EVS AND EV CHARGING 101

Jean Gough, Nissan
Joe Inglisa, SemaConnect
Nathan Raith, Greenlots
Electric Vehicle Fleet Initiatives to Support Your Sustainability Program
Sustainable EV Fleet Solutions

Demonstrate YOUR sustainability leadership through:

• From reduced greenhouse gas emissions >>>> Zero emissions

• New model of cost effectiveness – EV fleet case studies

• LEED certification- through EV charging stations at your location
Transport is the easiest Segment to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- **Electricity Generation & Heating**: 43.9%
- **Road Transport (Cars Trucks & Buses)**: 15.9%
- **Other non-transport**: 4%
- **Fuel Combustion for other uses**: 5.8%
- **Non-road transport**: 12.2%
- **Manufacturing & Construction**: 18.2%

**CO₂ Emissions**
Choices in Electric Vehicles (EVs)

HEV = Hybrid Electric Vehicle

PHEV = Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle

BEV = Battery Electric Vehicle
HEVs

HEVs are powered by an internal combustion engine (ICE) and by an electric motor that uses energy stored in a battery.

The battery is charged by the ICE and through regenerative braking, which recaptures some of the energy that is normally lost when braking.

The vehicle cannot be plugged in to charge.
PHEVs are powered by an ICE and by an electric motor that uses energy stored in a battery (larger than the battery in an HEV).

The battery can be charged by plugging in to an electric power source, through regenerative braking, and by the ICE.
EVs run on electricity alone.

They are powered by an electric motor that uses energy stored in a battery (larger than the batteries in an HEV or PHEV).

EV batteries are charged by plugging the vehicle in to an electric power source and (to a lesser degree) through regenerative braking.
There were 17,550 plug-in vehicles, including hybrids and plug-in hybrids, sold in March 2017.

40 percent increase over the same month last year.

There have been 40,728 plug-in vehicles sold in the United States January through March 2017.

48 percent increase over the same period last year.
Electric Drive Sales Dashboard

Electric Drive Market Snapshot

Monthly Sales - March 2017

- Hybrids: 32,012
- Plug-In Hybrids: 7,384
- Battery EVs: 10,166
- Total Electric Drive Portfolio: 49,562

Market Growth

- Plug-In Electric Vehicles: 12,565 (March 2016)
  - 17,550 (February 2017)
  - 40% over some month last year
- Plug-In Electric Vehicles: 27,611 (2016 Jan-March)
  - 40,728 (2017 Jan-March)
  - 48% year over year increase
Sales figures sourced from HybridCars.com and direct reports submitted by EDTA member companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Hybrids (HEVs)</th>
<th>Plug-In Hybrids (PHEVs)</th>
<th>Battery (BEVs)</th>
<th>Total Electric Drive (Hybrids+All Plug-ins)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>22,584</td>
<td>5,687</td>
<td>5,399</td>
<td>33,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>28,355</td>
<td>6,247</td>
<td>5,846</td>
<td>40,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>32,012</td>
<td>7,384</td>
<td>10,166</td>
<td>49,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hybrid Sales YTD:</strong></td>
<td><strong>82,951</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plug-In Vehicle Sales YTD:</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,728</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Electric Drive Vehicle Sales YTD:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>All Vehicle Segment Sales YTD 2017:</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,072,257</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Electric Drive Market Share:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.04%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the Road

598,119
Total Plug-In Vehicles Sold in US
Since 2010 Market Introduction

Infrastructure

18,392
Charging Stations,
with
47,884
Outlets
EV Fleets: **WHEN** they make sense

- Cargo room for local deliveries
- Inter-city/county travel
- Predictable routes with infrastructure availability
- **Usage examples:**
  Campus deliveries, meter checking, security routes, parking enforcement, shared pool vehicles and more...
New Model for Cost Effectiveness

Case Studies: EV Fleets in Practice

1. Plug In British Columbia: Modelling vehicles for 9 fleet operators
   - BEVs suited 94% of fleet routes
   - $15,968 lower TCO per vehicle
   - 95% reduction in life-cycle GHG emissions
   - Estimated $1,964,148 in financial savings

