Excel Worksheet Definitions

Addendum

(12/15/2022)

This document acts as a key for the terms used within the Excel spreadsheets submitted alongside the document REVIEWING ELECTRIC VEHICLE POLICIES: DEVELOPING A METHOD TO REVIEW NEVI STATE PLANS. The terms are listed within three tables, each one labelled according to the three Excel spreadsheets. These tables are further subdivided by the column headings, which were used within the spreadsheets. Also included are the definitions for each key term, and the definitions for each column heading.

Equity	
Terms	**Definitions**
Stakeholder Engagement Methods	
Definition: The methods in state plans which elaborate on how they engage with electric vehicle (EV) stakeholders.	
Focus/Groups	The state discussed with a small group containing 6-10 members, likely from groups such as EJ communities or disadvantaged communities (DACs). These members provided feedback on the state plan but also participated in the plan's development.
Webinar	The state performed an online seminar to connect with EV stakeholders.
Interview	The state conducted conversations between interviewers and interviewees to connect with individual stakeholders.
Events	The state created and held events, either online or in-person. These events varied in the number of expected attendees. Ex: Online round tables, general meetings, etc.
Survey	The state created and distributed a survey to EV stakeholders.
Direct EJ Engagement	The state directly engaged with Environmental Justice organizations through scheduled meetings, dedicated events, etc.
Online platforms	The state used website portals or social media outlets to connect with EV stakeholders.
Terms	**Definitions**
DAC Identification	
Definition: The methods which state plans identified disadvantaged communities (DACs).	
Justice40	The state utilized the Justice40 initiative, which includes the mapping tool and other resources. (The Justice40 initiative ensures that 40% of all benefits provided by federal programs goes to DACs)

State Impact Assessment	The state used its own resources and designations to identify DACs.
Terms	**Definitions**
Factors Considered	
Definition: The factors considered when identifying disadvantaged communities (DACs).	
Socioeconomic	The state considered factors such as low average income, persistent poverty, and high unemployment when identifying DACs.
Race	The state considered factors such as communal language barriers and minority populations when identifying DACs.
Energy	The state considered factors such as a high energy cost burden and low energy access when identifying DACs.
Climate Vulnerability	The state considered communities located in at risk zones for natural disasters as potential DACs.
Health	The state considered factors such as high hospitalization rates, low birth weights, and low sanitation access when identifying DACs.
Housing	The state considered factors such as a high housing cost burden and subsided housing when identifying DACs.
Transportation	The state considered factors such as a high transportation cost burden and low transportation access when identifying DACs.
Pollution	The state considered communities with high levels of pollution as potential DACs.
Water	The state considered communities with limited water access as potential DACs.
Rural	The state considered rural areas as potential DACs.
Terms	**Definitions**
Benefits Considered	
Definition: The expected positive consequences of installing electric vehicle (EV) chargers within disadvantaged communities (DACs).	
AFC	Alternative fuel corridors (AFCs) are more accessible to disadvantage communities (DACs).
Emissions	The installation of EV chargers is expected to increase the air quality and reduce the emissions of harmful gases.

Workforce	The installation of EV chargers is expected to create jobs or to improve the quality of jobs through the development of training methods. These jobs and training methods can either be developed by the state or contracted third parties.
Contract	The installation of EV chargers is expected to foster third party contracts that prioritize DACs or contracts with disadvantaged business enterprises (DBEs).
Community	The installation of EV chargers is expected to foster meaningful community engagement in the NEVI plan.
Transit Programs	The state plan expects its considerations and benefits to extend to non-drivers through electric public transportation and electric ride-share vehicles.
Economics	The installation of EV chargers is expected to generally improve the area's economy by bolstering businesses and providing an influx of potential consumers.
Terms	**Definitions**
Disbenefits Considered	
Definition: The unintended negative consequences of implementing electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure.	
Resource Allocation	Investments toward direct current fast chargers (DCFCs) could decrease investments toward other transportation modes that could serve disadvantaged communities (DACs).
Gentrification	DAC areas could experience a change from low value to high value, increasing in rent costs and cost of land near DCFCs.
Heat Islands	Adverse environmental effects may occur due to the creation of DCFCs replacing public green spaces such as heat islands, etc.
Quality of Life	DACs may experience a decrease in quality of life due to additional electric grid infrastructure.

