

REQUIREMENTS FOR EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

City Council Public Hearing Land Use File #ZA-2022-006 November 15, 2022

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NEW STATE REQUIREMENTS

- House Bill 2180 (HB 2180)
- Climate Friendly & Equitable Communities (CFEC) Rulemaking
- Deadline for code amendments = March 31, 2023





HB 2180 & CFEC RULE COMPARISON

Table 3 New Statewide Requirements for EV-Capable Infrastructure			
	HB 2180	CFEC	
	(ORS	(OAR 660-12-	
	455.417)	0410)	
Amends the State Building Code	Yes	No	
Mandates amendments to Milwaukie city code	No	Yes	
Applies to Mixed-Use & Multifamily Buildings with	Yes	Yes	
5+ units			
Applies to Commercial Buildings	Yes	No	
Applies only to New Construction	Yes	Yes	
Requires EV-capable parking spaces that support	Yes	Yes	
Level 2 chargers	(20%)	(40%)	
Effective date	07/01/2022	03/31/2023	



LEVELS OF EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 1 Levels of EV Charging*				
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
	000			
Great for overnight charging	Uses 240-volt outlet (dedicated EV-charging)	Recharge in less than an hourPlug shape matters:		
Plug into a typical grounded outlet	 Ideal for all-electric car charging at home, at work, or on the road Recharge in just a few hours 	 CHAdeMO standard for Japanese and Korean cars CCS Combo standard for 		
 All you need is the charging cable that comes with your car 		most American and Europear 3) Tesla (unique plug shape)		



^{*} These definitions were sourced from Forth, a nonprofit working to "electrify transportation by bringing people together to create solutions that reduce pollution and barriers to access."

SPECTRUM OF EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 2
Spectrum of EV Charging Infrastructure

EV Capable



- Electrical capacity is installed—or space is reserved at the panel.
- A conduit system labeled for EV-charging

EV Ready



- EV Capable requirements are met
- Wiring is installed
- A junction box or 240V outlet is installed

EV Installed



- All EV-capable and EV-ready
- requirements are met
- An actual EV charging station is installed.



WHAT IS REQUIRED BY THE NEW RULES?

- 40% of new parking spaces must be Level 2 capable (new multi-unit or mixed-use buildings with 5 units or more)
- Electrical service capacity (or space reserved at the panel) and conduit marked for EV charging
- Cannot require installed EV chargers, nor EV-ready wiring and outlet



EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

- Reduced local air pollution from traffic
- 80% of EV charging occurs at home
- Homeowners are 3x more likely to own EVs renters often lack EV chargers at home
- Likely to increase EV access for renters
- Small impact on expected rent levels



EVs in the Climate Action Plan

- Implement "electric vehicle ready" zoning regulations for commercial buildings and multifamily housing
- Create a program to install EV charging infrastructure at multi-unit housing complexes;
- Develop incentives for workplace EV charging; and
- Support outreach efforts to encourage shift to electric vehicles.



CITY COUNCIL DIRECTION

At its August 16 work session, Council expressed support for:

- Increased requirements beyond CFEC and HB 2180 standards
- Compliance options that prioritize installed chargers



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Residential Development (Multi-unit or mixed-use 5+ units)

- Option A = 100% of parking spaces EV CapableOR
- Option B = 40% of parking spaces EV Capable, including at least 10% of spaces with an installed charger

Commercial Development

- Option A = 50% of parking spaces EV CapableOR
- Option B = 20% EV Capable, incl. at least 5% with charger



Total EV-Capable Spaces Created and EV Chargers Installed by Compliance Scenarios Spaces Created with EV infrastructure Commercial Scenarios (Parking Lot Size) Residential Scenarios (Parking Lot Size)

2

2

3

2

2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20

5

2 | 3

Note: Spaces with an installed charger count toward the EV capable requirements

capable

capable

% EV capable

Chargers

20%

50%

20%

% EV

% EV

Option A

Option

Minimum

Compliance

Proposed

Compliance

Options

(Choose A or B)

