



About the Electrification Coalition

The **Electrification Coalition** is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that develops and implements a broad set of strategies to facilitate the widespread adoption of electric vehicles to overcome the economic, public health, and national security challenges that stem from America's dependence on oil.





Programming



Technical Lead

Climate Mayors EV Purchasing Collaborative



State EV Policy Accelerator

NV, MI, PA, VA, NC



Electrification Advisor

Bloomberg American Cities Climate Challenge



Lead Electrification Partner

Smart Columbus



Project Lead

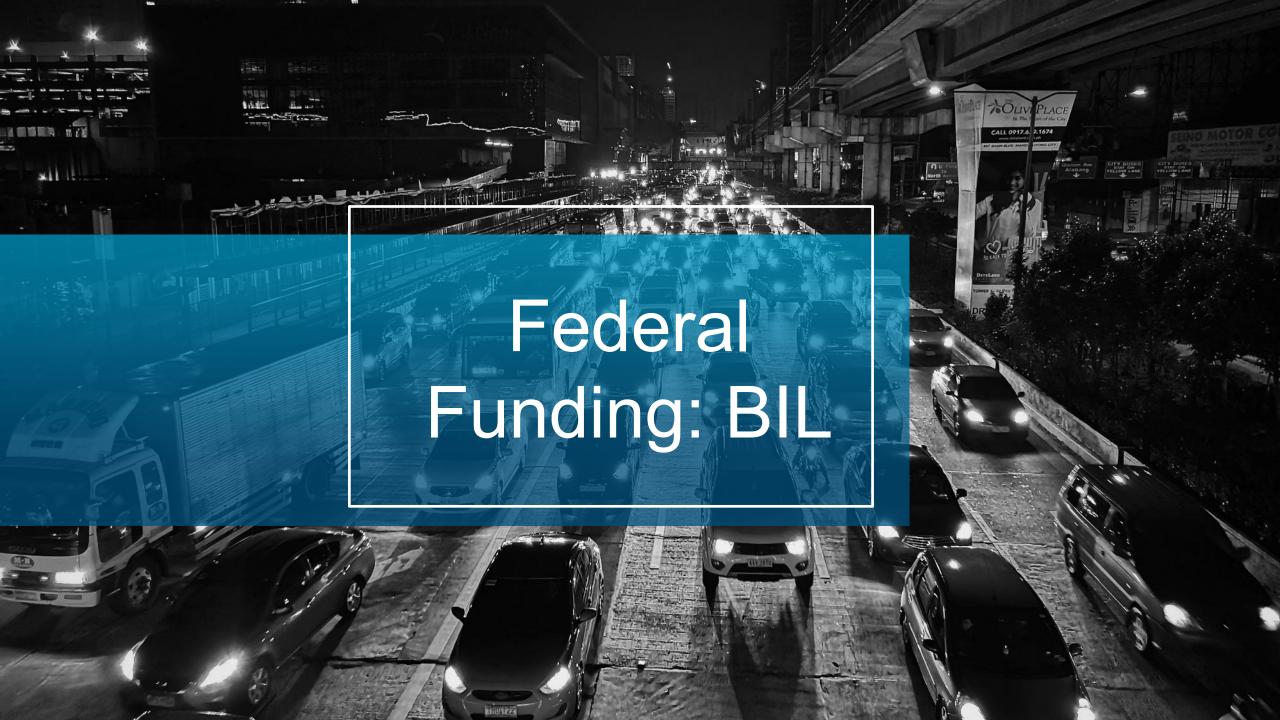
US Virgin Islands and Washington, DC Roadmaps



Pilot Program Leader

Freight and Goods Delivery Electrification





Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Dedicated Funding:

- National EV Infrastructure Program (NEVI) \$5 billion for EVSE build-out along highways
- Charging and Fueling Infrastructure
 Program (CFI) \$2.5 billion competitive
 grants; 50% set aside for community grants
 with priority for rural and underserved
 communities
- Other Programs \$2.5 billion for electric school buses, \$2.5 billion zero emission and low emission buses

Additional Programs:

- Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program
- Reduction of Truck Emissions at Port Facilities
- Carbon Reduction Program
- Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities
- Deployment of Technologies to Enhance Grid Flexibility
- Grants for Energy Efficiency Improvements and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities





NEVI Program Top Takeaways

1. Location Requirements

- Alternative Fuel Corridors- state-designated highways
 - Year 1- years 2-5 will expand past AFCs
- 50 miles x 1 mile
- 365, 24/7 open to the public or two or more commercial fleets

2. State Planning Requirement

- Every formula jurisdiction must compose a plan
- Details for deployment and stakeholder engagement
- Plans are to be updated every year

3. Benefits to Rural and Disadvantaged Communities

- Justice 40 considerations must be incorporated into state plans
- AFCs allow rural communities to receive stations

4. Eligible Projects

• Procurement, 5 years of operation and maintenance, community engagement etc.

