



Resource Planning Advisory Council Meeting

April 28, 2023

Welcome, Logistics & Introductions



SOUTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT



PROTECTING THE WEST'S LAND, AIR, AND WATER



Logistics & Introductions



Presenters will pause occasionally for clarifying questions.



Save in-depth comments and questions for the Q&A sessions.



During periodic pauses for clarifying questions:

- If joining remotely, raise your “hand” to provide comments or ask questions.
- Identify yourself and your organization.
- Please speak clearly.



The chat box will **only** be monitored for reports on **technical difficulties**.

Agenda

- Updates
 - NDAs/Licensing
 - Upcoming Workshops
- Electric Vehicles
- Q&A
- Break
- Next Steps & Topics for Next Meeting

Electric Vehicles

TEP/UNSE RPAC

TEP/UNSE RPAC

Camila Martins -Bekat
Principal Beneficial Electrification
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)



Joshua Loyd
Senior Consultant, 1898 \$ Co.

Background

Phase 1 Statewide
TE Plan Submitted
Dec. 2019

Developed in
conjunction with APS
and stakeholder input

Provided conceptual
framework for the STEP

Phase 2 Statewide
TE Plan Approved
Dec. 2021

Goal of 95,000 LD
Vehicles in TEP service
territory by 2030.

1 million LD Vehicles in
the state by 2030.

Provided a roadmap for
TE in AZ. Outlined TE
opportunities, air
quality and economic
development
opportunities

TE
Implementation
Plan (TEIP)
Approved Nov.
2022

Operationalize
strategies and
opportunities outlined
in Phase 2

Plan based on
TE collaborative that
meets quarterly

Includes programs and
associated budgets to
address key barriers to
electric vehicle
adoption. Activation of
2,000 charging ports.

Key Components



DIVERSE CUSTOMER OFFERINGS



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



OUTREACH AND EDUCATION



PLANNING

Program Participation

Commercial

- 2021 – 259 Ports
- 2022 – 270 Ports
- 2023 (March)
90 Ports

Residential

- 2021 – 153 Ports
- 2022 – 264 Ports
- 2023 (March)
64 Ports

Plan Highlights

Residential



Implementation years 1-3

Rebates up to \$500

Low-to-moderate income customers (LMI)

- Rebates up to \$800
 - Allowance for panel upgrade - \$300
- Residential Managed Charging Program

School Bus



Implementation years 2-3

Incremental cost of e-bus purchase incentive – up to \$250K for title 1 schools

Charging infrastructure incentive

- Title 1 Schools (\$40K - \$75K per port)
- Standard Use Case (\$35K - \$70K per port)

Fleet Phasing Plans

Grid integration study

Plan Highlights

Retail, workplace, fleets



Implementation years 1-3

Standard Use Case

- \$4,000/L2 port and \$20,500/DCFC port up to 75% of project costs
- Low-to-Moderate Income Customers and Non-profits
- \$6,000/L2 port and \$40,000/ DCFC port up to 75% of project costs
- Internal Fleet TCO

- 30% of budget set aside for LMI customers
- Fleet Advisory Services
- Web-based TCO
- Fleet Phasing Plans

Multi-family



Implementation years 1-3

Standard use case

- \$5,400/port up to 85% of project costs
- LMI use case
- \$9,000/port up to 85% project costs

New Construction

- Pre-wire upgrade incentive
- \$200 per EV parking space pre-wire incentive (only for jurisdictions without a code requirement)

Existing Complexes (LMI only)

- 100% coverage of project costs OR
- TEP ownership of chargers

Non-Profit Shared Mobility

- Eligible partners: non-profits that provide mobility services to senior and workforce development participants (up to 3)
- Provide vehicle purchase or incremental cost of EV
- EV charging incentive
- It's the right thing to do.
- Incremental cost to purchase EV and Infrastructure



E-Bikes

Connect low-income and disadvantaged populations with clean energy transportation options

Electric bikes can be a viable alternative to vehicles

Reduce air pollutants compared to gas-powered cars

Increase accessibility of TE to all customer segments



Utility Pole Chargers - Pilot

- Elevated (10 ft) EV chargers attached to wooden and metal utility poles
- Charger has a 25 ft. Cable which drops down once activated on app
- Level 2 charger (9.2kW)
- Pole mounted configuration reduces installation costs.



