

NCDOT Project 2022-01 FHWA/NC/2022-01 October 2023

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Technical Report Documentation Page

1. Report No. FHWA/NC/2022-01	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
4. Title and Subtitle Vessel Electrification Investigation for the NCDOT Ferry Division Fleet		5. Report Date Oct 31, 2023
		6. Performing Organization Code
7. Author(s) John Hildreth, Bora Karayaka, Grant Ber	nnett, Geoff Morrison, Bridget	8. Performing Organization Report No
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Western Carolina University		10.Work Unit No. (TRAIS)
1 University Way Cullowhee, North Carolina United States 28723		11.Contract or Grant No
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Ad North Carolina Department of Transpo Research and Development Unit 1020 Birch Ridge Drive		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Report Final Report July 1, 2021 – Oct 31, 2023
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606 15. Supplementary Notes:	14. Sponsoring Agency Code RP 2022-01	

16. Abstract

Ferry electrification is a growing domestic and global trend, driven by an interest in reducing operational and maintenance costs, and mitigating emissions at ports. Ferries are particularly well suited for electrification due to their relatively short travel distances over fixed routes, predictable schedule, and their ample onboard space for battery packs and equipment. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of electrifying vessels in the NCDOT Ferry Division fleet as well as to provide a preliminary implementation plan for prioritizing which vessels should be electrified, if any. In this study, the research team conducted a literature review, lifecycle cost analysis (LCCA), and emissions analysis. Additionally, the research team conducted interviews with technology integrators, utilities, naval architects, battery system suppliers, and ferry charging system suppliers, as well as ferry crossing site visits. At the four ferry routes included in this study, replacement of the current vessels with plug-in hybrid vessels is advantageous with respect to lifecycle cost, emissions, and human health impacts. The most economical configuration at all four routes is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side of the ferry crossing and utilizing a shoreside energy storage system to reduce overall power demand from the electrical grid. The research team recommend NCDOT Ferry Division implement ferry electrification in this order: Currituck Sound, followed by Pamlico River, Neuse River, and finally Cape Fear River. This prioritization is based on lifecycle cost, emissions, vessel age, potential grid infrastructure improvements, the number of vessels operated at each route, and the number of crossings per vessel per day.

17. Key Words	18. Distribution Statement				
Ferries, Electric vehicles, Life cycle o	osting,				
Alternative fuels, Emissions reducti	on, Vessel,				
Electrification					
19. Security Classif. (of this	20. Security C	Classif. (of this	21. No. of Pages	22. Price	
report) Unclassified	page) Unclass	sified	67		

Form DOT F 17007.7 (8-72)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was funded by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and led by a team of researchers, as described below.

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The research team acknowledges the support and technical input from the many ferry operators, integrators, battery manufacturers, charging system manufacturers, electric utilities, and naval architects that contributed to this work.

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GLOSSARY

Conductor: Component of the electric distribution grid that transmits current.

Consumption charge: Utility fee for energy usage, typically charged per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Demand charge: Utility fee for peak power demand, typically charged by kilowatt (kW).

Discount rate: Investment rate of return, representing the expected return on alternative investments.

Drivetrain: For marine vessels, the components between the gearbox and propeller.

Electric efficiency: For electrical equipment, the power output compared to power consumed.

Electric propulsion equipment: For marine vessels, the components delivering electric power to the drivetrain.

Emission factor: As defined by the EPA, a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.

Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID): Comprehensive data source on the environmental characteristics of U.S. electric power generation.

Energy storage system (ESS): In this study, an ESS refers to battery banks installed shoreside or onboard a vessel.

Grid carbon intensity: The amount of carbon produced during electric power general.

Hybrid vessel: A marine vessel that uses multiple power sources for propulsion.

Junction box: A protective housing for electrical wiring connections.

Lifecycle cost analysis (LCCA): An economic evaluation of the total lifetime cost of a project, facility, or other investment.

Line loss: The energy lost during the transmission and distribution of electricity.

Meter: An electric component that measures the amount of energy consumption.

Net present value (NPV): The present-day value of all cash inflows and outflows over the life of a project or investment.

Plug-in vessel: A marine vessel equipped with an onboard energy storage system charged by the grid. **Rapid charging system:** In this study, the power delivery system that supplies a large amount of power (2–5 megawatts (MW)) to the vessel through an electrical connection.

Roll-on/roll-off ferry vessel: A ferry equipped to transport vehicles in which vehicles are driven directly onto and off of the vessel.

Single phase power: AC power that is delivered through a single conductor, typically used in residential applications to supply smaller loads than three-phase power.

Substation: A component of the electrical distribution grid, typically transforming power from one voltage to another or acting as an interconnection between transmission lines, or both.

Three-phase power: AC power that is delivered through three conductors, typically used in industrial applications to supply higher loads and more consistent power than single phase power.

Transformer: A component of the electrical distribution grid that transfers AC power from one circuit to another, typically stepping up or stepping down the voltage between circuits.

Upstream emissions: In this study, emissions from power generation or fuel sourcing and transportation.

24-hour load shape: The time-of-day variations in energy consumption from the electric grid.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Today more than 15 ferry systems in the United States operate or plan to soon operate either fully electric or hybrid electric ferries. With the passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) in 2021, the U.S. federal government is dedicating \$500 million toward alternative fuel ferries from 2022 to 2026. North Carolina's Clean Transportation Plan¹ and Clean Energy Plan,² written in accordance with Executive Order 80³, outline strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% in 2025 compared to 2005 levels and to achieve a 60% to 70% reduction in emissions from the electric power sector by 2030 compared to 2005 levels—reaching zero emissions by 2050. With this context, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is interested in exploring the feasibility of electrifying portions of its ferry system—a system that includes 22 ferries along eight routes, serving over 700,000 vehicles and 1.5 million passengers annually.

Purpose

This study examines the techno-economic feasibility of electrifying four ferry routes in NCDOT's Ferry System. Table 1 summarizes the four routes examined in the study.

	Pamlico River (Bayview – Aurora)	Currituck Sound (Currituck – Knotts Island)	Cape Fear River (Southport – Fort Fisher)	Neuse River (Cherry Branch – Minnesott Beach)
Distance (One-Way)	4 miles	5 Miles	4 miles	2 miles
Duration (One-Way)	30 minutes	40 minutes	35 minutes	20 minutes
No. of Vessels Typically Operating	1	1	2	2
Crossings per Day (One-Way)	14	10	28 or 32 (season dependent)	56
Time in Port between Crossings	15 minutes	20 minutes	10 minutes	10 minutes
Age of Vessel(s) (Vessel Name)	31 years (Governor Daniel Russell)	39 years (Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr)	27 & 23 years (Southport & Fort Fisher)	25 & 23 years (Neuse & Lupton)
Electric Utilities	Tideland EMC	Dominion	Duke Energy & Brunswick EMC	Carteret-Craven & Tideland EMC

Table 1. Summary of Routes Assessed in Report

For each of the four ferry routes, the lifecycle cost, emissions, and health impacts of plug-in electric hybrid ferry vessels (battery-electric with a diesel engine backup) were compared to diesel mechanical and diesel hybrid vessels. All-electric vessels were not considered due to

¹ <u>nc-clean-transportation-plan-final-report.pdf</u> (ncdot.gov)

² Clean Energy Plan Report Cover Rev 7.15 UPDATE.ai (nc.gov)

³ open (nc.gov)

requirements for vessels to periodically travel to Manns Harbor, North Carolina, for United States Coast Guard (USCG) required inspections, emergency repairs, and to support operation in times of emergency response. For the plug-in electric configuration, one-sided versus two-sided charging and vessels with and without shore energy storage systems (ESS) were examined.

Findings

For all analyzed routes, plug-in electric ferries have the lowest lifecycle costs,⁴ greenhouse gas emissions, local air pollutant emissions, and human health impacts. These findings were robust across most reasonable cost and financing assumptions. Table 2 presents the net present value of costs during a 40-year lifecycle using a 2% discount rate for the various vessel and shore configurations analyzed. At every route evaluated in this study, the configuration with the lowest lifecycle cost is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side and utilizing a shoreside energy storage system. Emissions and health impacts are presented in the full report below.

Table 2. Estimated Lifecycle Cost Per Vessel, By Configuration and Location

Configuration	Pamlico River ¹	Currituck Sound ¹	Cape Fear River ¹	Neuse River ¹
Plug-in Hybrid, no Shore ESS, One-Sided Charging	\$57.5M	\$50.0M	\$80.8M	\$62.9M
Plug-in Hybrid, Shore ESS, One-Sided Charging	\$51.7M	\$49.5M	\$60.8M	\$57.7M
Plug-in Hybrid, Shared Shore ESS, One-Sided Charging	\$50.4M	NA	NA	NA
Plug-in Hybrid, no Shore ESS, Two-Sided Charging	\$61.4M	NA	\$101.8M	\$65.7M
Plug-in Hybrid, Shore ESS, Two-Sided Charging	\$57.4M	NA	\$69.7M	\$61.7M
Plug-in Hybrid, Shared Shore ESS, Two-Sided Charging	\$56.1M	NA	NA	NA
Diesel Hybrid	\$63.9M	\$63.9M	\$69.9M	\$86.1M
Diesel Mechanical	\$62.8M	\$62.8M	\$69.6M	\$84.8M

¹One-sided charging on the following: Pamlico River – Bayview; Currituck Sound – Currituck; Neuse River – Cherry Branch; Cape Fear – Fort Fisher.

Implementation Plan

Based on the potential for cost, emission, and health benefits, the recommendation is to pursue electrification on all four of the routes analyzed in this study, prioritizing electrification of the vessel(s) at Currituck Sound, followed by Pamlico River, Neuse River, and finally Cape Fear. The recommended configuration at all four routes is a plug-in hybrid vessel, charging on one side and utilizing a shoreside ESS that is accessible by the utility if applicable. This prioritization is based on lifecycle cost, emissions, vessel age, and potential grid infrastructure improvement requirements. Additionally, prioritization considered the number of vessels operated at each route and the number of crossings per vessel per day. Phasing these projects allows the NCDOT to gain experience in the funding, financing, and operations of the electric ferries prior to moving to the next project.

⁴ Including upfront, maintenance, operating, and battery replacement costs.

INTRODUCTION

Motivation of Report

The NCDOT Ferry Division is the second largest state-operated ferry system in the United States and is a critical component of the state's economy and transportation infrastructure for coastal residents and tourists. In 2022, over 700,000 vehicles and 1.5 million passengers used the state's 22 ferries.⁵ The NCDOT Ferry System also plays a role in coastal emergencies, able to evacuate people in advance of hurricanes and operate an emergency route in case of damage to NC Highway 12. This is critical to Ocracoke Island which is only accessible by ferry vessel, private boat, or private air transportation.

In 2021, the NCDOT Research and Development Unit commissioned this study to address the need for specific research on the feasibility of electrification of NCDOT ferry vessels operating short haul routes. This study comes after the recommendation to examine electrification options for vessels by the Ferry Division in "Ferry Forward 2050" and is aligned with North Carolina's commitment to a clean energy economy as outlined in Executive Order 80. The results will support the NCDOT Ferry Division leadership in integrating milestone goals for infrastructure improvements and vessel modification/acquisition into long-range budgetary and operations plans, pursuing funding external to the NCDOT in support of ferry electrification, and effectively communicating with stakeholders.

State of the Industry

Ferry electrification is expanding rapidly around the globe, driven by interest in reducing operational and maintenance costs, and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Most ferries are well suited for electrification due to their predictable fixed routes and their ample onboard space for battery packs. Early deployments of electric ferries suggest beneficial impacts. For example, the M/V Ampere in Norway, an all-electric ferry placed into operation in 2015, has a reported 80% reduction in operating costs from cheaper fuel and maintenance and 95% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared to similar fossil fuel-powered vessels.⁶ After the launch of the M/V Ampere in 2015, Norway has continued to invest heavily in electrifying its ferry fleet, leading the world with around 80 electric commuter ferries in operation today.⁷ In 2021 the world's largest electric ferry, the Bastø Electric, was put into service across the busiest ferry route in Norway. The 470-foot vessel draws up to 9 megawatts (MW) to charge its 4.3 megawatt-hour (MWh) battery bank and is estimated to cut emissions by 75% along its route.⁷

Outside of Norway, Portugal and New Zealand are already operating electrified ferries while Bangkok has ordered 30 electric ferries and Kochi, India, is slated to have the world's largest electric ferry fleet with plans to build 78 in the coming years.⁸ Set to launch in 2025, a 2,100

⁵ North Carolina Department of transportation 2022 Annual Performance Report

⁶ All-electric ferry cuts emission by 95% and costs by 80%, brings in 53 additional orders | Electrek

⁷ Norway showcases award-winning electric ferry technology (businessnorway.com)

⁸ You're About to See Electric Ferries Everywhere

passenger battery powered ferry is currently under construction operation between Argentina and Uruguay.8

Within the United States, electrification of ferry routes is also accelerating. Today, more than 15 ferry systems are either operating electrified vessels or have plans to do so in the future. This trend is driven by similar factors as the global shift toward ferry electrification. Recent policy efforts to propel the clean energy transition in the United States feature funding specifically for low- or zero-emission ferries. Beyond the positive environmental and human health impacts of reduced transportation emissions, U.S. ferry operators are recognizing the economic benefit of lower fuel costs and reduced maintenance requirements. As an illustrative example, Table 3 provides an overview of a

U.S. Federal Funding for Electric Ferries

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, passed in 2021, includes more than \$2B in funding for ferry projects. Of this, approximately \$100M is available per year as a competitive grant from FY 2022–2026 for the Electric or Low-Emitting Ferry Pilot program (Low-No). The Low-No program is designed to provide funding for states, territories, and tribes to purchase alternative fuel ferry vessels and build supporting infrastructure. The definition of alternative fuel for this funding does include electrically powered vessels. Low-No program grants cannot be used for planning or operations and maintenance of ferry vessels.

subset of North American electrified vessels. For additional information regarding the status, technology, costs, and other details on the electrification projects in Table 3, see Appendix B.

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Table 3. North Amer	illu renv Obei	ULUI LIELLILILL	allon Overview

Operator	Summary	Timeline	Powertrain	Charging Configuration
Washington State Ferries	Converting 3 and replacing 5 out of 21 in the fleet	Near-term phase by 2030	Plug-in hybrid	Rapid charging system, planning to have charging arm on the vessel and connect to shoreside power
BC Ferries	Replace 6 out of 38 in the fleet	Delivery in January 2022	Diesel hybrid Designed to be plug-in hybrid in 10 years	Using low voltage AC shore charging (AC to DC power conversion on board). When electrified, aiming for 2.5–3 MW charging power (front runner is Zinus)
Maid of the Midst	Replaced 2 out of 2 in the fleet	In service in 2020	All-Electric	Cavotech fast-chargers
Skagit County Ferry	Replace 1 vessel out of 1 in the fleet	In service by 2025	All-Electric	One-sided charging (Anacortes side), selected Canal Marine as the electric system integrator delivering approximately 2.0 MW of charging power
Casco Bay Ferry	Replace 1 out of 5 in the fleet	In service by 2024	Plug-in hybrid	Using 1.4 MW, automated charger provided by ABB

⁹ FTA Ferry Programs | FTA (dot.gov)

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Description of Routes Included in Study

This section provides an overview of the crossings, vessels, and electric utilities of the four NCDOT ferry routes considered in this study.

Currituck Sound

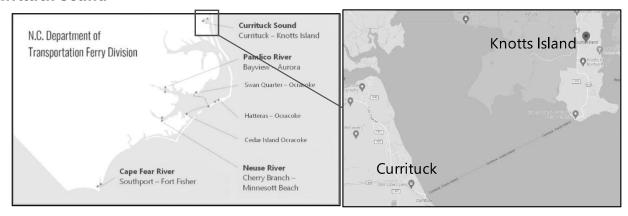


Figure 1. Location of Currituck Sound Crossing between Currituck and Knotts Island
Description of Crossing

The Currituck to Knotts Island route, crossing the Currituck Sound, is a year-round passenger and vehicle ferry route between the towns of Currituck and Knotts Island, North Carolina, operated by the NCDOT. The ferry departs each side five times daily (10 crossings total), between 6:15 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. The vessel serves a fixed, five-mile route, averaging 12 passengers and four vehicles per crossing¹⁰. There is no fee and ridership consists of 62% permanent residents, 33.8% visitors, and 4.2% seasonal residents¹¹. The crossing takes approximately 40 minutes followed by a 20-minute embarkation/debarkation. The location of the crossing is shown in Figure 1.

Vessel Description

The M/V Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr is a 159' by 40' roll-on/roll-off ferry vessel, accommodating up to 150 passengers and 20 vehicles (Figure 4). The vessel was constructed in



Figure 2. The Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr

¹⁰ Internal NCDOT data report

¹¹ 2018-11 Final Report.pdf (ncdot.gov)

1984 at a cost of \$1.4M. The diesel-mechanical powertrain of the vessel includes two aft propellers, each powered through a gear reduction box by a 425 horsepower CAT 3412 main engine. The main engine room also houses two 105 kW CAT 3304 generator sets that alternate days in operation to provide electric power to the vessel systems.

Electric Infrastructure

Electrical power is provided by Dominion Energy on both the Currituck and Knotts Island side. To date, Dominion has shown interest in supporting ferry electrification. ¹² There is limited infrastructure on the Knotts Island side, with only single-phase, 120V power available. Knotts Island is on the tail of a very long distribution side, whereas the Currituck side is located close to a substation.

At the Currituck ferry terminal, pole mounted transformers provide three-phase 120/208V power. Dominion Energy has indicated that a comprehensive engineering study would be needed to fully understand the grid improvements and cost of providing power necessary to support an electrified ferry. However, the results of an informal assessment conducted by Dominion Energy for providing up to 2 MW of charging power at the Currituck terminal was an estimated cost of \$82,000.¹² Table 4 details the rate structure for Dominion Energy.

Pamlico River

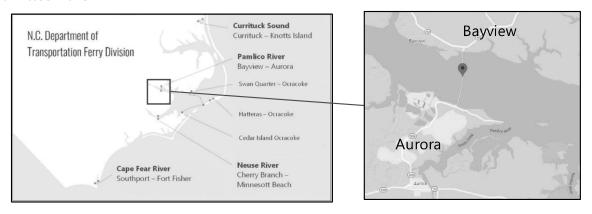


Figure 3. Location of Pamlico River Crossing between Bayview and Aurora

Description of Crossing

The Pamlico River crossing is a year-round passenger and vehicle ferry route between the towns of Bayview and Aurora, North Carolina, operated by the NCDOT. The ferry departs each side seven times daily (14 crossings total), between the hours of 5:45 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. The vessel serves a fixed, four-mile route, averaging 11 passengers and eight vehicles per crossing ¹³. There is no fee and ridership consists of 91.7% permanent residents, 7.1% visitors, and 1.2% seasonal residents ¹⁴. The crossing takes approximately 30 minutes followed by a 15-minute embarkation/debarkation. The location of the crossing is shown in Figure 3.

