



Zero-emission Fleet Transition Recommendations

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Discussion Topics

- A Brief Look Back
- Analysis Results
- Looking forward

A Brief Look Back

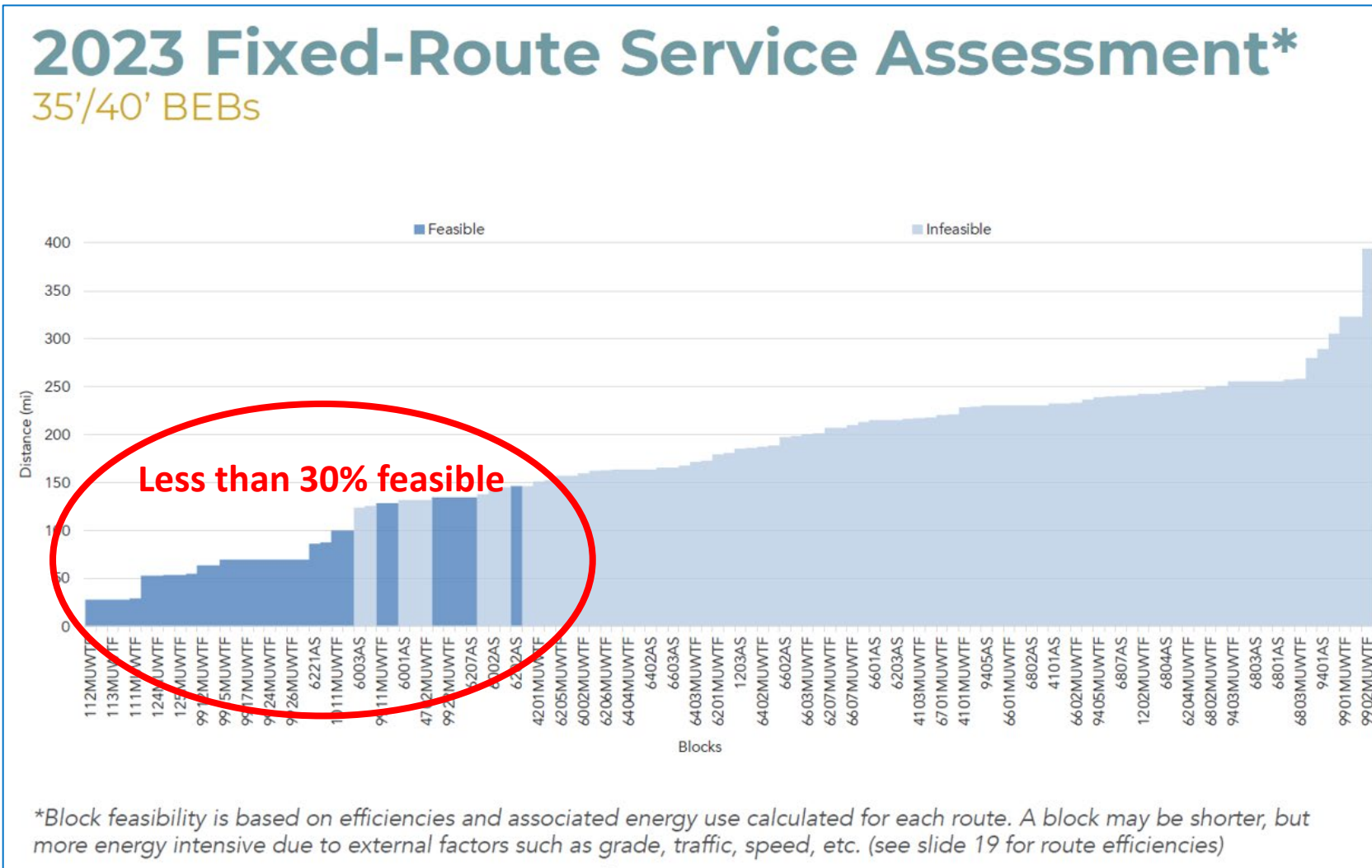
KEY CONSIDERATIONS (from October 2021) :

- Focus on green and efficiency and cost
- Funding availability
- Infrastructure requirements and available site space
- Fuel/Energy availability
- Vehicle performance (primarily range)
- “Fit” into existing operations and our service to the community
- Resiliency for continuity of operations and emergency response

