

Regional EV Charging Infrastructure Location Identification Toolkit

Version 4.0 Analysis Summary

August 2021



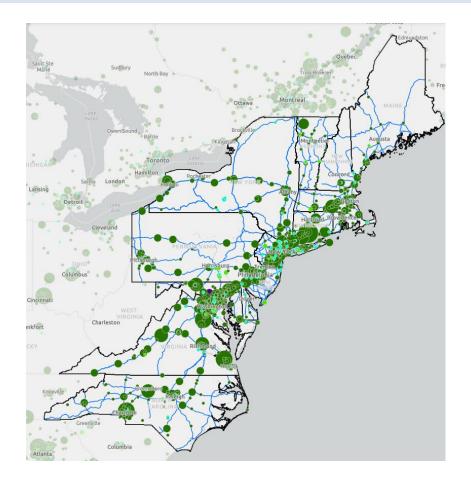
What question are we answering?

Existing Infrastructure Equity Metrics Population What locations may be suited for electric vehicle fast charging infrastructure, taking Traffic Volume into account state and Commercial Access to Home Charging Activity other stakeholder priorities?



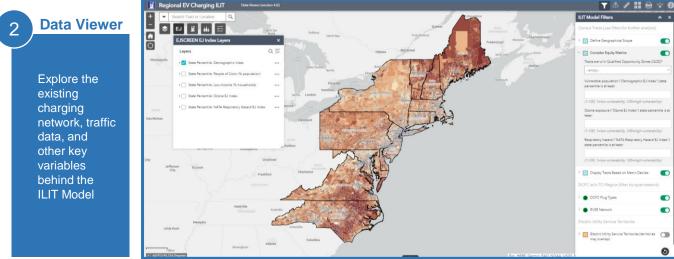
The Regional EV Charging Infrastructure Location Identification Toolkit (ILIT) is a suite of planning resources that includes an Excel-based analytical tool and interactive maps that identifies potential priority locations for additional EV charging infrastructure development in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast states from Maine to North Carolina

- The Toolkit was developed as a resource to state governments and other who are conducting regional, statewide, or local EV fast charging infrastructure planning and to inform discussions between policymakers, local communities, and other stakeholders in considering priority locations for EV fast charging infrastructure investments
- It incorporates data, by census tract as well as the existing charging network across all included states
- MJB&A worked with state participants to refine dataset, parameters, and metrics
- The Toolkit calculates and displays metrics for each possible location that can be weighted and combined into one final score



What does the Toolkit contain?



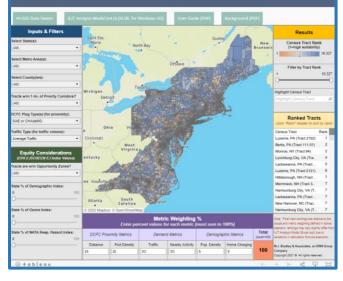


Results Mapper

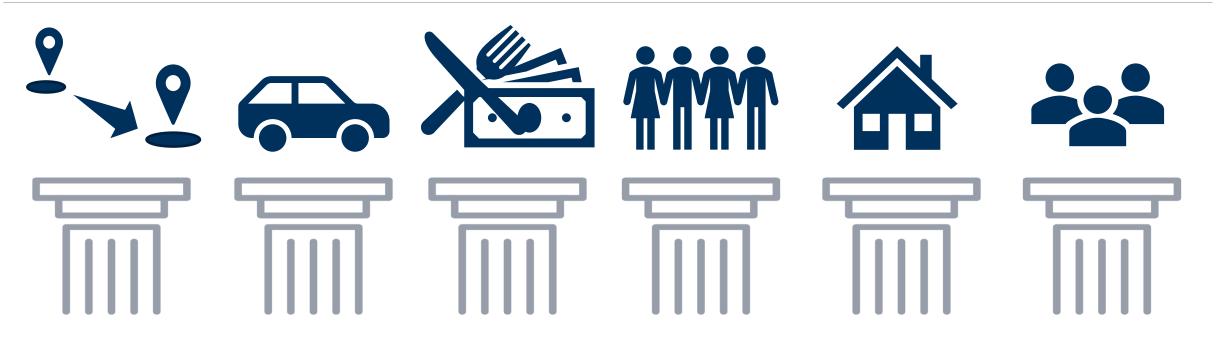
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Explore the existing charging network, traffic data, and other key variables behind the ILIT Model

Regional EV Charging Infrastructure Location Identification Toolkit



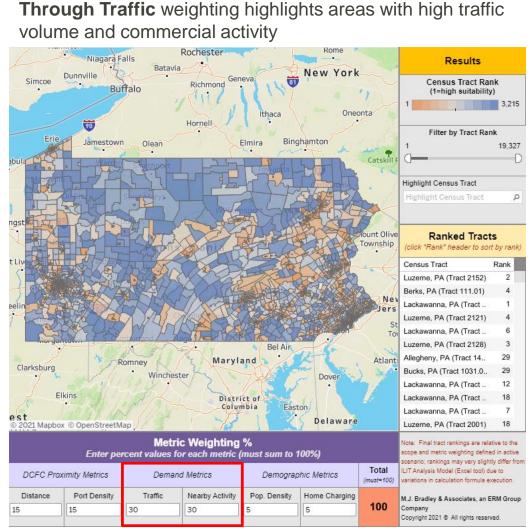
What factors does the Toolkit consider?



