

Vancouver's goals & policy framework

A little history

3

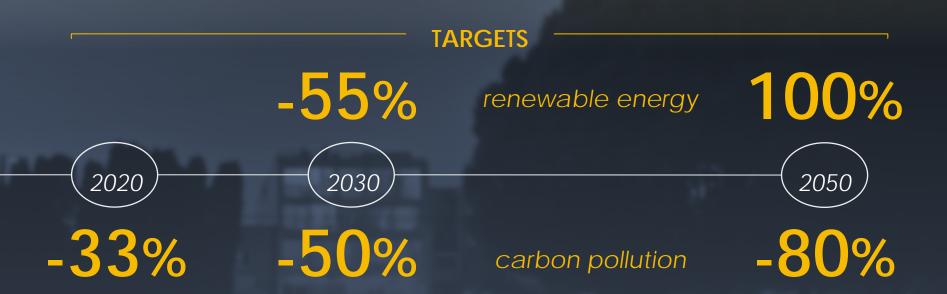
The EV Ecosystem Strategy – Why & What

EV Fleet Strategy





Vancouver adopted the Renewable City Strategy in 2015.



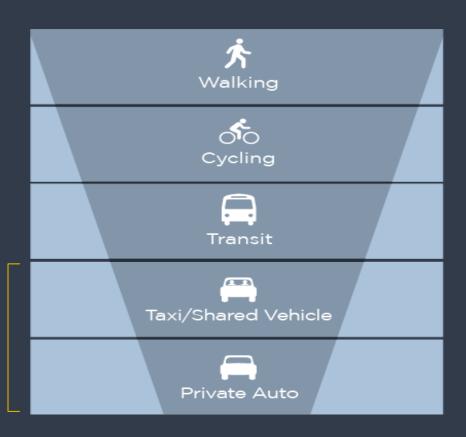




VANCOUVER POLICY CONTEXT

- » Renewable City Strategy
- » Greenest City Action Plan
- » Transportation 2040
- » Healthy City Strategy

EV Ecosystem Strategy supports these areas



EV Policy History in Vancouver & Metro Vancouver

City of Vancouver

- First EV policy in 2009: new home requirements
- Public charging deployments began 2012
- 2016 EV Ecosystem Strategy





BARRIERS TO EV ADOPTION IN VANCOUVER

Lack of home charging access

Current network does not meet user needs

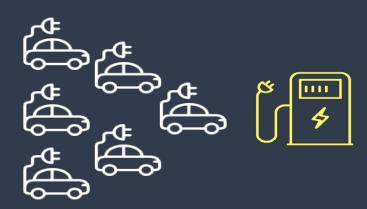
Range < peak driving need

Business risk

Lack of vehicles

Use is on the rise.

17,000+ charging sessions at 16 key locations in 2016



Use is on the rise.

at those same locations in 2017



THE EV ECOSYSTEM

Charging needs by neighbourhood and building use

Integrated and adaptable;
Part of City planning process;



THE EV ECOSYSTEM

Expand access to home and workplace charging

Improve the public charging network

Integrate EV infrastructure planning into core City processes







RESIDENTIAL CHARGING CONSTRUCTION 2014+

2011-2018 NEW BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EV-READINESS

One-/Two-family homes

Each garage/carport

MURBs

20% of parking stalls

Commercial buildings (c.2013)

