# HB 2017 Transit Advisory Committee

January 21, 2022



#### Chat Webex Tutorial Right side window Chats are recorded **Participants Right side window** Video On/Off Reactions Raise your hand **Leave Meeting** Mute/Unmute ☐ Stop video ∨ **◆** Share (it)



Unmute ~

8 Apps

### Meeting Agenda

Public Comment 8:30 a.m.

Introduce New Committee Members 8:35 a.m.

Committee Chair Position 8:40 a.m.

Review Equity Map 8:45 a.m.

Zero Emission Bus Update 9:15 a.m.



### **Public Comment**





### New Committee Members/ Vacant Positions

Member	Organization	Representing
Cameron Bennet	PSU	Students
Sarah lannarone	The Street Trust	Active Transportation
Vacant	Metro	Metro
Vacant	TBD	Environmental
Vacant	TBD	Multnomah County Riders



### **Committee Chair**

#### 2020-21 Committee Chairs

- Jarvez Hall
- Deanna Palm

Committee bylaws require a committee vote for cochairs:

Section V.a.: Committee and subcommittee officers will be elected by a simple majority.

Vote for Committee Co-Chairs at Feb. meeting



### **Equity Maps**

#### **Equity Map Process**

- HB 2017 legislation calls for investments to occur in "low income" communities
  - Advisory committees must define "low income".
- HB 2017 Transit Advisory Committee has used TriMet's Equity Index



### TriMet Equity Index

#### **Equity Index 10 Factor Analysis:**

- Low income population (200% of poverty)
- People of color
- Limited English proficiency
- People with disabilities
- Senior population

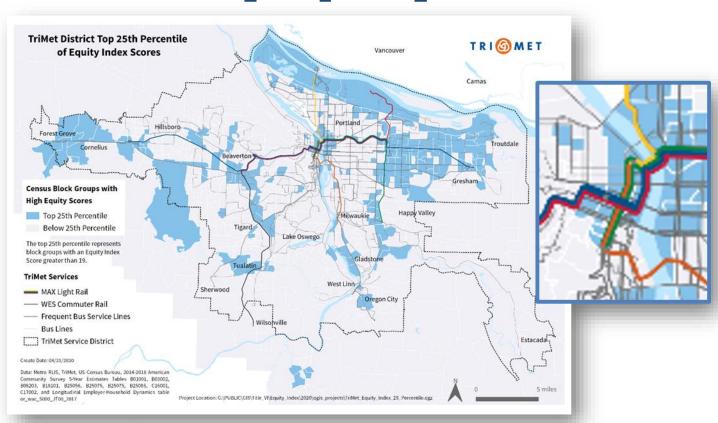
- Youth population
- Low & medium wage jobs
- Limited vehicle access
- Affordable housing units
- Key retail/human/social services

