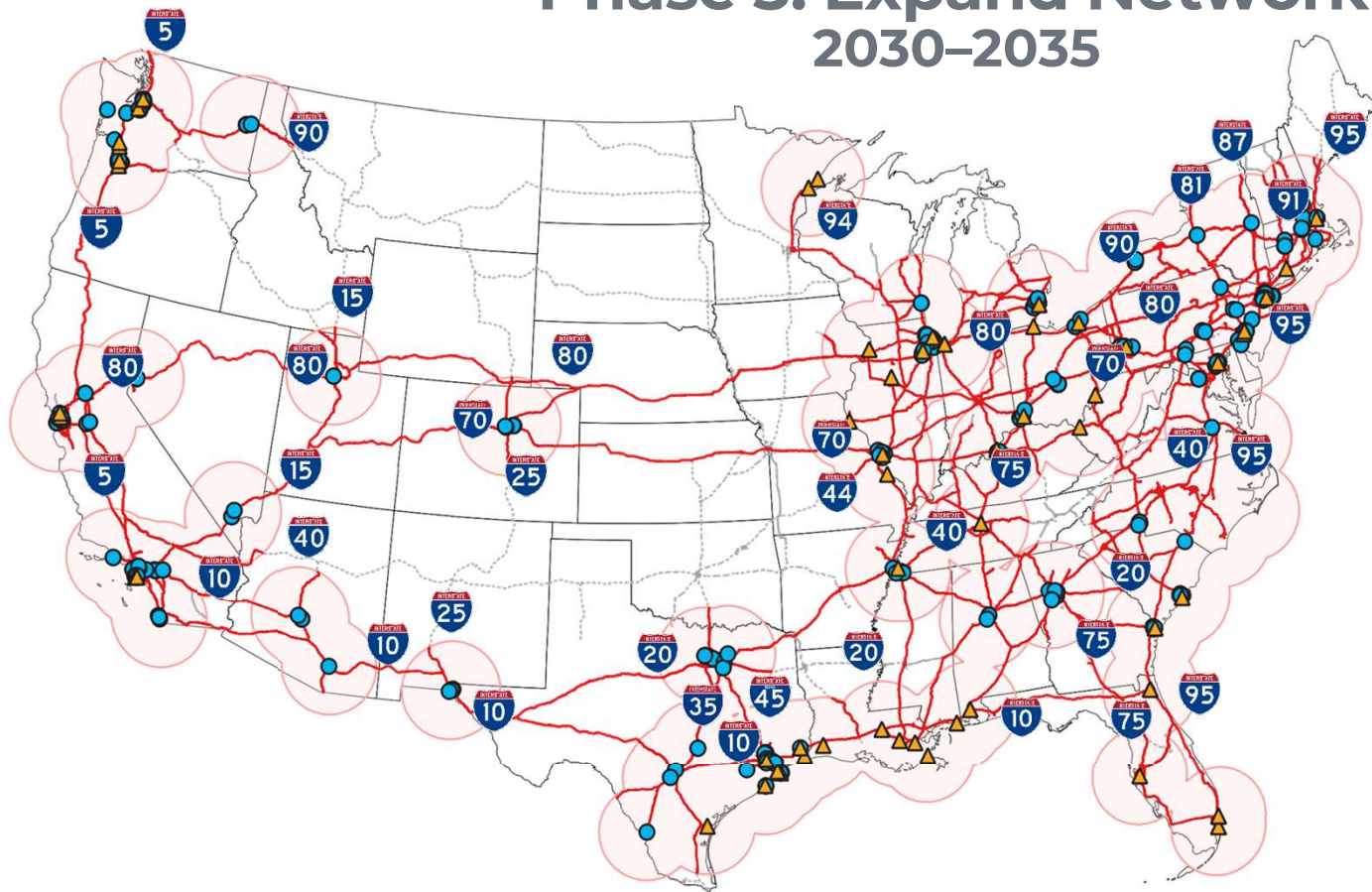
Phase 2: Connect Hubs 2027-2030



- ZEF Network
- Selected Corridors
 - ▲ Selected Principal Ports
 - Selected Intermodal Freight Facilities
 - × Selected Truck Parking
 - Selected Hubs
 - National Highway Freight Network