Buildout	
Terms	**Definitions**
Workforce Development Strategies	
Definition: The methods which states are employing to acquire an adequate workforce to build, operate, and maintain electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.	
Certification Requirement	The state requires workers to be certified by programs such as the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program (EVITP).
Training Program	The state developed or contracted a third party to develop a workforce training program(s).
State Incentives	The state may provide extra benefits to contracted third parties for hiring locally.
Terms	**Definitions**
Accessible Consideration	
Definition: The state considerations aimed towards improving charging station accessibility.	
Accessible Space Requirement	The state is including or requiring infrastructure which aids individuals with disabilities at charging stations.
Multilingual	The state is including or requiring translated materials at charging stations for non-English speakers.
Worker Training	The state is training or requiring workers to be trained in how to help people with disabilities or non-English speakers.
Terms	**Definitions**
Corridor Priorities	
Definition: The factors considered when nominating alternative fuel corridors (AFCs) for the installation of electric vehicle (EV) chargers.	
Geographic Equity	The state is considering if a corridor serves historically or currently disadvantaged communities (DACs).
Connectivity	The state is considering if a corridor will connect areas in the state in some way and foster access to EV chargers.
Traffic	The state is considering how much traffic a particular corridor experiences.
Long-Trips	The state is considering routes where trips longer than 100 miles are often taken by drivers. Drivers that go on these long trips will more likely need fast charging.
EV Ownership	The state is considering if a corridor passes through areas with a relatively high EV market share.
Population	The state is considering the population density surrounding corridors. This includes cities versus rural areas.
Amenities	The state is considering amenities near corridors such as business, walking spaces, or rest stops.
Terms	**Definitions**
Site Priorities	

Definition: The factors considered when establishing a potential electric vehicle (EV) charging site.	
Off-Site Amenities	The state is considering off-site amenities, such as small businesses, rest stops, EV-friendly communities, and walking spaces, in the general vicinity when choosing a potential charging site.
Power Availability	The state is considering the power availability of a location when choosing a potential charging site, such as 3-phase power and electric grid considerations.
Charger Proximity	The state is considering if the location has existing chargers and the distances between those chargers when choosing a potential charging site.
Evacuation Routes	The state is considering existing evacuation routes when choosing a potential charging site.
Climate Resilient	The state is considering existing climate resilient strategies and extreme weather contingency plans when choosing a potential charging site.
Personal Safety	The state is considering existing safety installations like railings, flood lamps, and other pieces of infrastructure designed to mitigate risk when choosing a potential charging site.
Terms	**Definitions**
Type of Exception	
Definition: The types of exceptions requested by the state.	
Charger to IHS Distance	The exception is asking for one or more chargers to be more than 1 mile away from the Interstate Highway System (IHS).
Charger to Charger Distance	The exception is asking for two or more chargers to be more than 50 miles away from each other.
Total Charger Output	The exception is asking for the total output of one or more chargers to be less than 600kW.
Terms	**Definitions**
Reason for Exception	
Definition: The reason why the state's exceptions were requested.	
Grid Capacity	The exception is required because the state's grid could not handle the newly installed chargers.
Equity Problems	The exception is required because the installation of chargers would negatively affect DACs.
Geographical Problems	The exception is required because the geography of a particular area doesn't allow for a charger to be installed within NEVI's guidelines.
Extraordinary Cost	The exception is required because the state does not have the funds needed to fulfil ENVI guidelines.

Promotion of Unhealthy Competition	The exception is required because the installation of two or more chargers near one another would promote an unhealthy amount of competition.

Maintenance	
Terms	**Definitions**
Evaluation Methods	
Definition: The methods used by states to self-evaluate their electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure plans. The evaluation can range from a particular topic to the entire scope of the plan depending on the state.	
Data Collection	The state will collect data on their EV charging stations and self-evaluate using this data.
Monitoring	The state will oversee the aspects of the plan and self-evaluate accordingly.
Site Visits	The state will send a representative to EV sites to evaluate them.
Survey	The state will send out a survey to either the public, contracted third parties, or any other important EV stakeholders. Then, the state will use the results of the survey to self-evaluate their plan.
Terms	**Definitions**
Resilience Strategy	
Definition: The strategies states will use to improve the resilience of the installed chargers and their stations.	
Response Teams	The state will create response teams that mobiles in response to emergencies occurring at electric vehicle (EV) charging station. These teams may also be used as consultants for third parties to ensure existing strategies for EVs are properly created and maintained.
Additional Emergency Plan Requirement	The state requires contracted third parties to make their own emergency plans for stations.
Evacuation	The state will ensure that all predetermined evacuation routes have EV chargers installed on them.
Weatherproofing	The state will build or modify infrastructure to ensure charging stations are resistant against light to medium weather.
Backup Power	The state will build or modify infrastructure to ensure charging stations have some form of backup power in case of blackouts.
Extreme Weather Plan	The state will design an extreme weather plan for EV charger stations.
EVSE Locations	The state will only install charging stations on sites that are not in areas where natural disasters are common.
Terms	**Definitions**
Data Collection	
Definition: The type of data state will collect and distribute as described within their state plan.	
Uptime	The state will collect data on how long a charger is operational.
Usage	The state will collect general data on how chargers are used.

Site Information	The state will collect general information on the charging station itself.
Costs	The state will collect data on the cost of charging at specific charging stations.
Renewable Energy Sources	The state will collect data on if a charging station includes methods of generating renewable energy.
Safety	The state will collect data on how safe charging stations are.
Convenience	The state will collect data on how convenient the station is. This includes factors such as location and charger arrangement.
Accessibility	The state will collect data on how accessible charging stations are. This may be about people with disabilities, non-English speakers, or the general public (it is not clear in the state plan).