

Advanced Power and Energy Program University of California, Irvine Professor Scott Samuelsen (PI) Dr. Kate Forrest (PM)

June 14, 2022

Meeting Agenda

- Project Goal, Objectives, and Timeline
- Consultatory Meeting #1 Summary
- Consultatory Meeting #2
 - Meeting Goals
 - <u>Status</u> of the Initiative
 - Feedback
 - Discussion Questions
 - Open Q&A
- Next Steps for the Second Year



Project Goal

- UCI is conducting a two-year CARB contract to assess:
 - Status of charging/fueling standards for
 - Charging Battery Electric MHD Vehicles
 - Fueling Hydrogen Fuel Cell Electric MHD Vehicles
- Overall Goal
 - Help assure standards are evolving to proactively enable the zero-emission MHDV market
 - Identify specific government actions that may facilitate a timely evolution
- Project Began 1 May 2021
- Consultatory Group Meetings
 - Two a Year
 - This is meeting #2
 - Summarize UCI findings to date, obtain input and guidance

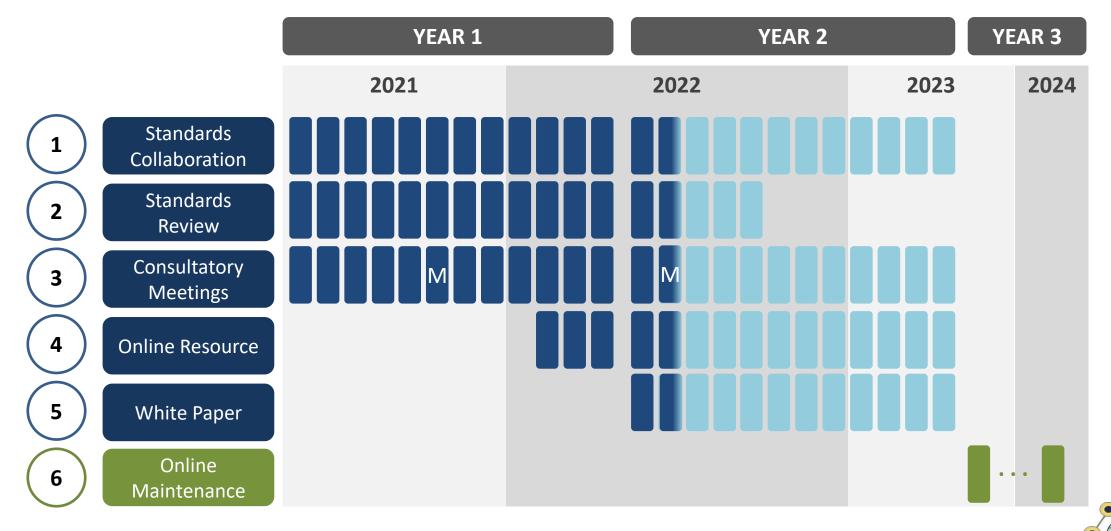


Project Objectives

| Standards Organizations Collaboration | Collaborate with and utilize standards organizations to monitor developments, track activity, and inform the analyses conducted in other tasks. |
|--|--|
| | |
| Standards Review | Assess the status of standardization and associated activities within the context of State goals. |
| | |
| Consultatory Group Meetings | Convene a program consultatory group to create a public forum for key stakeholders to facilitate relationships and discussion on MH-ZEV infrastructure standardization |
| Online Informational Resource | Publish an informational resource online for standardization processes, for government and stakeholders to understand the role and status of standardization |
| | |
| White Paper | Provide a White Paper on standardization status, outlook, and priorities, as well as policy recommendations |
| ed Power and Energy Program 2022 | 4/52 |

Project Timeline

2 Years + 1 Year online maintenance: 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2024



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Consultatory Meeting #1 Summary

October 19, 2021

- Overview of Project Motivation, Goal, and Standards Scope
- Current MH-ZEV Market
- Current Standardization Efforts
- Potential Government Actions

 Consultatory Meeting #1 slides available online: <u>https://www.apep.uci.edu/MHDV_Protocol_Comment.html</u>



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Meeting Goals

- Present initial findings on:
 - The status for standardizing and verification of protocols for fueling on-road MHD hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles
 - Early insights into market-driven consensus
 - Active initiatives in the development of standards
 - State actions (if any) that might be useful to facilitate the process, such as staffing, grants, sponsorship, membership, etc...