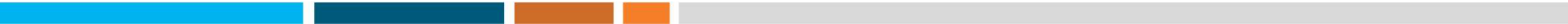


Phase 3: Expand Network 2030-2035

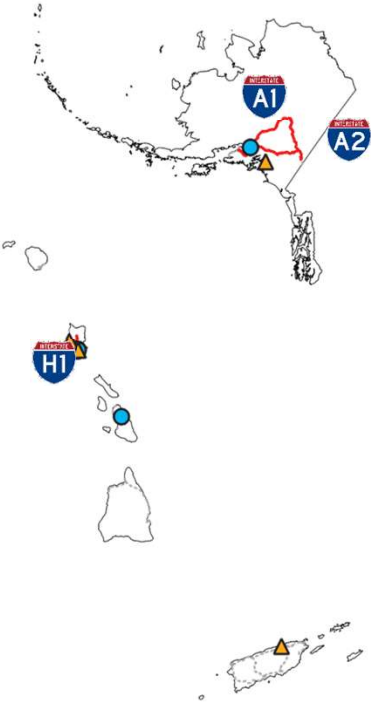
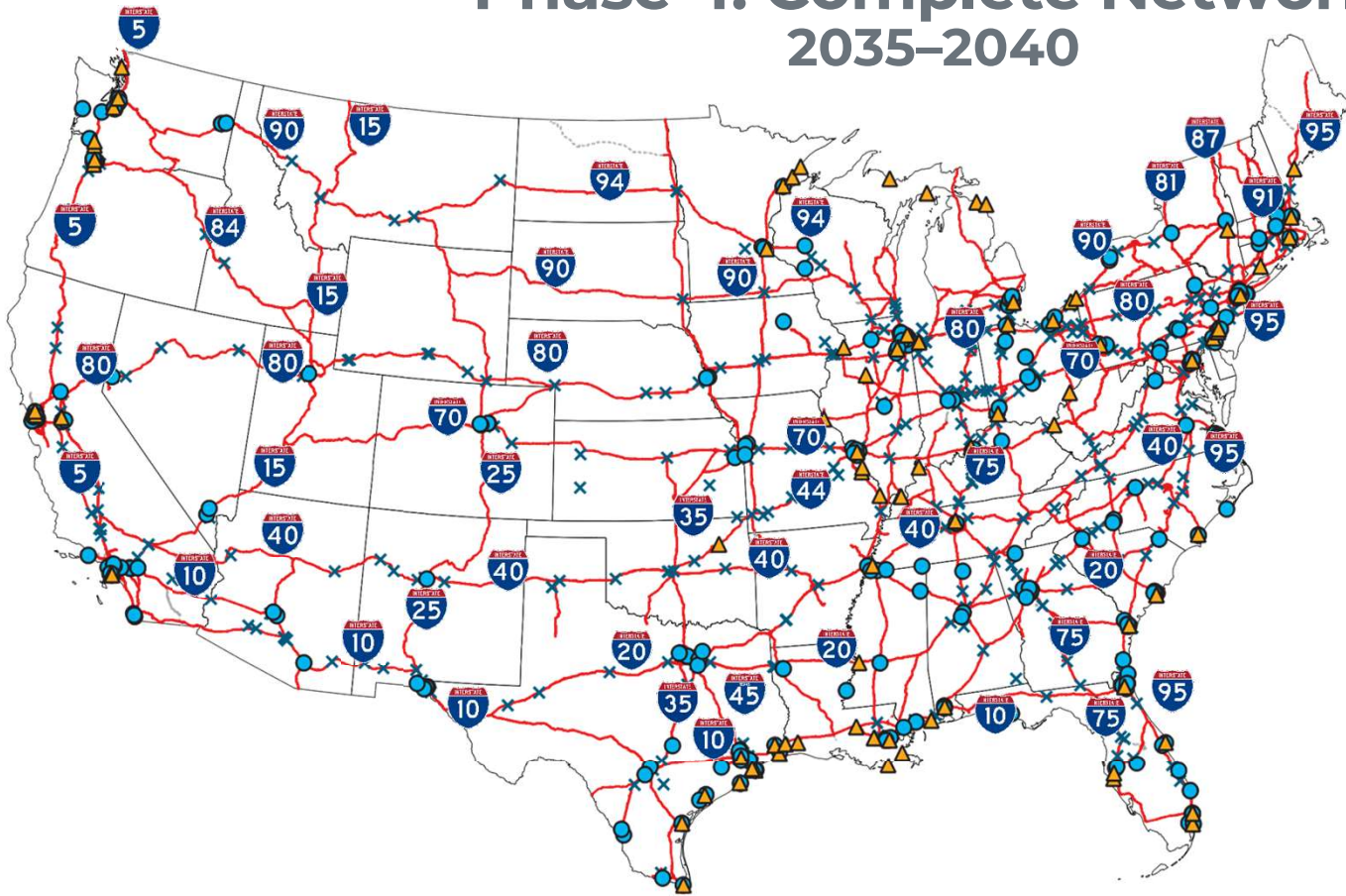