¹² Email correspondence between Dominion and Dr. John Hildreth

¹³ Internal NCDOT data report

¹⁴ 2018-11 Final Report.pdf (ncdot.gov)

Vessel Description

The M/V Governor Daniel Russell is a 180' by 44' roll-on/roll-off ferry vessel, accommodating up to 300 passengers and 40 vehicles (Figure 4). The vessel was constructed in 1992 at a cost of \$3.4M. The diesel-mechanical powertrain of the vessel includes fore and aft propellers each powered through a gear reduction box by a 575 horsepower CAT 3412 main engine. The main engine room also houses two 105 kW CAT 3304 generator sets that alternate days in operation to provide electric power to the vessel systems.

Electric Infrastructure





Figure 4. Governor Daniel Russell Underway (left) and Loading (right)

Electrical power is provided at both the Bayview and Aurora terminals by the electric co-op Tideland EMC. Conversation between the research team and Tideland EMC staff suggest the utility has great interest in supporting ferry electrification.¹⁵

A 150-kVA pad mounted transformer currently provides three-phase power at 7200 V to the Bayview terminal. Tideland EMC estimates up to 1 MW can be provided without grid infrastructure improvements. Additionally, Tideland EMC estimates a cost of \$1M for grid improvements at the Bayview terminal to provide power above 1 MW for vessel charging. Such improvements would likely include a transformer upgrade at the substation and upgrading the conductor from the substation to the Bayview terminal.

The existing electric service at the Aurora terminal is single phase 120/208V. However, three-phase power at 14400 V is available immediately adjacent to the terminal with an estimated capability of providing up to 500 kW without grid infrastructure improvements. Table 4 details the rate structure for Tideland EMC.

¹⁵ Email correspondence between Tideland EMC and Dr. John Hildreth

Neuse River

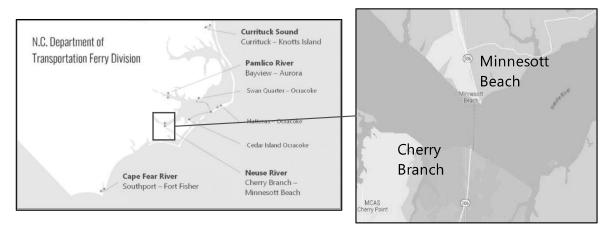


Figure 5. Location of Neuse River Crossing Between Cherry Branch and Minnesott Beach

Description of Crossing

The Neuse River crossing is a year-round passenger and vehicle ferry route between the Cherry Branch and Minnesott Beach, North Carolina, operated by the NCDOT. The ferry departs each side 28 times daily (56 crossings total), between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. The vessel serves a fixed, 2-mile route, averaging 18 passengers and 11 vehicles per crossing ¹⁶. There is no fee and ridership consists of 79.9% permanent residents, 10.8% visitors, and 9.3% seasonal residents ¹⁷. The crossing takes approximately 20 minutes followed by a 10-minute embarkation/debarkation. The location of the crossing is shown in Figure 7.

Vessel Description

The M/V Neuse and M/V Lupton are both 180' by 44' roll-on/roll-off ferry vessels, accommodating up to 300 passengers and 40 vehicles (Figure 8). The vessels were constructed in 1998 and 2000, respectively, at a cost of approximately \$5.4M each. The diesel-mechanical powertrain of the vessels includes fore and aft propellers each powered through a gear reduction box by a 475 horsepower CAT 3412 main engine. The main engine rooms also house





Figure 6. Neuse River Ferries Underway (left) and Loading (right)

¹⁶ Internal NCDOT data report

¹⁷ 2018-11 Final Report.pdf (ncdot.gov)

two 105 kW CAT 3304 generator sets that alternate days in operation to provide electric power to the vessels.

Electric Infrastructure

Electrical power is provided by Carteret-Craven at the Cherry Branch terminal and by Tideland EMC at the Minnesott Beach terminal. To date, both Carteret-Craven and Tideland EMC have shown interest in supporting ferry electrification.¹⁸

At both the Cherry Branch and Minnesott Beach terminals, the respective utilities have indicated that there is capacity to support the 3 MW required for single-sided charging without grid infrastructure upgrades. At both terminals, on-site electrical equipment such as transformers, meters, and junction boxes would require upgrades to support electrified ferries. Table 4 details the rate structure for Carteret-Craven and Tideland EMC.

Cape Fear River

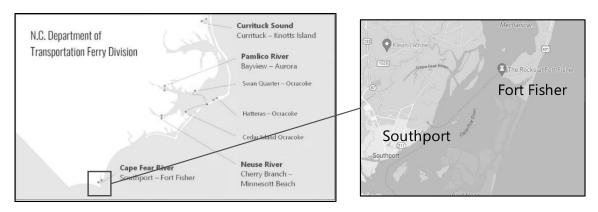


Figure 7. Location of Cape Fear River Crossing between Southport and Fort Fisher

Description of Crossing

The Cape Fear River crossing is a year-round passenger and vehicle ferry route between the towns of Southport and Fort Fisher, North Carolina, operated by the NCDOT. Depending on the season, the ferry departs each side fourteen to sixteen times daily (up to 32 crossings total), between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. The vessels serve a fixed, four-mile route, averaging 40 passengers and 15 vehicles per crossing ¹⁹. The vessels can accommodate vehicles up to 65 feet in length and fares range from \$1 to \$28, depending on vehicle type. Ridership consists of 50.4% permanent residents, 41.2% visitors, and 8.4% seasonal residents ²⁰. The crossing takes approximately 35 minutes followed by a 10-minute embarkation/debarkation. The location of the crossing is shown in Figure 7.

¹⁸ Meetings conducted between research team and Tideland EMC/ Carteret-Craven Utilities

¹⁹ Internal NCDOT data report

²⁰ 2018-11 Final Report.pdf (ncdot.gov)

Vessel Description

The M/V Southport and M/V Forth Fisher are both 180' by 44' roll-on/roll-off ferry vessels, accommodating up to 300 passengers and 40 vehicles (the Fort Fisher shown in Figure 8). The vessels were constructed in 1996 and 2000, respectively, at a cost of \$5M each. The diesel-mechanical powertrain of the vessels includes fore and aft propellers each powered through a gear reduction box by a 475 horsepower CAT 3412 main engine. The main engine rooms also house two 105 kW CAT 3304 generator sets that alternate days in operation to provide electric power to the vessels.





Figure 8. The Fort Fisher Underway (left) and at Southport Ferry Terminal (right)

Electric Infrastructure

Electrical power is provided by Duke Energy at the Fort Fisher terminal and by the City of Southport at the Southport terminal. To date, both Duke Energy and the City of Southport have shown interest in supporting ferry electrification.²¹

At the Fort Fisher terminal, Duke Energy indicated it has the capacity to support the 4 to 5 MW required for single-sided charging without grid infrastructure upgrades. On the Southport side, the City of Southport noted that grid improvements would be required to support an electric ferry charging for both one- and two-sided charging. Additionally, the City of Southport indicated that a comprehensive engineering study would be needed to fully understand the grid improvements and cost of providing power necessary to support an electrified ferry. Both terminals would require upgrades to on-site electric equipment to support electrified ferries. Table 4 details the rate structure for City of Southport and Duke Energy.

Electric Utility Rate Structure

Table 4 shows the electricity charges for an electric ferry operating in the service areas relevant to each route. Of note, demand charges typically account for the majority of electricity costs for sites with megawatt-plus loads. Additional fees or discounts could apply to the electric rates shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** depending on assessment of the 24-hour load shape from vessel charging by the utility.

²¹ Meetings conducted between the research team and Duke Energy/Brunswick EMC Utilities

Table 4. Power Provider Rates

Halla.		Consumption Charge	Demand Charge	Fixed Charge
Route	Route (Terminal) \$/kWh for every kWh consumed during month		\$/kW for maximum power drawn during month	\$/year
Pamlico River	Tideland EMC (Bayview/Aurora)	\$0.06232	\$9.17	\$2,220
Currituck Sound	Dominion (Currituck/Knotts Island)	\$0.072 - \$0.095	\$3.46	\$227.16
	Duke Energy (Fort Fisher)	\$0.0536	\$15.02	\$3082
Cape Fear River	City of Southport (Southport)	\$0.0578	\$26.00 coincidental peak \$4.00 non-coincidental peak	\$900
Neuse	Carteret-Craven (Cherry Branch)	\$0.0411	\$9.75 - \$13.00	\$6,000
River	Tideland EMC (Minnesott Beach)	\$0.06232	\$9.17	\$2,220

METHODOLOGY

This section details the methodologies utilized in the technical and economic analyses conducted during this study including the ESS sizing, lifecycle cost analysis (LCCA), and estimation of emissions and human health impacts. This study also included interviews with integrators, utilities, naval architects, battery system suppliers, and ferry charging system suppliers, as well as ferry crossing site visits and a literature review.

Vessel and Shore Configurations

The research team considered the following three vessel configuration options in its analysis of the four routes.

- **Plug-in hybrid.** Plug-in hybrid vessels are electrically powered vessels whose primary power source is an onboard battery system regularly charged by connection to a shoreside charging system. The hybrid vessels also have onboard diesel-powered generator sets as a secondary power source to be used for range extension and/or emergency operations.
- **Diesel hybrid (diesel electric hybrid with peak shaving).** Diesel hybrid vessels are electrically powered vessels that utilize onboard diesel-powered generator sets as the primary power source. Energy is stored in relatively small onboard battery systems and available to meet peak power requirements. Batteries may also be used in times of low power requirement.

• **Diesel mechanical.** Diesel mechanical vessels are propelled by a traditional mechanical powertrain configuration with diesel-powered main engines connected to shaft propellers through a gear reduction box. Onboard generator sets provide power to electrical equipment.

A 100% battery electric powertrain (without diesel backup) was considered but not evaluated due to the need for emergency operation and periodic travel to the NCDOT Manns Harbor Shipyard for maintenance and inspections.

For the plug-in hybrid configuration, the following shoreside options were considered for providing charging power to the vessel:

- No shoreside battery (no shore ESS). Plug-in hybrid vessel charges from the grid.
- **Battery used by ferry operator only (shore ESS).** Plug-in hybrid vessel rapid charges from a shoreside battery slow charged from the grid. Only ferry operator access to the battery.
- Battery shared between utility company and the ferry operator (shore ESS (shared)). Plug-in vessel rapid charges from a shoreside battery slow charged from the grid. The ferry operator and utility company share use of the battery as a grid asset.

Currituck Sound

At Currituck Sound, plug-in hybrid configurations were evaluated for charging on a single side (Currituck) only, which requires approximately 2 MW. Charging was only considered at the Currituck terminal because the Knotts Island terminal is located at the tail end of a distribution line with only 120V single phase power currently available. Table 5 below shows all the configurations included in the analysis of Currituck Sound.

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	√	\checkmark	
Diesel Hybrid	√		
Diesel Mechanical	V		

Table 5. Configuration Included in Analysis of Currituck Sound

Pamlico River

At Pamlico River, plug-in hybrid configurations were evaluated for charging on a single side (Bayview) and both sides (Aurora and Bayview). The Bayview terminal was selected for one-sided charging because the M/V Governor Daniel Russell currently docks overnight at Bayview. One-sided charging requires approximately 2 MW and two-sided charging requires approximately 1 MW per side. Table 6 below shows all the configurations included in the analysis of Pamlico River.

Table 6. Configuration Included in Analysis of Pamlico River

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	√	\checkmark	\checkmark
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	√	\checkmark	\checkmark
Diesel Hybrid	√		
Diesel Mechanical	√		

Neuse River

At Neuse River, plug-in hybrid configurations were evaluated for charging on a single side (Cherry Branch) and both sides (Cherry Branch and Minnesott Beach). The Cherry Branch terminal was selected for one-sided charging because the M/V Neuse and M/V Lupton currently dock overnight at Cherry Branch where the NCDOT Ferry Division has significant facilities. One-sided charging requires approximately 3 MW and two-sided charging requires approximately 1.5 MW per side. Table 7 below shows the configurations included in the analysis of Neuse River.

Table 7. Configuration Included in Analysis of Neuse River

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	√	\checkmark	
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	√	√	
Diesel Hybrid	√		
Diesel Mechanical	√		

Cape Fear River

At Cape Fear River, plug-in hybrid configurations were evaluated for charging on a single side (Fort Fisher) and both sides (Southport and Fort Fisher). One-sided charging at Southport terminal was considered, but not included in the analysis because the energy costs were significantly higher and the utility's estimate for grid improvement cost would need additional study. One-sided charging requires approximately 4.6 MW and two-sided charging requires approximately 2.3 MW. Table 8 below shows the configurations included in the analysis of Cape Fear River.

Table 8. Configuration Included in Analysis of Cape Fear River

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	\checkmark	√	
Diesel Hybrid	\checkmark		
Diesel Mechanical	√		

Energy Storage System Sizing

Energy storage system (ESS) or battery size requirements were estimated based on the energy estimated for a single trip and by using the ESS sizing tool provided by Corvus Energy. The oneway trip was used to consider charging at both terminals and the round trip was used for singleside charging. The historic fuel consumption data used to calculate trip energy for each route is shown in Table 9. Trip energy was calculated assuming 40 kWh per gallon and accounting for efficiencies of a diesel engine (33%), electric motor (90%), AC/DC conversion (90%), and charging efficiency (90%).

Fuel Consumption (gallons of diesel) Route Vesse Round Trip One-way **Pamlico River** M/V Governor Daniel Russell 14.1 28.2 **Currituck Sound** M/V Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr 15.4 30.9 **Cape Fear River** M/V Southport & MV Forth Fisher 17.0 33.9 **Neuse River** M/V Neuse & MV Lupton 10.5 21.1

Table 9. Historic Fuel Consumption Data

The Corvus Energy tool estimates the ESS size of the vessel and shore ESS based on the energy requirement, number of daily battery discharges, system voltages, charge time, and an assumed 10-year replacement cycle. Similarly, the shoreside ESS was sized for daily vessel charging and a 10-year replacement cycle. Table 10 shows the estimated battery sizing and charging demand for the plug-in vessel configurations at each route. The charge times correspond to the existing operational schedule of the vessel, and the analysis assumed 2-3 minutes are needed to engage/disengage the charging plug.

Table 10. Estimated Battery Capacity Needed, Charge Time, and Power Demand

(a) Currituck Sound

	One-Side	d Charging
	No Shore ESS	
Shore ESS Capacity (kWh)	0	

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS
Shore ESS Capacity (kWh)	0	1,360
Charge Time (min)	17	17
Avg Power in Charging Event (kW)	2,000	380
Vessel ESS Capacity (kWh)	1,250	1,250
Energy Usage from Grid (kWh/Charge)	569	632

(b) Pamlico River

	One-Sided Charging			Two-Sided Charging		
	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Shore ESS Capacity (kWh)	0	1,500	1,700	0	800	1,700
Charge Time (min)	12	12	12	12	12	12
Avg Power in Charging Event (kW)	2,323	500	500	1,162	500	500
Vessel ESS Capacity (kWh)	1,356	1,356	1,356	904	904	904
Energy Usage from Grid (kWh/Charge)	517	574	574	258	286	286

(c) Neuse River

(6) 116856 111761					
	One-Sided	Charging	Two-Sided Charging		
	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	
Shore ESS Capacity (kWh)	0	2,150	0	1,150	
Charge Time (min)	8	8	8	8	
Avg Power in Charging Event (kW)	3,000	1,200	1,500	600	
Vessel ESS Capacity (kWh)	1,500	1,500	1,025	1,025	
Energy Usage from Grid (kWh/Charge)	389	432	194	216	

(d) Cape Fear River

	One-Sided Charging		Two-Side	d Charging
	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS
Shore ESS Capacity (kWh)	0	2,600	0	1,400
Charge Time (min)	8	8	8	8
Avg Power in Charging Event (kW)	4,667	1,121	2,333	561
Vessel ESS Capacity (kWh)	1,700	1,700	1,250	1,250
Energy Usage from Grid (kWh/Charge)	622	691	311	346

Lifecycle Cost Analysis

The net present value (NPV) was calculated for each of the vessel-shore configurations over a 40-year lifetime of the vessel. The analysis included the following cost categories:

- Vessel capital costs. Vessel, electrical equipment, vessel ESS, vessel ESS replacement.
- **Vessel operational costs.** Fuel (electricity and diesel), generator engine maintenance, generator electrical maintenance, rapid charging maintenance, motor and drive maintenance.
- **Shoreside costs.** Electrical grid system upgrades, terminal improvement, rapid charging system, rapid charging system replacement, shoreside ESS, shoreside ESS replacement.
- **Revenue.** Sharing of shore ESS with utility (only in shore ESS (shared) configurations at the Pamlico River).

Key assumptions made by the research team are shown in Table 11.

Uncertainties in Lifecycle Cost Analysis

As with any long-term infrastructure planning assessment, there is inherent uncertainty to analyzing the lifetime costs of traditional and electric ferry vessels. Over the planned 40-year life of these vessels, fluctuations in fixed costs like construction and infrastructure improvements and dynamic costs like fuel, maintenance, and equipment replacement will impact the final lifecycle costs estimates. There are four notable areas of uncertainty:

- Battery technology. It is expected that as the market and manufacturing technology for large scale battery storage expand, costs will decrease. Expectations for future battery costs in this study, included in Table 11, have been determined through discussions with multiple marine battery manufacturers, but potential variability in the battery market introduces a degree of uncertainty for vessel lifecycle costs. Additionally, ESS batteries are estimated to have a 10-year life, both on the vessel and shoreside. Battery life is heavily dictated by charge and discharge cycle, meaning improper operation of an electrically-powered vessel could negatively impact the expected life of the batteries and increase lifecycle costs. These batteries will also have some residual value (or salvage value). However, no residual value was included in the LCCA because at this time there is little information to accurately estimate residual value. At the end of their service life, the batteries will be in a depleted state but may have a second life in an ESS. It is also expected that a market for second life batteries will mature in the coming years.
- Charger technology. Similar to the market for battery technology, the medium-duty-heavy-duty (MDHD) charger market is quickly evolving and expanding but as a whole, rapid charging technology for electrically powered ferries is relatively new. Costs and expected lifetime for a ferry rapid charging system, outlined in Table 11, are based on discussions with multiple ferry charging system manufacturers. Variation in the cost at the time of procurement, lifetime of rapid charging systems, or the required maintenance for the system are all sources for uncertainty in this analysis.
- **Diesel and electric fuel cost inflation.** Over the life of the vessel the increasing cost of fuel, both diesel and electric, will impact the NPV of the various vessel configurations. This analysis considered an annual increase of 10 cents per gallon for diesel fuel and 2% for electric fuel. These estimations are based on the linear cost trend of no. 2 diesel retail prices over the past 25 years and historical electric costs for industrial users in North Carolina respectively. Variation from historical diesel and electric fuel price trends is a source of uncertainty in this analysis and would impact the result of this lifecycle cost analysis and potentially change which vessel configuration is most economical.
- **Discount rate.** The NPV of a capital project represents the present-day value of all cash inflows and outflows over the life of the project. For this vessel electrification analysis, the inflows and outflows include vessel capital costs, vessel operation costs, shoreside costs, and utility revenue. The discount rate represents the time value of money and is used to convert (or discount) future costs to an equivalent present cost. Discount rates used in analyzing government projects are typically based on treasury bond rates, which are reflective of inflationary conditions. The discount rate utilized in this analysis was 2%. An explanation of assumptions made for this analysis can be found in Table 11.