10 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100

13 | 25 | 38 | 50

15

4

Table 4

Spaces Created with EV

infrastructure

(Parking Lot Size)

capable

capable

capable

40%

100%

40%

10%

% EV

% EV

 $Option\ A$

В

Option

Minimum Compliance

Proposed

Compliance

Options

(Choose A or B)

10 15 25 50 75 100

10 | 20

20

10

3 | 5 | 8

100% EV-capable spaces
75-99.99% EV-capable spaces

50-74.99% EV-capable spaces

30

6

10 15 25 50

30

40

100

40

10

KEY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

 Do the proposed amendments satisfy the Council's interest in exceeding the minimum requirements and incentivizing the installation of EV chargers?



APPROVAL CRITERIA

Amendments to Zoning Text (MMC 19.902.5.B)

Consistency with:

- 1. Other parts of Milwaukie Municipal Code
- 2. Goals/policies of Comp Plan
- 3. Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan
- 4. State statutes and Statewide Planning Goals
- 5. Relevant federal regulations



DECISION-MAKING OPTIONS

- 1. Approve the proposed amendments as presented (with the recommended Findings in Support of Approval).
- 2. Approve the proposed amendments with revisions (adjusting the recommended Findings as needed).
- 3. Continue the hearing.

(Amendments required by March 31, 2023)

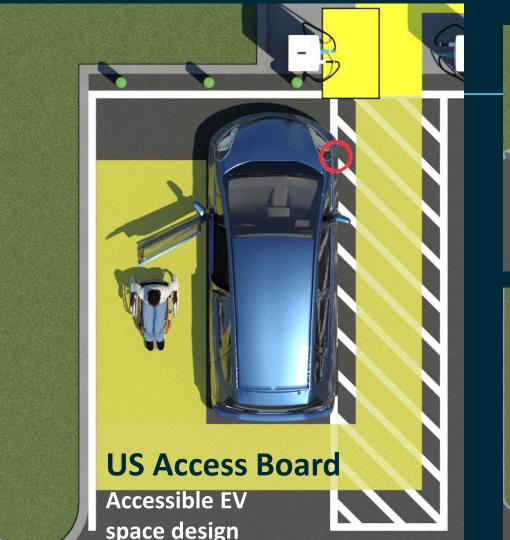


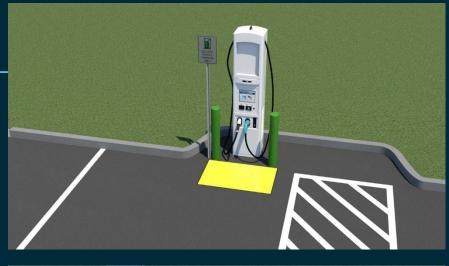
END OF PRESENTATION

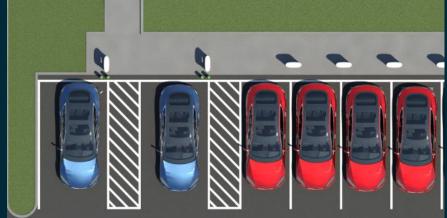










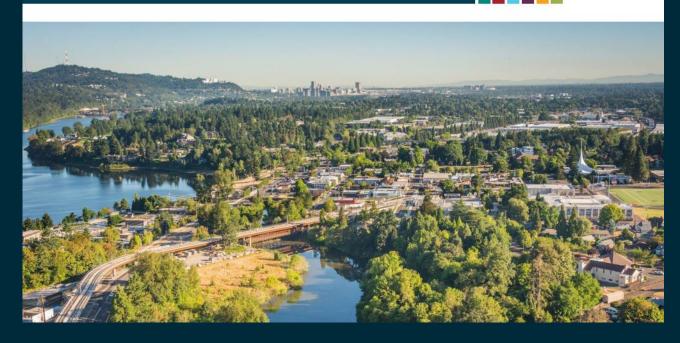


10/2/18
 CAP approved

Milwaukie Community Climate Action Plan

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

- 8/18/20 Comp Plan approved
- 10/6/20
 Council letter supporting EV
 Roadmap
 Initiative