ZEF Network

- Selected Corridors
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- National Highway Freight Network



Phase 4: Complete Network 2035-2040



- ZEF Network
- Selected Corridors
- ▲ Selected Principal Ports
- Selected Intermodal Freight Facilities
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- National Highway Freight Network



Preparing the Grid for Rapid EV Load Growth

NARUC Summer Policy Summit

Ben Shapiro | July 15, 2024

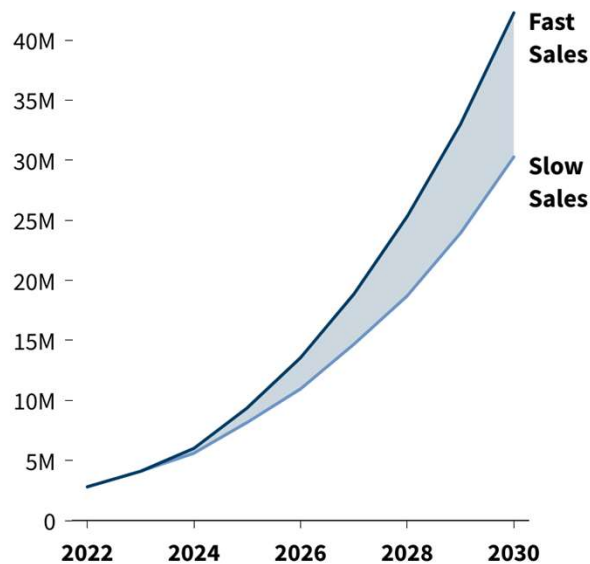


Understanding the Challenge

All signs point to rapid EV load growth.

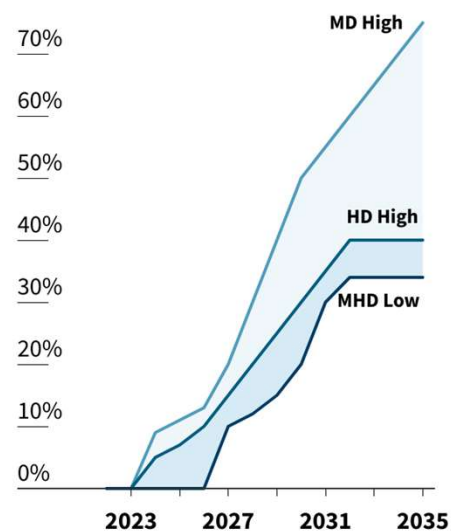
Even lower-end estimates of EV adoption signal dramatic growth...

Light-Duty EVs on US Roads



Source: NREL: "The 2030 National Charging Network"

US Zero Emission Truck Sales Share

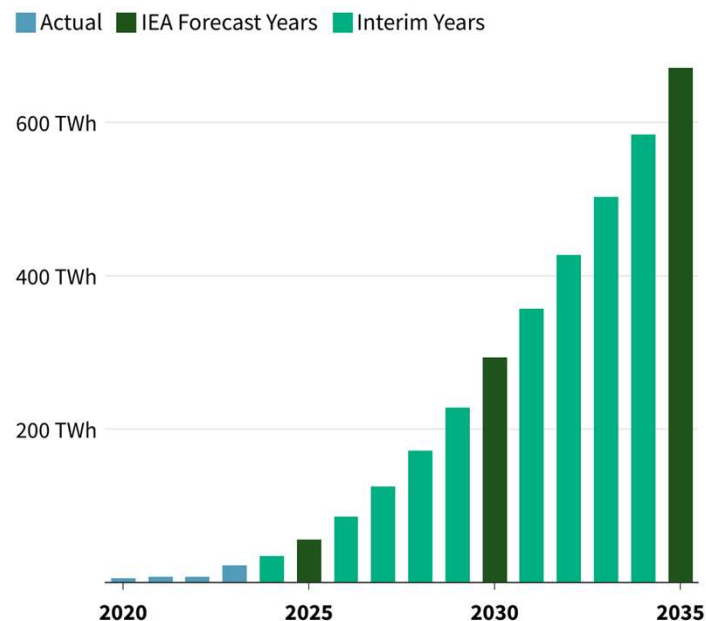


Source: RMI analysis

MD: Medium-duty | HD: Heavy-duty | MHD: Medium-/heavy-duty

...with corresponding growth in energy and power needs.