Table 11. Key Assumptions in Lifecycle Cost Calculations

Category	Sub-Category	Detail
	Discount rate	The discount rate referenced in the NCDOT Pavement Design Procedure is "the 30-year Real Treasury Interest Rate as provided in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-94 Appendix C." Currently that rate is 2.0%.
General Assumptions	Battery costs	\$700/kWh as year 0 price \$570/kWh as year 10 price \$500/kWh as years 20 and 30 prices These estimated costs are based on discussions with multiple marine battery manufacturers.
	Grants	Assume no federal or state grants are used.
	Vessel capital cost	\$30 million for all configurations of vessels.
	Electrical	\$4M for equipment and systems required for electrical propulsion (all configurations except diesel mechanical).
Vessel Capital Assumptions	Capital equipment cost	These estimated costs are based on discussions with marine architects.
	Vessel lifetime	40 years
	Vessel ESS lifetime	10 years
	Energy charge	See Of note, demand charges typically account for the majority of electricity costs for sites with megawatt-plus loads. Additional fees or discounts could apply to the electric rates shown in Error! Reference source not found. depending on assessment of the 24-hour load shape from vessel charging by the utility.
		Table 4 for energy charge by utility.
Vessel Operational		An annual increase of 2% was applied to electric costs based on an analysis of historical costs for industrial users in North Carolina.
Assumptions	Demand charge	See Of note, demand charges typically account for the majority of electricity costs for sites with megawatt-plus loads. Additional fees or discounts could apply to the electric rates shown in Error! Reference source not found. depending on assessment of the 24-hour load shape from vessel charging by the utility.
		Table 4 for demand charge by utility.
	Fixed charge	See Of note, demand charges typically account for the majority of electricity costs for sites with megawatt-plus

		loads. Additional fees or discounts could apply to the electric rates shown in Error! Reference source not found. depending on assessment of the 24-hour load shape from vessel charging by the utility. Table 4 for fixed charge by utility.
		\$3.25 per gallon initially and increasing \$0.10 per year.
	Diesel cost	This initial cost is estimated based on current and recent historical costs. The annual increase is based on the linear cost trend in no. 2 diesel retail prices over the past 25 years.
	Run time of diesel	1 hr. per day / 365 hr. per year
	backup for plug-in configuration	An additional approximately 6 hours per day is included for days on which Tidelands EMC accesses the shoreside ESS.
		Pamlico River – \$1M at Bayview and \$1.5M at Aurora to provide necessary charging power if shoreside ESS not used; \$0 at both locations if shoreside ESS used.
	Electrical system upgrades	Currituck Sound – \$82,000 at Currituck to provide necessary charging power if shoreside ESS not used; \$0 if shoreside ESS used.
Shoreside		Cape Fear River – \$1M at Southport ²² and \$0 at Fort Fisher to provide necessary power for vessel charging.
Assumptions		Neuse River – \$0 at both locations regardless of shoreside ESS.
	Terminal improvements	\$1.25M per terminal to upgrade/install shoreside electrical system to support vessel charging.
	Rapid charging	\$1.5M per system with a 20-year life and assumed annual maintenance cost at 1% of capital cost.
	system	These estimated costs are based on discussions with ferry charging system manufacturers.
	ESS lifetime	10 years
Revenue	Winter months shared usage	Up to 5 shoreside ESS discharges in each of 3 winter months.
Assumptions (Pamlico	Summer months shared usage	Up to 5 shoreside ESS discharges in each of 4 summer months.
River Only)	EMC energy consumption per event (kWh)	1,250 kWh

²² An estimation of \$1M was used for the cost of grid improvements as the City of Southport indicated comprehensive engineering study would be needed to provide an approximation of costs.

Energy value for	
demand response	\$8.00/kWh at Bayview and \$10/kWh at Aurora
by utility (\$/kWh)	

Emissions and Human Health Impacts

The methodology for estimating emissions and human health impacts is described below.

Greenhouse gas impacts

Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated using diesel emission factors from ICCT (2021) for heavy fuel oil (HFO) in a slow speed diesel. For electricity emission factors, the analysis used the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) eGrid data for the SRVC region²³ and assumed 5.3% in line losses from the plant to the plug.²⁴ Emissions from CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O were summed to a CO₂e value using 100-year global warming potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.²⁵ The analysis did not account for changes in the electricity grid carbon intensity in future years. Therefore, estimates of upstream emissions for electricity are only valid for the next few years. To estimate the annual emissions, the annual gallons of diesel and annual kWh of electricity were multiplied by their respective emission factor.

Local air pollutant impacts

Annual emissions of six local pollutants were estimated at the vessel: NO_x , PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, CO, and SO_2 . The analysis used emission factors from the EPA's Port Emissions Inventory Guidance (2022).²⁶ The diesel engines on the various vessel configurations were assumed to abide by Tier 2 standards. To estimate the annual emissions by pollutant, the annual gallons of diesel consumed were multiplied by the emission factor.

Human health impacts

To estimate the annual health impact costs, the analysis used the EPA COBRA online tool which links marginal increases in emissions to an epidemiological model that measures health impacts. The tool captures the impact of an additional ton of pollutant of NO_x , $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, and SO_2 on adult and infant mortality, non-fatal heart attacks, respiratory hospital admissions, cardiovascular-related hospital admissions, acute bronchitis, upper and lower respiratory symptoms, asthma exacerbations, asthma emergency room visits, minor restricted activity days, and work loss days. 28

²³ https://www.epa.gov/egrid/data-explorer

²⁴ https://www.epa.gov/egrid/frequent-questions-about-egrid

²⁵ https://www.ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ghgp/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28Feb%2016%202016%29 1.pdf

²⁶ Table H.7 https://www.epa.gov/state-and-local-transportation/port-emissions-inventory-guidance

²⁷ https://cobra.epa.gov/

²⁸ Co-Benefits Risk Assessment (COBRA) Health Impacts Screening and Mapping Tool: How COBRA Works (epa.gov)

FINDINGS

This section summarizes the findings on costs and emissions for the four routes included in this analysis.

Lifecycle Cost Estimates

This section details the results for the lifecycle cost analyses conducted in this study. Assumptions and included costs for this analysis can be found in the Methodology section of this report and specifics about the estimated lifecycle costs for each route are discussed in the following sub sections. All cost estimations are presented per vessel and a complete summary of the lifecycle cost analyses are provided in Appendix A. For every vessel and shore configuration analyzed on all four routes, the lifecycle costs are dominated by upfront capital costs and fuel costs throughout the analysis period. Generally, across the four routes, the configurations with the least NPV are:

- **Plug-in hybrid.** These configurations include the substantial capital costs of electric propulsion equipment, the rapid charging system, and onboard ESS. However, the operating costs are lower than diesel powered configurations because of the significantly lower cost of electric fuel.
- **Plug-in hybrid charging on one side.** These configurations include the significant costs and savings of a plug-in hybrid vessel but are more economical than charging on two sides because of the high cost of duplicating shoreside infrastructure and incurring second demand charges for electricity.
- **Plug-in hybrid utilizing a shoreside ESS.** These configurations include the significant costs and savings of a plug-in hybrid vessel plus the additional capital costs of a shoreside ESS. However, configurations utilizing a shoreside ESS are the most economical because the shoreside ESS mitigates electric demand charges reducing overall operational costs.

In general, the configurations with the highest lifetime NPV are:

- **Diesel powered.** Configurations using diesel as the primary fuel source experience lower initial capital costs but are significantly less economical overall because of the high and increasing cost of diesel fuel.
- **Diesel hybrid.** In three of the four routes analyzed, the diesel hybrid configurations proved more expensive than traditional diesel mechanical configurations. Although traditionally diesel mechanical configurations require more fuel during operation, the increased efficiency of the hybrid system did not outweigh the additional capital cost of the diesel hybrid configurations.

Currituck Sound

The NPV of estimated lifecycle costs of the vessel and shore configuration analyzed at Currituck Sound are presented in Table 12 and the analysis details are provided in <u>Appendix A</u>. The most economical option at Currituck Sound is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side at the Currituck terminal and utilizing a shoreside ESS. Compared to primarily diesel-powered

configurations, a plug-in hybrid vessel is estimated to save more than \$13M over the lifetime of the vessel. Unlike the three other routes analyzed for this study, a shoreside ESS provides less significant savings at Currituck Sound and is only slightly more economical than similar configurations without a shoreside ESS.

Table 12. Currituck Sound Lifecycle Cost Analysi	rsis Results for NPV at 2% Discount Rate
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	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	\$50.0M	\$49.5M
Diesel Hybrid	\$63.9M	
Diesel Mechanical	\$62.8M	

A breakdown by component of the NPV lifecycle costs at a 2% discount is provided in Figure 9. The lifecycle costs for the plug-in hybrid configurations at Currituck Sound are primarily vessel and shoreside capital costs, which range from approximately 80%% to 85% of total costs depending on the use of a shore ESS. The remaining costs are largely electric fuel, with maintenance and diesel fuel accounting for the final 6% of total costs.

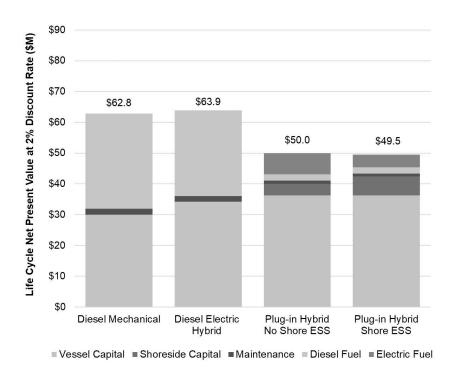


Figure 9. NPV of Lifecycle Costs by Component for Currituck Sound

The lifecycle costs for diesel powered configurations at Currituck Sound are balanced between capital and operational costs, with each comprising approximately half of total costs. Fuel is a significantly larger portion of operational cost for diesel powered configurations, with diesel fuel

accounting for approximately 45% to 55% of the total costs. For these vessel configurations, maintenance costs make up approximately 3% of total costs.

Unique to the Currituck Sound route is that use of a shoreside ESS is not significantly more economical than charging directly from the grid. The capital cost of a shoreside ESS is typically offset by significantly reducing or eliminating the need for grid infrastructure improvements and by limiting demand charges. In this location, the cost of grid improvements required to charge without an ESS are very low, as are the demand charges. The initial capital cost for a shoreside ESS at the Currituck location is estimated to be approximately \$1M and the annual energy costs are reduced by approximately \$100k. The shoreside ESS is designed for a 10-year life and will effectively pay for itself over the life of the system.

Pamlico River

The NPV of estimated lifecycle costs of the vessel and shore configuration analyzed at Pamlico River are presented in Table 13 and the analysis details are provided in <u>Appendix A</u>. The most economical option at Pamlico River is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side at the Bayview terminal and utilizing a shoreside ESS which can be accessed by Tideland EMC. Compared to primarily diesel-powered configurations, a plug-in hybrid vessel is estimated to save more than \$12M over the lifetime of the vessel. Granting utility access to the shoreside ESS is unique to Pamlico River and further contributes to the economic viability of utilizing a plug-in hybrid vessel at this location.

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS	Shore ESS (Shared)
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	\$57.5M	\$51.7M	\$50.4M
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	\$61.4M	\$57.4M	\$56.1M
Diesel Hybrid	\$63.9M		
Diesel Mechanical	\$62.8M		

Table 13. Pamlico River Lifecycle Cost Analysis Results for NPV at 2% Discount Rate

A breakdown by component of the NPV lifecycle costs at a 2% discount is provided in Figure 10. The lifecycle costs for the plug-in hybrid configurations at Pamlico River are primarily vessel and shoreside capital costs which range from approximately 70% to 90% of total costs depending on vessel configuration. The remaining costs are largely electric fuel, with maintenance and diesel fuel accounting for the final 5% to 7% of total costs.

The lifecycle costs for diesel powered configurations at Pamlico River are balanced between capital and operational costs, with each comprising approximately half of total costs. Fuel is a significantly larger portion of operational cost for diesel powered configurations, with diesel fuel accounting for approximately 45% to 50% of the total costs. For these vessel configurations, maintenance costs make up approximately 3% of total costs.

The initial capital cost for a shoreside ESS at the Bayview location is estimated to be \$1M which is approximately equal to the required grid infrastructure improvements if an ESS is not used. Also, the annual energy costs are reduced by approximately \$200k because the shoreside ESS use significantly reduces the demand charges. The shoreside ESS is designed for a 10-year life and will effectively pay for itself in 5 years.

There is also an economical advantage to providing Tideland EMC access to a shoreside ESS for demand response which would result in revenue to the Ferry Division. Tideland EMC has been engaged with the research team throughout this project and has expressed an interest in a shoreside ESS as a demand response resource. In order to provide access to 1.25 MWh, the size of the ESS must be increased which is an increased capital cost. However, the increase is approximately 200 kWh for one side charging at Bayview with a shoreside ESS. At \$700 per kWh, the cost increase is approximately \$200k and revenue resulting is estimated to be \$70k per year which provides an approximate 3-year pay-off period. While it cannot be considered within an economic analysis, there is likely value resulting from the goodwill that would accrue from sharing an asset for the benefit of a critical infrastructure system.

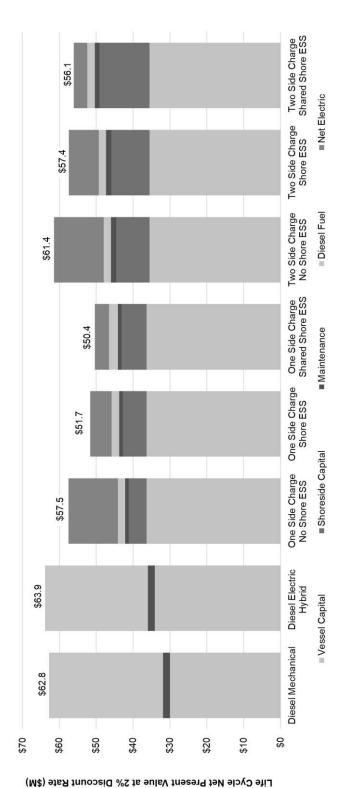


Figure 10. NPV of Lifecycle Costs by Component for Pamlico River

Neuse River

The NPV of estimated lifecycle costs of the vessel and shore configuration analyzed at Neuse River are presented in Table 14 and the analysis details are provided in <u>Appendix A</u>. The most economical option at Neuse River is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side at the Cherry Branch terminal and utilizing a shoreside ESS. Compared to primarily diesel-powered configurations, a plug-in hybrid vessel is estimated to save more than \$27M over the lifetime of the vessel. The relatively long period of daily operations at Neuse River means that plug-in hybrid vessels have the greatest lifetime savings at this location as compared to the other three routes. A longer operating window requires more fuel and maintenance, resulting in significant cost reductions when switching from diesel power to plug-in hybrid. Additionally, Neuse River was the only route where the diesel hybrid configuration was more economical than the diesel mechanical configuration.

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	\$62.9M	\$57.7M
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	\$65.7M	\$61.7M
Diesel Hybrid	\$84.8M	
Diesel Mechanical	\$86.1M	

Table 14. Neuse River Lifecycle Cost Analysis Results for NPV at 2% Discount Rate

A breakdown by component of the NPV lifecycle costs at a 2% discount is provided in Figure 11. The lifecycle costs for the plug-in hybrid configurations at Neuse River are primarily vessel and shoreside capital costs, which range from approximately 65% to 80% of total costs depending on configuration. The remaining costs are largely electric fuel, with maintenance and diesel fuel accounting for approximately 6% of total costs.

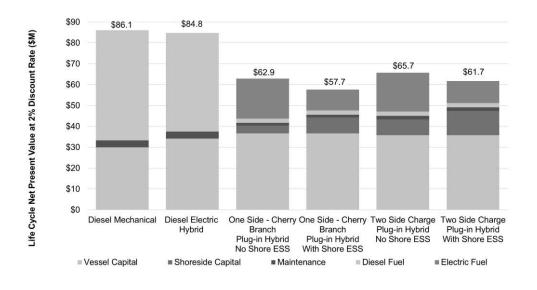


Figure 11. NPV of Lifecycle Costs by Component for Neuse River

The lifecycle costs for diesel powered configurations at Neuse River are dominated by operational costs, with diesel fuel accounting for approximately 55% to 60% of total costs. Capital costs account for the majority of remaining costs, making up approximately 35% to 40% of the total costs. For these vessel configurations, maintenance costs make up approximately 3% of total costs.

The initial capital cost for a shoreside ESS at the Cherry Branch location is estimated to be approximately \$1.5M and the annual energy costs are reduced by approximately \$250k because of significantly reduced demand charges. The shoreside ESS is designed for a 10-year life and will effectively pay for itself in 6 years.

Cape Fear River

The NPV of estimated lifecycle costs of the vessel and shore configuration analyzed at Cape Fear River are presented in Table 15 and the analysis details are provided in <u>Appendix A</u>. The most economical option at Cape Fear River is a plug-in hybrid vessel charging on one side at the Fort Fisher terminal and utilizing a shoreside ESS. Compared to primarily diesel-powered configurations, a plug-in hybrid vessel is estimated to save almost \$9M over the lifetime of the vessel. Compared to the other routes, utilizing plug-in hybrid vessels at the Cape Fear River provides less significant savings over primarily diesel-powered vessels because of higher electric fuel costs as a result of more expensive demand charges.

Table 15. Cape Fear River Lifecycle Cost Analysis Results for NPV at 2% Discount Rate

	No Shore ESS	Shore ESS
Plug-in Hybrid One-Sided Charging	\$80.8M	\$60.8M
Plug-in Hybrid Two-Sided Charging	\$101.8M	\$69.7.1M
Diesel Hybrid	\$69.9M	
Diesel Mechanical	\$69.6M	

A breakdown by component of the NPV lifecycle costs at a 2% discount is provided in Figure 12. The lifecycle costs for the plug-in hybrid configurations at Cape Fear River are primarily vessel and shoreside capital costs which range from approximately 45% to 75% of total costs depending on vessel configuration. The remaining costs are largely electric fuel, with the maintenance and diesel fuel making up the final 3% to 5% of costs.