Partnering for Progress



Transit Electrification
Sun Tran

**Local Government
Fleet Electrification**
Pima County
City of Tucson



National Forest Service
Sabino Canyon
Tram

**Infrastructure
Deployment**
Public Charging



EV Adoption and Grid Impact Analysis

Two Phases to the Project



Phase 1: EV Adoption Model


- Develop an EV adoption model to forecast electric vehicle adoption speed (years) and intensity (kW)
- Calculate EV adoption speed and intensity on a per circuit basis
- Provide dashboard to view study results




Phase 2: Grid Impact Analysis

- Utilize output from EV Adoption Model to analyze EV adoption on 10 circuits
- Perform power flow analysis using distribution planning models
- Complete a System Improvement Analysis on the 10 selected circuits

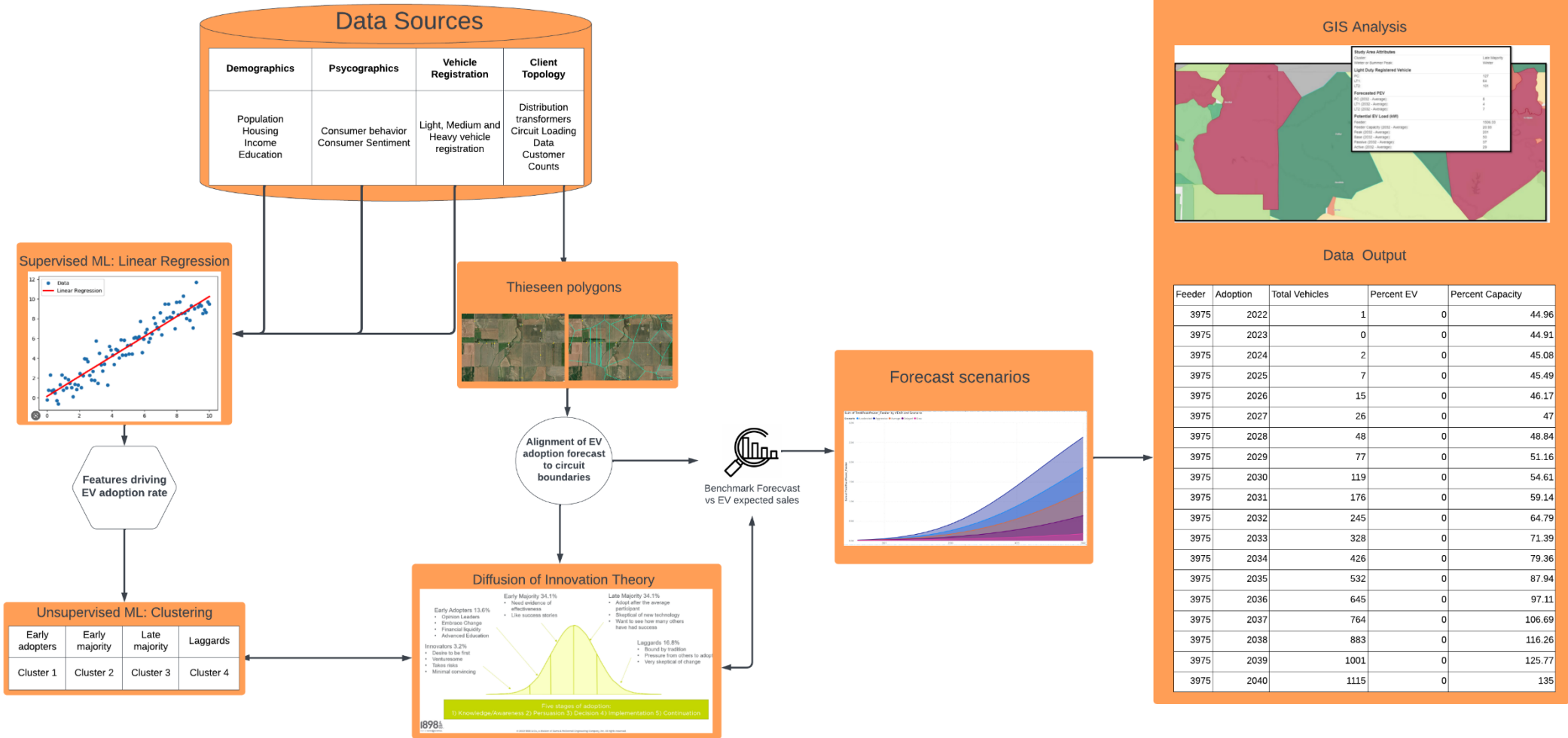
Different EV Adoption Forecasts

 **Residential Model:** Census Tract analysis of population combined with different forecast scenarios

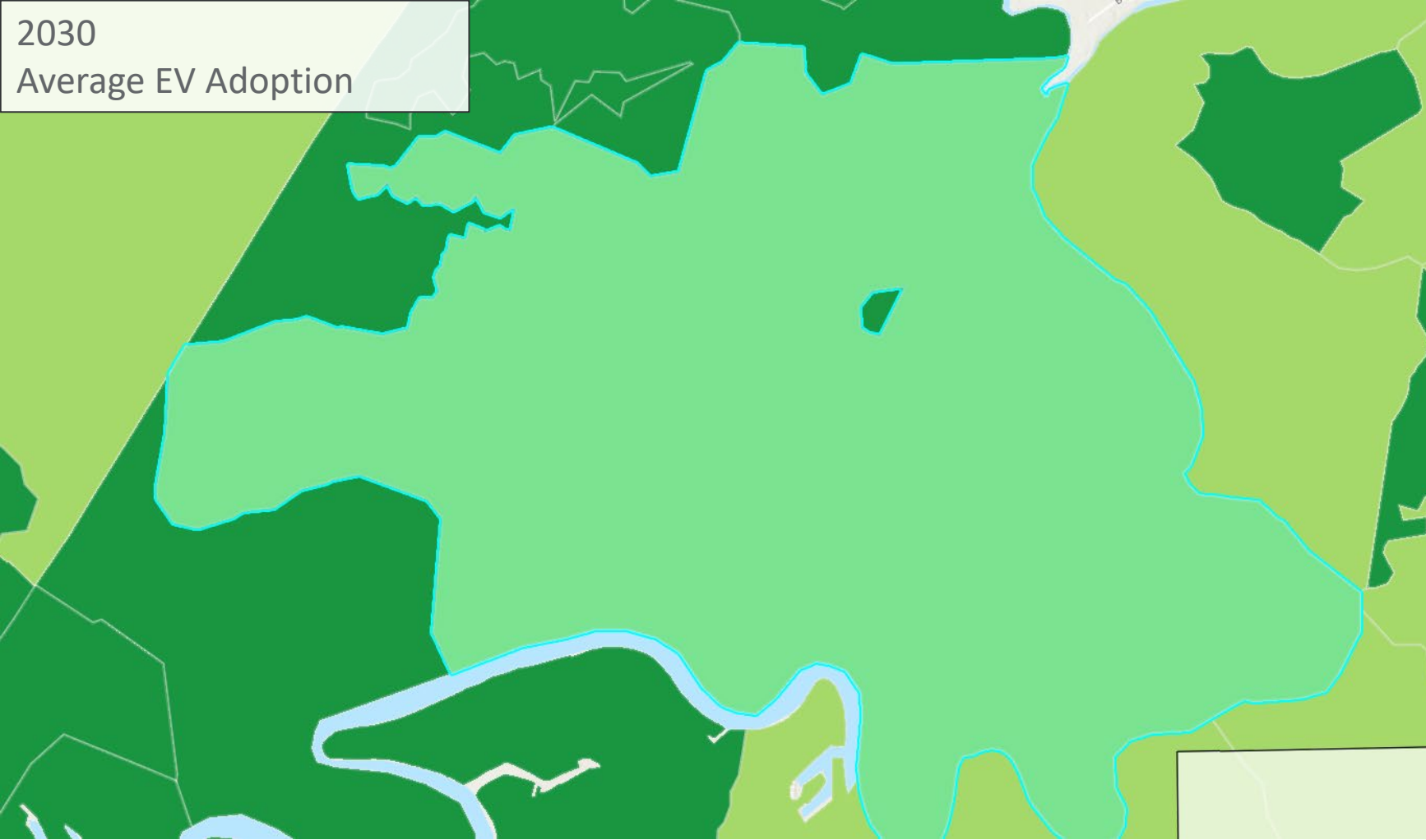
 **Public Model:** Based on public EV charging today and forecasted out over time to find potential EV locations