5. Minimum Standards – released by FHWA

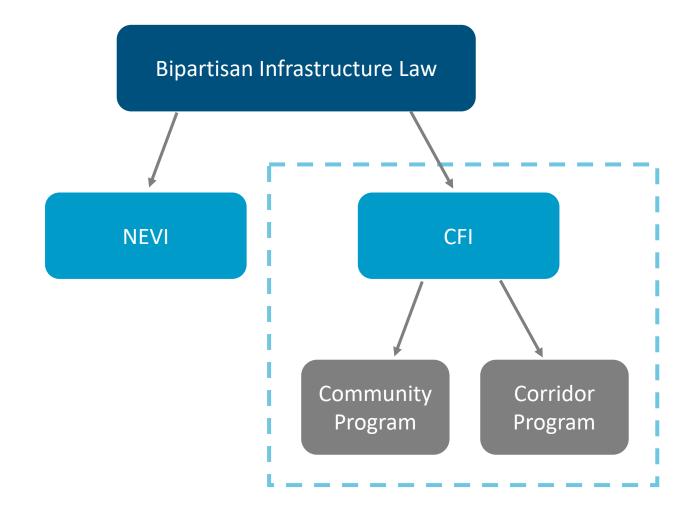
Dictate minimum standards and specifications for charging stations



Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant (CFI)

Round 1 for the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant submitted on June 13th, providing first \$700M tranche of \$2.5 Billion in funding from the BIL.

- This funding is discretionary
- Divided between community and additional corridor deployment projects
- Available for public and quasi-public entities to pursue
- Allows for additional programming, such as charging education.







CFI Program Top Takeaways

1. Community vs. Corridor Programs

- Balance of pursuit of charging along highways and within communities.
- Can submit for both within same grant application.

2. Station Placement

- Must be publicly accessible
- Station contracts *must* be competitively bid procurement.

3. Selection Priority

- Underserved community and Justice40 Initiative general priority.
- Projects also encouraged to consider future-proofing and scalability within charging site design.

4. Education and Engagement Collaboration

- Public Private Partnership overall encouraged.
- Charging Education and other Consumer Educational Practice also allowable cost.

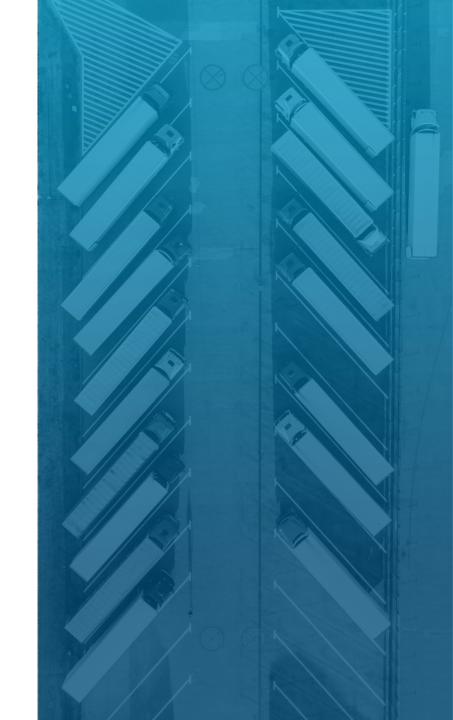
5. Regional Approaches

- Overall, many projects looked at broader regional collaboration.
- FHWA may ask some neighboring applicants to merge projects.

Staying Competitive In Application

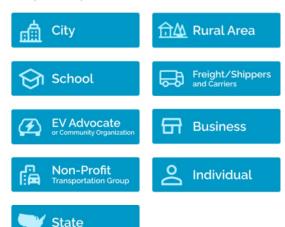
- Never Underestimate Need for Community Engagement
 - More and more Federally-funded program require Community Engagement Plans.
- Regional Approaches Encouraged!
 - Can allow for greater pursuit of federal funds/cost-share, while allowing rural/underserved communities approach.
- Justice40, Workforce Development, and Other Critical Topics To Address
 - Continuing constant of BIL funding; always look for details within NOFO.
- It's Always a Good Time to Talk about Project Teaming
 - Infrastructure projects especially often require time rarely granted in federal grantfunding pursuits.
- Never Forget FAQ and Q&A!
 - Provides greater clarity, especially for new federal programming.





EV Funding Finder and CFI Guidance

Step 1: I represent a...