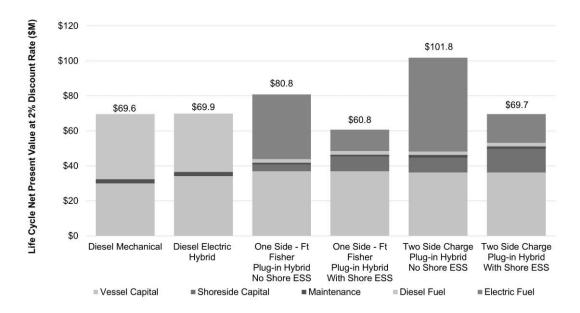


Figure 12. NPV of Lifecycle Costs by Component for Cape Fear River

The lifecycle costs for diesel powered configurations at Cape Fear River are more balanced between capital and operational costs, with each comprising approximately half of total costs. Fuel is a significantly larger portion of operational cost for diesel-powered configurations, with diesel fuel accounting for approximately 50% to 55% of the total costs. For these vessel configurations, maintenance costs make up approximately 3% of total costs.

The initial capital cost for a shoreside ESS at the Fort Fisher location is estimated to be \$1.8M and would reduce annual energy costs by approximately 50%. This means the shoreside ESS, designed for a 10-year life, will effectively pay for itself in 3–4 years.

Emissions and Human Health Impact Estimates

Table 16 presents the estimated annual CO_2 e and local pollutant emissions and the health impacts resulting from the local pollutants from one vessel at the four routes analyzed in this study.

As expected, CO_2e emissions per year are highest for the diesel mechanical configurations and lowest for the plug-in vessel configuration. When emissions from the electricity production are included (second row of each table), the CO_2e are still approximately five times lower in the plug-in vessel than the diesel mechanical vessel. This finding is driven by the relatively low emitting power supply in North Carolina, which has 13% coal, 39% natural gas, and 48% renewable and nuclear generation.

Similarly, the plug-in vessel configuration has lower emissions for other pollutants (e.g., NO_x) than the diesel hybrid and diesel mechanical configurations. The plug-in vessel emissions are non-zero because of the assumed occasional use of the onboard diesel backup.

The emissions of NO_x , PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, CO, and SO_2 at the vessel contribute to the background emissions level in the vicinity of the ferry. These slightly higher emission levels (compared to no ferry) results in negative human health impacts, such as higher mortality, nonfatal heart attacks, infant mortality, etc. Output from the EPA's COBRA tool suggests the annual, monetized cost of the three electric ferry configurations are lowest in the plug-in vessel and highest in the diesel mechanical vessel.

Table 16. Annual Emissions and Human Health Impact Estimates per Vessel

a) Annual Impacts for Currituck Sound

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Impact	Units	Plug-in Hybrid	Diesel Hybrid	Diesel Mechanical
CO2e Vessel Only	Tons / year	166	2,241	2,490
CO ₂ e Vessel+Upstream	Tons / year	600	2,600	2,900
NO _x Vessel Only	Tons / year	3.4	45.3	50.3
PM ₁₀ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.19	1.32
PM _{2.5} Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.15	1.28
VOC Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.18	2.37	2.63
CO Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.55	7.37	8.19
SO ₂ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.0037	0.0501	0.0557
Health Impacts	\$ per Year	\$21,300 to	\$280,000 to	\$313,000 to
Treatur impacts	y per rear	\$48,000	\$630,000	\$704,000

b) Annual Impacts for Pamlico River

Impact	Units	Plug-in Hybrid	Diesel Hybrid	Diesel Mechanical
CO2e Vessel Only	Tons / year	166	2,241	2,490
CO2e Vessel+Upstream	Tons / year	600	3,000	3,300
NO _x Vessel Only	Tons / year	3.4	45.3	50.3
PM ₁₀ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.19	1.32
PM _{2.5} Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.15	1.28
VOC Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.18	2.37	2.63
CO Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.55	7.37	8.19
SO ₂ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.0037	0.0501	0.0557
Health Impacts	\$ per Year	\$23,000 to \$52,000	\$300,000 to \$700,000	\$340,000 to \$770,000

c) Annual Impacts for Neuse River

	-, -			
Impact	Units	Plug-in Hybrid	Diesel Hybrid	Diesel Mechanical
CO2e Vessel Only	Tons / year	166	3,810	4,233
CO ₂ e Vessel+Upstream	Tons / year	800	4,500	5,000
NO _x Vessel Only	Tons / year	3.4	76.9	85.5
PM ₁₀ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	2.02	2.24
PM _{2.5} Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.96	2.18
VOC Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.18	4.03	4.48

CO Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.55	12.53	13.92
SO ₂ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.0037	0.0852	0.0946
Health Impacts	\$ per Year	\$24,500 to \$55,300	\$550,000 to \$1,239,000	\$612,000 to \$1,378,000

d) Annual Impacts for Cape Fear River

Impact	Units	Plug-in Hybrid	Diesel Hybrid	Diesel Mechanical
CO2e Vessel Only	Tons / year	166	2,689	2,988
CO ₂ e Vessel+Upstream	Tons / year	700	3,200	3,500
NO _x Vessel Only	Tons / year	3.4	54.31	60.35
PM ₁₀ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.43	1.58
PM _{2.5} Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.09	1.38	1.54
VOC Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.18	2.85	3.16
CO Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.55	8.84	9.83
SO ₂ Vessel Only	Tons / year	0.0037	0.0601	0.0668
Health Impacts	\$ per Year	\$30,800 to \$69,500	\$485,000 to \$1,094,000	\$539,000 to \$1,217,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section summarizes the implementation strategy for the four routes analyzed in this study, including if electrification at each route is recommended and if so, in what configuration. Additionally, this section is organized to reflect the order in which electrifying the four routes is recommended based on the results of this study. The implementation strategy primarily considers the economic feasibility of electrification at the four routes, as ferry electrification has proven technological feasibility as detailed in the introduction of this report.

Electrification at any of the four routes detailed below would also require some modification and upgrades to the NCDOT State Shipyard in Manns Harbor. Costs for modifications to the shipyard facilities to accommodate electrified ferries are not included in this assessment. Any upgrades to infrastructure or modifications at Manns Harbor would not be as complex or costly as those required at the ferry terminals designated below because vessels do not need to charge rapidly resulting in significantly lower power demand.

Finally, the applicability of the recommendations in this section is subject to change as new information becomes available with respect to electric grid capacity, fuel price, and battery technology. Additional analyses may be required to verify or update the recommendations provided.

Currituck Sound

Deployment of a plug-in hybrid vessel charging at the Currituck Ferry Terminal utilizing a shoreside ESS is recommended along the Currituck Sound ferry route. This configuration is estimated to reduce total life cycle costs by more than \$13M when compared to non-hybrid configurations and benefits from significant positive air quality and health impacts. While a shoreside ESS at this location is not significantly more economical, it is still recommended as it eliminates the need for any electric grid infrastructure improvements and mitigates some risk due to potential change in electricity rates. Charging at the Currituck terminal is recommended because of already existing infrastructure to overnight the ferry.

Currituck Sound is recommended to be the first electrified route because a single ferry vessel is operated at this location and the vessel is making relatively few crossings per day, reducing the initial capital investment required and overall operational impact of electrification. Additionally, Currituck Sound is recommended to be electrified before the Pamlico River, which also operates only one ferry, because life cycle costs are lower, potential grid infrastructure improvements are less expensive, and the vessel operated at Currituck Sound is significantly older.

Pamlico River

Deployment of a plug-in hybrid vessel charging at the Bayview Ferry Terminal utilizing a shared shoreside ESS is recommended along the Pamlico River ferry route. This configuration is estimated to reduce total life cycle costs by more than \$12M when compared to non-hybrid configurations and benefits from significant positive air quality and health impacts. Charging at

the Bayview terminal is recommended because of already existing infrastructure to overnight the ferry.

Pamlico River is recommended to be the second electrified route because only one ferry is operated at this location, reducing the initial capital investment required.

Neuse River

Deployment of a plug-in hybrid vessel charging at the Cherry Branch Ferry Terminal utilizing a shoreside ESS is recommended along the Neuse River ferry route. This configuration is estimated to reduce total lifetime costs by more than \$27M per vessel when compared to non-hybrid configurations and benefits from significant positive air quality and health impacts. Charging at the Cherry Branch terminal is recommended because of already existing infrastructure to overnight the ferry.

While electrification at the Neuse River route benefits from significantly higher cost reduction over the lifetime of the vessel as compared to the Currituck Sound or Pamlico River routes, the need for two vessels at this location make initial capital investment significantly higher.

Cape Fear River

Deployment of a plug-in hybrid vessel charging at the Fort Fisher Ferry Terminal utilizing a shoreside ESS is recommended along the Cape Fear River ferry route. This configuration is estimated to reduce total lifetime costs by almost \$9M per vessel when compared to non-hybrid configurations and benefits from significant positive air quality and health impacts. Charging at the Fort Fisher terminal is recommended because of reduced total lifetime costs due to lesser electricity demand charges.

Cape Fear River is recommended to be the last route electrified because of the high initial capital investment required for two vessels and significantly smaller reduction in lifetime costs.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Deployment of plug-in hybrid ferry vessels brings with it opportunities and challenges related to economic development. Expansion of local energy generation, electrical system upgrades, and improvements to vessel terminals supporting electrified ferries will create job opportunities in already existing sectors. However, marine electrification for commercial scale vessels like those operated by the NCDOT will also present unique needs for workforce training and development. While some roles like installation and maintenance of proprietary vessel chargers will likely be staffed by equipment suppliers, regular operation, service, and monitoring of electrified vessels will require the appropriate education and training for new technologies. Additionally, vessel crew emergency responders must understand and be trained for the unique emergency response challenges introduced by alternative fuel vessels.

If the NCDOT pursues ferry electrification, it should plan workforce development efforts in conjunction with other implementation planning steps. This would mean identifying specific workforce development needs, identifying training programs, establishing training partners, and pursuing funding for workforce development. Examples of workforce education and training programs relevant to plug-in hybrid ferries are listed in Table 17.

Table 17. Example Training Programs Applicable to Plug-in Hybrid Vessels

Marine Electrical	
Marine Electrical Certification - American Boat and Yacht Council	 Designed as introduction to marine electrical systems offering education across a wide variety of basic concepts. Organization also offers advanced marine electrical certification.
Training - National Marine Electronics Association	Self-study certifications for marine electronics technicians.Basic to advanced training course for marine electronics installation.
NC MARTEC - Carteret Community College	Curriculum covering a variety of marine training and education subjects including marine electrical and electronics installation and service.
Emergency Response	
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	 Alternative Fuel Vehicles Training Program for Emergency Responders. Introduction to alternative fuel vehicle concepts including, electric, hybrid, fuel cell, biodiesel, and gaseous fuels such as CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas), and Propane. The program also covers identification techniques, immobilization and power-down procedures, extrication challenges, recommended practices for dealing with hazards such as fires and submersion, incidents involving charging/refueling stations, and more.

Vessel Electrification Investigation for the NCDOT Ferry Division Fleet

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF LIFECYCLE COST ANALYSES

Total	30,000,000	787,930	822,830	896,730	861,630	888,530	1,009,430	947,230	1,028,130	1,000,030	1,124,930	1,028,830	1,213,630	1,096,530	1,129,430	1,258,330	1,167,230	1,188,130	1,275,030	1,234,930	1,365,830	1,306,630	1,382,530	1,337,430	1,442,330	1,497,230	1,431,030	1,513,930	1,475,830	1,606,730	1,518,630	1,539,530	1,623,430	1,591,330	1,600,230	1,738,130	\$ 1,727,030 NDV (2%) \$ 62,824,207
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	69			69	€9		14,600	69	5.95 \$	\$6,870 \$	248,751	\$ 2,000 \$			15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	5,000		427,621
	49			69	€	٠	14,600	\$	6.05 \$	\$ 086,330	253,726	\$ 4,000 \$	٠	\$ 15	15,000 \$	₩.	٠		361,056
	64			69	69		14,600	\$	6.15 \$	\$ 062'68	258,801	\$ 2,000 \$	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	49	ı	69	365,591
\$ 200	\$	678,000		\$ 75	\$ 000,037	•	14,600	\$	6.25 \$	91,250 \$	263,977	\$ 11,000 \$	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	↔	•		1,809,227
	69			69	€9	٠	14,600	\$	6.35 \$	92,710 \$	269,256	\$ 2,000 \$	٠		15,000 \$	φ.			378,966
	S	•		69	€9	٠	14,600	\$	6.45 \$	94,170 \$	274,641	\$ 4,000 \$	٠	\$ 15	15,000 \$	69	•		387,811
	69			49	٠	٠	14,600	\$	6.55 \$	\$ 02,630	280,134	\$ 2,000 \$	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	5,000	69	467,764
	69			69	69	•	14,600	8	6.65 \$	\$ 060'.26	285,737	\$ 4,000 \$	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	49	•	69	401,827
	S			69	•	٠	14,600		6.75 \$	\$ 055'86	291,451		٠		15,000 \$	•			407,001
	S			69	€ 9	٠	14,600	\$			297,280	4,000	٠			φ.	٠		416,290
	S			69	φ.	٠	14,600			101,470 \$	303,226	\$ 2,000 \$	٠		15,000 \$	φ.	•		421,696
	S	•		€	€9	•	14,600				309,291	4,000	•			()	ı		431,221
	မာ			69	€9		14,600	8	7.15 \$	104,390 \$	315,476	\$ 2,000 \$	•	S	15,000 \$	•		69	436,866
																			000 000

Automatic Auto	Vessel ESS (kWh)										Annual Use		Annua				
Part	Vessel ESS (kWh)						Currei	nt Cost		Increase	(hr/yr)		Maintenance				
Provinciary		1,356	Shoreside ESS (N	/Wh)	1,700		s	3.25		2%	200		1%				
Particulary	Vessel	_	Ø	Shoreside					0	peration						Revenue	
Section No.			Capita tal Grid Termina evement Improvem					l Cost		lec Energy M	Genset Engine G	enset Elec	Rapid Charging Waintenance	Propulsion Motor Maintenance	Drive Maintenance	EMC Revenue	Total
1	\$ 34,000,000	949,200	. \$ 1,250,	69		,500,000	69	3.25		6							
1	S			49						146,144	2,000	٠		٠		(70,000)	151,434
1	S			€9	69			3.45 \$		149,067	4,000	•			٠	(70,000)	158,097
1	S			s						152,048	2,000					(70,000)	160,818
1	89			\$	·			3.65 \$		155,089	4,000	٠		٠	٠	(70,000)	167,599
	69			s						158,191	2,000	ŀ		ŀ	ŀ	(70,000)	170,441
1	S			€9						161,355	4,000	•				(70,000)	177,345
	S			49		ŀ				164,582	2,000	ŀ		70,000	5,000	(70,000)	255,312
	S			69	⇔					167,874	4,000	•					187,344
	S			49						171,231	2,000	٠		· •		(70,000)	190,441
	920					٠				174,656		٠		•	٠		1,946,526
	65			49						178,149	2,000	٠				(70,000)	200,839
1	69			69	69					181,712	4,000			· •>		(70,000)	208,142
1	69			€9						185,346	2,000						
	S			69						189,053	4,000			\$ 70,000	5,000	(70,000)	
	S			69						192,834	2,000			•		(70,000)	
5 -	8			69		•				196,691	4,000	•		•		(70,000)	230,081
50 -	S			s						200,625	2,000				•	(70,000)	
6 1	S			69	es -		17,400 \$		87,870 \$	204,637	4,000				•		
600 5 67,000 6 17,400 6 62,25 6 17,120 6 17,400					69		17,400 \$		89,610 \$	208,730	2,000				•		
5 6 7 7 7 7 6 7	900				850,000 \$ 1	1,500,000		5.25 \$		212,904	000'09	70,000		\$ 70,000	5,000	(70,000)	e
5 - 5 - 7,400 6,45 6,426 6,400 7 6,100 7 6,100 7 7,500 8 0,100 8 - 9,400 8 - 9,400 8 - 9,400 8 - 9,400 8 - 9,400 9 - 9 0 9 1,400 8 2,250,645 9 1,500 9 - 9 0 9 1,700 9 1,740 8 1,740 9 1,740 9 1,740 9 1,740 9 1,740 9	S			s			17,400 \$	5.35 \$		217,162	2,000			• •		(70,000)	
50 17,400 5,555 96,570 5 7,500 5 15,000 5 7 15,400 5 6,550 5 96,570 5 200,455 6 15,000 6 7 <t< td=""><td>S</td><td></td><td></td><td>S</td><td>φ.</td><td></td><td>17,400 \$</td><td>5.45 \$</td><td>94,830</td><td>221,506</td><td>4,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>\$ 80,000</td><td>25,000</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	S			S	φ.		17,400 \$	5.45 \$	94,830	221,506	4,000			\$ 80,000	25,000		
5 - 5 - 7,400 5,55 98,310 5,20,455 6,400 6 6 6,75 10,400 5,55 98,310 5,20,455 6 10,000 6 20,455 6 10,000 6 20,000 6 7 6 10,000 6 7 10,000 6 7 10,000 8 7 10,000 8 7 10,000 8 7 10,000 9 7 10,000 9 7 10,000 9 7 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,000 9 10,	S			€9						225,936	2,000			· •		(70,000)	
500 1	69			€9		•	17,400 \$			230,455	4,000	•		&	•	(70,000)	
50 1 4 5 1 7400 5 101790 5 284765 6 101790 5 234765 5 101790 5 234765 6 6 101790 5 240456 6 6 101790 5 24046 7 7 7 7 8 7	s i			69						235,064	2,000			·		(70,000)	
500 7				€9						239,765	4,000			€9			
50 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 1 7 1 2 1	s .			69				2.95		244,560	2,000			\$ 70,000	2,000	(70,000)	
50 6.15 7.00 8 2.64,440 8 2.600 8 7.500	65			€>			17,400 \$	6.05 \$		249,451	4,000			·			
500 5 67,800 6 6.25 7,100 6.25 7,100 6.25 7,100 7,400								6.15 \$		254,440	2,000			·			
- 8 - 8 - 7,400 8 6.35 110,400 8 264,720 8 2600 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 7,0000 -	900							6.25 \$		259,529	11,000	•			•	(/0,000)	_
- 8 - 9 0 9 - 8 - 9 0	S			69				6.35 \$		264,720	2,000	•		·	•	(2000)	
	S			€9						270,014	4,000	•		· •>	•	(70,000)	
- \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ 17,400 \$ 6.65 \$ 115,710 \$ 200,023 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ 7,000 - <td< td=""><td>\$</td><td></td><td></td><td>69</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>275,414</td><td>2,000</td><td>٠</td><td></td><td>\$ 70,000</td><td>2,000</td><td>(70,000)</td><td>411,384</td></td<>	\$			69						275,414	2,000	٠		\$ 70,000	2,000	(70,000)	411,384
\$. \$. \$ 17,400 \$ 6.75 \$ 17,400 \$ 292,272 \$ \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$.	69			69	69					280,923	4,000	•		•		(70,000)	345,633
\$ \$ 17,400 \$ 6.86 \$ 19,190 \$ 292,272 \$ 4,000 \$ </td <td>69</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>s</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>286,541</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>٠</td> <td></td> <td>٠</td> <td></td> <td>(70,000)</td> <td>350,991</td>	69			s						286,541	2,000	٠		٠		(70,000)	350,991
\$ - \$ - 17,400 \$ 6.95 \$ 120,930 \$ 298,117 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000) \$ - \$ - 17,400 \$ 7,05 \$ 122,670 \$ 394,080 \$ 4,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000) \$ - \$ - 17,400 \$ 7,15 \$ 124,410 \$ 310,161 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000)	69	•		89	69		17,400 \$			292,272		٠		•	·		360,462
\$ - \$ - 17,400 \$ 7,05 \$ 122,670 \$ 304,080 \$ 4,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000) \$ - \$ - 17,400 \$ 7,15 \$ 124,410 \$ 310,161 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000)	69			s						298,117	2,000	٠		٠	٠	(70,000)	366,047
- \$ - \$ - 77,400 \$ 7,15 \$ 124,410 \$ 310,161 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (70,000)	S			€9						304,080		•					375,750
	69			69						310,161	2,000	٠		9	٠	(70,000)	381,571
	S			€9	φ.					316.365	60.000	20 000	15.000	\$ 70,000	5.000		592,515