FY22-23 Map: Top scoring quartile composed the equity areas

Change from FY22-23: Separate maps for county areas outside of TriMet

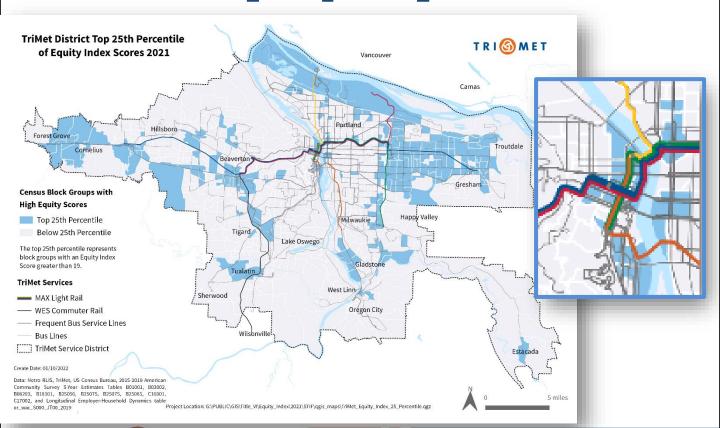


### FY22-23 Equity Map



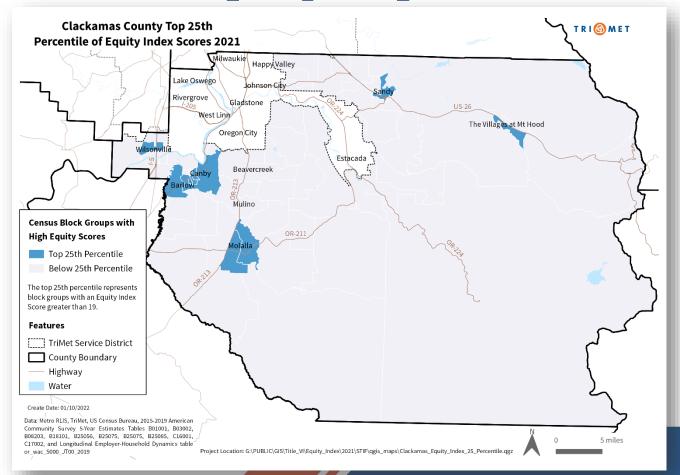


### FY24-25 Equity Map - TriMet

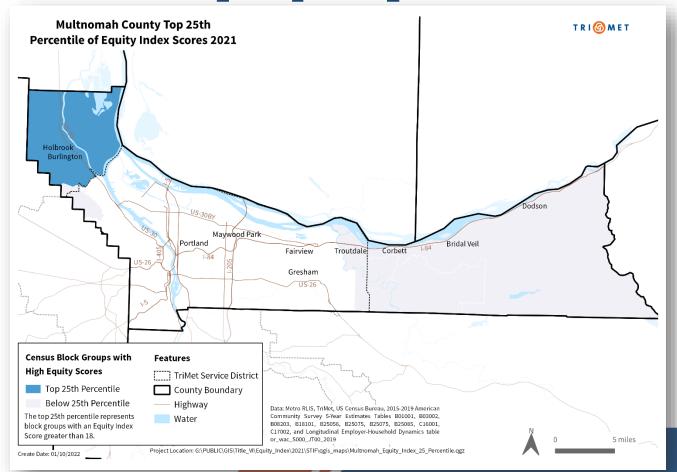




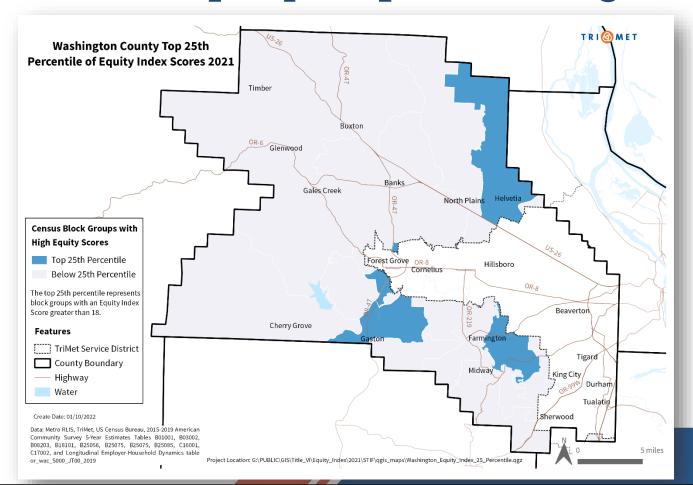
### FY24-25 Equity Map - Clackamas



### FY24-25 Equity Map - Multnomah

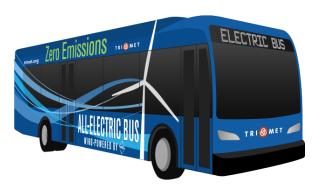


### FY24-25 Equity Map - Washington



# TriMet's Zero Emissions Bus Fleet:

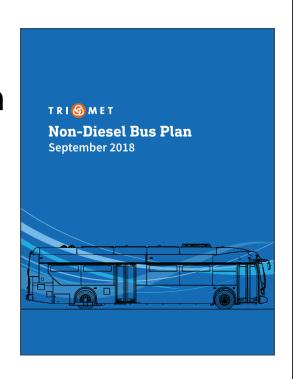
#### Progress to Date and Future Plans





### Background

- TriMet committed to a full fleet transition by 2040
- Since 2018, we have been testing several types of buses