• Solicit feedback on the UCI assessment

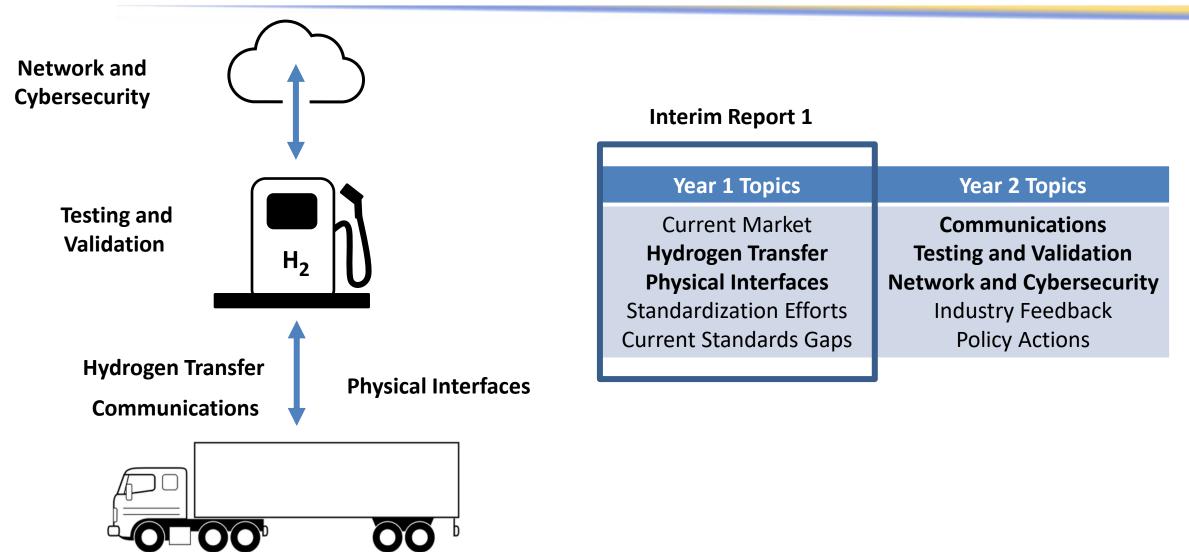


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Status: Standards within Project Scope





Status: Interim Report 1

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fueling and Charging Standardization Assessment

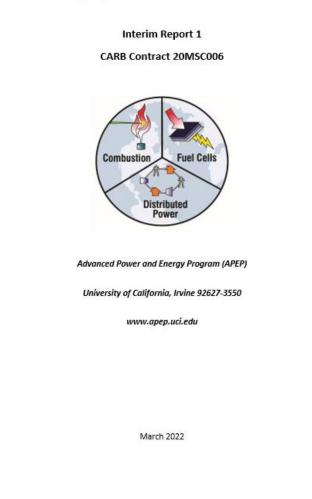


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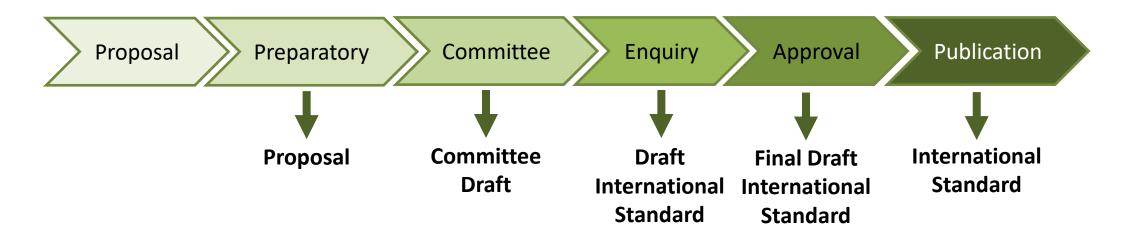
Status: Standards Organizations Within Scope

- SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) International
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) International
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
- European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CEN-CENELEC)
- CSA (Canadian Standards Association)
- Compressed Gas Association (CGA)
- Japan petroleum Energy Center (JPEC)



Status: Standards Document Types and Stages

ISO Stages and Documents



SAE Document Types





Status: Existing LDV/HDV Hydrogen Standards in the U.S.