A Brief Look Back

	Battery Electric Bus	Fuel Cell Electric Bus
Reliable Range	130-190 miles on a single charge (or indefinite range with on-route charging)	200-320 miles before refueling
Fueling Technology	Depot or on-route charging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plug-in charging • Wireless inductive charging • Overhead conductive charging 	Hydrogen storage and fueling station <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased liquid or gaseous hydrogen (most common) • Produce hydrogen on-site through electrolysis or natural gas reformation
Capital Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEBs are currently more expensive than diesel buses • Charging infrastructure costs vary and do not scale easily; incrementally more charging infrastructure will be required for more buses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCEBs are currently more expensive than BEBs • Fueling infrastructure costs vary and depend on the required fueling rate. • Infrastructure scales more easily with similar equipment and space requirements. Additional buses do not necessarily require additional infrastructure
Fueling Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot-charged buses may require hours to fully recharge • Electricity rates will have a significant impact on fuel costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refueling procedure and time required are slower than diesel buses, but similar to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fueling • Electricity costs may be significant if producing hydrogen on-site • Relatively few hydrogen suppliers across the country; costs may vary based on the distance from the supplier

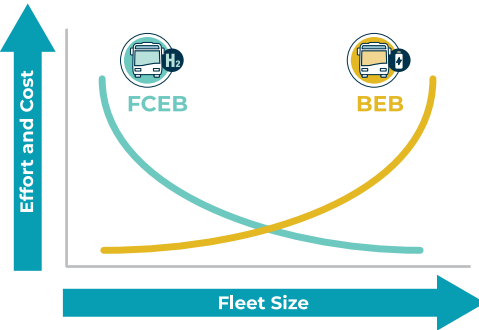
Analysis Results



Analysis Results

Cumulative cost projections 2023 – 2050 (Fixed Route only)

Total Cost of Ownership	Baseline	BEB Depot Charging Only	BEB Depot and On-Route Charging	Mixed Fleet (BEB/FCEB)	FCEB Only
Fleet	\$270,264,000	\$408,825,000	\$468,644,000	\$477,540,000	\$493,523,000
Fuel	\$109,293,000	\$71,148,000	\$50,543,000	\$71,297,000	\$102,052,000
Maintenance	\$95,730,000	\$81,464,000	\$73,971,000	\$79,948,000	\$88,172,000
Infrastructure	\$-	\$10,598,200	\$21,599,000	\$17,677,000	\$11,636,000
Total	\$ 475.3 M	\$ 572 M	\$ 614.8 M	\$646.5 M	\$ 695.4M
Compared to Baseline	-	+ \$ 96.8 M	+ \$ 139.5 M	+ \$ 171.2 M	+ \$ 220.1 M
% of Blocks Achievable by 2050	0%	83%	100%	100%	100%
Cumulative Metric Tons of CO ₂ e Reduced	-	~70,000	~108,000	~62,000 – 113,000	~0 – 121,000