# New Flyer

### (Short-Range Battery Electric)



- 5 buses total operating on Line 62
- Charge at Merlo
   Garage and Sunset
   Transit Center
- Early challenges with reliability



### Gillig

### (Long-Range Battery Electric)



- 5 buses total
- Charge at Merlo Garage
- Operating on Lines 6, 20



#### **Diesel-to-Electric Conversions**



40' Gillig Bus, converted by Complete Coach Works



60' New Flyer Bus, converted by Complete Coach Works



# New Flyer Long-Range Buses on Loan





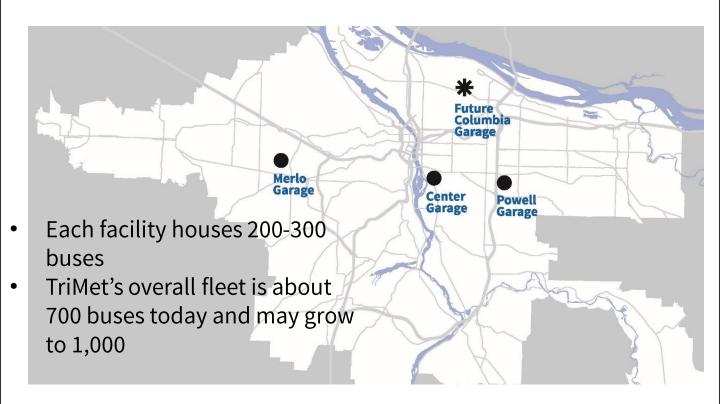
Buses from King County Metro that have been loaned to us for 1 year



### **Future Planning: Bus Facilities**



### **Bus Facilities**





# Ground-Mounted to Overhead Charging



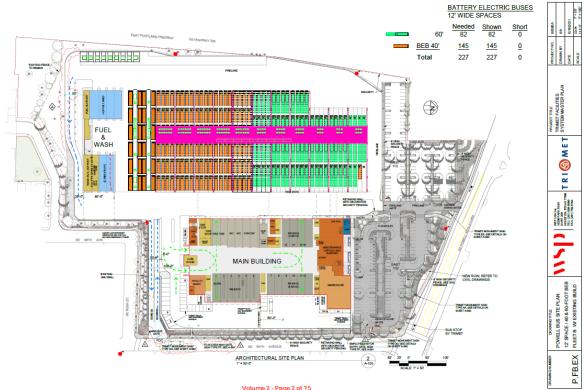
Existing ground-mounted plug in charger at Merlo Garage