SAE Hydrogen Standards

| Standard | Description | |
|-------------|--|--|
| SAE J2600 | Hydrogen Fueling – Coupling | |
| SAE J2601 | /drogen Fueling for LDVs (H35, H70) | |
| SAE J2601-2 | lydrogen Fueling for HDVs (H35) | |
| SAE J2601-3 | lydrogen Fueling for Industrial Vehicles | |
| SAE J2719 | H2 gas quality | |
| SAE J2799 | CEV to Station Communications | |

Equivalent ISO Standards

| Standard | Description | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| ISO 17268 | Hydrogen Fueling – Coupling | |
| ISO 19880-1 | Hydrogen Fueling for LDVs (H35, H70) | |
| ISO 14687-2 | H2 gas quality | |



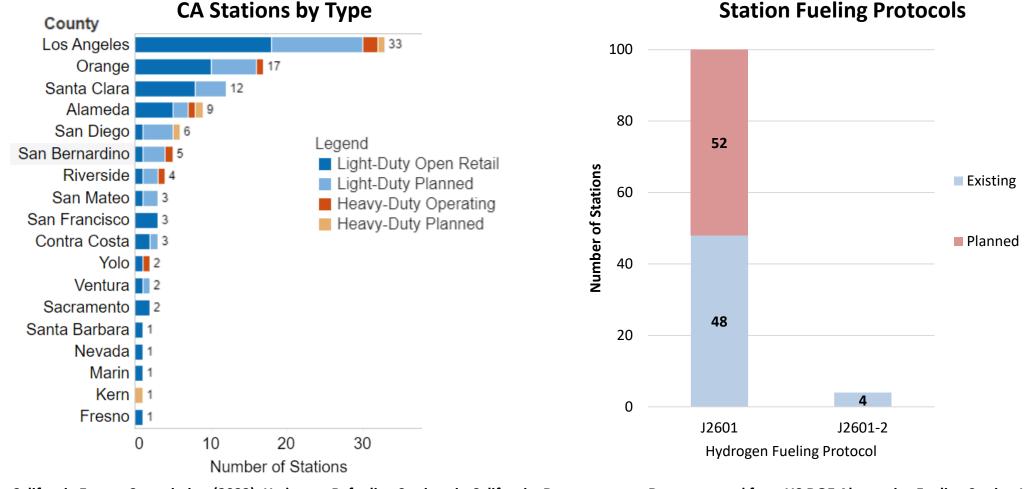
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Status: Existing Global Hydrogen Fueling Protocols

- SAE J2601 Fueling Protocols For Light Duty Gaseous Hydrogen Surface Vehicles
 - H35 and H70
 - Table Look-up (Static)
 - Communications versus non-communications fill
 - MC Formula (Dynamic)
 - Category D for compressed hydrogen storage systems > 10 kg, H70
- SAE J2601-2 Fueling Protocol For Gaseous Hydrogen Powered Heavy Duty Vehicles
 - Heavy-duty, H35, guidance document
- SAE J2601-3 Fueling Protocol for Gaseous Hydrogen Powered Industrial Trucks
 - Industrial heavy-duty vehicles (e.g. forklifts)
- ISO 19880-1 Gaseous Hydrogen Fuelling Stations
 - Harmonized with SAE J2601
- JPEC-S 0003 Compressed hydrogen filling technical standard
 - Japanese Regulation, Based on SAE J2601, includes greater tank size fill
- EN 17127 Outdoor hydrogen refuelling points dispensing gaseous hydrogen & incorporating filling protocols
 - European Standard, Based on ISO 19880-1, adds H50



Status: Current Infrastructure Deployment



Source: California Energy Commission (2022). Hydrogen Refueling Stations in California. Data last updated May 22, 2022

Data extracted from US DOE Alternative Fueling Station Locator April 27, 2022



Status: SAE J2601

- Parameters
 - <u>Tank rated pressure</u>
 - H35 or H70
 - Hydrogen delivery temperature
 - -40°C (T40), -30°C (T30), and -20°C (T20)
 - Compressed hydrogen storage system (CHSS) capacity
 - <u>Vehicle-station communications</u>
 - Communications or Non-Communications
 - Refueling gas flow rate calculation method
 - Table-based fueling protocol
 - MC Formula



Status: SAE J2601

- Table-based protocol
 - Selected table based on measured initial conditions (vehicle and station)
 - Communication versus non-communication fill options
 - Determined by initial conditions as defined in SAE J2799
 - "Top-off" category under the H70 communications fills when a vehicle starts refueling at a low initial CHSS pressure (0.5 – 5 MPa) and ambient temperature above 0°C

• MC formula

- Dynamic, analytical approach using a regression equation
 - Improved fueling performance
- Communication versus non-communication fill options
 - As defined in SAE J2799 (2019)
 - Non-communication fill assumes "Worst Case" conditions