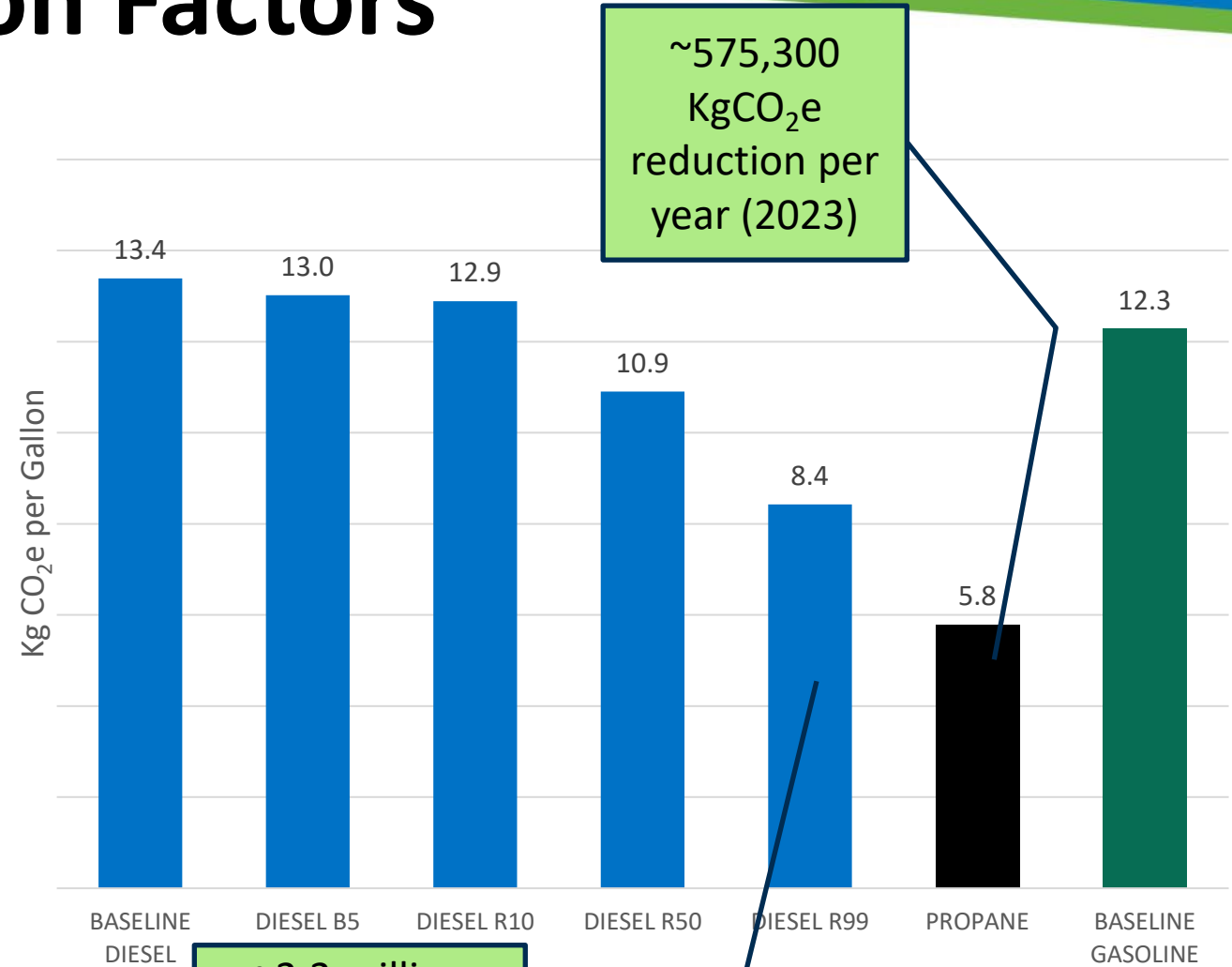


Assumptions:

- 100% ZEB purchases beginning in 2026 for fleet replacement
- Infrastructure totals DO NOT include property acquisition or utility upgrades
- Fuel costs:
 - Hydrogen = \$8.61/kg – PNW H2 Hub expected to drive costs down (~30%)
 - Electricity = \$0.081/kWh, Demand charges \$11.16 - \$15.24/kW (actual charging rate structure would be negotiated)
 - ~6MW needed for BEB Depot Charging
 - No solution for resiliency included