2. City of Houston: Parking and Zoning Enforcement
   - 27 LEAFs in fleet
   - Estimated $110,000 savings in first year maintenance and fuel
   - 47% utilization rate among 480 drivers

Source: FleetCarma, Electrification Coalition
Case Study: EV Fleets in Practice

City of Seattle: 43 Nissan LEAFs in Fleet

- 17 Reserved for individual users: housing inspectors, parking enforcement, deliveries, etc.
- 26 LEAFs in Employee Motor Pool
  - All with dedicated L2 charging
  - Accessible to all city employees
  - Easy to use online reservation and key kiosk system
  - High utilization by city employees
- Trial Nissan LEAF with DCFC in 2014
- Savings:
  - 375,000 gas free miles & counting
- Charging Costs:
  - To date paid total ~$9000 in power bills averaging $300/month for 26 LEAFs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>LEAF VMTs</th>
<th>Fuel Saved*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25,068</td>
<td>612.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>149,109</td>
<td>3,645.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>192,561</td>
<td>4,708.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (Feb)</td>
<td>7,621</td>
<td>186.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>374,359</td>
<td>9,153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Assuming 40.9 mpg of Hybrid Prius

Source: City of Seattle
Information Resources

Clean Cities 2016 Vehicle Buyer’s Guide

State Specific Fuel and Vehicle Data

www.afdc.energy.gov/stats/
afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/search
Cleancities.energy.gov
Fueleconomy.gov
Thank you.

The end.

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Electric Vehicle Services for Commercial Properties

Presented by:

Joseph Inglisa
Director, Mid-Atlantic Business Development
SemaConnect
Contents

• EV Charging Basics
• Commercial Property – EV Charging
Electrical Vehicle Charging Standard

A major standard helping to speed adoption of EV’s in North America:

- **Standard Charging Plug**: There is a *standard plug* for all mass market EV’s in North America: **J1772**
  - Developed by Society of Automotive Engineers
  - Used by all major car companies
  - Includes safety features to protect drivers and general public
## Electrical Vehicle Charging Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charging Level</th>
<th>Power Level</th>
<th>Rate of Charge</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level I</td>
<td>120 V, 12 amps</td>
<td>5 miles per hour</td>
<td>All Evs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level II</td>
<td>240 V, 30 amps</td>
<td>25 miles per hour</td>
<td>All Evs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Charging</td>
<td>480 V, 100+ amps</td>
<td>20-30 minutes</td>
<td>Select EVs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commercial Property
EV Charging Services
The Solution: Commercial EV Charging Station

Key Commercial Requirements

- Dumb vs Smart
- Cloud-based station management
- Access Control
- Revenue Capture / PlugShare
- Enable Sharing
- Ease of Service
The Solution: Commercial EV Charging Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enclosure / Physical Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sleek and compact form factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rugged outdoor-rated enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• “At-a-Glance” LED status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No assembly required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pricing Policy:** Easily implement desired pricing policy using 3 pre-packaged programs
- Duration-based Pricing
- Time-of-Use Pricing
- kWh Pricing

**Access Policy:** Easily establish desired access policy using pre-packaged member groups
- Public, private, or multi-group access
- Public station can be listed in popular public mapping services
  - Web-based
  - Smart phone apps,
  - Electric car navigation screens

### PRICING PLANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default Plan: $3/hr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Duration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stations: 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Fee: FREE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Fee: FREE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Default Plan: $2/hr        |        |        |         |
| Type: Duration             |        |        |         |
| Number of Stations: 0      |        |        |         |
| Parking Fee: $2.00 / hr    |        |        |         |
| Energy Fee: FREE           |        |        |         |
| Actions                    |        |        |         |

| Default Plan: $1/hr        |        |        |         |
| Type: Duration             |        |        |         |
| Number of Stations: 0      |        |        |         |
| Parking Fee: $1.00 / hr    |        |        |         |
| Energy Fee: FREE           |        |        |         |
| Actions                    |        |        |         |
Station Management Software