• Maximum fueling rate for both: 3.6 kg/min (60 g/s)



Status: SAE J2601-2

- Guidance document
 - Technical Information Report
 - Not a protocol—Defines three fueling rates for 350 Bar, 10 kg+

| Option | А | В | С |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Name | Fast Fueling | Normal Fueling | Slow Fueling |
| Fueling Rate (kg/min) | 7.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 |

- Currently utilized for H35 Bus Refueling
 - Requires custom protocol that considers vehicle type being fueled
- Public versus Private Fleet Stations
 - Not suitable for future public stations



Status: Hydrogen Dispenser Nozzles

- H2 dispenser nozzles defined in SAE J2600 and ISO 17268
 - <u>5 Pressure Classes</u>
 - H11, H25, H35, H50, H70
 - Nozzle designs
 - Vehicle can fuel with nozzle rated for pressure equal to or less than vehicle tank rating
 - <u>Nozzle and Receptacle Temperature Range for H35 and H70</u>
 - Ambient Temperature: -40°C to 65°C
 - Gas Process Temperature: -45°C to 85°C
 - <u>"High Flow" Option</u>
 - Heavy Duty Hydrogen Surface Vehicle (HDHSV) connection (ISO 17268:2012)
 - H35 Only
 - Fueling protocol: J2601-2 H35 Option A 7.2 kg/min

• New, updated nozzle designs for H70 high flow protocols



Status: Current H2 Fueling Protocols/Guidance and Hardware

350 Bar

| | | Fueling Rate (kg/min) | | |
|--------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| | i | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.2 |
| | 1.19-2.39 | J2601 Category A | | |
| | 2.39-4.18 | J2601 Ca | J2601 Category B | |
| | 4.18-5.97 | J2601 Ca | | |
| CHSS (kg) | 5.97-10 | | | |
| | 10+ | J2601-2 Slow Fueling Option C | J2601-2 Normal Fueling Option B | J2601-2 Fast Fueling Option A |

| Connection Type | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SAE J2600/ISO 17268 | | | |
| ISO 17268:2012 HDHSV | | | |
| Future connection (ISO 17268) | | | |

700 Bar

| | | Fueling Rate (kg/min) | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|------------------|
| | | <=3 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 8 | 10 |
| | 2.00-4.00 J2601 A | | | | | |
| | 4.00-7.00 | J2601 Category B | JPEC-S- 0003 | | DOE | DOE |
| CHSS (kg) | 7.00-10.00 | J2601 Category C | | | 2030 Goal | Ultimate Goal |
| | 10-30 | J2601 Category | | | | |
| | 30+ | D | | | | |

CHSS = Compressed Hydrogen Storage System



Status: Proposed Standards and Updates

| Name | Scope | Status |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| SAE J2601-1 | H35 Category D (CHSS >5.97 kg) | WIP |
| SAE J2601-4 | Ambient Temperature Fueling | WIP |
| | | |
| ISO 19885-1 | Design and development process for fueling protocols | WIP: CD |
| ISO 19885-2 | High Flow CommunicationsWIP: Preparatory | |
| ISO 19885-3 | High Flow Protocols | WIP: Preparatory |
| ISO 17268 (Update) | High Flow Components | Current version: ISO 17268:2020 WIP: Preparatory |

WIP = Work in Progress TBA = To Be Announced CD = Committee Draft



Status: Current Standardization Efforts

ISO/TC 197 Under Development/Updates within Scope

| Standard/Project under Development | | Description | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| ISO/AWI TR 15916 | | Basic considerations for the safety of hydrogen systems | |
| ISO/AWI 17268 | | Gaseous hydrogen land vehicle refueling connection devices | |
| ISO/AWI 19880-5, -6, -8, -9 | | Gaseous hydrogen — Fueling stations | |
| ISO/AWI 19885-1,-2,-3 | | Gaseous hydrogen — Fueling protocols for hydrogen-fueled vehicles | |

Goal: Develop a high-flow components (nozzle, breakaway coupling, hose) and fueling protocol to meet higher refueling rate target for HDVs

- Broad stakeholder involvement in standards development aimed at achieving consensus
- Target flow rate of ~10 kg/min (avg.)

Current timeline for new standard publication: <u>3 years?</u>

• Does this align with commercial deployment of MH-FCEVs and hydrogen refueling stations?