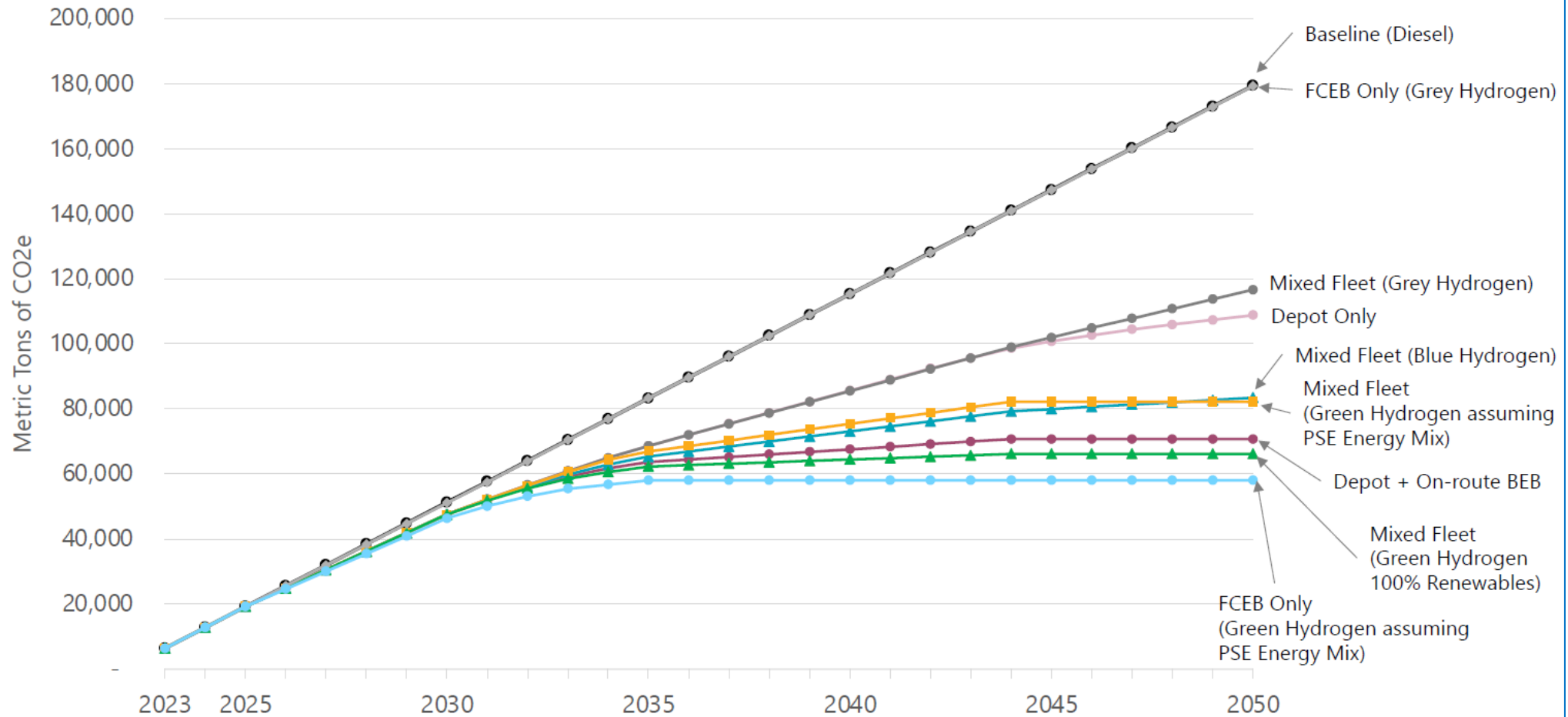
Well to Wheel Emission Factors

- Emissions factors obtained from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- [U.S. Renewable Fuel Standard \(RFS\) program](#) analyzes CO₂ emissions from production, transportation and use of renewable fuels
- Intercity fuel transitions
 - B5 – 2008
 - Propane – 2018 (DAL only)
 - R10 – July 2020
 - R50 – Oct 2021
 - R99 – Jan 2023



Analysis Results

Cumulative Emissions – All scenarios



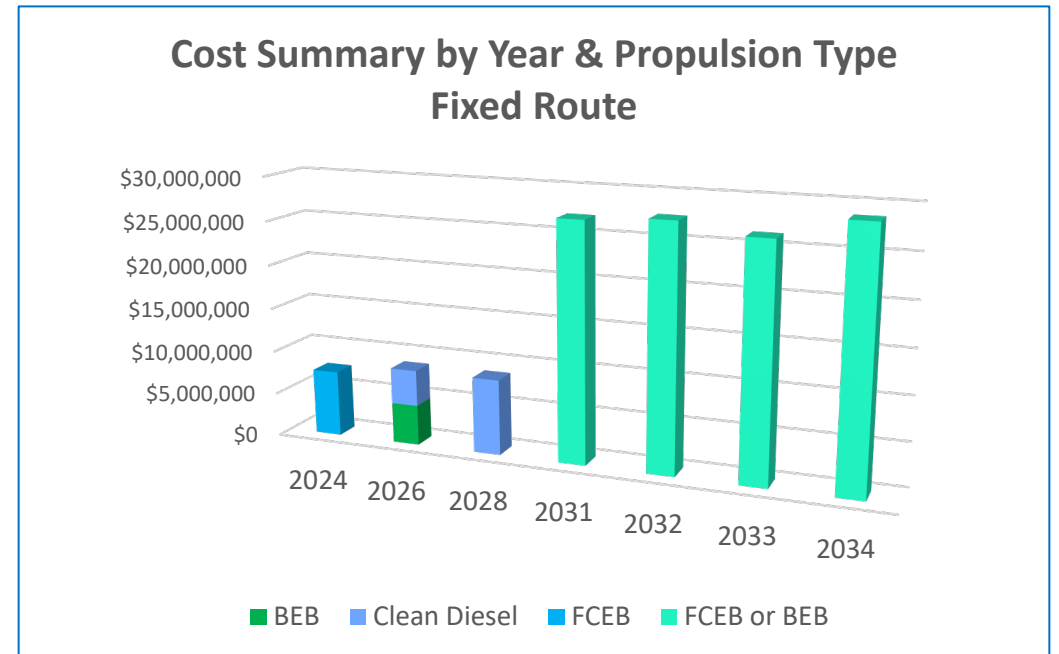
We've done the analysis, so which way do we head from here?