Vessel Electrification Investigation for the NCDOT Ferry Division Fleet

Two	side char	Two eide charging - No shoreside FSS (Pamlico	Seide FSS	(Damlico Piver)	-																	
•		5	200		-								Annual	Annia Use	ay.		Annua					
										Current Cost	Sost		Increase	(hr/yr)		-	Maintenance					
	Ve	Vessel ESS (kWh)	904		Shoreside ESS (MWh)		0			69	3,25		7%	%	200		1%	%				
		Vessel			Shoreside	ide						-	Operation									
Bati Year (9	Battery Cost	Capital	S. S.	Capital Grid	Capital Terminal	SS	,,	Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost	ost	E E	Flec Fnerav	Genset Engine		Genset Elec Maintenance	Rapid Charging Maintenance	Rapid Propulsion Charging Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	on D	Drive	Total	-
69	8	\$ 34,000,000 \$	632,800	\$ 1,500,000		<u>\$</u>		\$ 3,000,000		\$	3.25		6 2 2 2 2								\$ 41,	41,632,800
-		49				69	69		14,600	69	3.35 \$	48,910	\$ 342,154	69	2,000 \$	•	30,000	\$	s,		€9	423,064
2		49				€9	49		14,600	€	3.45 \$	50,370	\$ 348,997	69	4,000 \$	•	30,000	. \$	69		€9	433,367
က		s				€9	49		14,600	€9	3.55 \$	51,830	\$ 355,977	69	2,000 \$	49	30,000	€9	s,		€9	439,807
4		ь	٠			€9	69		14,600	€9	3.65 \$	53,290	\$ 363,096	69	4,000 \$	69	30,000	. \$	so .		69	450,386
2		S				49			14,600	49	3.75 \$	54,750	\$ 370,358	49	2,000 \$	•	30,000	69	s ·		49	457,108
9		69	ı			€9			14,600	₩	3.85 \$		\$ 377,765	€9	4,000 \$	€	30,000	. \$	s.			467,975
7		s	٠			69			14,600	69	3.95 \$	57,670	\$ 385,321	69	2,000 \$	•	30,000	69	\$ 000'02	5,000 \$	8	549,991
80		S	•			€			14,600	€9			s	69				€9				486,157
	· ·	м				φ (14,600	φ (6 6				ь				493,477
10 %	270	so ·	515,280			₩.			14,600	₩				5 9		•		59	so :		_	1,027,235
Ξ :		s c	٠			6 6			14,600	6 6				6 9 (512,593
12		so i	•			sə •			14,600	₩.				59				5 9				524,395
<u>ε</u>		so i	•			se ·			14,600	£ 0 •			ь.	b9 1				59 1				532,363
4		69				€			14,600	₩.			€	69				69	0	0		619,502
15		49	•			69			14,600	€9			€	69		49		69	s			552,814
16		S	•			€9	•		14,600	↔			↔	69		•			φ.			565,304
17		S				€9	69		14,600	69			69	69		•			s,			573,974
18		69	•			€9	•		14,600	↔	5.05 \$	73,730		69	4,000 \$	↔	30,000	69	ss.			586,828
19		49				€9	49			€9			69	69	so.		30,000	69	ss .			595,870
20 \$	200	69	452,000			69	•	\$ 3,000,000	14,600	€9	5.25 \$	76,650	\$ 498,453	69	\$ 000'09	\$ 000'02			\$ 000'02	5,000 \$		4,232,103
21		69	ı			€9	φ.		14,600	69	5.35 \$	78,110	\$ 508,422	69	2,000 \$	φ.	30,000	69	so .		49	618,532
22		49	٠			€9	69		14,600	€9	5.45 \$	79,570	\$ 518,591	69	4,000 \$	€ 9	30,000	69	\$ 000'08	25,000 \$		737,161
23		မာ				€9	9		14,600	€9			€9	69		•		€9	s			641,993
54		ss.	•			€9	•	•	14,600	€				69		•		69	so.			656,032
52		S				€9	•		14,600	69				69		•		69	s.			666,283
56		s ·	•			€ .			14,600	₩ .				69		•		69				680,749
27		es ·				ω.			14,600	ω .			ω.	so .				ω.	0	9		766,436
78		S				€9			14,600	€			€	69				€9	s ·			706,347
		es ·				ω.			14,600	ω .		89,790	ω.	69	2,000 \$	•		69	· ·			717,488
30 &	200	99	452,000			₩			14,600	₩.			.	59		.			w.		_	1,191,862
33		so.				69			14,600	€9			69	69		φ.		69	s ·			744,474
32		ss.	•			€9	•	•	14,600	₩				€9		•		€9				760,329
33		69	•			69	69		14,600	€9				69	2,000 \$	€		69	\$ 000'02	5,000 \$		847,432
34		S	•			€9	•		14,600	€9			↔	69	4,000 \$	€		€9	s			788,788
32		s	•			€9	φ. •		14,600	€9	6.75 \$		69	69	2,000 \$	€9		€9	s			801,402
36		S	•			€9	•		14,600	€9	6.85 \$		€9	69	4,000 \$	€		€9	s			818,279
37		69				69			14,600	€9			€9	69		•		69	s,			831,425
38		69	•			€9	φ.		14,600	€9			₩	69		€			s,			848,844
39		s	٠			69	φ.		14,600	69			\$ 726,152	69	2,000 \$	•		69	s	•		862,542
40		49	•			€9	•		14,600	€9	7.25 \$	105,850	\$ 740,675	49	\$ 000'09	\$ 000,07	30,000	000'02 \$ 0	69	\$ 000'5		1,081,525
																			Ż	NPV (2%) \$	- 1	61,449,580

Single	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Rapid Charging An System
Control Cont	Fuel Cost (\$\text{fga1}) \$\text{6.5ga1}\$ \$\text{3.25}\$ \$\text{3.45}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{3.45}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{3.45}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$ \$\text{5.5}\$	nual Fu (gal)
Control Cont	Fuel Cost (\$\(\frac{4}{5}\)\text{an} (\$\(\frac{4}\)\text{an} (\$\(\frac{4}{5}\)\text{an} (\$\(\frac{4}{5	nual Fu (gal)
3.25 4.8 Pt 0 2.00 Gez S 2.00 O 3.00 O 3.0	3.25 3.35 \$ 3.45 \$ 3.45 \$ 3.55 \$ 3.55 \$ 3.75 \$ 3.86 \$ 3.95 \$ 4.05 \$	(841)
3.3.5 4,910 2,05,600 3 0.000 3 9	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
3.44 5 0.030 5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 <th< td=""><td>6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6</td><td>14,600</td></th<>	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	14,600
3.45.5 6.14,820 7.14,002 8 2.00 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0 9 0.0	ex ex<	14,60
3.46 5 5.22.647 5 -0.00 5 -0.00 6 -0.00	\$ 3.65 \$ \$ 3.75 \$ \$ 3.85 \$ \$ 3.95 \$ \$ 4.05 \$	14,60
3,75 6, 64,750 2, 22,647 6, 2000 6 7 8 0,000 8 - 8 <th< td=""><td>\$ 3.75 \$ \$ 3.85 \$ \$ \$ 3.95 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$</td><td>14,60</td></th<>	\$ 3.75 \$ \$ 3.85 \$ \$ \$ 3.95 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	14,60
3.465 3.667.01 3.217,100 4.000 5 9.0000 6 9.0000 9 9.0000 9 9.0000 9 9.0000 9 9.0000 9	\$ 3.85 \$ \$ 3.95 \$ \$ 4.05 \$	14,60
3.365 57,670 2,21,642 2,000 3 7,000 3 7,000 5 7,000 8 7,000	\$ 3.95 \$	14,60
4,155 6,0560 2,44,05 6,000 7 8,000 7 8 7,000 8 - 5 9 1 8 1 1 8 4,15 8 6,056 8 24,1001 8 2,000 8 - 6 9 - 7 8 - 6 9 - 7 8 - 7 8	\$ 4.05 \$	14,60
4,15 6,0560 2,410,01 1,100 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2,000 3 2 3 0 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3		14,600
4,425 6,100 6,100 7 8 9,100 8 -	\$ 4.15 \$	14,600
4.45 6.64 6.65 7.000 8 9.0000 8 9.000 8	\$ 4.25 \$	14,600
4.45 S 6.64.70 S 2.02.60 S 2.02.00 S 2	45 45 6	14,600
4.66 5 67,800 8 70,0	8 4 4 4 5 5 8	14 600
4.75 6.69 7.70 7.00 8	\$ 4.65.5	14 600
4.66 S 7.72,70 S 222,377 S 2.000 S - S 30,000 S - S - S 5.50 S 7.72,70 S 222,377 S 2.000 S - S 30,000 S - S - S 5.50 S 7.72,70 S 222,377 S 2.000 S - S 30,000 S - S - S 5.50 S 7.76,60 S 239,779 S 2.000 S 7.000 S - S 7.000 S - S - S 5.51 S 7.76,60 S 239,779 S 2.000 S 7.000 S - S 7.000 S - S - S 5.52 S 7.810 S 2.000 S 7.000 S 7.000 S - S 9.000 S - S	\$ 4.75 \$	14.600
4,96 7,12,70 8,222,77 8,200 7 8,000 8 - 6 8 - 7 8 - 7 8 - 7 8 - 7 8 - 7 9 <td>\$ 4.85 \$</td> <td>14,600</td>	\$ 4.85 \$	14,600
5. 5.6 7. 17,10 8. 289,019 8. 4,000 86,00	\$ 4.95 \$	14,600
5. 15. 5 7.5,190 5. 2,000 5. 0,000 6. 0,000 7. 0 8. 0,000 7. 0 8. 0,000 9. 0,000 9. 0,000 9. 0	\$ 20.5 \$	14,600
5.52 7.660 2.000 3 7.00	\$ 5.15 \$	14,600
5.55 7.8110 3.05,647 2.000 3 0.000 3 - 5 3 5.64 2.4250 3.11,760 4.000 3 - 5 30,000 3 - 5 5 - 5 90,000 3 - 5 8 5.65 8.2430 3.31,760 9.24,305 9.30,402 9.20,000 9.20 <	\$ 5.25 \$	14,600
5.45 7.95/70 311,760 4,000 7 5 30,000 5 80,000 5 5000 5 5.65 8.24,50 8.311,760 8.14,000 8.12,60 8.12,60	\$ 5.35 \$	14,600
5.55 8.665 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24365 8.24366 8.24365 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24366 8.24400 8.2	\$ 5.45 \$	14,6
5.57 5 8.6470 5 3.37,402 5 4.000 5 7.5 30,000 5 7.5 30,000 5 7.5 5 8.000 5 7.5 5 8.5 5	\$ 0.50 x	14,600
5 566 8 86,410 8 337,459 8 4,000 8 9 0,000 8 9 6,000 8 6,000 8 70,000 8 9	\$ 5.75 \$	14.600
5 6.65 8 8.67.08 3 344.208 3 2,000 3 70,000 3 70,000 3 5,000 3 70,000 3 <td>\$ 5.85 \$</td> <td>14,600</td>	\$ 5.85 \$	14,600
6 6.05 8 89.330 8 45.000 8 9 90.000 8 9 9 9 8 8 9	\$ 5.95 \$	14,600
8 6,15 8 9,790 3,581,15 2,000 3 3,000 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 9,000 8 9 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 9<	\$ 6.05 \$	14,600
6,25 9,1250 3,65277 1,1000 8 9,0000 8 9 8 1,1000 8 9,0000 8 9 9 9 1,1000 8 9,0000 8 9 </td <td>\$ 6.15 \$</td> <td>14,600</td>	\$ 6.15 \$	14,600
6.55 9.7710 3.72,822 2.000 8 9.000 8 9.000 8 9.000 8 9 <	\$ 6.25 \$	14,600
4 6.45 94,170 3 380,034 4,000 5 30,000 5 6 5 5,000 5 8,000 5 8,000 5 8,000 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9	\$ 6.35 \$	14,600
8 6.55 8 95,630 8 387,635 8 2,000 8 9,000 8 70,000 8 5,000 8 8 6.66 8 97,090 8 440,285 8 2,000 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 <t< td=""><td>\$ 6.45 \$</td><td>14,600</td></t<>	\$ 6.45 \$	14,600
6 6.65 5 97.080 5 396.387 6 4.000 5 30.000 5 6 6 5 90.000 5 7 5 8 8 6.75 5 101.470 5 4.000 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 8 6.55 5 101.470 5 4.000 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 8 8 7 8	\$ 6.55 \$	14,600
4 6.75 89,650 8 403,295 8 2,000 8 9,000 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 9 8 8 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 8 9	\$ 6.65 \$	14,600
\$ 6.86 \$ 100,010 \$ 411,361 \$ 4,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 6.96 \$ 101,470 \$ 427,980 \$ 2,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.05 \$ 104,390 \$ 427,980 \$ 4,000 \$ 5 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.15 \$ 104,390 \$ 436,540 \$ 2,000 \$ 2000 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.25 \$ 105,880 \$ 445,270 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5000 \$ 5000 \$ 5000	\$ 6.75 \$	14,600
\$ 6.95 \$ 101.470 \$ 419.588 \$ 2,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.05 \$ 102.930 \$ 427.980 \$ 4,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.15 \$ 104.390 \$ 436.540 \$ 2,000 \$ 5 \$ 0000 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 7.25 \$ 105.860 \$ 445.270 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5000 \$ 5	\$ 6.85 \$	14,600
\$ 7.05 \$ 102.930 \$ 427.980 \$ 4,000 \$ \$ 30,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ 6.95 \$	14,600
\$ 7.15 \$ 104.390 \$ 436.540 \$ 2,000 \$ \$ 30,000 \$ \$ 5,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ 5,000 \$ \$ \$ 7.25 \$ 105.850 \$ 445.270 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$	\$ 7.05 \$	14,600
\$ 7,25 \$ 105,850 \$ 445,270 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$	\$ 7.15 \$	14,600
	7.25 \$	4