Status: Proposed Standards/WIP

| | Name | Scope | Status |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | SAE J2601-1 | H35 Category D (CHSS >5.97 kg) | WIP |
| _ | SAE J2601-4 | Ambient Temp Fueling | WIP |
| Potential Option | SAE J2601-5? | High Flow Protocols | |
| option | ISO 19885-1 | Design and development process for fueling protocols WIP: CD | |
| | ISO 19885-2 | High Flow Communications WIP: Prepar | |
| | ISO 19885-3 | High Flow Protocols | WIP: Preparatory |
| | ISO 17268 (Update) | High Flow Components | Current version: ISO 17268:2020 WIP: Preparatory |

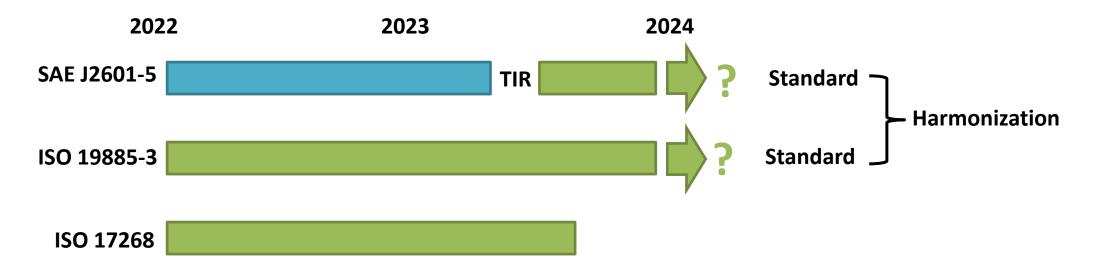
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CD = Committee Draft



Status: Standards Pathways and Timelines

- Precedent: SAE J2601 TIR was previously required in PON-12-606
- Current: EnergIIZE references "J2601-5"





Status: Standards Pathways and Timelines

Appendix P – Hydrogen Project Attestation of Codes and

Standards

Energy Infrastructure Incentives for Zero-Emission Commercial Vehicles (EnergIIZE) aims to increase the market acceleration of infrastructure to support medium and heavy duty (MHD) zero emission vehicles (ZEVs). EnergIIZE incentivizes infrastructure projects to support hydrogen fuel cell vehicles which are compliant with all relevant safety codes and regulatory standards.

ZEV infrastructure deployment can be a complex endeavor involving an array of safety and regulatory codes in which infrastructure must comply. To help applicants navigate these requirements, EnergIIZE staff have create this inventory of relevant requirements. Applicants are encouraged to check relevant websites for the latest information; this list is intended for instructional purposes only and may not be comprehensive for your specific project.

To ensure EnergIIZE incentives safe, reliable technologies, we require all vendors to comply with the following codes listed below. This attestation form must be filled out by hydrogen infrastructure developers in order to be considered eligible for EnergIIZE incentives.

Company Information

| Name of project point of contact (Last name, First name): | |
|--|--|
| Email address: | |
| Phone number: | |
| Vendor Company Name: | |
| Parent Company (if applicable): | |
| Project Site Address: | |

Required Codes and Standards All hydrogen projects must meet the requisite installation, construction, and safety standards, including but not limited to those listed below or the most up-to-date version of these standards: SAE Standards One or more of the following fueling protocols or an equivalently accepted industry standard J2601 – 1 Category D (greater than 10 kg tank sizes) J2601 – 2 HD fueling J2601 – 4 Ambient Temperature refueling J2601 – 5 MC Method for HD fueling JPEC-S 0003 Japanese Bus fueling protocol

EnergIIZE Attestation Form Screenshot

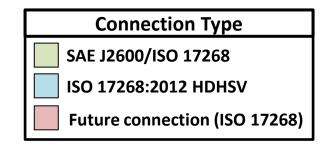
Source: EnergIIZE Workshop III - Hydrogen Application Process Overview, 2 June 2022



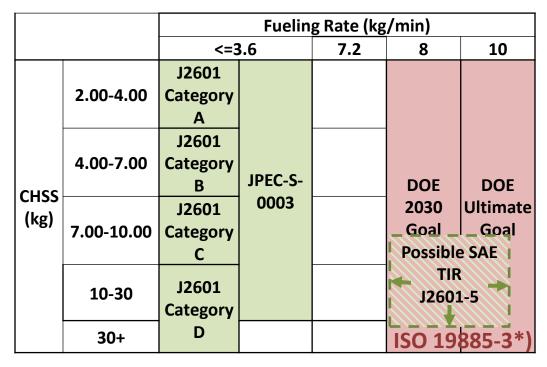
Status: H2 Fueling Protocols/Guidance and Hardware