Electricity Demand for On Road EV Charging in the US



Data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) Announced Policies Scenario.

Source: IEA Global EV Data Explorer

A background image of a construction site with a large crane and workers in safety gear. The image is dimmed with a blue overlay.

Why does this present a challenge?

The current planning and investment paradigm is **too slow to provide electric service** based on market expectations of EV load growth.

What are the root causes of this issue? What are the implications?

Root Cause

1. Significant Uncertainty 

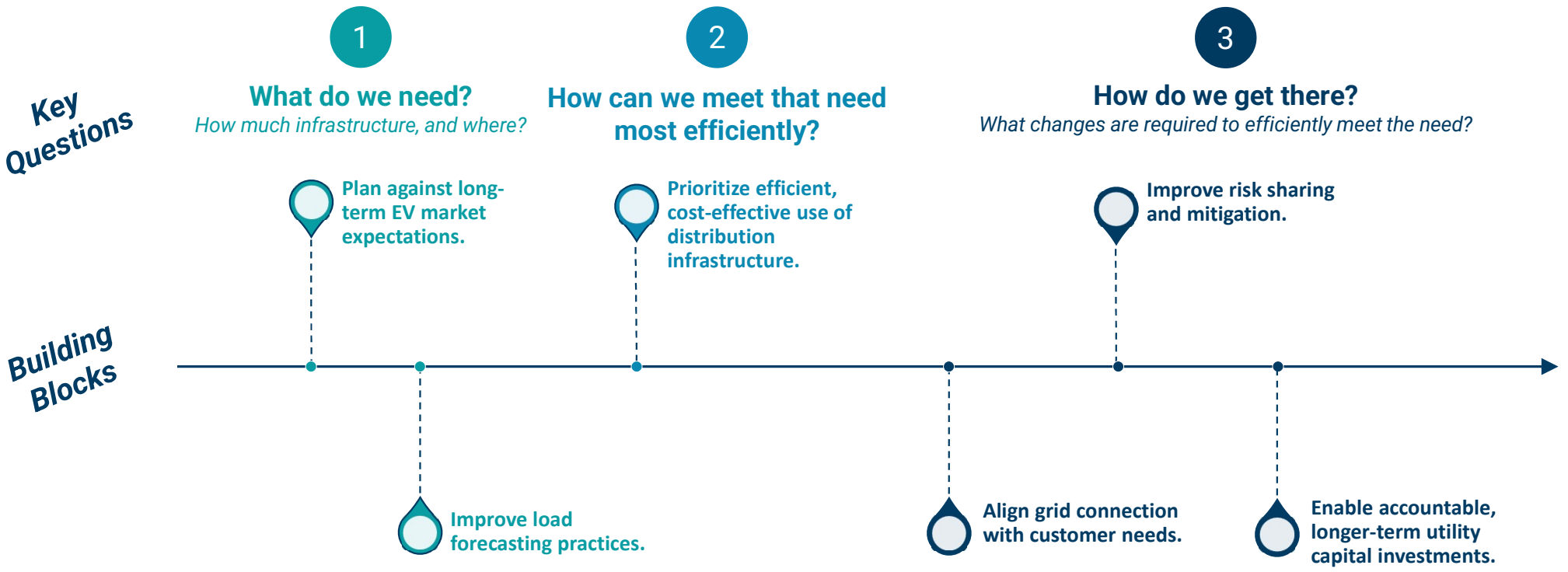
2. Existing Regulatory Paradigm 

3. Utility & Regulator Risk Aversion 



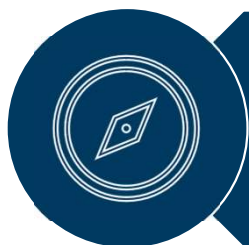
Meeting the Moment

Regulators and utilities must answer three critical questions to plan for EV load growth.



Three key areas regulators can focus on to support strong utility practices.