The continue of the continue		Two sid	Two side charging - Shoreside ESS accessed by Tidel	de ESS access	sed by Tide	lands EMC (Pamlico River)	Pamlico F	iver)												
									O	urrent Cost			Annual Use (hr/yr)		Annual Maintenance					
Patricular Pat			Vessel ESS (kWh)	904	Shoreside	ш	1,700		63	3.25		2%	200		1%					
Particulary Capital			Vessel			Shoresid	v				ŭ	Operation						Revenue		
The color of the	Year	Battery (ital Grid ovement Im	Capital Terminal provement	ESS	Rapid Charging System		Fuel Cost (\$/gal)			Genset Engine Ge Waintenance Ma	enset Elec	Rapid Charging Vaintenance	Propulsion Motor Maintenance	Drive Vaintenance	EMC Revenue	Tot	
No. 1985 Column	0	s	\$ 34,000,000	900			2,380,000	\$ 3,000,000												512,800
1	-		S			69	٠			3.35		203,193	2,000			٠			S	121,603
1	2		S	•		49	•				50,370	207,257	4,000						S	129,127
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ო		65			69				3.55	51,830	211,402	2,000						s	132,732
1	4		မာ	•		€	٠	s			53,290	215,630	4,000			٠			S	140,420
1	5		69			69				3.75		219,943	2,000						s	144,193
No. 1984 Color C	9		69			€9	٠			3.85	56,210	224,341	4,000			•			S	152,051
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7		69			€9	٠			3.95		228,828	2,000			70,000			s	230,998
1	œ		55	٠		€9	٠					233,405	4,000	٠		٠	€9		69	164,035
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o		69	ı		69	٠					238,073	2,000						so.	168,163
1	10	vs		515,280		€9	1,938,000	•	14,600 \$		62,050	242,834	11,000	٠					69	536,664
1	1		69			€	٠				63,510	247,691	2,000	٠		٠			so	180,701
1	12		69	·		↔	٠	s>	14,600 \$		64,970	252,645	4,000	٠		٠			s	189,115
1	13		69	ı		69	٠				66,430	257,698	2,000	٠					ss	193,628
Secondary Control Sec	4		69	•		€9	•				67,890	262,852	4,000			\$ 70,000			69	277,242
State Stat	15		69	•		€9	٠			4.75		268,109	2,000			٠			\$	506,959
Signature Sign	16		69	•		↔	٠			4.85		273,471	4,000			٠			69	215,781
The continue of the continue	17		69	ı		€9	٠			4.95		278,940	2,000			•			s	220,710
Standard	18		S			€9	ı	•	14,600 \$		73,730	284,519	4,000			•				229,749
	19		s			49	•	· s	14,600 \$			290,210	2,000							234,900
5	20	S		452,000		€9	1,700,000	\$ 3,000,000	14,600 \$		76,650	296,014		70,000		70,000	5,000	ક્ક	\$ 5	572,164
1	21		S			€9	٠		14,600 \$		78,110	301,934	2,000			٠			s	249,544
1	22		S	ı		€9	٠		14,600 \$		79,570	307,973	4,000			80,000			S	364,043
5 - 4 6 5 - 4 6 5 6 6 7 5 5 5 6 6 7 5 5 6 7 5 5 6 7 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 7	23		S			€9	٠					314,132	2,000						s	264,662
8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 3 4 4 0 3 4 0 4 2 3 4 0 3 2 2 4 4 0 3 4 0 4 0 6 1 4 0 6 1 4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	54		S			€9	•				82,490	320,415	4,000			•			S	274,405
5 - 5 - 7 14600 5 5840 5 6400 5 - 5 - 14600 5 5840 5 4000 5 - 5 - 14600 5 5840 5 - 5 - 6 0 6	52		S			φ.	•					326,823	2,000						so.	280,273
5 - 5 - 7	56		S			€9	•					333,359	4,000					69	so.	290,269
5 -	27		69			φ.	•		14,600 \$		86,870	340,027	2,000			\$ 70,000		69	so.	371,397
\$ -	28		S			€9	•		14,600 \$		88,330	346,827	4,000			·			so.	306,657
\$ 500 5 452,000 5 - 5 - 1,700,000 5 - 5 - 1,600 8 6,25 9 1,250 8 - 5 - 6 1,750,00 8 - 5 - 6 1,750,00 8 - 5	53					69	•		14,600 \$		89,790	353,764	2,000			·			so.	313,054
5 -	30	co.		452,000		↔	1,700,000	69	14,600 \$		91,250	360,839	11,000	•		· •	•		\$	482,589
S - S - 14600 S 6.45 S 9.470 S - S <t< th=""><th>31</th><th></th><th>\$</th><th>ı</th><th></th><th>49</th><th>•</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>92,710</th><th>368,056</th><th>2,000</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>330,266</th></t<>	31		\$	ı		49	•				92,710	368,056	2,000							330,266
\$ - 5	32		S			69	٠					375,417	4,000			٠			(s)	341,087
8 - 8 - 9 66 8 99,589 8 4,000 8 - 8 - 8 - 14,600 8 6,65 8 99,589 8 90,000 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 - 8 167,500 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 <th>33</th> <td></td> <td>69</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>€9</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6.55</td> <td></td> <td>382,925</td> <td>2,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>70,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>s</td> <td>423,055</td>	33		69	•		€9	•			6.55		382,925	2,000			70,000			s	423,055
\$ -	8		69	•		69	•			6.65		390,584	4,000						69	359,174
\$ - 5 - 5 - 14,600 \$ 6.85 \$ 40,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ -	35		69	ı		€9	٠			6.75		398,395	2,000			٠			s	366,445
\$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 6.95 \$ 101,470 \$ 414,491 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 25,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7,15 \$ 102,890 \$ 432,780 \$ - \$ 25,000 \$ - \$ 25,000 \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7,15 \$ 105,890 \$ 79,881 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ (157,600) \$ \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7,15 \$ 105,890 \$ 79,881 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ (157,600) \$ \$ - \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7,15 \$ 105,890 \$ 439,881 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ (157,600) \$ \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7,25 \$ 105,890 \$ 79,881 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ (157,600) \$ \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ 14,600 \$ 70,680 \$ 70,680 \$ 70,000 \$ 70	36		69	·		€	٠	&				406,363	4,000	٠		•	69		S	377,873
\$ 5 6 14,600 \$ 7,05 \$ 102,990 \$ 422,780 \$ 6,500 \$ 5 55,000 \$ 5 6,500 \$ 6 (157,500)\$ \$ 14,600 \$ 7,15 \$ 104,390 \$ 439,861 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 6,000 \$ (157,500)\$ NPV (2%) \$ 564,1	37		S	ı		€9	٠			6.95		414,491	2,000			٠			s	385,461
\$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7.15 \$ 104,390 \$ 431,236 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 25,000 \$ - \$ - \$ (157,500) \$ \$ - \$ - 14,600 \$ 7.25 \$ 105,650 \$ 439,961 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$ (157,500) \$ NPV (2%) \$ 56,11	38		S			8	•					422,780	4,000			•			S	397,210
\$ - \$ - 14,800 \$ 7,25 \$ 105,850 \$ 439,861 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$ (157,500) \$ NPV (2%) \$ 56,1	39		S			\$	٠			7.15		431,236	2,000			•			s	405,126
	40		S			€	•			7,25	105,850	439,861	60,000	70,000	25,000	\$ 70,000				518,211
																		NPV (2%)	\$ 56,11	0,648

		Total	\$ 30,000,000		\$ 822,830	\$ 896,730	\$ 861,630	\$ 888,530	-	\$ 934,330	\$ 947,230			\$ 1,028,830					\$ 1,258,330			\$ 1,234,930		\$ 1,269,730						\$ 1,431,030	\$ 1,475,830				\$ 1,623,430		\$ 1,738,130	
		Propulsion Motor Maintenance																																				
		Rapid Charging Maintenance																																				
		Genset Elec Maintenance		€9	•	•	. ↔	•		∽ €		· 69	€9	•	• •	\$ 70,	• •	↔ €	· ·	- ω	₩	69		69 6		€	\$ 70,000		· •	sə e		€9	₩	69 (, , , ,	· 69	69	
se (hr/yr) 1,825		Genset Engine Maintenance		\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000			\$ 17.000			\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000		69	⇔ €	\$ 68,000	ľ		\$ 10,000		\$ 8,000	, es	€9	\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000	\$ 10,000				19,000		\$ 68,000	
Annual Use (hr/yr) 3,650		Prop Engine Maintenance		\$ 20,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 76,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 29,000			\$ 22,000			\$ 20,000					80,000			\$ 27,000		\$ 20,000	78,000			78,000		\$ 24,000					34,000		\$ 78,000	
	Operation	Elec Energy																																				
	0	Fuel		759,930	781,830	803,730	825,630	847,530	869,430	891,330	913,230	957,030	978,930	1,000,830	1,022,730	1,044,630	1,066,530	1,088,430	1,110,330	1,154,130	1,176,030	1,197,930	1,219,830	1,241,730	1,285,530	1,307,430	1,329,330	1,351,230	1,373,130	1,395,030	1,416,930	1,460,730	1,482,630	1,504,530	1,526,430	1,570,230	1,592,130	
Current Cost \$ 3.25		Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	3.25	3.35 \$	3.45 \$	3.55 \$	3.65 \$	3.75 \$			4.05 \$			4.45 \$	4.55 \$				8 505			5.35 \$		5.55 \$			5.95 \$			6.25 \$	6.45 \$				6.85		7.15 \$	
Curr		Annual Fuel Fu (gal)	S	219,000 \$	219,000 \$	219,000 \$	219,000 \$	219,000 \$			219,000 \$			219,000 \$	219,000 \$				219,000 \$			219,000 \$		219,000 \$			219,000 \$			219,000 \$	219,000 \$				219,000 \$		219,000 \$	
		Rapid Charging A System																																				
0	e.	ESS																			٠																	
Shoreside ESS (MWh)	Shoreside	Capital Terminal Improvement	\$									49									\$									89								
Shoresid		Capital Grid Improvement Ir																																				
0	_	ESS	•																		٠									•								
Vessel ESS (kWh)	Vessel	Capital Construction	\$ 000,000,000 \$ 007									↔									€9									9								
Vess		Battery Cost (\$/kWh) C										920									200									200								
		B. Year	s		2	က	4	2	9	۲ ،	ю o	10 \$		12	13	4	12	9 1	7 18	19	20 \$	21	22	23	55 1	26	27	28		30 20	32	33	35	35	37 26	38	39	

	Vessel E	Vessel ESS (kWh)	100	Shoresid	Shoreside ESS (MWh)		0		Current Cost \$ 3.25	t 25		Annus	Annual Use (hr/yr) 3,650						
		Vessel			Shoreside	side					Operation	_							
Battery Cost Year (S/kWh)		Capital Construction	Capita ESS Improv	Capital Grid	Capital Terminal Improvement	SS	Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost	t Free	el Elec Enerav		Genset Engine G	enset Elec	Rapid Genset Elec Charging Maintenance Maintenance	Propulsion Motor Maintenance	Drive Maintenance	ē	Total
69	8	\$ 34,000,000 \$	000			9	9		8	10								€9	34,070,000
_		€9						197,100	49	3.35 \$ 68	683,937	S	20,000 \$			· •	69	€9	703,937
2		↔	ı					197,100	49	3.45 \$ 70	703,647	es>	\$ 000'62			•	69	€9	732,647
9		69	i					197,100	69	3.55 \$ 72	723,357	s	\$ 000'92	٠		•	69	69	799,357
4		↔	i					197,100	69	3.65 \$ 74	743,067	s	24,000 \$	٠		•		69	767,067
5		€9						197,100	69	3.75 \$ 76	762,777	s	29,000 \$				69	€9	777,197
9		€9	•					197,100	69	3.85 \$ 78	782,487	S	\$ 000'92	٠		· •		€9	858,487
7		69	•					197,100	69	3.95 \$ 80	802,197	S	31,000 \$	70,000		\$ 70,000	69	5,000 \$	978,197
80		€9						197,100	€9	4.05 \$ 82	821,907	so	22,000 \$			•		\$	843,907
6		49						197,100	49	4.15 \$ 84	841,617	69	\$ 000'92			•	59	€9	917,617
10 \$	220	↔	57,000			69		197,100	49	4.25 \$ 86	861,327	S	31,000 \$	•		\$	69	€9	949,327
11		69	•					197,100	49	4.35 \$ 88	881,037	S	\$ 000'82	٠		•	φ,	€9	959,037
12		₩	•					197,100	છ	4.45 \$ 90	900,747	S	20,000 \$	•		- \$	છ	€9	920,747
13		49						197,100	\$	4.55 \$ 92	920,457	s	29,000 \$			•		₽	949,457
14		€9						197,100	49		940,167	s	\$ 000'08	70,000		\$ 70,000	€9-	2,000 \$	1,165,167
15		€9						197,100	69	4.75 \$ 95	959,877	s>	20,000 \$			•		69	979,877
16		↔	ě					197,100	69	69	979,587	S		•		•		€9	1,008,587
17		€						197,100	s	69	999,297	s						69	1,079,297
18		⇔	•					197,100	s	€9	1,019,007	S				•	es es	€9	1,046,007
		€9						197,100	69		1,038,717	s					69		1,060,717
20 \$	200	↔	50,000			•		197,100	es es	↔	58,427	s		0,		70	69	0	1,333,427
24		69						197,100	64	69	1,078,137	s					69		1,105,137
52		69	i					197,100	49	₩	97,847	s»		80,000		\$ 80,000	69	25,000 \$	1,360,847
23		69						197,100	69	€9	1,117,557	s	20,000 \$			•		69	1,137,557
54		₩	ı					197,100	69	69	37,267	S					es.		1,168,267
52		₩						197,100	69		1,156,977	s				•		69	1,234,977
56		↔	i					197,100	69	€	76,687	so ·					69		1,196,687
27		₩.						197,100	49	69	1,196,397	69		20,000		\$ 70,000	69	2,000 \$	1,372,397
58		↔						197,100	49	69	16,107	ss.		•		•	ω,	69	1,294,107
53		49						197,100	49	69	1,235,817	so	27,000 \$			&		€9	1,262,817
30 \$	200	€9	20,000			•		197,100	es	€9	1,255,527	S		•		&		€9	1,329,527
31		₩						197,100	69	€	1,275,237	s				•		69	1,353,237
32		↔	•					197,100	€	↔	1,294,947	S					69		1,321,947
33		↔						197,100	49	€9	1,314,657	so		20,000		2	69	2,000 \$	1,537,657
34		€9	•					197,100	69	€9	1,334,367	s)				•		€9	1,358,367
35		↔						197,100	8	₩	1,354,077	s						69	1,381,077
36		↔	ě					197,100	69		73,787	S		•		• •		€9	1,451,787
37		↔						197,100	es.		93,497	S	31,000 \$					φ.	1,424,497
38		69	ı					197,100			13,207	S				&			1,433,207
39		69						197,100	€	7.15 \$ 1,432,917	32,917	so	\$ 000'82				69	€9-	1,510,917
40		<																	

Vessel Electrification Investigation for the NCDOT Ferry Division Fleet

Current Cost	Annual Fuel (gal) 0 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600	0 30	WWn) Shoreside al a	Capita Improver	Shoreside Capital Grid Improvement Imp \$ 82,000 \$	1,250 ESS Improver 875,000 \$ 887
Plane Coat Plane Plane	11 Fuel 11 Fuel 12 Fuel 13 Fuel 14 Fuel 14 Fuel 14 Fuel 15 Fue		Rapid Sharging System 1,500,000	ESS System (Charging Sy	Capital Grid Terminal Termi	Capital Grid Capital Rapid Rap
Held Cost (\$\text{Stg1})	ual Fuel (gal) (ga		Rapid Charging System 1,500,000	Rapid ESS System Sys	Capital Grid Capital Terminal RSS System 1mprovement FSS 5,1250,000 1,550,000 5 1,250,000 2 1,550,000 6 1,250,000 3 1,500,000 7 1,550,000 3 1,500,000 8 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 9 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 10 1,500,000 3 1,500,000 <	Capital Grant Terminal Fashid Shiem Prapid Practical Terminal Practical Shiem Practica
3.25 48,910 \$ 3.45 \$ 48,910 \$ 3.45 \$ 5,0370 \$ 3.65 \$ 5,1830 \$ 3.75 \$ 5,1750 \$ 3.85 \$ 5,1750 \$ 3.85 \$ 5,1750 \$ 4.05 \$ 5,1350 \$ 4.25 \$ 8,2050 \$ 4.25 \$ 8,2050 \$ 4.25 \$ 8,2050 \$ 4.25 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 8,2050 \$ 3.85 \$ 9,2050 \$	4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600	00	1,500,000	000 000 1	82,000 % 1,280,000 % 1,580,000	772,500 \$ 82,000 \$ 1,280,000 \$. \$ 1,500,000
3.35 \$ 48.910 \$ 3.45 \$ 48.910 \$ 3.45 \$ 48.910 \$ 5 48.92 \$ 5 48.92 \$ 5 48.92 \$ 5 48.92 \$ 5 48.92 \$ 5 49.92	4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600					712.5500 8
3.45 \$ 50,370 \$ 50,370 \$ 50,370 \$ 50,32	14, 600 14, 60				w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	717.5500 8
3.55 \$ 51,830 \$ 51,830 \$ 3.00 \$ 2.00	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600					
3.65 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 63,290 \$ 64,29	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600					
3.75 \$ 54,750 \$ 5.00 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	
3.86 \$ 56.210 \$ 3.95 \$ 4.05 \$ 54.100 \$ 4.15 \$ 60.590 \$ 4.25 \$ 62.050 \$ 4.35 \$ 63.510 \$ 5.000 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	
3.95 \$ 57,670 \$ 4.05 \$ 69,130 \$ 4.15 \$ 60,590 \$ 4.25 \$ 62,050 \$ 4.35 \$ 63,510 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ	772,5500
4.05 \$ 59,130 \$ 4.15 \$ 60,590 \$ 4.25 \$ 62,050 \$ 4.35 \$ 63,510 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600					7172500
4.15 \$ 60,590 \$ 4.25 \$ 62,050 \$ 4.35 \$ 63,510 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ່	
4.25 \$ 62,050 \$ 4.35 \$ 63,510 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ ທ	772,500
4.35 \$ 63,510 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600					
	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				on on on on on o	
4.45 \$ 64,970 \$	14,600 14,600 14,600 14,600				<i>.</i>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
s	14,600 14,600 14,600				w w w w w	
\$ 4.65 \$ 67,890 \$ 227,031	14,600				<i>ა</i>	
\$ 4.75 \$ 69,350 \$ 231,572	14,600				ω υ ω υ	о о о
\$ 4.85 \$ 70,810 \$ 236,203	14.600				у	· · ·
es.					es o	
\$ 5.05 \$ 73,730 \$ 245,746	14,600				•	
\$ 75,190 \$	14,600				'n	w
69	14,600	000	- \$ 1,500,000		м - м	625,000 \$ - \$
5.35 \$ 78,110 \$	14,600		· «»		w	
5.45 \$ 79,570 \$	14,600		s		w	·
5.55 \$ 81,030 \$	14,600		es		w ·	·
5.65 \$ 82,490 \$	14,600				e e	. ·
5 75 \$ 83,950 \$	14,600	J			<i>•</i>	·
5.85 \$ 85,410 \$	14,600				99	•
5.95 \$ 86,870 \$	14,600	J	·		· ·	
6.05 \$ 88,330 \$	14,600		•		w	·
\$ 062'68 \$	14,600		· s		S	·
\$ 91,250 \$	14,600		s	S	w .	\$ - \$
69	14,600		· «		S	
\$ 6.45 \$ 94,170 \$ 324,256	14,600		· vs		w	
\$ 6.55 \$ 95,630 \$ 330,741	14,600		·		S	
\$ 6.65 \$ 97,090 \$ 337,356	14,600		s	· ·	· w	
\$ 6.75 \$ 98,550 \$ 344,103	14,600		s		w	
\$ 6.85 \$ 100,010 \$ 350,986	14,600				ဟ	·
\$ 6.95 \$ 101,470 \$ 358,005	14,600	١.	s		w	·
7.05 \$ 102.930	14.600				S	v9
\$ 7.15 \$ 104,390 \$ 372,469	14,600	١.	s		S	
\$ 7.25 \$ 105,850 \$ 379,918 \$	14,600		so.			
		L				