PORTLAND'S CODE APPROACH

- Adding development standards (e.g., placement) for voluntary and required EV-ready installations.
- Clarifying how EV-ready installations are categorized in land use code (e.g., primary versus accessary use).
- Targeting certain incentives to include EV charging for car sharing and carpool parking.
- **Exempting EV improvements** from nonconforming development thresholds



PORTLAND CHARGER PLACEMENT

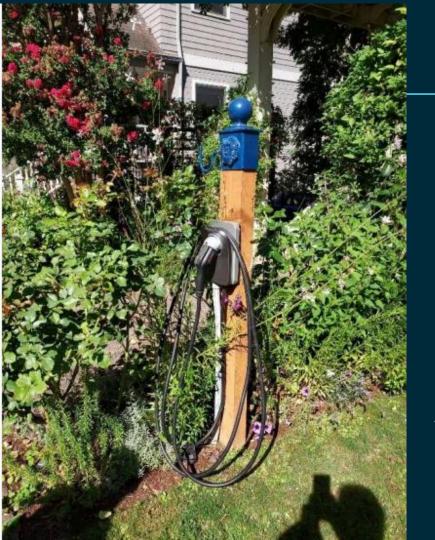
- The chargers and equipment can be placed in areas adjacent to parking spaces but are not allowed within required perimeter landscaping areas.
- The chargers may project into a portion of a parking space. However, the chargers cannot project more than a 2-foot square into the minimum required parking dimension.
- Electrical equipment, generators or transformers associated with EV chargers must be screened from the street and adjacent residential zones by walls, fences, or vegetation. Screening must comply with at least the L2 or F2 standards of Chapter 33.248, Landscaping and Screening, and be tall enough to screen the equipment.



PORTLAND FAR INCENTIVE

• 0.5 to 1 Floor Area Ratio (FAR) bonus incentive for providing structured parking over surface parking if it includes installed chargers adjacent to 50% of spaces, or at least 6+ chargers, whichever is greater.





DETACHED VERTICAL STRUCTURES

 Detached vertical structures for Level 2 or higher EV charging must be located within 5 ft of a vehicle area

Detached structures holding conduit and charger are "detached vertical structures."

EXHIBIT 1Cost ranges for charging infrastructure components.

COST ELEMENT	LOWEST COST	HIGHEST COST
Level 2 residential charger	\$380 (2.9 kW)	\$689 (7.7 kW)
Level 2 commercial charger	\$2,500 (7.7 kW)	\$4,900 (16.8 kW); outlier: \$7,210 (14.4 kW)
DCFC (50 kW)	\$20,000	\$35,800
DCFC (150 kW)	\$75,600	\$100,000
DCFC (350 kW)	\$128,000	\$150,000
Transformer (150–300 kVA)	\$35,000	\$53,000
Transformer (500–750 kVA)	\$44,000	\$69,600
Transformer (1,000+ kVA)	\$66,000	\$173,000
Data contracts	\$84/year/charger	\$240/year/charger
Network contracts	\$200/year/charger	\$250/year/charger
Credit card reader	\$325	\$1,000
Cable cost	\$1,500	\$3,500



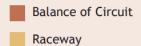
RETROFIT VS NEW CONSTRUCTION COST

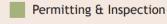
Cost per EV Parking Space: New Construction vs Retrofit

Case Study prepared for the City and County of San Francisco (2016)



The case study considers a parking lot with ten total spaces and two EV Parking Spaces, and compares the EV infrastructure installation costs at the time of new construction versus building retrofit. "EV Parking Spaces" define spaces that have an EV-Ready Outlet, and include the electrical panel capacity, raceways, breakers, outlet boxes, and wiring to install an EV charger at any given time in the future.





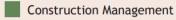




EXHIBIT 14Average commercial Level 2 installation costs per charging station by cost category, by number of chargers per site.

