



Electric Vehicle Project Management

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May 2021

Agenda



1. Purpose of project
2. Tool Inspiration/Creation
3. Proactive Measures
4. What “if” scenarios

Purpose



1. Understand the **impact** of commercial fleet adoption on Oncor's electrical grid.
2. Collect actual load demand data for strategic transmission and distribution **planning**
3. Better understand customer needs to map Oncor **innovations** accordingly

Tool Inspiration

Situation: Distribution centers are very densely located and substations would be impacted if multiple customers electrify a small percentage of vehicles.



Tool Inspiration

Location: Approximately 13% of all freight traffic passes through Texas. Primary corridors pass through Oncor's Dallas and Fort Worth service area.



Tool Creation



Specifics: Preliminary data indicates there are approximately 21,987 fleets in the Oncor service area.



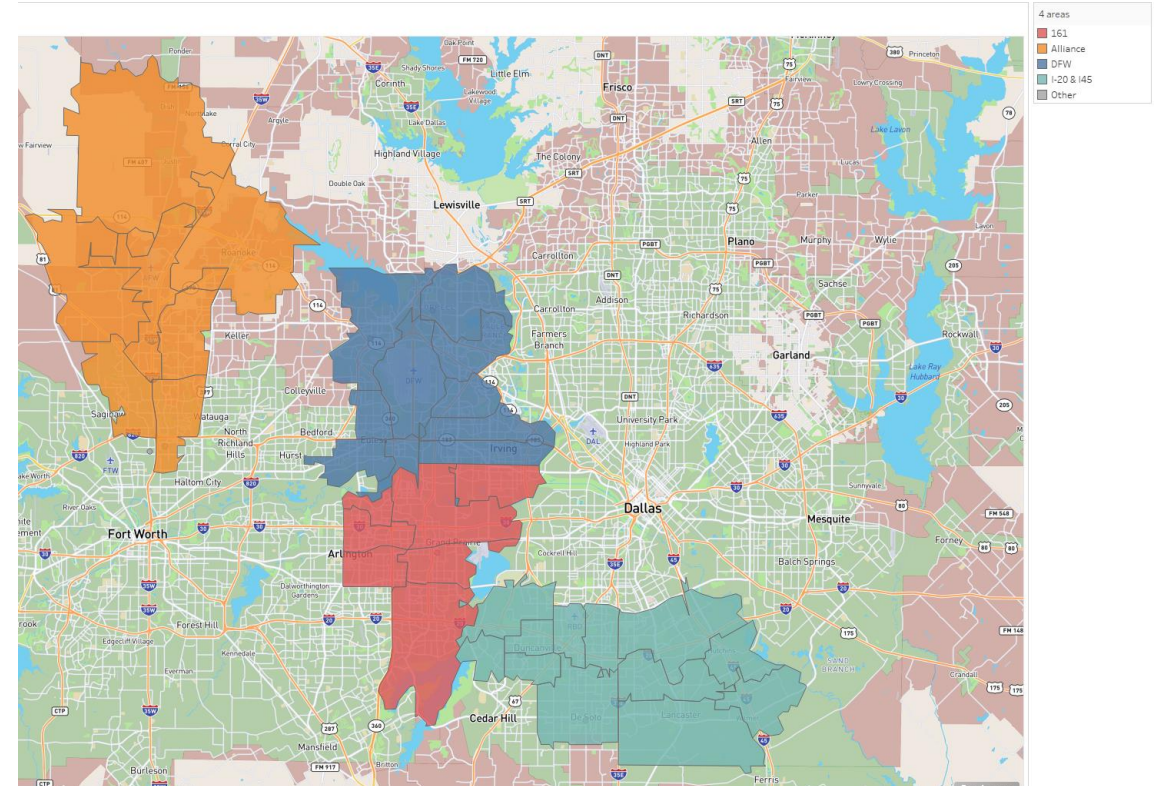
Question to answer:

If 25% of Oncor service area fleet vehicles electrify with an average monthly 50,000kWh consumption each, then what??

Tool Creation

Data sets leveraged:

- Internal
 - Internal customer base
 - Oncor infrastructure
- External
 - Fleet Seek
 - Leonard's Guide
 - NCTCOG
 - Vehicle and Charger OEMs



Tool Creation



How data set(s) were used:

- Create Internal and External Data Relationships
- Create Calculations to simulate growth
- Aggregate Load
- Determine Impact of Load
- Track business behavior *
- Merge Residential and Commercial studies *

Proactive Measures



Internal process steps:

- Complete internal scenario planning initiative to forecast
- Identify the early adopters and work to have capacity in place when first fleet vehicles arrive
- Establish a cross company task force to identify reliability and resilience offerings
- Begin studies mapping how fleet sites will likely electrify

External process steps:

- Establish local partners aka “Hitting the Streets”
- Activate volunteers to speak with cities within impacted area
- Partnering with regionally groups like the COGs

What “if” Scenarios



Final tool input:

- Manuel input per location of “the what”
- Allows for site specific equipment needs to be entered
- Asks input charger constraints
- Result is an additional internal data set

EV Load Estimator		
Calculated Charger Load	Manual Input Load	Total Added EV load
7.40 MVA	0.00 MVA	7.40 MVA
Estimation Inputs		
Enter Company Name	Enter Manual Load Input if Applicable (MVA)	
Company X	0.00	
Total Level 2 Charging Vehicles	Vehicles per Level 2 Charger	
10	1	
Total DC Fast Charging Vehicles	Vehicles per DC Fast Charger	
5	1	
Total DC MW Fast Charging Vehicles	Vehicles per DC MW Fast Charger	
5	1	
Charger Constants		
Level 2 Charger Load (MVA)	DC Fast Charger Load (MVA)	DC MW Fast Charger Load (MVA)
0.04	0.4	1

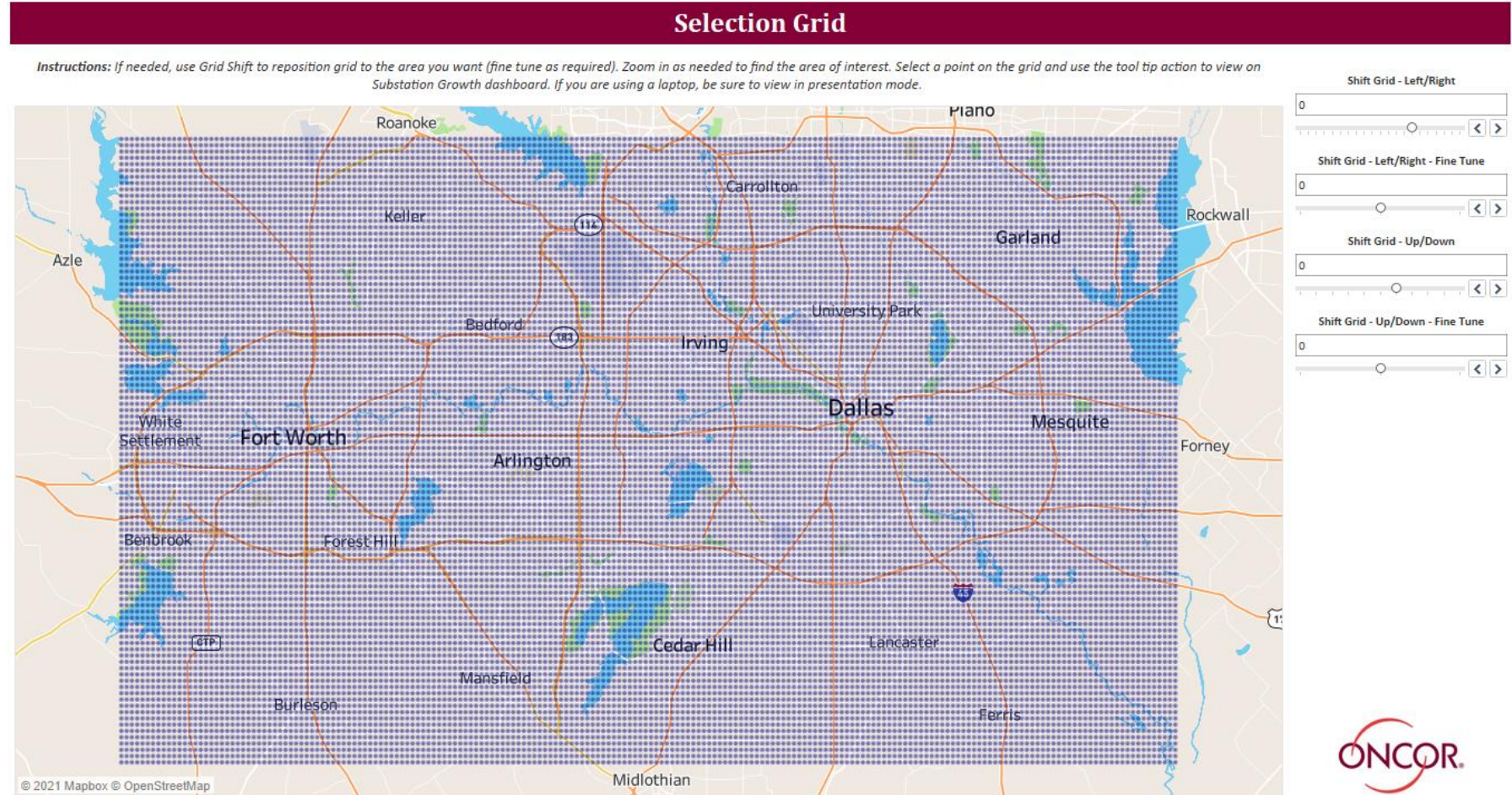


What “if” Scenarios



Final tool output:

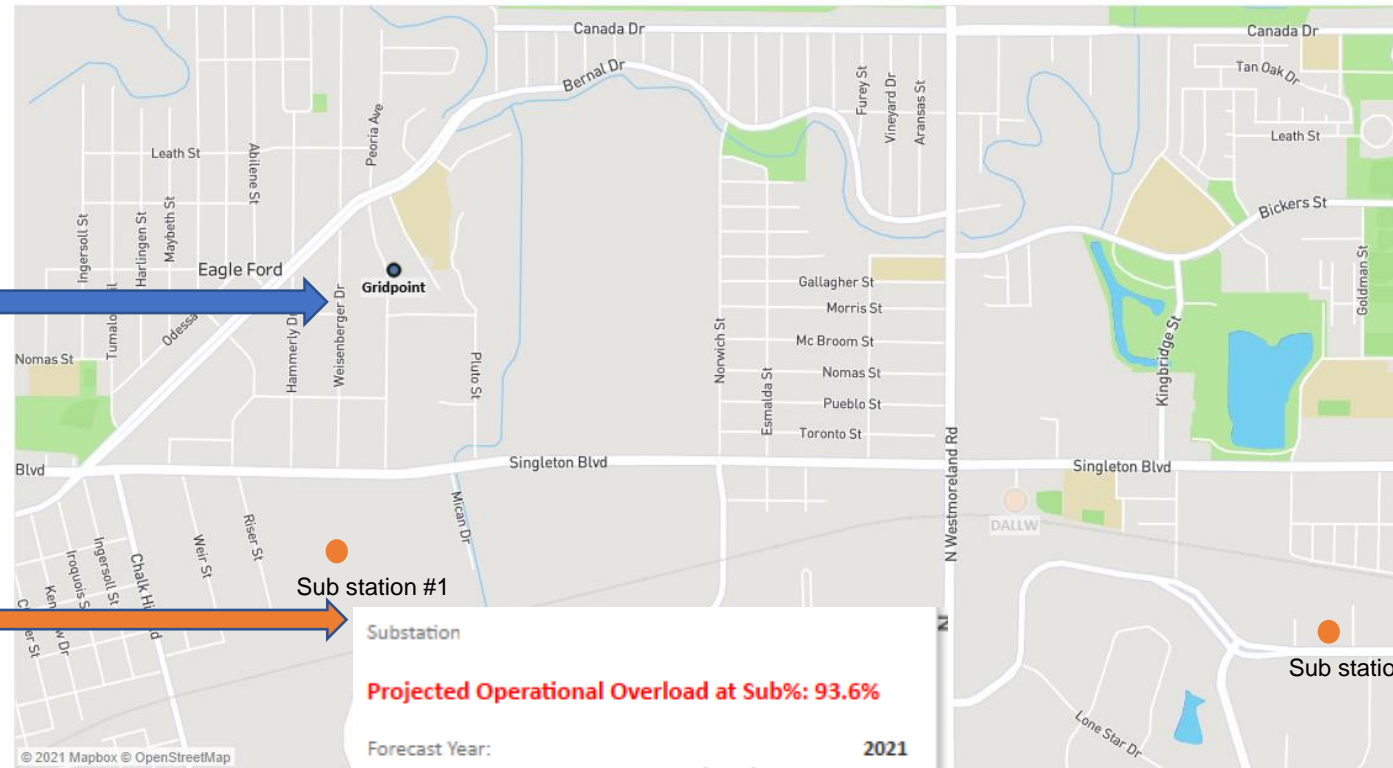
- “The what” entered is cross referenced to internal data assets map
- Result is a geographically referenced location with load
- Display output is a visual proximity to impacted facilities



What “if” Scenarios

Substation Transformer Growth-2021

Device Load % Forecast



Select Forecast Year
2021

Choose Distance in Miles
2

Color Coding
Grid Point
Substation

Color Coding
Grid Point
Substation

Final tool output:

- Entered location is displayed as grid point
- Substation assets depicted in relationship to locations
- Result is load specific

Sub station #1

Substation

Projected Operational Overload at Sub%: 93.6%

Forecast Year: **2021**
Nameplate Sum of all Devices in Sub (MVA): **88.70**
Operational Overload Sum of all Devices in Sub (MVA): **66.53**