10% of parking stalls



RESIDENTIAL CHARGING CONSTRUCTION 2014+



LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT MURB REQUIREMENTS



No guarantee of access
Buildings will not meet future EV demand

Retrofit approvals difficult Costs penalize later adopters





1

Require 100% EV-ready parking in new multi-unit residential buildings

2

Move most EV requirements from Building Bylaw to Parking Bylaw

3

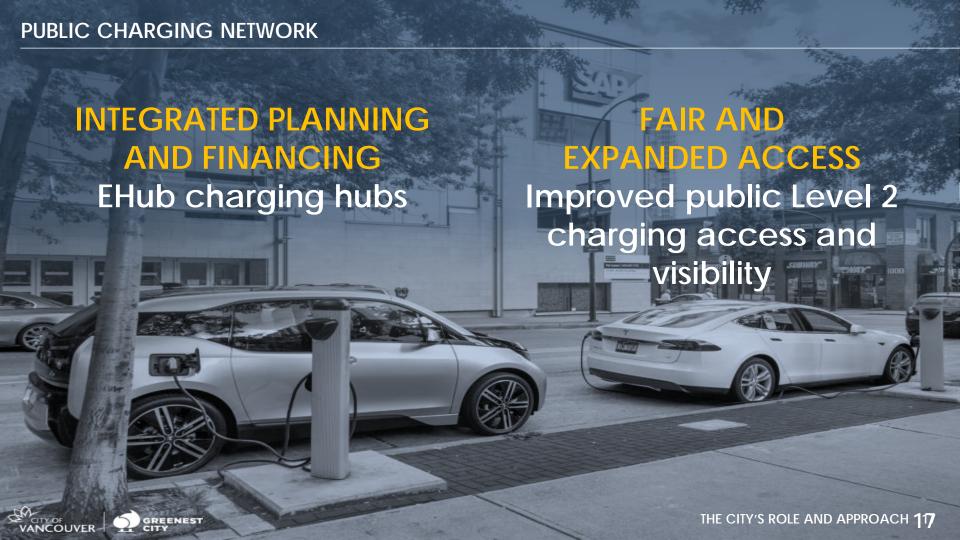
Two compliance options

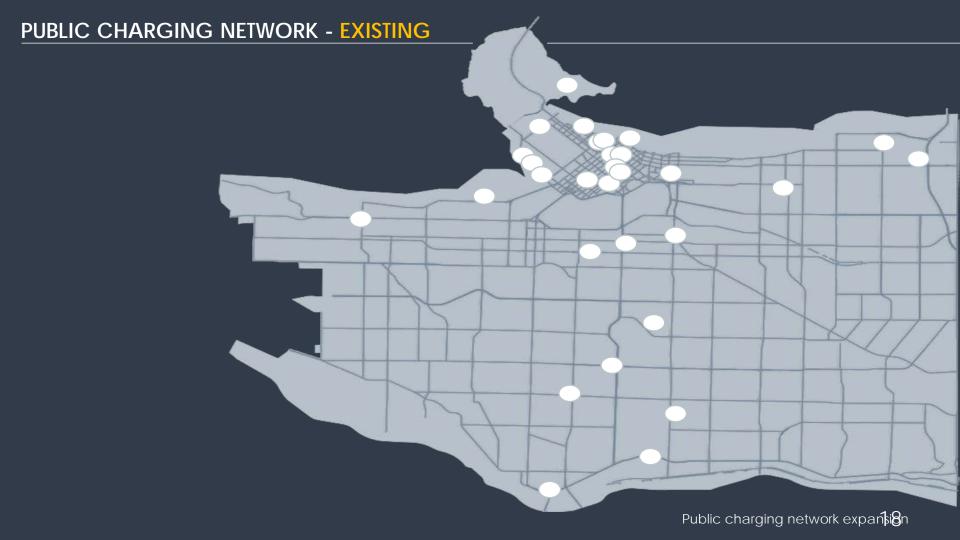
- Prescriptive
- Performance











PUBLIC CHARGING NETWORK - PROPOSED 2018 EXPANSION O Level 2 DC Fast Charging Public charging network expansion

PUBLIC CHARGING NETWORK - STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Increase access to charging