	One side cn.	One side charging - Shoreside ESS (Currituck Sound)	פ בסס (כמ	Illiach con																
	>	Vessel ESS (KWh)	1,250		Shoreside ESS (MWh)	1,360	0		J	Current Cost \$ 3.25		Annual Increase 2%	Annual Use (hr/yr) 500		Anı Mainte	Annual Maintenance 1%				
		Vessel			Shoreside	ide						Operation								
Year	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Capital Construction	ESS	Capital Grid Improvement	Capital Terminal Improvement	ESS	Rapid Charging System		Annual Fuel (qal)	Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	Fue	Elec Energy	Genset Engine Maintenance	Genset Elec Maintenance	Ra c Char e Mainte	Rapid Pro Charging I Maintenance Mai	Propulsion Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	Drive Maintenance		Total
0	\$ 700		875,000		_	\$ 952,000	49	0,000		\$ 3.25									€	38,577,000
-		49	ŀ		37	&	49		14,600	\$ 3.35	\$ 48,910	\$ 105,146	\$ 2,000	\$	49	15,000 \$		€	€9	171,056
7		49			37	•	49		14,600	\$ 3.45	\$ 50,370	\$ 107,249	\$ 4,000	•	€9	15,000 \$. ↔	€9	176,619
ო		49	٠			49	49		14,600	\$ 3.55	\$ 51,830	\$ 109,394	\$ 2,000	69	69	15,000 \$		- 49	49	178,224
4		€9			-	69	69		14,600	\$ 3.65	\$ 53,290	\$ 111,582	\$ 4,000	• •	69	15,000 \$		69	€9	183,872
2		\$			37		69		14,600	\$ 3.75	\$ 54,750	\$ 113,814	\$ 2,000	€9	49	15,000 \$		€9	69	185,564
9		€	•			9	s		14,600	\$ 3.85	\$ 56,210	\$ 116,090	\$ 4,000	9	€9	15,000 \$	•	- ↔	€9	191,300
7		€9			-7	69	69		14,600	\$ 3.95	\$ 57,670	\$ 118,412	\$ 2,000	- 5	\$	15,000 \$	70,000	\$ 5,000	\$	268,082
00		₩	•		-7	•	49		14,600	\$ 4.05	\$ 59,130	\$ 120,780	\$ 4,000	•	€9	15,000 \$	•	• ↔	₩	198,910
6		€9			-7	•	49		14,600	\$ 4.15	\$ 60,590	\$ 123,196	\$ 2,000	• \$	€9	15,000 \$	•	€9	€9	200,786
10	\$ 570	↔	712,500		,	\$ 775,200	\$ 0		14,600	\$ 4.25	\$ 62,050	69	\$ 11,000	• \$9	€9	15,000 \$		• \$	€9	1,701,410
7		↔			.,	69	69		14,600	\$ 4.35	\$ 63,510	\$ 128,173	\$ 2,000	- \$	49	15,000 \$	•	· •	49	208,683
12		₩	•		.,		89		14,600	\$ 4.45	\$ 64,970	\$ 130,736	\$ 4,000	• •	69	15,000 \$		- 49	8	214,706
5		€9			~7	•	49		14,600	\$ 4.55	\$ 66,430	\$ 133,351	\$ 2,000	•	8	15,000 \$	•	• •	ક્ર	216,781
_		€9			<i></i>	• •	64		14,600	\$ 4.65	\$ 67,890	\$ 136,018	\$ 4,000	€9	69	15,000 \$	70,000	\$ 5,000		297,908
15		\$	٠			49	€		14,600	\$ 4.75	\$ 69,350	\$ 138,738	\$ 2,000	69	69	15,000 \$		€9	49	225,088
16		€9	•		-7	•	69		14,600	\$ 4.85	\$ 70,810	\$ 141,513	\$ 4,000	• •>	69	15,000 \$	•	•	69	231,323
17		€9			. 7	•	છ		14,600	\$ 4.95	\$ 72,270	\$ 144,343	\$ 2,000	9	s	15,000 \$	•	- -	49	233,613
18		↔			.,	69	s		14,600	\$ 5.05	\$ 73,730	\$ 147,230	\$ 4,000	• •	₩	15,000 \$		- &	€9	239,960
19		₩			-7	•	s		14,600	\$ 5.15	\$ 75,190	\$ 150,175	\$ 2,000	9	69	15,000 \$	•	- \$	s	242,365
20	\$ 500	€9	625,000			\$ 680,000	69	1,500,000	14,600	\$ 5.25	\$ 76,650	\$ 153,178	\$ 60,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 00	₩.	70,000	\$ 5,000	69	3,239,828
21		€9	٠				69		14,600	\$ 5.35	\$ 78,110	\$ 156,242	\$ 2,000	69	69	15,000 \$		· •	69	251,352
22		€9	•		-7	•	69		14,600	\$ 5.45	\$ 79,570	\$ 159,367	\$ 4,000	- 69	69	15,000 \$	80,000	\$ 25,000	\$	362,937
23		€9			.,	69	69		14,600	\$ 5.55	\$ 81,030	\$ 162,554	\$ 2,000	• \$	69	15,000 \$	•	· &	€9	260,584
54		\$	•		.,		69		14,600	5.65		69	4,000	• •			•	• •	€9	267,295
52		φ.				69	69		14,600	5.75	83,950	69	\$ 2,000	٠ ج	5			€	€	270,071
56		€	•			•	€9		14,600	5.85	85,410	69	\$ 4,000	•	€9					276,914
27		φ,				6	ss.		14,600	5.95	86,870	69	2,000	φ.	€9		70,000	\$ 2,000		354,824
78		↔				•	69	•	14,600	6.05	88,330	69	4,000	•	↔			·	₩	286,803
23		49							14,600		\$ 89,790	69	\$ 2,000	69	€9			49		289,852
99	\$ 200		625,000		,,	\$ 680,000	\$ 0		14,600			69	\$ 11,000	•	€9			У		1,608,973
33		φ.					69		14,600	\$ 6.35	\$ 92,710	69		· •	€9			Ф	€	300,168
32		\$,	•	€		14,600	\$ 6.45	\$ 94,170	\$ 194,267	\$ 4,000	• •	€	15,000 \$	•	• •	49	307,437
33		€9			₩7	69	69		14,600	\$ 6.55	\$ 95,630	\$ 198,152	\$ 2,000	•	69	15,000 \$	70,000	\$ 5,000	\$	385,782
34		↔			<i></i>	•	49		14,600	\$ 6.65	\$ 97,090	\$ 202,115	\$ 4,000	€9	€9	15,000 \$	•	₽	€9	318,205
32		€9			. 7	•	69		14,600	\$ 6.75	\$ 98,550	\$ 206,158	\$ 2,000	\$	49	15,000 \$	•	- -	49	321,708
36		€9			-9	•	G		14,600	\$ 6.85	\$ 100,010	\$ 210,281	\$ 4,000	₽	69	15,000 \$	•	. 69	49	329,291
37		↔			. 7		69		14,600	\$ 6.95	\$ 101,470	\$ 214,487	\$ 2,000	9	49	15,000 \$		· &	49	332,957
38		€9			.,	•	49		14,600	7.05	\$ 102,930	\$ 218,776	\$ 4,000	• •	€	15,000 \$	•	₽	49	340,706
99		49			.,	•	49		14,600	\$ 7.15	\$ 104,390	69	2,000	69	69	15,000 \$		₽	49	344,542
49		₩	•		.,	•	⇔		14,600	\$ 7.25	\$ 105,850	\$ 227,615 \$	60,000	\$ 70,000	€9	15,000 \$	70,000	\$ 5,000		553,465
																		NPV (2%) \$		49,532,365

Particular Par	,	Vessel ESS (kWh)		0 Shori	Shoreside ESS (MWh)	Wh)	0		ū	Current Cost \$ 3.25	s.			Annual Use (hr/yr) 4,380	hr/yr) 2,190				
The fine of the partial of the partial provincial state of the		Vesse	_		vi	Shoreside						Operation							
700 2000000 2	lattery Cost (\$/kWh)		ESS	Capital Grid Improvemen				Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel (gal)	Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	Fue			o Engine Itenance Mai	Genset Engine intenance N	Genset Elec Naintenance M	Rapid Charging Taintenance	Propulsion Motor Maintenance	Tota
2000 2000	701						55												
2000 2000											S	917,172	69			3		S	
2200 5 145 5 100 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2											s	343,452	69			- 40		65	
202 201											s	969,732	49					69	
100 100											s	396,012	69					65	
200,000 200,											s	322,292	69					65	
2000 2000											S	348,572	69					65	
1975 1975											s)	074,852	49					05	
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,										S	S	101,132	69	35,000 \$				09	
5 4,425 4,125,200 6 600,000 6 7.00 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 8 9											69	127,412	4	24,000 \$				69	
262,800 4,455 1,170,972 5 50,000 5 0.00 8 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 9 0.00 0.00 9 0.00 <	57					s					S	153,692	S	\$ 000,28	000'89			o,	
2000 2000											69	179,972	69					os	
2000, 100 200, 200 4,455 1,202, 200 5,100, 00 1,200 6											s	206,252	69					O)	
200 200											s	232,532	69	31,000 \$				os	
282 280 8 4.26 8 1.231,622 8 2 20.00 8 1.200 8											S	258,812	69	84,000 \$	70,000			o,	
200, 10 200,											69	285,092	49	33,000 \$				o,	
202,000 2, 4,56 4,56 4,56 4,56 4,50 5 1,200 5											s	311,372	8	84,000 \$	23,000			c,	
1,200, 10 1,20											69	337,652	49	24,000 \$				05	
5 6 1,390,212 5 6,400 5 1,400,422 5 6,400 5 1,400,422 5 6,400 5 1,400,422 5 6,400 5 7 7 8 8 9 1,000 5 9											s	363,932	69	33,000 \$	12,000			o,	
\$ - 5 - 444,772 5 1410,482 5 1410,482 5 1410,000 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -											s	390,212	69	84,000 \$				03	
262,800 6,536 1,469,272 8,80,00 8,1000 8,1	200					s					S	416,492	s	33,000 \$	12,000	-		65	
262,800 2,565 1,499,602 2,500										so	s	442,772	49	\$ 000'08				o,	
262,200 2, 65,6 1,406,332 2, 60,00 3, 60,00 4, 60,00										ഗ	S	469,052	s	35,000 \$	16,000			o,	
262,800 5,65 1,521,612 5 14,000 6 6 6 7,547,182 8 35,000 8 1,200 8 7 8 9 1,500 8 1,500 8 1,500 8 1,500 8 9 8 9									262,800	so.	69	495,332	69	82,000 \$				o,	
262,800 6,575 1,547,182 5,600 1,2000 2 2 6,600 2 1,547,172 8 1,2000 3 1,2000										S	s	521,612	s	35,000 \$				S	
262,800 5,865 1,574,172 5 10,000 5 10,000 5 6 7 7 7 8 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9											69	547,892	49	\$ 000'92				us .	
262,800 262,800 6,05 1,600,452 5,500 6,600 6 6,05 1,626,722 8,500 8,6100 6 6 6 1,626,722 8,500 8,6100 8 2,6200 8 1,626,722 8 2,600 8 1,600 8 2,600 8 1,600 8 2											s	574,172	69	\$ 000'08				o,	
262,800 6,05 1,626,732 8,000 8,000 8,000 9 8,000 8 9 9,000 8 9,000 8 9,000 9 9 9,000 9											s	500,452	69	32,000 \$				v ₂	
\$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ <											s)	526,732	€	82,000 \$				u)	
\$. \$ 1,795,292 \$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$. \$ \$ \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. . \$. . \$.									262,800	S	s	553,012	€9	32,000 \$				65	
8 6.35 1,705,572 8 33,000 8 1,2000 8 - 8 8 6.46 8 1,731,622 8 64,000 8 72,000 8 70,000 8 8 8 6.65 8 1,734,132 8 12,000 8 70,000 8 8 8 6.65 8 1,744,12 8 10,000 8 1,000 8 8 8 8 6.65 8 1,744,12 8 10,000 8 1,000 8 8 8 8 8 6.65 8 1,744,12 8 3,000 8 1,000 8 8 8 8 8 6.65 8 1,886,972 8 3,000 8 1,200 8 9,000 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	201					s			262,800	S	s	579,292	49	\$ 000'08				0)	
8 6.45 1,731,852 8 64,000 8 72,000 8 72,000 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 8 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9<											s	705,572	69	33,000 \$				09	
S 6.55 S 1,784,122 S 26,000 S 12,000 S 70,000 S 70,000 S 70,000 S A											69	731,852	G	84,000 \$				6)	
\$ 6.65 \$ 1,784,412 \$ 13,000 \$ 12,000 \$											so	758,132	49					69	
S 6.75 S 1,810,692 S 64,000 S 21,000 S 2,1000 S S S S S 1,2000 S <											69	784,412	49					65	
\$ 6.86 \$ 1,896,972 \$ 33,000 \$ 12,000 \$ \$ 22,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$											s	310,692	69					o	
S 6.86 S 1,863,522 S 64,000 S 72,000 S 80,000 S 72,000 S 80,000 S S 7,05 S 1,889,532 S 31,000 S 1,2000 S S S S S S 7,15 S 1,915,812 S 82,000 S 19,000 S S S S S 7,25 S 1,942,092 S 35,000 S 14,000 S S S											69	836,972	69					69	
\$ 7.05 \$ 1,889,532 \$ 31,000 \$ 12,000 \$ \$ 7.15 \$ 1,915,812 \$ 82,000 \$ 19,000 \$ \$ 7.25 \$ 1,942,092 \$ 35,000 \$ 14,000 \$											s	963,252	69					o	
\$ 7.15 \$ 1,915,812 \$ 82,000 \$ 19,000 \$. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$											69	889,532	€>			٠.		09	
\$ 7.25 \$ 1,942,092 \$ 35,000 \$ 14,000 \$.											s	915,812	છ	82,000 \$				v»	

	Vessel ESS (kWh)	100		Shoreside ESS (MWh)	0	S.	Current Cost \$ 3.25		Annall	Annual Use (hr/yr) 4,380					
	Vesse			Shoreside				Operation	u					ľ	
Battery Cost Year (\$/kWh)	ost Capital Construction	ESS	Capital Grid Improvement In	Capital Terminal Improvement ESS	Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel F (qal)	Fuel Cost (\$/gal) F	Fuel Elec Energy		Genset Engine Genset Elec Maintenance Maintenance	Ra Genset Elec Cha Maintenance Maint	Rapid Pr Charging laintenance Ma	Rapid Propulsion Charging Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	Drive aintenance	Total
\$ 0		70,000	\$	₩.	69	49	25							49	34,070,000
1	€9					236,520 \$	3.35 \$	820,724	s	24,000 \$		49		69	844,724
2	€9					236,520 \$	3.45 \$	844,376	w	33,000 \$		69	69	6 Э	877,376
е	€9					236,520 \$	3.55 \$	868,028	s	84,000 \$		69	S	•	952,028
4	€9	•				236,520 \$	3.65 \$	891,680	s	33,000 \$		69	69	•	924,680
2	69					236,520 \$	3.75 \$	915,332	s	\$ 000'08		8			995,332
9	€9					236,520 \$	3.85 \$	938,984	w	35,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	1,118,984
7	€9					236,520 \$	3.95 \$	962,636	s9	82,000 \$		69	9	<i>ь</i>	
80	€9					236,520 \$	4.05 \$	986,288	w	35,000 \$		69	φ.	·	1,021,288
6	€9					236,520 \$	4.15 \$ 1,	1,009,940	s	24,000 \$		69	S	•	1,033,940
છ	\$ 029	57,000		49		236,520 \$	4.25 \$ 1,	\$ 1,033,592	S	82,000 \$		69	\$		1,172,592
11	€9					236,520 \$	4.35 \$ 1,	\$ 1,057,244	s	35,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	1,237,244
12	€9					236,520 \$	4.45 \$ 1,	\$ 1,080,896	S	82,000 \$		69	\$	φ. •	1,162,896
13	49	•				236,520 \$	4.55 \$ 1,	1,104,548	69	31,000 \$		49	S	٠	1,135,548
14	€9	•				236,520 \$	4.65 \$ 1,	\$ 1,128,200	s	84,000 \$		₩	\$	ь»	1,212,200
15	69	•				236,520 \$	4.75 \$ 1,	1,151,852	s	33,000 \$		69	•	•9	1,184,852
16	\$	•				236,520 \$	4.85 \$ 1,	\$ 1,175,504	S	84,000 \$		69	S	ω	1,259,504
17	€9	٠				236,520 \$		1,199,156	s	24,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	
18	\$	•				236,520 \$	G	\$ 1,222,808	S	33,000 \$	•	€9			
19	69	٠				236,520 \$	5.15 \$ 1,	1,246,460	s	84,000 \$	80,000	69	\$ 000'08	25,000 \$	
20 \$ 6	\$ 200	50,000		↔		236,520 \$	69	1,270,112	s	33,000 \$	•	69	•	•	
21	€9	٠				236,520 \$	5.35 \$ 1,	1,293,764	s	\$ 000'08		69			
22	€9	•						\$ 1,317,416	s	35,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	
23	69	•				236,520 \$	5.55 \$ 1,	1,341,068	s	82,000 \$		69	S	69	1,423,068
24	€							1,364,720	S	35,000 \$		69		٠	
25	€9					236,520 \$	5.75 \$ 1,	\$ 1,388,372	69	26,000 \$		69	•	•	
26	↔							1,412,024	s	\$ 000'08	•	69		•	
27	€9	٠						\$ 1,435,676	s	35,000 \$		69		٠	
28	₩	•					69	1,459,328	S	82,000 \$	70,000	₩	\$ 000'02	2,000	
		•						\$ 1,482,980	s	32,000 \$		69	•	٠	
69	\$ 200	20,000		€				\$ 1,506,632	s	\$ 000'08		₩		•	
31	φ.	•						\$ 1,530,284	s	33,000 \$		49	•		
32	€9	•					69	1,553,936	s	84,000 \$		€9			
33	€9	•				236,520 \$	6.55 \$ 1,	\$ 1,577,588	s	26,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	1,748,588
34	€>	•				236,520 \$	6.65 \$ 1,	1,601,240	s	31,000 \$	•	₩	8	€9 •	1,632,240
35	49	•				236,520 \$	6.75 \$ 1,	\$ 1,624,892	s	84,000 \$		69	•	٠,	1,708,892
36	€9	•				236,520 \$	69	1,648,544	s	33,000 \$		€9	9	٠	1,681,544
37	€9	•				236,520 \$		\$ 1,672,196	s	84,000 \$	90,000	69	\$ 000'08	25,000 \$	
38	€>					236,520 \$		\$ 1,695,848	ss.	31,000 \$		69		•	
39	49	•				236,520 \$	7.15 \$ 1,	1,719,500	s	82,000 \$	70,000	69	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	
40	↔	•				236,520 \$	7.25 \$ 1,	1,743,152	s»	35,000 \$		\$	9		
														NPV (2%) \$	69,886,969