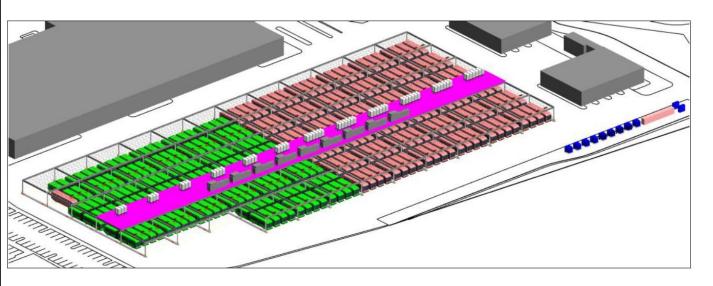
Example Overhead Charging System



# Powell Garage Site Plan



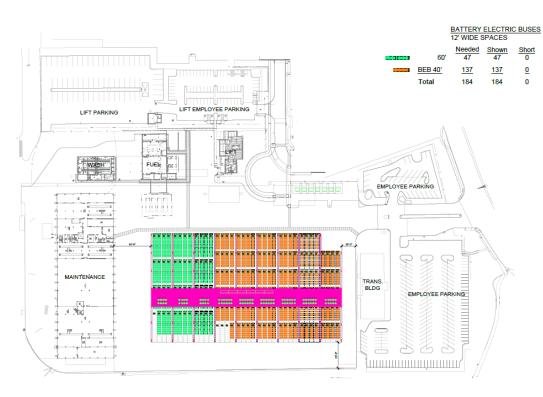
## Powell - Rendering



View from Northwest



### Merlo Garage Site Plan



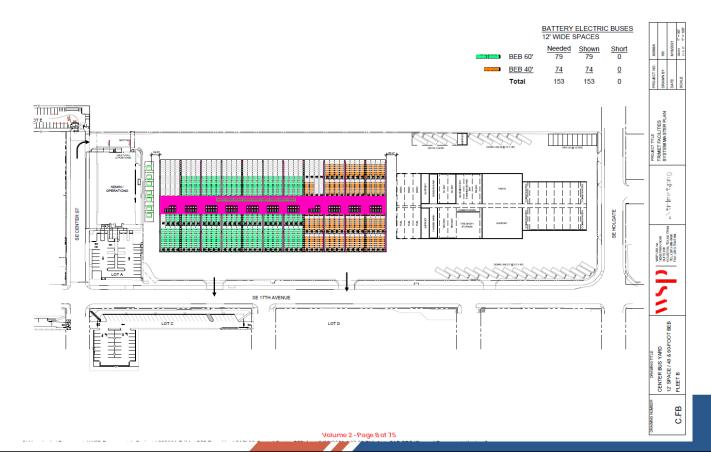


### Merlo - Rendering





### Center Garage Site Plan



### Columbia Garage Site Plan



## **Upgrading Power**

	Estimated Future Maximum Power Consumption with a Fully Battery-Electric Fleet
Powell	13.62 mW
Merlo	11.04 mW
Center	9.18 mW
Columbia	15.72 mW



# Maintenance Facility Upgrades

- 1. Fall protection
- 2. Overhead lifting capability
- 3. Charging units in garage







### **Cost Estimates**

(in \$2021, with contingency)

Garage	Charging Infrastructure	Maintenance Facility Upgrades	Total (\$2021)
Powell	\$166M	\$15M	\$181M
Merlo	\$128M	\$2M	\$130M
Center	\$112M	\$14M	\$126M
Columbia	\$195M		\$195M
Total for Garage Upgrades (base year)			\$632M
Total for Garage Upgrades (year of expenditure)			\$826M

# Zero Emissions Technology Options and Range Considerations



# Three Types of Zero Emissions Buses

# 1. Long Range Battery Electric Bus

- Typical range of up to 150 miles per charge
- Charge overnight at garage
- Example: TriMet's Gillig buses

# 2. Short Range Battery Electric Bus

- Typical range of ~50 miles per charge, unlimited daily range
- Charge overnight at garage AND during layovers
- Example: TriMet's New Flyer buses



### 3. Fuel Cell Electric Buses

- Operate similarly to diesel buses with hydrogen in place of diesel
- Range of up to 300 miles
- Require a source of hydrogen





### **ZEB Types Comparison**

Long-Range BEB	Short-Range BEB	FCEB
+ lowest infrastructure cost	+ unlimited range	<ul><li>+ higher range</li><li>+ operations similar</li><li>to diesel</li></ul>
- Limited range (nearly 50% of TriMet buses operate more than 150 miles/day), would require more buses, larger facilities, and more drivers to operate same service	<ul> <li>High infrastructure cost</li> <li>High operating cost (purchasing electricity at peak times)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High infrastructure cost</li> <li>High operating cost (cost of hydrogen)</li> </ul>

# Short-Range BEBs and Opportunity Charging

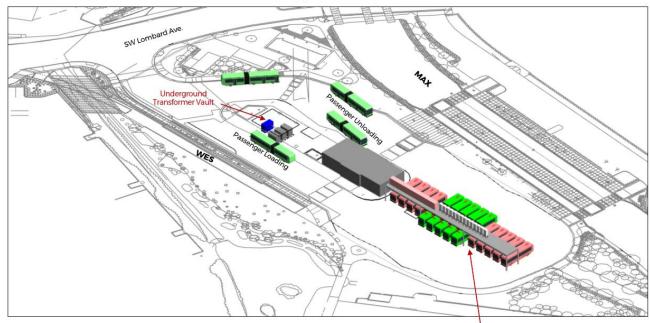
- Initial modeling indicated need for fast chargers at 7 locations
  - Beaverton Transit
     Center
  - Gresham Transit
     Center
  - Clackamas
     Transit Center