350 Bar (H35)

| | | Fueling Rate (kg/n | | nin) |
|--------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| | | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.2 |
| | 1.19-2.39 | J2601 Category A | | |
| | 2.39-4.18 | J2601 Category B | | |
| | 4.18-5.97 | J2601 Category C | | |
| CHSS (kg) | 5.97-10 | Future J2601 Update (Category D) | | |
| | 10+ | J2601-2 Slow Fueling Option C | J2601-2 Normal Fueling Option B | J2601-2 Fast Fueling Option A |



700 Bar (H70)



SAE J2601 harmonized with EN 17127 and ISO 19880-1

*Target is parity with diesel (80 kg in 10-15 minutes)



Status: Current Gaps

• Topic areas directly related to codes and standards

- Fueling protocols
- Station certification, validation, and testing
- Cybersecurity and tampering/misuse prevention

- Topic areas adjacent to codes and standards
 - Station design
 - Public fueling network buildout



Fueling Protocols

- Need for faster refueling and increased end SOC
 - <u>Type of Gap:</u> Standards, Technology
 - Limited by SAE J2601's overly conservative approach, current hardware
 - MH-ZEV Gap Impact: long fill times, difficulty achieving 100% SOC, restarts
 - Recent Activities:
 - Standards
 - ISO 17268 updates; ISO 19885-1, -2, -3
 - Proposed: update to J2601-2 or creation of J2601-5
 - Industry/Research
 - Development and testing of hardware (nozzle, breakaway, hose, etc.)
 - Testing and modeling of high flow refueling
 - Goal: Parity with diesel

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Fueling Protocols

- Reduced protocol complexity
 - Type of Gap: Standards
 - SAE J2601 complex, SAE J2601-2 requires custom protocol, current high-fill (>10 kg) vehicles are being refueled using a variety of methods
 - <u>MH-ZEV Gap Impact</u>: Complex implementation
 - Recent Activities:
 - Standards
 - MC Formula introduced in 2016
 - ISO 19885-1: Design and development process for fuelling protocols
 - Research
 - Multiple activities: updated computer modeling and experimental testing results to inform a more optimized approach
 - Goal: Improve protocol designs to reduce complexity and improve performance/flexibility



Fueling Protocols

- H35 fueling protocol for larger (>6 kg) fill
 - Type of Gap: Standards
 - SAE J2601-2 is a guidance document that requires a custom protocol
 - <u>MH-ZEV Gap Impact</u>: Custom implementation, current document not suitable for public stations
 - <u>Recent Activities:</u>
 - Standards
 - Future update anticipated for J2601 (Category D)
 - <u>Goal:</u> Improve protocol designs to reduce complexity and improve performance/flexibility



Station Certification, Validation, and Testing

- Existing testing methods may not be suitable for high flow protocols
 - Type of Gap: Standards, Technology
 - MHDV components and protocols still in development
 - MH-ZEV Gap Impact: testing and certification challenges
 - Existing requirements:
 - Hydrogen fuel quality and dispensing accuracy
 - <u>Recent Activities:</u>
 - Research
 - Multiple activities: updated hardware and software to improve accuracy of existing systems, experimental testing, including flow meter testing for high flow refueling
 - <u>Goal</u>: Reliable and accurate accounting of hydrogen dispensed

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Cybersecurity and Tampering/Misuse Prevention

- Cyber and physical security
 - <u>Type of Gap:</u> Standards, Technology
 - MH-ZEV Gap Impact: Risk of damage, fueling disruptions, and data breaches
 - <u>Recent Activities:</u>
 - Standards
 - Type certified, sealed, tamperproof
 - Intentional in-compatibility
 - Research
 - Risk assessments generally focus on physical security
 - U.S. DOE H2 Tools: modeling and planning tools, risk assessments, best practices
 - <u>Goals</u>: Maintain high level of safety at stations and improve security



Status: Current Gaps

- Topic areas directly related to codes and standards
 - Fueling protocols
 - Station certification, validation, and testing
 - Tampering/misuse prevention

• <u>Topic areas adjacent to codes and standards</u>

- Station design
- Public fueling network buildout
- Other topics



Status: Topic Areas Adjacent to Codes and Standards

Station Design:

- Need to consider range of applications when looking at MHDV fueling
 - Capacity, fueling protocols, station layout, ingress, egress, mix of vehicles fueling, etc.