Leveraging existing tools in targeted ways can enable forward-looking EV planning and investment.



Set Grid Planning Guidance



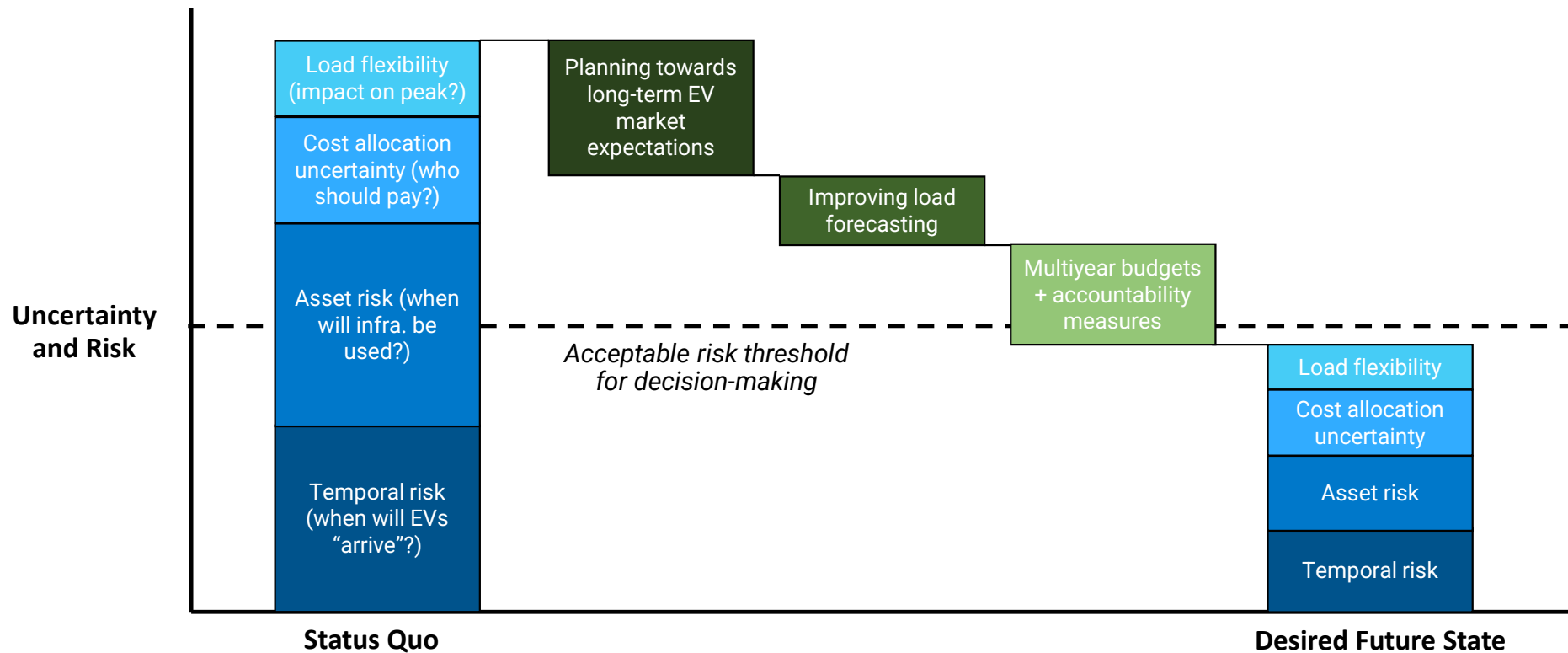
Establish and Track Desired Outcomes



Approve Appropriate Proactive Investment

Working together, regulators, utilities, and other stakeholders can reduce risk and uncertainty to acceptable levels.

Illustrative example





Thank You!



Ben Shapiro
Manager, Transportation
bshapiro@rmi.org

Scan here for a digital copy
and feedback form on RMI's
concept note, *Transportation
Electrification Building Blocks*



BUILDING THE GRID TO NEED

Best Practices for Proactively Developing Distribution Grids to Support Truck and Bus Electrification

Cole Jermyn
NARUC Summer Policy Summit
7.16.24



Challenges for Utilities

- The Rapid Pace of Electrification
- Fleet Clustering
- Alignment with Regulators