EV market expansion

Better ROI on public charging

Privatesector uptake of public charging infrastructure

Estimated # of EVs in Vancouver



~1,000 in 2016

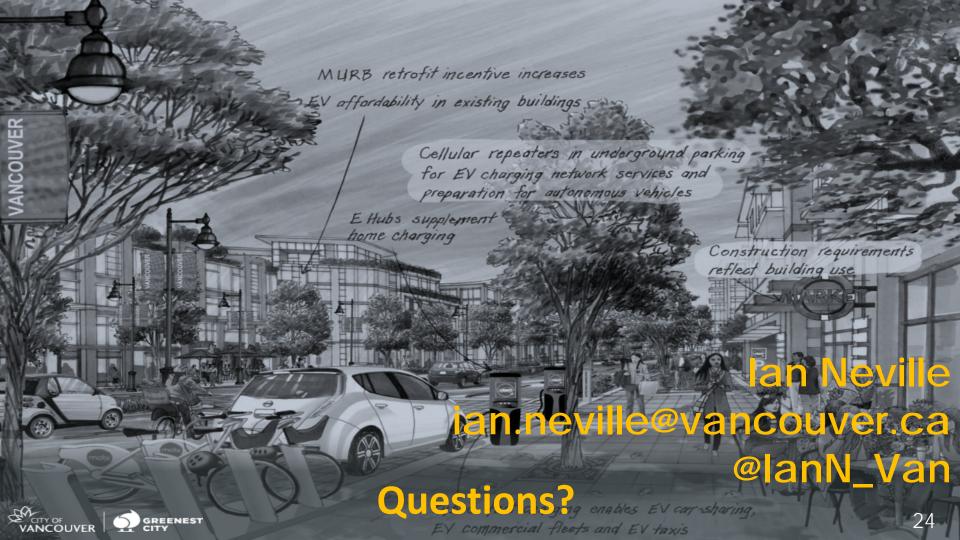
~90,000 by ~2030 ~200,000 by 2050

Leading By Example: EV Fleets















Residential (Level 2)	Level 2 Charging	DC Fast Charging
Charging \$0.86/hr no time	\$2.00/hr + parking	\$0.26/min + parking
limit		user fee*

* fees subject to change based on supply/demand

~30km/hr ~ 30km/hr ~ 200km/hr charged charged charged range

FEE LEVELS AND STATION USE ARE INTERDEPENDENT

Too low











Too high









Ideal













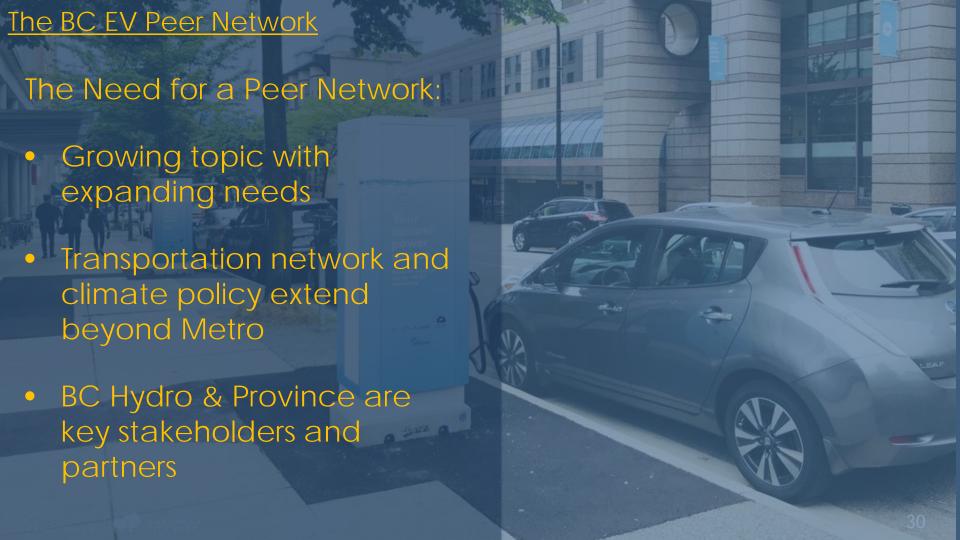


	Cost to Travel 100km – Public	Cost to Travel 100km - Home
Ford Focus ST (Gasoline)	\$12.55 – Regular @\$1.35	Not Possible
	\$14.41 – Premium @ \$1.55	
Ford Focus EV	\$6.00 - Level 2	\$2.53 + taxes
	\$6.01 – DC Fast Charger Costs to Fuel	

BC Utilities Commission EV inquiry

- Only public utilities
 & local
 governments can
 charge fees
- Landlords can pass on utility bills

- Should the BCUC regulate EV charging?
- Are there business opportunities?
- Is the public protected?



Lessons Learned

- Scope creep is real and continuous
- Terms of Reference can define level of ambition, alignment with goals
- Difficulty in assessing value to communities outside Metro (early days)
- Broad mix of municipal contexts = varying strategic needs