- **Transaction**
  - Detailed per session data
- **Energy**
  - kWh’s delivered & electricity cost
- **Revenue**
  - Driver revenue captured, organized by station group
- **Utilization**
  - Station utilization, organized by station group
- **Daily Usage Analysis**
  - Usage frequency breakdown by hour of the day
- **Sustainability**
  - Carbon offset and fossil fuel reduced reports
Driver Software

Smart Phone Apps
- Find public stations
- Check real-time availability of station
- Start and pay for sessions
- Get sharing alerts

Account Software
- Set up preferred messaging alerts (via email or text)
- Provide credit card information for automated station payment
- Monitor charging session history (including fees incurred, energy delivered)
Installation Requirements

1. **Two-pole 40 amp breaker**
   - Install in low voltage 120/208 or 120/240 panels

2. **Dedicated circuit for each station**
   - Size wire to carry a maximum of 30 Amps

3. **May want to increase conduit size for expansion**
   - May install 2 stations but have conduit ready for 6

4. **Data communications**
   - Wireless with SemaConnect

5. **Permitting**
   - Permit authorities are increasingly treating charging stations as a typical commercial appliance
Financial Considerations

Driver Usage Fees
• No market pricing yet
• Varies by customer:
  • Employer
  • Commercial Office / Multi-Family
  • Retail

Electricity Cost
• 6.6 kWh or $0.79/hour at $0.12 kWh rates
• MD and VA can just mark up their kWh rates

Income
• Greatly varies, the real benefits / ROI are:
  • Keeping / attracting employees
  • Keeping / attracting tenants / residents
  • Attracting drivers to parking space
Thank You!

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Plugging Into Maryland’s EV Future

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Panel Topics

EVSE Levels/Types and Best Practices

Traveling Out of State – What’s happening outside of Maryland?

Innovative Partnerships
Charge Levels and Best Practices

AC

**LEVEL I**
120Vac @ 8A - 16A
.96kW – 1.9kW

- Tied to a standard 120V circuit.
- Load selection dependent on vehicle settings and on-board charger (8A, 12A, 16A)
- Charge Times from Empty:
  - 2017 Volt: 13 hours
  - 2017 LEAF: 16 hours
  - 2017 Bolt: 31 hours

**LEVEL II**
240Vac @ 16A – 80A
3.3kW – 19.2kW

- Tied to a 240V circuit
- Load dependent on EVSE and installed circuit (16A – 80A) and on-board charger (3.3-20kW).
- Most common load is 30A EVSE on 40A circuit.
- Charge Times from Empty:
  - 2017 Volt: 4 hours
  - 2017 LEAF: 5 hours
  - 2017 Bolt: 8.5 hours

**LEVEL III or DCFC**
20kW – 50kW
50kW – 150kW

- Tied into grid power- 208V or 480V
- Current power outputs of 20-50kW.
- Future outputs of 150kW+
- Most common output is 50kW
- Charge Times from Empty- 25kW:
  - 2017 LEAF: 1.2 hours
  - 2017 Bolt: 2.5 hours
- Charge Times from Empty- 50kW:
  - 2017 LEAF: .6 hours
  - 2017 Bolt: 1.2 hours

**AC CHARGING**

Each vehicle has an on-board charger that converts the AC power into the needed DC power to charge battery cells. The on-board charger dictates the maximum allowable load for charging.

**DC CHARGING**

The conversion of AC power to DC power occurs in the DCFC. This type of charging bypasses the on-board charger and can therefore allow much higher power levels.
Networked Chargers Provide:

- Access control and alternate access options (RFID, mobile app, customer support).
- The ability to transact payments.
- Session and network data to include vehicle information, net energy and transaction.

Plan for Expansion

While wiring your circuits, consider running conduit to possible future charger locations to save on overall installation cost.