Source: CALSTART 2021 Taking Commercial Fleet Electrification To Scale: Financing Barriers and Solutions

Status: Topic Areas Adjacent to Codes and Standards

Station Design:

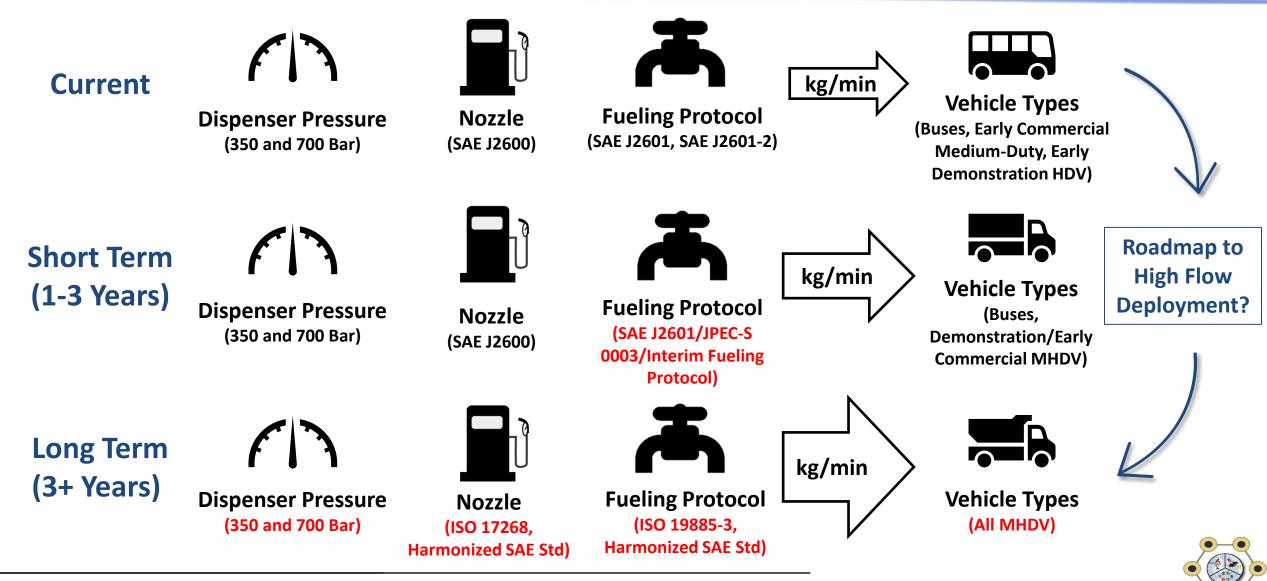
- Need to consider range of applications when looking at MHDV fueling
 - Capacity, fueling protocols, station layout, ingress, egress, mix of vehicles fueling, etc.
- Station deployment standardization can reduce planning time to construct and commission hydrogen refueling stations
- 350 bar versus 700 bar is often an economic decision
 - Future demand in the MHDV sectors for 350 bar?

Public fueling network buildout

• Public stations with standardized fueling can support fleets with or without on-site fueling



Status: Strawman for MHD Hydrogen Fueling Evolution



Status: Topic Areas Adjacent to Codes and Standards

On-board hydrogen storage tank design/materials

• Temperature tolerances for end SOC

Back-to-back refueling

• Limited by equipment recovery times, can cause additional strain on station hardware

Broader training and planning for emergency services

 Local and regional variability in station permitting, hydrogen understanding, and emergency response training



Status: Initial Findings Summary (I/II)

- New fueling standards are being developed for MHDV
 - i.e, greater than 10-30 kg
 - Protocols are in development with timeline to market of 1-3 years
 - ISO, SAE International, PRHYDE, JPEC, etc.
 - Harmonization is crucial

Status: Initial Findings Summary (II/II)

- Initial Consensus:
 - A combination of station configurations are needed to meet MHDV needs
 - 350 and 700 bar
 - Varying capacity
 - Liquid versus gaseous hydrogen station storage (Depends on hydrogen supply, station size)
 - Fueling protocol needs to accommodate:
 - Range of on-board storage capacities (most current demos range from 15 kg to 60 kg)
 - Nominal versus high flow (3.6 kg/min versus 10 kg/min)
 - Optimized performance within safety limits
 - Cost effective flexible protocol that can minimize chilling, compression storage needs



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Discussion Questions (I/III)

1. What additional fueling infrastructure standards gaps and/or performance gaps need to be addressed to support large-scale deployment for MH-FCEVs?