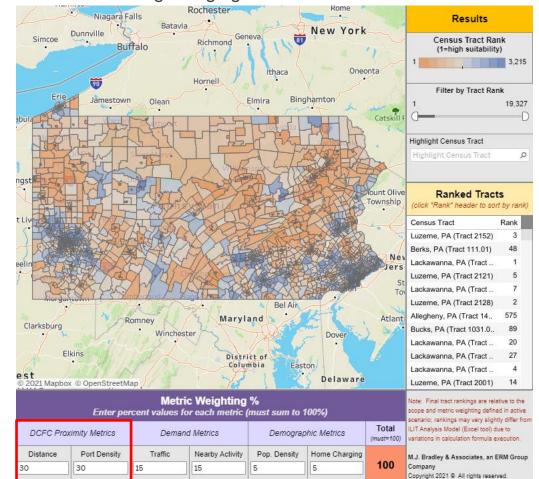
Proximity to Existing Charging	Traffic Volume	Commercial Activity	Population Density	Home Charger Access	Equity Considerations
 Including all or a subset based on plug type: Distance to nearest DCFC station Density of existing stations 	various traffic volume	density of points of interest and commercial establishments (restaurants, shops/ stores, gas stations, etc.) within each census tract;	Population density of surrounding census tract	availability of home charger access (based on prevalence of multi-unit dwelling residence)	Further refine area by Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ) and/or U.S. EPA EJSCREEN EJ Index Metrics

What do the results show?

Dunnville Simcoe Buffalo 90 Jamestown Olean This example highlights how changing metric weightingsreflecting differing priorities-can shift Toolkit results Romney Clarksburg Elkins



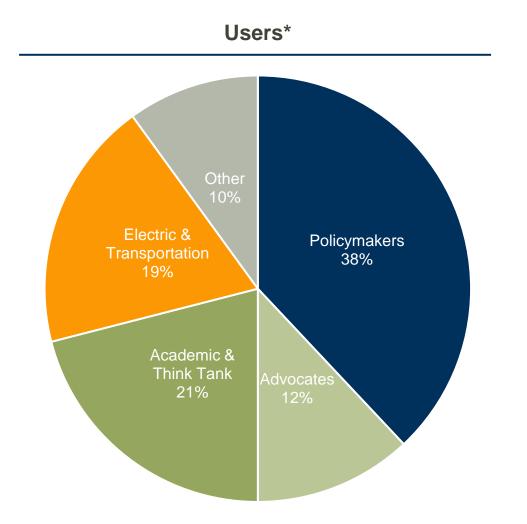
Fill Gaps weighting highlights areas without significant levels of existing charging infrastructure





Uses

- Scenario and planning analysis based on customized priorities
- Scoping analysis for state infrastructure development initiatives
- Support for Public Utilities Commission electric vehicle proceedings
- Utility or private developer review /
 comparison of potential development locations





Appendix



Primary Sources

- Electric Vehicle Charging Station Locations, Alternative Fuels Data Center; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (<u>https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_locations.html#/analyze?fuel=ELEC</u>)
 - Location, DCFC ports, DCFC connector type(s), EVSE network, etc.
- Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS), Office of Highway Policy Information; U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (<u>https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/tables/performancenetwork/</u>)
 - · Annual average daily traffic (AADT) of primarily non-local roadways
 - ~170,000 miles of roadway in region; ~700 billion vehicle miles traveled
- National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS), Office of Highway Policy Information; U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (<u>https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/tables/performancenetwork/</u>)
 - Combination of HPMS and Transportation Management Center (TMC) spatial data used for peak traffic information (k-factor)
- OpenStreetMap (OSM) extracts via Geofabrik (https://download.geofabrik.de/)
 - Commercial/retail locations, eating establishments, and other points of interest (museums, entertainment, parks, etc.)
- American Community Survey (ACS) 2020, 5-year estimates; U.S. Census Bureau (https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs)
 - Population density and single-family/multi-unit dwelling residence
- Opportunity Zones; created under Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/businesses/opportunity-zones)
 - · Census tracts designated as Qualified Opportunity Zones
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EJSCREEN (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen)
 - · State percentiles (by census block group; maximum percentile of each tract used in analysis) of EJ Index values



Metric Data for all Tracts

Proximity

- <u>Closest DCFC</u>
 - Calculation: Average distance (Euclidean) within a tract from existing public DCFC stations (specific to connector types selected in tool)
- DCFC Port Density
 - Calculation: Average density of DCFC ports within 2, 5, and 10 miles (specific to connector types selected in tool)

Traffic

- Primary Data Source: Average annual daily traffic (AADT) of all non-local roadways (functional systems 1-6)
- Primary Data Source + Calculation: Peak traffic factor of all roadways
- Calculation: Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and average/maximum design hourly volumes (DHV) near and within tracts (line density calculation to account for roadways that are consequentially near within 0.25 miles but not technically contained within tracts)

Nearby Activity

· Calculation: Average density of points/locations of interest within one mile

Demographics

- Primary Data Source: Population density
- Calculation: Share of population with access to home charging

Ranking Calculation

- Metric data are converted to deciles (1-10 values) and relative to scope defined by user (i.e., values change as data distribution within metrics change)
- · Decile value of each metric multiplied by the weighting percentages defined by user
- Products of decile/weighting calculation are summed to equal final score (out of 100)
- · Final scores of tracts compared against each other to generate rankings