Charge Levels and Best Practices

**Level I**
- **Dwell Time:** 8+ hours
- **Public:** long-term parking
- **Airports**
- **Public Transportation**
- **Workplace and MUD**
  - Mix LVI’s with LVII’s to accommodate short commute drivers without taking up a LVII.
- **Fleet**
  - Low use fleet vehicles

**Level II**
- **Dwell Time:** 2 – 8 hours
- **Public:** 2-4 hour dwell time
  - Hotels, restaurants, mixed retail, public parking.
- **Workplace:** 4-8 hour dwell time.
  - Generally estimate 4 hours per employee.
  - Open to public after business hours.
- **Residential (MUD):** 8 hour dwell time scheduled overnight.
- **Fleet**
  - End of Cycle (EOC) charging i.e. overnight.

**Level III or DCFC**
- **Dwell Time:** 20 min. – 1 hour
- **Public**
  - Coffee shops, mixed retail, restaurants, gas stations, rest stops.
- **Workplace**
  - Supplement LVII’s with 20-25kW DCFC for emergency use.
- **Fleet**
  - Supplement EOC charging with depot and opportunity charging for emergencies, scheduling issues, and range extension.
  - 45-50kW DCFCs

**Plan for Expansion**

While wiring your circuits, consider running conduit to possible future charger locations to save on overall installation cost.
What's Happening Outside of Maryland?

Infrastructure Development

Distributed Energy Technology Pilots/Programs

Utility Pilots/Program Filings
Electrify America / VW Settlement

- $1.2B over the next 10 years in ZEV infrastructure outside of CA
- Four 30-month cycles funded at $300M each.
  - Cycle 1 (Q1 2017 – Q2 2019):
    - $250M on charging infrastructure
      » $200M on nationwide highway fast charging (150kW+)
      » $50M on community charging (workplace LVII and 50kW DCFC)
    - $25M on public education initiatives
Electrify America Top 16 Metro Area’s

1. *Sacramento
2. *San Francisco
3. *San Jose
4. *Los Angeles
5. *San Diego
6. New York
7. Washington DC
8. Chicago
9. Portland
10. Boston
11. Seattle
12. Philadelphia
13. Denver
14. Houston
15. Miami
16. Raleigh

* California Market is separately funded for $800M
Infrastructure Development

**National Alternative Fuels Corridors**

- Authorized by the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act.
- 55 corridors spanning 35 states - 25,000 miles of highway falling into two categories:
  - **Signage Ready** - sufficient number of refueling facilities to warrant signage.
  - **Signage Pending** - Infrastructure development needed.
- Distinction is made at 50 mile intervals for EV’s.
# Recent Utility EV Infrastructure Pilot/Program Filings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Approved Budget/Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Edison/Southern California</td>
<td>$355M</td>
<td>$22M</td>
<td>1,500 L2 make-ready/rebate workplace, MUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pacific Gas &amp; Electric</td>
<td>$654M</td>
<td>$130M</td>
<td>7,500 L2 utility-owned MUD, make-ready/rebate workplace, MUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sempra/San Diego</td>
<td>$103M</td>
<td>$45M</td>
<td>3,500 L2 utility-owned workplace, MUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edison/Southern California</td>
<td>$573.8M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>5,000 residential circuits/L1/L2, heavy-duty, make-ready/rebate, DCFC hub, pilots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pacific Gas &amp; Electric</td>
<td>$253.2M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>234 DCFC, heavy-duty make-ready, pilots</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Diego Gas &amp; Electric</td>
<td>$243.2M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>90,000 L2 utility-owned residential, heavy duty, DCFC pilots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>Great Plains/KCP&amp;L</td>
<td>$5.6M</td>
<td>Denied</td>
<td>315 (KS) L2+DCFC utility-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Eversource</td>
<td>$45M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>4,100 L2, 67 DCFC make-ready/rebate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Grid</td>
<td>$24M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>1,200 L2, 80 DCFC make-ready/rebate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>$15M</td>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>750 L2, 60 DCFC utility-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Ameren</td>
<td>$6M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>6 DCFC charging islands, utility-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great Plains/KCP&amp;L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400 L2+DCFC utility owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>AEP-Ohio</td>
<td>$8.1M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>1,250 L2, 25 DCFC utility-owned workplace/public, residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Berkshire/Pacific Power</td>
<td>$4.6M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>7 DCFC charging pods, utility-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portland General Electric</td>
<td>$8.7M</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
<td>30 DCFCs utility-owned, bus pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Avista</td>
<td>$3M</td>
<td>$3M</td>
<td>7 DCFC, 265 L2 utility-owned workplace, public, residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Plugging Into Maryland’s EV Future**