GRID UPGRADE TIMELINES

TRANSFORMERS, SWITCH GEARS, NEW CIRCUITS

1 - 2 YEARS



DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATIONS

2 - 6 YEARS



TRANSMISSION SUBSTATIONS

2 - 10 YEARS

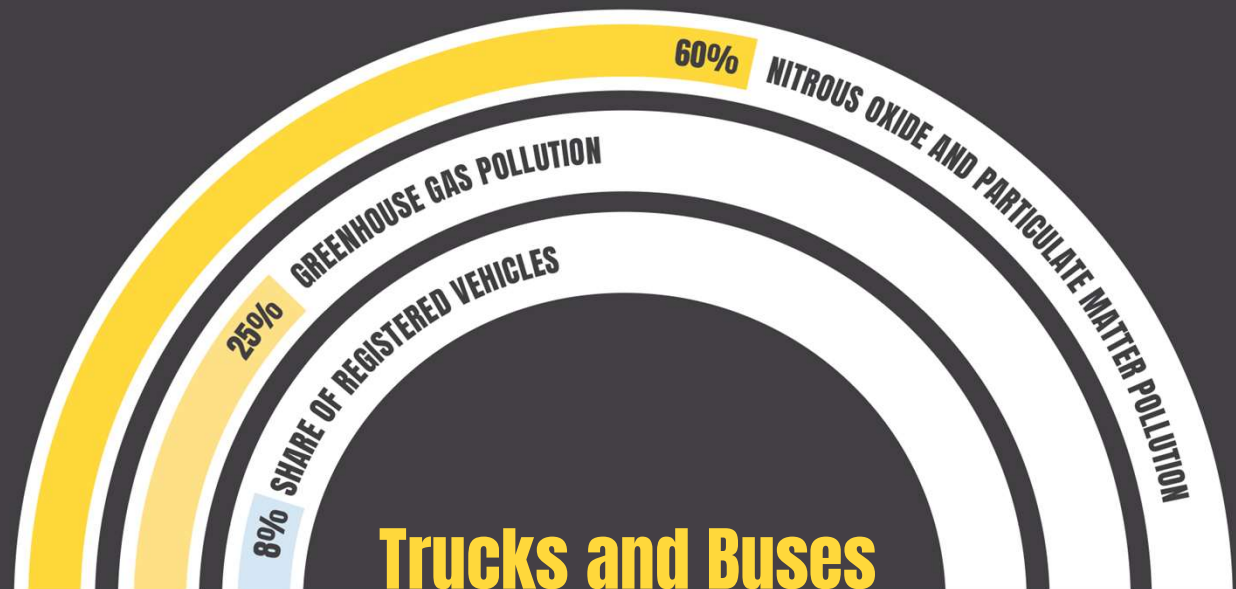


Benefits of Truck and Bus Electrification

The Transportation sector causes the largest share of GHG emissions in the U.S.

Trucks and buses are responsible for an *outsized share of these emissions*, and of local air pollution

The air pollution from these vehicles is particularly harmful to *low-income communities and communities of color*.



Mitigating Risks

Forecasting and Planning

Updating forecasting methods

- Leveraging best available data
- State agency collaboration
- Bottom-up forecasting
- Ground-truthing with fleets

Accounting for upside and downside risks of grid buildout



Mitigating Risks

Innovative Technologies and Policies

Leveraging non-wires alternatives

- Distributed energy resources
- Automated Load Management (ALM) tools

Interconnection reforms

- Flexible
- Hybrid
- Ramped



Accountability and Incentives

Clear targets, metrics, and reporting requirements

Performance incentive mechanisms

- Both upside and downside incentives
- Target incentives to areas of utility control or influence

Existing incentives for capital investment

- Balance incentives to avoid over- or under-building





Conclusions

Proactive grid buildout speeds truck electrification

Several tools exist to minimize costs and protect ratepayers

This work responds to broader trends in customers' changing energy usage



Building the Grid to Need Report

Thank you

cjermyn@edf.org



NARUC  Summer
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Q&A

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NARUC EV State Working Group and EV Resources

- All Commissioners and Commission staff are invited to join NARUC's EV State Working Group
 - Monthly webinars + peer exchange discussions
 - Highlights of EV-related news & NARUC events
- NARUC EV Website:
 - www.naruc.org/core-sectors/energy-resources-and-the-environment/energy-customers/electric-vehicles/



NARUC NEVI Formula Program Brief for PUCs





ERE Meetings will resume at 11:15am on
Tuesday. Check App for sessions and
room names

General Session, 3:30pm ET Today