Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection
One Winter Street Boston, MA 02108 • 617-292-5500

Charles D. Baker
Governor

Karyn E. Polito
Lieutenant Governor

Matthew A. Beaton
Secretary

Martin Suuberg
Commissioner

Massachusetts Electric Vehicle Incentive Program (MassEVIP): Fleets Phase III Questions & Answers

What is MassEVIP?
The Massachusetts Electric Vehicle Incentive Program (MassEVIP) is an open enrollment grant program administered by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) that provides incentives to eligible entities for the acquisition of electric vehicles (EVs), zero-emission electric motorcycles (ZEMs), and the installation of Level 2 dual-head charging stations.

Why do we need MassEVIP?
MassDEP launched MassEVIP on Earth Day 2013, to help meet the Commonwealth's aggressive climate and energy efficiency goals established by the Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA) and the Green Communities Act (GCA). MassEVIP helps the transition to a clean energy economy and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the transportation sector, one of the major sources of GHG emissions. The MassEVIP program helps achieve several of the Baker Administration's policy goals, including:

- The Clean Energy and Climate Plan goals under the Global Warming Solutions Act - reducing GHG emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% by 2050;
- Efforts to make entities more fuel efficient; and
- Improving air quality by reducing smog forming and other pollutant emissions.

By launching MassEVIP, the Commonwealth demonstrates its commitment to increase the deployment of electric vehicles with the aim of increasing the visibility of advanced technology vehicles in communities across the Commonwealth.

What incentives and grants are available to eligible applicants under Phase III MassEVIP?
Under Phase III, MassEVIP is offering the following incentives for the acquisition of new plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), new battery electric vehicles (BEV), new zero-emission electric motorcycles (ZEM) and Level 2 dual-head charging stations:

Eligible Entity	PHEV Incentive	BEV Incentive	Level 2 Charging Station		
			1-2 BEVs	3-4 BEVs	5+ BEVs
Municipality, Public University/College, State Agencies	$5,000	$7,500	Up To $7,500	Up To $10,500	Up To $13,500

Eligible Entity	ZEM Incentive
Municipality	$750

Financial assistance for Level 2 dual-head charging station is provided under MassEVIP with the acquisition of at least one BEV. The financial assistance increases with the acquisition of a greater number of BEVs as indicated in the table above. The incentive for a charging station includes parts and installation costs for a Level 2 dual-head charging station (can charge two vehicles at a time). An entity may acquire EVs either through vehicle purchase or lease. In either case, eligible entities must work with the vehicle dealers regarding the details on a purchase or lease.

Note that under MassEVIP Phase III, the total amount of available funding for ZEMs is $7,500, which will allow municipalities to acquire up to 10 ZEMs (incentive is $750/ZEM).

What is the application process?
The application process is quite simple. Interested entities need to complete an application form and submit it to MassDEP. This is an open solicitation and applications will be processed on a **FIRST COME FIRST SERVED** basis until all available funding is expended. The application form and the instructions are found on MassDEP's webpage: http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/air/grants/massevip-municipal.html.

MassDEP will perform a review of an entity's application for completeness and eligibility. Upon a satisfactory review, MassDEP will issue a Grant Application Approval with an End-User Agreement that defines the terms and conditions of the grant to the awarded applicant within 30 days of receipt of the application. Upon receipt of the signed End-User Agreement by MassDEP, the approved entity will have up to 180 days to complete their vehicle acquisition and charging station installation, if applicable. MassEVIP will provide the incentive directly to the vehicle and/or charging station vendor on state contract. Please note that the charging station vendor on state contract will not be paid directly for any construction related installation costs. The construction related costs will be paid to the award recipient.

If an entity wishes to acquire an electric vehicle or motorcycle that is not currently on Massachusetts state-wide contract but is identified on California's list (http://energycenter.org/index.php/incentive-programs/clean-vehicle-rebate-project/cvrp-eligible-vehicles) as a PHEV, ZEV (zero emission vehicle, referred in MassEVIP as a BEV), or zero-emission electric motorcycle (ZEM) and is available in Massachusetts, or use an electric vehicle charging station vendor that is not on the state contract , the entity must do its own

competitive bid process to acquire the vehicle or charging station equipment. The entity *itself* must be on a contract with the Commonwealth for goods and services. MassEVIP will then provide the incentive directly to the entity upon presentation of the invoice or lease agreement, proof of vehicle(s) registration in Massachusetts, or invoice for the charging station.

What are electric vehicles and what vehicles are currently available under MassEVIP?
For the purposes of this program, an electric vehicle is an automobile that can either be powered by energy stored in an on-board rechargeable battery, or a hybrid system that uses a rechargeable battery in combination with an internal combustion engine. The list of currently available vehicles and dealerships on state contract for the MassEVIP program can be found on the program's webpage: (http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/air/grants/massevip-municipal.html) and include battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs).