Looking Forward

Fixed Route Fleet Transition Recommendation:

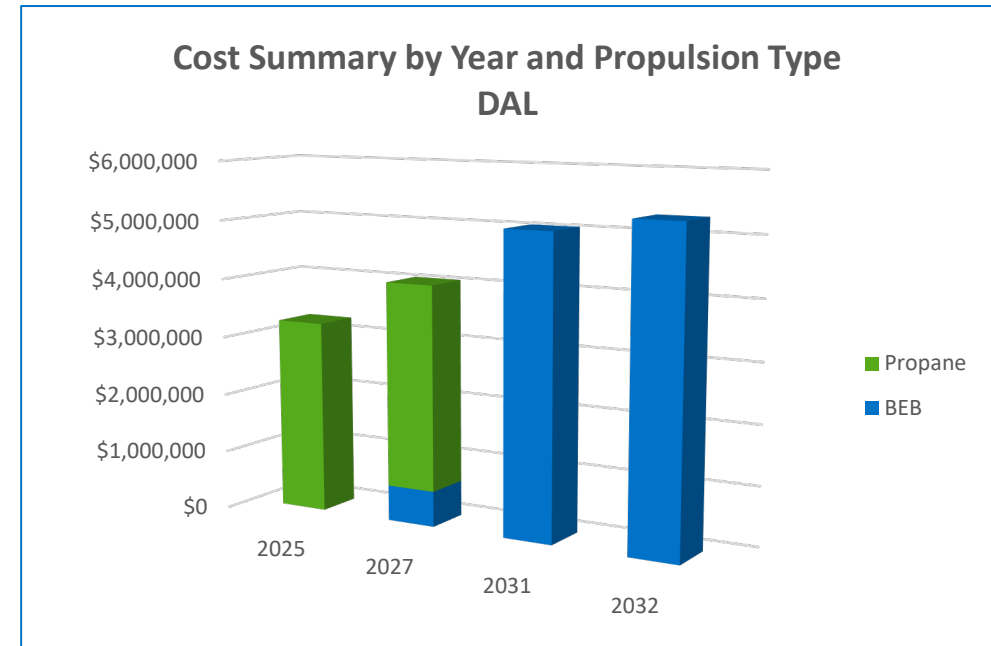
- 2024
 - FCEB (5 buses) – Awarded Grant Projects
- 2026
 - BEB (3 buses and charging)
 - Clean Diesel (5 buses)
- 2028
 - Clean Diesel replacements (10 buses)
 - Begin Infrastructure Deployment
- 2031 and beyond:
 - ZEB purchases for all replacements – technology TBD



Looking Forward

Dial-A-Lift Fleet Transition Recommendation:

- 2025
 - Propane (12 buses)
- 2027
 - BEB (2 buses)
 - Propane (12 buses)
- 2028
 - Begin Infrastructure Deployment
- 2031
 - BEB (14 buses)
- 2032
 - BEB (14 buses)



Looking Forward

Vanpool Fleet Transition Recommendation:

- Monitor WA Zero-Emission Vehicle laws, rules, initiatives
 - Example: WA Zero Emission Vehicles Law = 2035 all light/medium duty vehicle sales 100% ZEV
- Watch the market for feasible vehicle technologies, charging partnerships for groups, and grant opportunities

Looking Forward

Non-Revenue Fleet Transition Recommendation:

- Monitor WA Zero-Emission Vehicle laws, rules, initiatives
 - Example: WA Zero Emission Vehicles Law = 2035 all light/medium duty vehicle sales 100% ZEV
- Watch the market for feasible vehicle technologies, charging, and grant opportunities

Looking Forward

Next Steps

- Phase II:
 - Review Analysis results for decision making – Q4/2023
 - Create Fleet Transition Plan – Q1/2024
 - Comprehensive plan to include all FTA requirements and change management plans (review and refresh as needed)
- Phase III:
 - ZEB implementation – grant funded demonstration projects
- Site Master planning
 - Based on long-term transition plan



Thank you!

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