2021 Forecasted Load: **54.86**
Added EV Load: **7.40**
Total Added Load for of all Devices in Sub: **62.26**

Sub station #2



Appendix Information

EV Offerings by Vehicle Class

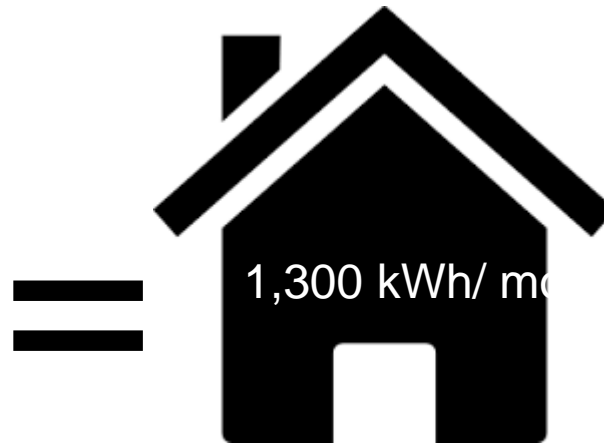
Class 1 Motorcycles		Class 7 Four or more axle, single unit	
Class 2 Passenger cars		Class 8 Four or less axle, single trailer	
Class 3 Four tire, single unit		Class 9 5-Axle tractor semitrailer	
Class 4 Buses		Class 10 Six or more axle, single trailer	
Class 5 Two axle, six tire, single unit		Class 11 Five or less axle, multi trailer	
Class 6 Three axle, single unit		Class 12 Six axle, multi-trailer	
		Class 13 Seven or more axle, multi-trailer	

Federal Highway Admin Vehicle Classifications:

- Class 1 Motorcycles: 88 manufacturers listed on EVTrader
- Class 2 Passenger cars 400 models by 2023 (McKinsey)
- Class 3 Four Tire Single Unit: 8 US manufacturers 2020-2022
- Class 4 Buses: Globally 50 manufacturers (Wikipedia)
- Class 5 Two axle six tires single unit: 5 US manufacturers 2020+
- Class 6 Three axle single unit: 5 US manufacturers 2020-2022
- Class 7 Four or more axle single unit: none disclosed
- Class 8 Four or less axle single trailer: 7 US manufacturers 2021+

Note: If not otherwise attributed source is multiple publications assembled by Oncor

The Economic Realities for Oncor: Residential Charging



- The average Texan drives 16,347 miles annually
- Dallas area has second longest commute in the US behind only Atlanta
- An EV owner driving 16,347 miles annually consumes 5,231 kWh
- Bottom line: 2.98 average EV drivers is equivalent to adding a new home consuming 1300 kWh per month.

Notes: The average miles is from Hartford Insurance Company 2019
5,231 kWh is 16,347 miles / 3kWh/mile which is all EVs average
1,300 kWh/month is the Oncor residential customer average

But... The Economic Reality of Class 8 Truck Charging for Oncor



One typical Tesla Semi Truck (class 8) is the equivalent of:

38 typical Texas homes at 1,300 kWh/mo.

Or the equivalent of 114 Tesla Model 3 personal vehicles.

Or 50,000 kWh/mo.

Depending on operational usage

One recent inquiry was for a single logistics center with 435 Class 8 trucks charging overnight at the depot. To electrify the entire fleet the chosen overnight charging approach would require 39MW peak capacity

Notes: the National Petroleum Council reports that the average class 8 truck in Texas records 100,000 miles/yr. Tesla reports the average Tesla Semi truck consumes 2 kWh/mile in typical operations.

Key Terms

- Charging options: Level 2 (240Vac) DC Fast Charger (higher kW chargers – generally 25kW to 1MW+)
- EVs –Any vehicle that utilizes an electric motor as source for propulsion
- PEVs–Any vehicle that connects to the primary grid or generation source to recharge energy storage system
- BEVs –Battery Electric Vehicle– Vehicle that only uses an electric motor for propulsion with energy storage as a power source. Recharging can be done by plugging into the primary grid and/or generation source
- PHEVs – Plug Hybrid Electric Vehicles – Vehicle that uses both an electric motor with energy storage and an internal combustion engine for propulsion. Recharging can be done by plugging into the primary grid and/or generation source
- Hybrid Electric Vehicles – generally use an internal combustion engine to charge a battery to power an electric motor drive system (most Prius vehicles – they cannot take a grid charge)
- EVSE – Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment, official name for EV chargers
- Fleet Vehicles – Delivery vans and freight box trucks and tractors (classes 4-8)
- Green Fleet Tools: Oncor proprietary tools to estimate distribution system impacts of fleet electrification
- Light Duty Vehicles – passenger cars, SUVs, pickups and vans
- NCTCOG – North Central Texas Council of Governments (DFW Clean Cities, EV North Texas)
- Public Charging Infrastructure – electric vehicle chargers that are publicly available for any EV owner
- Underserved Areas – locations where few if any public chargers are available and current economics limit investment attractiveness.