2. What specifications are appropriate to guide those applying for hydrogen refueling station grant awards?

- Are there any ambiguity or issues with current funding solicitations?
- Listing standards/certification/testing requirements?
- Referencing a TIR (Technical Information Report) pre-standard
- Guidance for Demonstrations



Additional Discussion Questions (III/III)

- 1. Should public funding requirements vary for fleet (private) versus public hydrogen stations?
 - Codes and Standards
 - Preference for LDV and MHDV shared access
- 2. What are the current limitations holding back the widescale deployment of a MHDV hydrogen refueling network?
 - What actions can the state or federal government take to accelerate deployment?
- 3. Are there additional topics/issues that you would like to see in the second interim report?

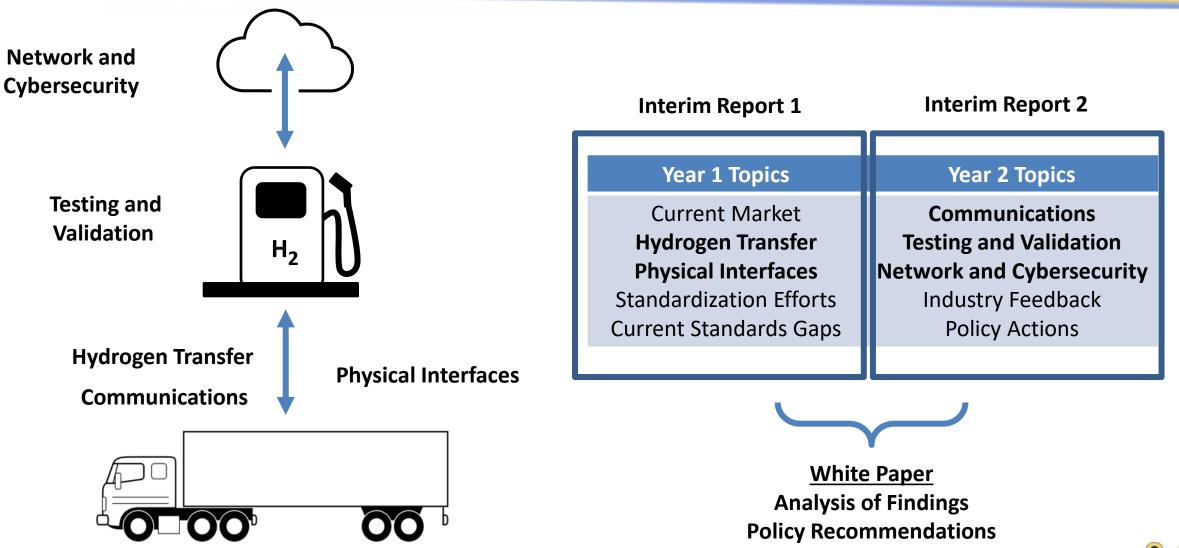


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Next Steps





Next Steps

- Continue examining current standards and technologies
 development
 - International efforts, Optimization within existing standards, Testing, Communications protocols
- Engage key stakeholders and integrate stakeholder input
 - Drive towards consensus
- Further refining of policy actions and timeline
 - Specificity, Timing

Interim Report 2

Consultatory Meetings, Online Comments, Oneon-One Interviews

Interim Report 2, White Paper



Next Steps

- Finalize list of *current* federal and state government actions related to supporting the standardization of MH-ZEV infrastructure deployment
- Finalize list of *possible* federal and state government actions related to supporting the standardization of MH-ZEV infrastructure deployment

What actions should the state and/or federal government take to support standardization and accelerate the MH-ZEV infrastructure network buildout?



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Project Final Product – White Paper

• White Paper Goals:

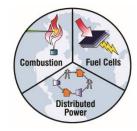
- Synthesize the background, research, interviews, and findings of the project
- Identify standardization gaps, pinch points, and priority areas that are critical for the market success of MH-ZEVs within the State
- Present policy recommendations and high-level guidance based on the assessments conducted
- Propose additional assessments necessary to facilitate MH-ZEV adoption and protect investments in a zero-emission transportation future
- Draft White Paper January 2023



Written Comments

http://www.apep.uci.edu/MHDV_Protocol_Comment.html

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Standardization Assessment: Hydrogen Fueling: Consultatory Meeting #2



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June 14, 2022