- Parkrose Transit
   Center
- Gateway Transit
   Center
- Tigard Transit
   Center
- Pier Park



#### **Beaverton Transit Center**

#### **Beaverton TC (Recommended Option)**

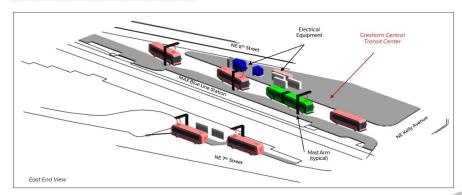


Bird's Eye View of Beaverton Transit Center

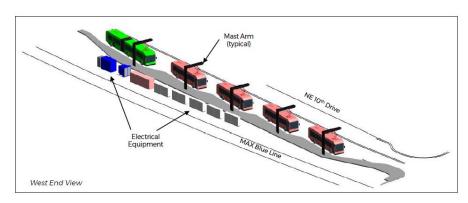
Bus Layover with Opportunity Charging

# Gresham Transit Center

#### **Gresham Central TC (East End)**



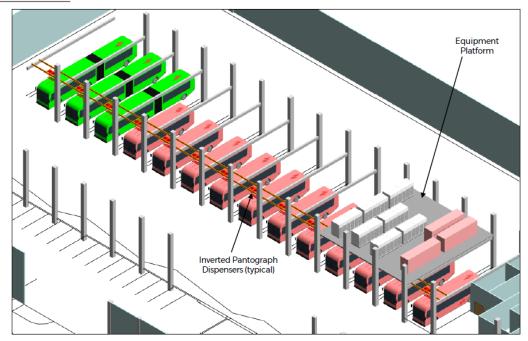
#### <u>Gresham Central TC - NE 10th Drive Layover (West End)</u>





#### Clackamas Town Center TC

#### **Clackamas TC**





#### **Cost Estimates**

(in \$2021, with contingency)

Site	Estimated Cost for Opportunity Charging
Beaverton	\$19M
Gresham	\$19M
Clackamas	\$16M
Parkrose	\$11M
Gateway	\$14M
Tigard	\$4M
Pier Park	\$8M
Total in Base Year \$2021	\$92M
Total in Year of Expenditure	<b>\$119M</b> 40

## Hydrogen Fueling

Example hydrogen bus fueling station in California



Photo credit: WSP



#### Hydrogen Storage

**Liquid Storage** 



Photo credit: h2stationmaps.com

**Gaseous Storage** 



Photo credit: Eason Industrial Engineering, https://www.easonindustrial.com/



#### **Hydrogen Generation**



**Electrolyzer (water)** 



Source: Nel



# Nearest Options for Sourcing Hydrogen

- Sacramento, CAAir Products
- Las Vegas, NV –
   Air Liquide
- Douglas
   County, WA (in construction)



TriMet would need 4-5 truck deliveries per day



# Hydrogen Alternatives Analyzed

	Description	Conclusions
1	Produce hydrogen at Columbia Bus Base and distribute to other facilities	<ul> <li>Not feasible; requires a specialized fleet and workforce for delivery trucks</li> </ul>
2	Produce gaseous hydrogen at each facility	<ul> <li>Very high capital cost and real estate requirements</li> </ul>
3	Purchase liquid hydrogen from offsite	- Likely the best choice if a local source becomes available



#### **Estimated Capital Costs**

Alternative	Capital cost (\$2021) of infrastructure to support 2040 bus volumes
2: Produce hydrogen	\$440M
3: Purchase hydrogen	\$53M



# **Summary of Capital Costs**

- Garage upgrades = \$632M
- Opportunity charging = \$92M OR
   Hydrogen fueling = \$53M

<u>Total Infrastructure Need = \$685-724M</u> (in \$2021)



#### **Next Steps**

- Initiating next procurement of BEBs
- Air quality modeling and clean corridors plan
- Continued long term planning and design for bus garages



## Meeting Adjourned