“EVs and EV Charging 101 Panel”

**April 19th, 2017**
Pilot: Demand Response-Workplace Charging

Project
DRLC (demand response load control) enabled workplace charging pilot using OpenADR 2.0b with dynamic pricing. 80 Level 2 EVSE that can be curtailed to L1 with dynamic pricing at the point-of-sale across 8 SCE properties in Southern California.

Objective
1. Study real-world usage behavior in response to DR events
2. Determine price elasticity of workplace charging users
3. Observe minimum size of EV fleet for impact on DR program

Timing
Pilot concluded 2016, SCE now expanding to approximately 200 charge stations

Greenlots with Control Module Industries provided the turn-key Level 2 charging system with ADR capabilities.

Upon plug-in, users choose between 3 prices: High for maximum charge, Medium for maximum charge but curtailed to L1 when called, Low for maximum charge and curtailed to zero when called. This pricing is pushed day-ahead to all payment kiosks and web software across locations. Users may also use the mobile app or check the Greenlots portal for the latest pricing and information about the DR event.

When a DR event is called, users have the option to pay a fee to opt-out, unless it is an emergency event. Users are notified via SMS and email during events about the severity and duration.
Plugging Into Maryland’s EV Future
“EVs and EV Charging 101 Panel”

April 19th 2017

Pilot: Demand Response-Workplace Charging

1. Customer selects station # to use
2. Select charging fee: Peak or off-peak L1 or L2
   - Select DR event pricing: Curtail to L1
     - Curtail to zero
     - No curtailment
3. Swipe credit card and enter mobile # for notifications.
4. Plug-in and charge!
5. DR event starts, charging pauses
6. DR event ends, charging resumes
7. Charging finishes, customer notified to move vehicle
8. If vehicle remains, “parking fee” is applied
Project
DCFC with integrated storage to limit demand on grid.
Greenlots provided the network management and software integration, including monitoring of battery data

Objective
1. Deploy a storage supported 50kW DCFC with max 23kW grid demand
2. Observe performance of DCFC under real world use
3. Assess applicability of overall solution as strategy for demand charge reduction
City of Los Angeles Fleet Electrification

Los Angeles Sustainability Plan (pLAn)
50% of new city fleet vehicles to be electric by 2017. 80% of new fleet vehicles by 2025.

LAPD is the largest fleet in the city and the first department to “go electric” with the first 100 BMW i3s out of 500 EVs in total.

The LAPD charging hub will be a central node that is part of a larger charging eco system.

Building on open standards allows HW to be selected based on specific site requirements.

Efficient Fleet Charging

- 100 Level 2 and 4 DC Fast Chargers at one location
- Load management software avoids expensive electrical infrastructure upgrades and reduces demand charges
- Responds to real-time electricity demand of building
- Charge optimization algorithms with prioritization ensures vehicles are charged when they are needed
- Fleet reporting tracks fleet data, operating cost and efficiencies of an all electric fleet.
Innovative Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilities &amp; Grid Operators</th>
<th>Automotives</th>
<th>Site Operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA Edison</td>
<td>BMW</td>
<td>AUTODESK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Edison</td>
<td>KIA</td>
<td>bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Company</td>
<td>NISSAN</td>
<td>ADP</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMUD</td>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>Shamin Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Coast Energy Authority</td>
<td>RENAULT</td>
<td>LAX- Los Angeles World Airports</td>
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<td>Eversource</td>
<td>MITSUBISHI</td>
<td>Los Angeles Zoo &amp; Botanical Gardens</td>
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<td>Southern Company</td>
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<td>Propark</td>
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<td>Toronto Parking Authority</td>
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Questions?