Step 2





Access Technical Assistance

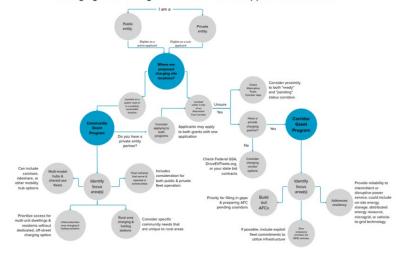
access EVs or EV infrastructure

companies to electrify port transit

Select Funding Scenarios Purchase Light-Duty **Grid Upgrades** Charging Infrastructure Funding for updating and preparing the grid for at-scale EV adoption EV charging infrastructure incentives for vehicle (ex: passenger car) Access Support Planning Purchase Medium- or Heavy-Funding to ensure adequate planning **Duty Charging Infrastructure** of EV infrastructure EV charging infrastructure for medium or heavy-duty vehicle (ex: school bus) and heavy-duty vehicles **Electrify Ports** Funding for shipping and transportation



Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant Applicant Flow Chart



Application Tools







consider "gap fill" of EV charging, including input of community demographics



Judging Criteria





emissions & avoid adverse impacts or



Demonstrate how meaningful public involvement & inclusion of during project, providing benefit to



programs will provide job growth



expand EV charging along Alternative Fuel Corridors &







Commercial Clean Vehicle Tax Credit (45W)

- Runs through December 31, 2032.
- The credit is (1) the lesser of 30% of the basis of a vehicle not powered by a gasoline or diesel ICE, or (2) the incremental cost of such vehicle (i.e., the excess of the purchase price of such vehicle over the price of a comparable vehicle).
- **Light-Duty:** Credit is not more than \$7,500 for vehicles <14,000 pounds
- Medium and Heavy-Duty: up to \$40k for vehicles >14,000 pounds
- No final assembly in North America requirement, no minerals or battery component requirements







Alt. Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit (30C)

- Runs through December 31, 2032.
- For Commercial Use, up to \$100,000 or 30% of total project cost.
- Bidirectional charging eligible charging.
- *Must* be in a low-income community or in a non-urban area.
- Updated Tax Year 2023 Form to be released.







Elective Pay (Direct Pay)

- Proposed guidelines from the IRS released in June, awaiting final guidance.
- Elective pay credit allows tax-exempt and governmental agencies to benefit from tax credits from which they were previously ineligible based on their lack of federal tax burdens; the credit comes as a refund
- Applies to 12 of the Inflation Reduction Act's tax credits

Credit for Qualified Commercial Clean Vehicles (§ 45W) For purchasers of commercial clean vehicles. Qualifying vehicles include passenger vehicles, buses, ambulances, and certain other vehicles for use on public streets, roads, and highways.

Credit Amount: Up to \$40,000 (max \$7,500 for vehicles <14,000 lbs) 9

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit (§ 30C) For alternative fuel vehicle refueling and charging property, located in low-income and non-urban areas. Qualified fuels include electricity, ethanol, natural gas, hydrogen, and biodiesel.

Credit Amount: 6% of basis for businesses and can increase to 30% if PWA is met.



Elective Pay Credits

- Energy Credit (48), (Form 3468, Part VI)
- Clean Electricity Investment Credit (48E), (Form 3468, Part V)
- Renewable Electricity Production Credit (45), (Form 8835, Part II)
- Clean Electricity Production Credit (45Y)
- Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit (45W), (Form 8936, Part V)
- Zero-emission Nuclear Power Production Credit (45U), (Form 7213, Part II)
- Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit (45X), (Form 7207)
- · Clean Hydrogen Production Credit (45V), (Form 7210)
- Clean Fuel Production Credit (45Z)
- Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit (45Q), (Form 8933)
- Credit for Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling / Recharging Property (30C), (Part 8911, Part II)
 - Qualifying Advanced Energy Project Credit (48C), (Form 3468, Part III)



What does this mean for pursuing Grants and Tax Incentives?

- Can minimize the need for complicated leasing structures for local governments to get tax credits. (e.g. Pre-IRA EV Tax Credit)
- Able to combine grants and forgivable loans with the tax credits

For example:

- ➤ A school district receives a tax-exempt grant in the amount of \$300,000 to purchase an electric school bus. Under IRA, clean commercial vehicles are eligible for a tax credit of up to \$40,000.
- ➤ The school district purchases the bus for \$400,000, using the grant and \$100,000 of the school district's unrestricted funds.
- ➤ The school district's basis in the electric bus is \$400,000 and the school district's section 45W credit is \$40,000.
- ➤ Since the amount of the restricted tax-exempt grant plus the amount of the section 45W credit (\$340,000) is less than the cost of the electric bus, the school district's 45W credit is not reduced.

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Find these tools, case studies, and more at: electrificationcoalition.org/resource



Tools and Resources

Dashboard for Rapid Vehicle Electrification (DRVE) Tool

- https://electrificationcoalition.org/resource/drve
- Dashboard for Rapid Vehicle Electrification (DRVE) Tool light, medium, and heavy-duty fleet assessment tool.
- Free-to-use analysis for finding TCO-derived EV recommendations.

EV Funding Finder

- electrificationcoalition.org/ev-funding-finder
- EC-curated federal funding tool, updated to match new funding as announced.
- "Choose your own" style to sort and search based on organizational type and project.

EV Purchasing Collaborative

- driveevfleets.org
- Vehicle and charging procurement platform, run with partners at Sourcewell.
- Designed as additional procurement option, to expedite traditional RFP process.