 **Fleet Model:** Identify key companies that could electrify fleet and make assumptions around EV adoption

Example Model: Residential EV Adoption

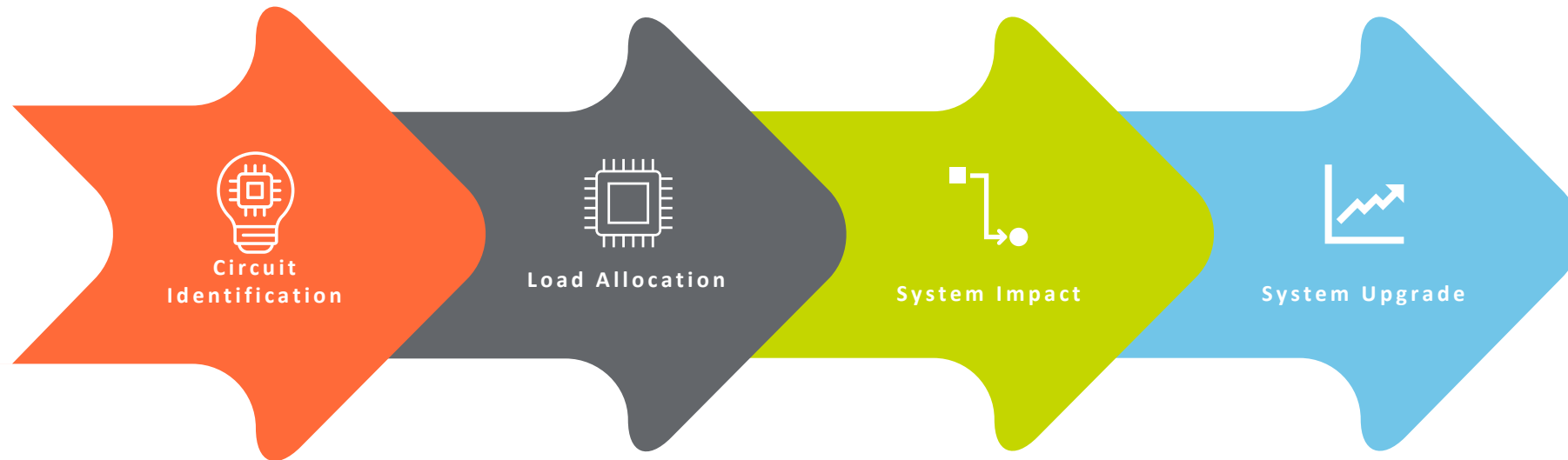


Phase 1: Example output for Residential EV Forecast



Adoption Group	1 - Early Adopters
Adoption Scenario	Average
Adoption Year	2030
Circuit Voltage (kV)	12.5
Estimated Circuit Limit (kVA)	8294.4
Existing Circuit Load (kVA)	4912.5
Summer or Winter Peak	
Total Sm. Trucks and SUVs, Minivans	470
Forecasted Sm. Trucks and SUVs, Minivans	26
Total Full Size Trucks, SUVs	642
Forecasted Full Size Trucks, SUVs	37
Total Passenger Cars	442
Forecasted Passenger Cars	24
Peak EV Charging Load (kW)	988.8
Base Charging Scenario (kW)	204.4
Passive Charging Scenario (kW)	185.3
Active Charging Scenario (kW)	147.1
Feeder Capacity Utilized %	71.2
Adoption Year (As Date)	2029

Phase 2: Model top 10 circuits for impacts



System upgrades to mitigate EV load

13.2kV Feeder

	Meters	kW	kVAR	Power Factor (%)	Current – ØA (A)	Current – ØB (A)	Current – ØC (A)	Min. Element Voltage (V)	Max Element Voltage (V)	Max Element Loading (%)
Historical	1,589	7,647	1,716	98.00	359.52	293.56	339.23	119.49	124.52	154.00
Year Scenario	-	12,163	3,459	96.00	608.82	522.21	467.26	114.99	125.06	381.21
Project	-	12,220	234	99.98	509	501	527	118.5	125.44	97%

Charging Load - 2030 "High"

TOTAL EV CHARGER LOAD (kW)

4,493

Mitigative Measures

Phase Balancing

1. AØ to CØ - F0379269
2. AØ to CØ - span_308618

Capacitor Optimization

3. Replace C0331234 with 1800 kVAR bank
4. Install (1) UG 1800 kVAR capacitor bank
5. Install (1) UG 1800 kVAR capacitor bank

Rebuilds

7. Rebuild station exit cables to parallel 1000MCM
8. Rebuild OH backbone to UG transition to 795 ACSR
9. Rebuild UG sections in backbone to 1000MCM (**loaded at 95%**)

ROM Cost Estimate (using latest CWP unit costs)

\$709,084

Highlighted in red at left

1898  **CO** SM

PART OF BURNS  MCDONNELL

Q&A

???

Conclusion and Topics for Next Meeting

- NDAs
- Aurora Training
- Models, Portfolios, Sensitivities
- IRP Timeline