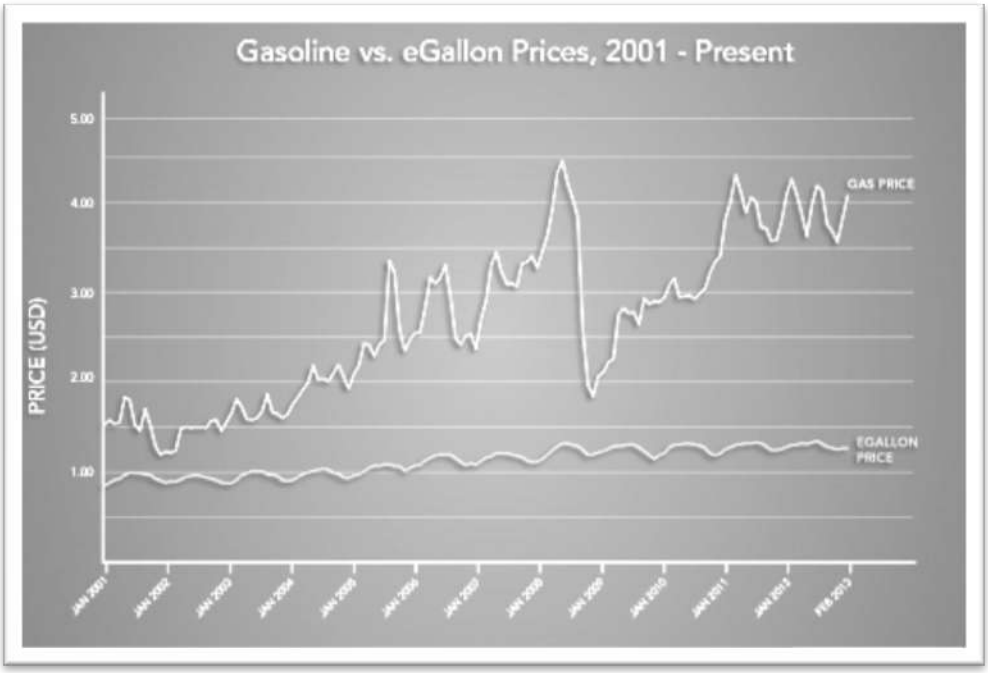
What charging stations are currently available under MassEVIP?
The list of currently available charging stations and vendors on state contract for the MassEVIP program can be found on the program's webpage: (http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/air/grants/massevip-municipal.html).

What are zero-emission motorcycles (ZEMs)?
For the purposes of this program, a zero-emission electric motorcycle is a two-wheeled motorcycle powered by energy stored in an on-board rechargeable battery.

How can EV owners recharge their vehicles?
EV owners can plug into a standard wall outlet (120 volt also known as a Level 1) to recharge their vehicle. The Level 1 outlet is typically used for overnight charging. For a quicker recharge, EV owners can use a Level 2 charging station that delivers 240 volts of charging power. Massachusetts has more than 400 public charging points across the state at work sites, retail stores, and commuter parking garages.

What are the benefits of electricity as a power source for a car versus a car fueled by petroleum?
Although EVs are charged with electricity generated from fossil fuels, less GHGs are emitted than a conventional gasoline fueled vehicle. The Northeast power grid is more reliant on natural gas and renewable energy, so electricity generated in the Northeast is among the cleanest in the country. EVs not only decrease GHG emissions from the tailpipe but also significantly reduce smog forming emissions from the power source.

In addition, because almost none of the electricity that EVs need is generated by oil, we can decrease our dependence on foreign oil imports. As indicated in the Chart below, electricity costs are lower than petroleum and have historically been less volatile, so EV owners can benefit from a reliable and less expensive source of energy to power their vehicles. Over the lifetime of an EV, an owner can save thousands of dollars in fuel cost.



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, June 10, 2013. http://energy.gov/articles/egallon-how-much-cheaper-it-drive-electricity

What are the cost savings from driving an EV?
Driving an EV costs much less per "gallon" than a conventional vehicle. The average cost of electricity in the Northeast is just over 15.5 cents per kWh which would translate to about $1.53 per gallon equivalent compared to $3.72 per gallon of gasoline.[1]

Are electric vehicles slower than a conventional car?
No, an EV performs similarly to a conventional gasoline-fueled vehicle.

Where can I get more information on how to apply for MassEVIP incentives?
You can get more information and download the application package (forms and instructions) at MassEVIP webpage (http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/air/grants/massevip-municipal.html). The webpage also contains up-to-date lists of eligible vehicles, incentives per vehicle, and all supporting documentation and forms.

What other resources are out there for entities to learn more about EVs?

The Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources (DOER) Clean Cities Coalition and Alternative Transportation Program is part of a nationwide program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that focuses on promoting the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles, as well as supporting the development of infrastructure necessary to make alternatively fueled vehicles (AFVs) a viable transportation option:

[1] U.S. Department of Energy. 2013. E-Gallon methodology using Massachusetts specific information for electricity rates (March 2014, http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data.cfm#sales) and fuel costs (06/09/14, http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_gnd_dcus_sma_w.htm).

http://www.mass.gov/eea/energy-utilities-clean-tech/alternative-transportation/clean-cities-coalition.html

The Transportation and Climate Initiative's Northeast Electric Vehicle Network has developed a number of useful electric vehicle guidance documents for communities in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states. The documents were developed to help municipalities become "EV-ready": http://www.transportationandclimate.org/content/northeast-electric-vehicle-network

The U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Cities program helps vehicle fleets and consumers reduce their petroleum use. Clean Cities builds partnerships with local and statewide organizations in the public and private sectors to adopt alternative and renewable fuels, idle reduction measures, fuel economy improvements, and new transportation technologies, as they emerge: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/cleancities/

And to compare fuel savings between a conventional vehicle and an EV, go to: http://www.fueleconomy.gov/