Vessel ESS (kWh)	1,700	Shoreside ESS (MWh)	0			Current Cost \$ 3.25	4 <u>c</u>	Annual Ani Increase (2%	Annual Use (hr/yr) 500	Σ	Annual Maintenance 1%			
		Shoreside	g					ö	Operation					
	Capital Grid		o o	Rapid Charging	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost	<u> </u>	G M	Genset Engine Gense	Genset Elec (Rapid P Charging	Propulsion Motor Drive	Drive	
	000'	\$ 1,250,000 \$		\$ 1,500,000	(8al)	\$ 3.25			Helialice Mallik	allalice Mc		allicellalice	\$	37,940,000
				•	14,600	\$ 3.35	\$ 48,910 \$	941,647 \$	2,000 \$		15,000 \$	69	•	1,007,557
	•			•	14,600	\$ 3.45	\$ 60,370 \$	960,480 \$	4,000 \$	↔	15,000 \$	•	•	1,029,850
	,				14,600	\$ 3.55	\$ 51,830 \$	\$ 069'626	2,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	•	9	1,048,520
	•			·	14,600	\$ 3.65 \$	\$ 53,290 \$	999,284 \$	4,000 \$	↔	15,000 \$	•	•	1,071,574
€9				69	14,600	\$ 3.75	\$ 54,750	\$ 1,019,269 \$	2,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	69	49	1,091,019
	•			•	14,600	\$ 3.85 \$	56,210	\$ 1,039,655 \$	4,000 \$	<i>\$</i>	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	1,189,865
۵,	,			69	14,600	\$ 3.95	\$ 57,670 \$ 1	1,060,448 \$	2,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	69	49	1,135,118
6	•			· •	14,600	\$ 4.05 \$	59,130 \$	1,081,657 \$	4,000 \$	↔	15,000 \$	•	•	1,159,787
69	,				14,600	\$ 4.15	\$ 60,590	\$ 1,103,290 \$	2,000 \$	•	15,000 \$	•	9	1,180,880
€9	000'696	49	٠	69	14,600	\$ 4.25 \$	62,050	\$ 1,125,356 \$	11,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	€9	ω	2,182,406
€9	ı			. Ө	14,600	\$ 4.35 \$	63,510	\$ 1,147,863 \$	2,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 0000'\$	1,303,373
₩				· 69	14,600	\$ 4.45	\$ 64,970	\$ 1,170,820 \$	4,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	49	€9 I	1,254,790
69				· 69	14,600	\$ 4.55	\$ 66,430 \$ 1	1,194,236 \$	2,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	•	•	1,277,666
69				. •	14,600	\$ 4.65 \$	67,890	\$ 1,218,121 \$	4,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	φ.	€9 I	1,305,011
€9	•			•	14,600	\$ 4.75 \$	69,350	\$ 1,242,483 \$	2,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	•	€)	1,328,833
€	•			•	14,600	\$ 4.85 \$	70,810	\$ 1,267,333 \$	4,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	€ 7	₽	1,357,143
69	•				14,600	\$ 4.95 \$	72,270	\$ 1,292,680 \$	2,000 \$	•	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	1,456,950
€9	•			.	14,600		73,730			69		•	•	1,411,263
↔ .	•				14,600		75,190		€9 .		0	80,000	25,000	1,542,094
÷	850,000	÷		1,500,	14,600		76,650		99	0		•		3,928,452
ω.					14,600		78,110		2,000 \$		15,000 \$. ;		1,494,348
es e					14,600	5.45	\$ 79,570				15,000 \$	70,000	2,000	1,600,793
Α 6				,	14,600	2000	050,178	\$ 1,455,767 \$	2,000 \$	A 6	\$ 000 at			1,553,797
÷ 64					14 600		83.950			• 6	15,000 \$			1 615 530
€9					14,600	\$ 5.85 \$	85,410							1,649,282
es				69	14,600	\$ 5.95 \$	86,870	\$ 1,575,769 \$	2,000 \$	59	15,000 \$	•	5	1,679,639
69				· 69	14,600	\$ 6.05 \$	88,330	\$ 1,607,285 \$	4,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'9	1,789,615
€9				· 69	14,600	\$ 6.15	\$ 89,790	\$ 1,639,431 \$	2,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	•	•	1,746,221
49	850,000	49		• •	14,600	\$ 6.25 \$	91,250	\$ 1,672,219 \$	11,000 \$	⊕	15,000 \$	•	•	2,639,469
69					14,600	\$ 6.35	\$ 92,710 \$ 1	\$ 1,705,663 \$	2,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	•	•	1,815,373
↔	•			• •	14,600	\$ 6.45 \$	94,170 \$	1,739,777 \$	4,000 \$	₩.	15,000 \$	•	•	1,852,947
€9				·	14,600	\$ 6.55 \$	95,630	\$ 1,774,572 \$	2,000 \$	€9	15,000 \$	•	•	1,887,202
69				· 69	14,600	\$ 6.65 \$	060'26	\$ 1,810,064 \$	4,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	€9	€ 7	1,926,154
s,	•			•	14,600	\$ 6.75 \$	98,550	\$ 1,846,265 \$	2,000 \$	€	15,000 \$	•	•	1,961,815
₩	•			· 69	14,600	\$ 6.85	\$ 100,010	\$ 1,883,190 \$	4,000 \$	()	15,000 \$	69	€ 7	2,002,200
₩	•			•	14,600	\$ 6.95	\$ 101,470 \$ 1	1,920,854 \$	2,000 \$	69	15,000 \$	\$ 000'08	25,000 \$	2,144,324
€9	•			•	14,600	\$ 7.05 \$	102,930	\$ 1,959,271 \$	4,000 \$	\$	15,000 \$	•	•	2,081,201
₩	•			•	14,600	\$ 7.15	104,390 \$			↔		70,000	\$ 000'5	2,194,847
6														

Control Cont	Onorotion	. 18 88 45 88 45 48	Fuel C (60)	Annual Fuel C (\$199) (\$14,600 \$ \$ 14,600 \$	Papid Annual Fuel Fuel C System (gal) (\$199 C System (gal) (\$190 C S C System (gal) (\$1,500,000 C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S
(Again 1874) Fleat Fleat Energy Maintenance Maintena		(\$/\$a			System 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000
3.35 6,0,0,0 3,13,337 2,000 5 15,000 5 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 6 6,000 6 6 6,000 6	Fuel 25				
3.45 5.0370 8.04803 4.000 8 8 15,000 8 8 8 8 3.45 5.1180 3.25,996 8. 2,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 9. 5 3.45 8. 4170 8. 32,916 8. 2,000 8. 15,000 8 8 8. 5 3.45 8. 4470 8. 345,948 8. 4000 8 8 15,000 8 8 8. 5 4.15 8. 66,20 8. 345,948 8. 4000 8 8 15,000 8 8 9. 5 4.15 8. 60,20 8. 32,000 8. 4000 </td <td>\$ 48,910 \$</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 48,910 \$				
3.55 5,1830 5,25896 5 2,000 5 1,500 5 - 5 6 5 3,25896 5 2,000 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 3,37 5 4,000 5 - 5 - 5 5 3,37 5 5,62,10 5 3,286,286 5 2,000 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 6 - 5 6 - 5 6 - 5 6 6 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 6 - 5 6 - 5 6 - - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 1,500 5 - 5 - - <td>\$ 50,370 \$</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 50,370 \$				
3.56 5, 5, 2, 2, 90 5 4,000 5 4,000 6 6 6 6 6 6 7,000 8 7,000 </td <td>\$ 51,830 \$</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 51,830 \$				
3.75 5 64,760 5 2,000 5 1,500 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 4 9 1 9 9 1 1 9 9 1 1 9 9 1 9 9 9 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\$ 53,290 \$				
3.86 5. 56,210 5. 345,949 6. 4,000 6 5 15,000 7. 0,000 6. 0.00 6. 0.00 6. 0.00 6. 0.00 7. 0,000 7. 0 8. 0.00 8. 0.00 8. 0.00 8. 0.00 8. 0.00 9. 0.00 <t< td=""><td>\$ 54,750 \$</td><td></td><td>000000000000</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	\$ 54,750 \$		000000000000		
3.96 5 2,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 -	\$ 56,210 \$		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
4,05 5 99,130 5 359,925 5 4,000 5 15,000 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 7 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 <td>\$ 22,670 \$</td> <td></td> <td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 22,670 \$		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
4.15 6.0,500 3 7.144 8 2.000 8 7.500 8<	\$ 59,130 \$		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
4.25 5 6.2,060 5 71,000 5 75,	\$ 069'09 \$				
4.35 S 63,510 S 381,966 S 2,000 S 15,000 S 7,000 S 6,000 S 4,455 S 64,970 S 381,966 S 4,000 S - S 15,000 S - S 4,65 S 67,890 S 405,304 S 4,000 S - S 15,000 S -	\$ 62,050 \$		0 0 0 0 0 0		
4.45 5 64,90 5 399,586 6 4,000 5 7,500 6 7 8 7,500 6 7 8 7,500	\$ 63,510 \$				
4.55 66.40 8 397.387 8 2.000 8 - 5 15,000 8 - 8 4.65 8 69.40 8 34.00 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 4.86 8 70.810 8 4.000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 5.05 8 72.270 8 490.144 8 2.000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 5.05 8 73.70 8 490.144 8 2.000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 -<	\$ 64,970 \$		0 0 0 0 0		
4.65 8 0.7801 8 4.000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 8 - 9 -	\$ 66,430 \$				
4.95 7.0200 8.400 9.200 <th< td=""><td>\$ 69.350 \$</td><td></td><td>0 0 0</td><td></td><td></td></th<>	\$ 69.350 \$		0 0 0		
4.96 5 72,270 6 439,744 8 2,000 8 8 15,000 8 70,000 8 70,000 8 600 8 5.15 8 73,730 8 439,747 8 4000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000 8 8 15,000	\$ 70,810 \$		9 9		
5.05 8 7.37,70 8 4,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8 15,000 8 -	\$ 72,270 \$		9		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5.15 8 7.5,190 8 4.17,522 8 2.000 8 15,000 8 6.000 8 7.000 8 7.5,190 8 2.5,000 8 7.5,190 8 2.5,000 8 7.5,190 8 7.5,100<	\$ 73,730 \$		5		
5.25 7, 76,600 8, 466,472 8, 0000 8, 70,000 8, -8 <td>\$ 75,190 \$</td> <td></td> <td>٥</td> <td></td> <td>1,550,000</td>	\$ 75,190 \$		٥		1,550,000
5.35 78,110 465,602 2,000 3 15,000 3 - 8 - 8 15,000 <td>\$ 76,650 \$</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 76,650 \$		0		
5.45 5 7.9,570 5 4.4000 5 7.0	\$ 78,110 \$		٥		
5.55 8 H 1001 4 44,472 5 1,000 5 15,000	\$ 79,570 \$		0		
6.56 8 8.64,00 5 15,000 8 - 8	\$ 87.490 \$		2 0		
5.65 5.64 (10.2) 5.74 (10.2)	\$ 83,950 \$		٥		
5.96 8 96.870 8 2.000 8 - 8 15,000 8 - 8	\$ 85,410 \$		0	- 14,600	
6.05 S R8330 S 54480 S 4,000 S - 5 15,000 S 70,000 S 5,000 S 6.15 S 99,200 S 545,27 S 1,000 S - 5 15,000 S - 5 S 10,000 S - 5 15,000 S - 5 S - 5 - 5 S - 5	\$ 86,870 \$		٥	14,600	·
6.15 8 99.790 5 455.577 5 10.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 15.000 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	\$ 88,330 \$		0	- 14,600	
6.25 9 1,250 5 66437 7 11,000 5 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5 15,000 5	\$ 062'68 \$		٥	14,600	· 69
6.35 \$ 92,710 \$ 67,566 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ 5 \$ 5,000 \$ 5,000	\$ 91,250 \$		0	- 14,600	ı
6.45 \$ 94,10 \$ 178,917 \$ 4,000 \$ - \$ \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ - \$ \$ 5,000 \$ 2,000 </td <td>\$ 92,710 \$</td> <td></td> <td>٥</td> <td>14,600</td> <td></td>	\$ 92,710 \$		٥	14,600	
6.65 5 99,630 5 99,648 5 2,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 6.65 9 97,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 6.86 5 97,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 6.86 5 100,010 5 66,939 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 7.05 5 101,470 5 659,477 5 2,000 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 7.05 5 102,900 5 641,905 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 7.05 5 104,300 5 641,900 5 - 5 15,000 5 - 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\$ 94,170 \$		0	- 14,600	
6.65 \$ 97,090 \$ 602,306 \$ 4,000 \$ - 5 \$ 15,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ - 5 \$ 5,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 2	\$ 95,630 \$		0	14,600	
6.75 \$ 98.550 \$ 6.14,352 \$ 2,000 \$ 15,000 \$ 5 <td>\$ 060'26 \$</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$ 060'26 \$		9		
6.85 \$ 100.010 \$ 628.639 \$ 4,000 \$ \$ 15,000 \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$ 5 5,000 \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$ 5 5,000 \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$. \$ \$ \$ 5 5,000 \$.	\$ 98,550 \$		ç	- 14,600	
6.95 \$ 101.470 \$ 6.99.172 \$ 2.000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ 80,000 \$ 25,000 \$ \$ 7.05 \$ 102,900 \$ 661,995 \$ 2,000 \$ 7.05 \$ 104,900 \$ 664,994 \$ 0.000 \$ 15,000 \$ 7,	\$ 100,010 \$,		
7.05 \$ 102,990 \$ 651,965 \$ 4,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ 5,000 \$ 7.15 \$ 104,390 \$ 664,994 \$ 2,000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 7.25 \$ 105,880 \$ 678,294 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 15,000 \$ - \$ 5,000	\$ 101,470 \$, 0		
7.15 \$ 104,390 \$ 664,994 \$ 2.000 \$ - \$ 15,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 7.25 \$ 105,880 \$ 678,294 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 15,000 \$ - \$, 0 0		
7.25 \$ 105,850 \$ 678,294 \$ 60,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 15,000 \$ \$	\$ 102,930 \$		9 9 9		
the state of the s	\$ 102,930 \$ \$ 104,390 \$, 0 0 0 0		

Two sid	le charging	Two side charging - No shoreside ESS (Cape Fear River)	SS (Cape Fo	ear River)															
													;						
								O	Current Cost		Annual Increase		Annual Use (hr/yr)	_	Annual Maintenance				
	Vesse	Vessel ESS (kWh)	1,250		Shoreside ESS (MWh)	0			\$ 3.25			2%	9009		1%				
		Vessel			Shoreside	٥						ō	Operation						
Ratter	Battery Cost	Canital		Capital Grid	Capital		Rapid	Annual Fuel	Fire			J.	Genset Fooine Gense	F F	Rapid	Propulsion	r G	g	
_		- 0	ESS	Improvement		ESS	"		(\$/ga	Fue		rgy Mai	Elec Energy Maintenance Maintenance Maintenance Maintenance	enance	Maintenance	Maintenance	e Mainter		Total
\$	\$ 002	\$ 34,000,000 \$	875,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,500,000 \$	•	\$ 3,000,000											69	41,375,000
-		49	•				69		\$ 3.35	69	48,910 \$ 1,365,562		2,000 \$	•			69	69	1,446,472
2		↔	•				€9	14,600 \$	\$ 3.45	6 >	50,370 \$ 1,392,874	874 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	• \$	69	€9	1,477,244
е		€9	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 3.55	69	51,830 \$ 1,420,731	,731 \$	2,000 \$		\$ 30,000	9	69	φ.	1,504,561
4		€9					69	14,600 \$	\$ 3.65 \$		53,290 \$ 1,449,146	,146 \$	4,000 \$		\$ 30,000	69	69	69	1,536,436
2		4	٠				₩	14,600 \$	\$ 3.75	69	54,750 \$ 1,478,129	,129 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	1,564,879
9		€9	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 3.85	69	56,210 \$ 1,507,691	,691 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 70,000	€9	\$ 000'9	1,672,901
7		49					€9	14,600 \$	\$ 3.95	\$ 57	57,670 \$ 1,537,845	845 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	1,627,515
80		49					€9	14,600 \$	\$ 4.05	69	59,130 \$ 1,568,602	,602 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	€9	1,661,732
6		€9	•				69	14,600 \$	\$ 4.15	69	60,590 \$ 1,599,974	974 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	1,692,564
10 \$	920	φ	712,500		€9		69	14,600 \$	\$ 4.25 \$		62,050 \$ 1,631,974	974 \$	11,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	69	2,447,524
11		€9	•				€	14,600 \$	\$ 4.35	69	63,510 \$ 1,664,613	,613 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 70,000	€9	5,000 \$	1,835,123
12		49					69	14,600 \$	\$ 4.45	69	64,970 \$ 1,697,905	\$ 906	4,000 \$		\$ 30,000	• ↔	69	69	1,796,875
13		49					69	14,600 \$	\$ 4.55	69	66,430 \$ 1,731,863	\$ 698	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	69	1,830,293
14		↔					69	14,600	\$ 4.65	69	67,890 \$ 1,766,501	,501 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	٠ %	69	69	1,868,391
15		49					69	14,600	\$ 4.75	69	69,350 \$ 1,801,831	831 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	69	1,903,181
16		↔	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 4.85 \$		70,810 \$ 1,837,867	\$ 298'	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	<i>€</i> 9	1,942,677
17		€9					69	14,600	\$ 4.95	\$ 72	72,270 \$ 1,874,625	,625 \$	2,000 \$		\$ 30,000	\$ 70,000	69	\$ 000'9	2,053,895
18		↔					69	14,600 \$	\$ 5.05	69	73,730 \$ 1,912,117	117 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	2,019,847
19		€9					€9	14,600 \$	\$ 5.15	69	75,190 \$ 1,950,359	329 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 80,000	69	25,000 \$	2,162,549
20 \$	200	φ.	625,000		€9		\$ 3,000,000	14,600 \$	\$ 5.25	69	76,650 \$ 1,989,367	367 \$	\$ 000'09	\$ 000'02		69	69	69	5,821,017
21		€9	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 5.35	69	78,110 \$ 2,029,154	,154 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	69	2,139,264
22		69	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 5.45 \$		79,570 \$ 2,069,737	\$ 757,	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 70,000 \$		\$ 000'9	2,258,307
23		€9	٠				69		\$ 5.55	69	81,030 \$ 2,111,132	,132 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	€9	69	69	2,224,162
24		₩	•				€9	14,600 \$	\$ 5.65	69	82,490 \$ 2,153,354	,354 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	• •	69	€9	2,269,844
25		€	٠				69	14,600	\$ 5.75	69	83,950 \$ 2,196,422	,422 \$	2,000 \$		\$ 30,000	69	69	6 9	2,312,372
56		€					€9			69				-		· 69		69	2,359,760
27		€9					49			69	86,870 \$ 2,285,157		2,000 \$	•		s,	69		2,404,027
28		€9	٠				€9		\$ 6.05 \$		88,330 \$ 2,330,860	\$ 098'	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 70,000	€9	\$ 000'5	2,528,190
59		φ,	٠				69			69	89,790 \$ 2,377,477	477 \$	2,000 \$			69	69	69	2,499,267
30 8	200	₩	625,000		\$		69	14,600 \$	\$ 6.25	69	91,250 \$ 2,425,027	,027 \$	11,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	• •	49	•	3,182,277
31		€9	٠				69	14,600 \$	\$ 6.35	69	92,710 \$ 2,473,527	\$ 225	2,000 \$	1	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	2,598,237
32		€					69	14,600 \$	\$ 6.45	69	94,170 \$ 2,522,998	\$ 866	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	· •>	69	⇔	2,651,168
33		€					69	14,600	\$ 6.55	69	95,630 \$ 2,573,458	,458 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	2,701,088
34		€9	٠				€9	14,600 \$	\$ 6.65 \$		97,090 \$ 2,624,927	\$ 726	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	69	69	69	2,756,017
35		€9					€9	14,600 \$	\$ 6.75	69	98,550 \$ 2,677,426	,426 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	49	69	69	2,807,976
36		€9	•				69	14,600 \$	\$ 6.85	69	100,010 \$ 2,730,974	974 \$	4,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	• •	69	69	2,864,984
37		↔	٠				€9	14,600 \$	\$ 6.95	\$ 101	101,470 \$ 2,785,594	.594 \$	2,000 \$	•	\$ 30,000	\$ 80,000	69	25,000 \$	3,024,064
38		€	•				€9			69	102,930 \$ 2,841,305			•		69		€9	2,978,235
38		49	•				69		7.15	69	104,390 \$ 2,898,132	132 \$				\$ 70,000	69	\$ 000'5	3,109,522
40		€	•				₩	14,600 \$	\$ 7.25	69	105,850 \$ 2,956,094 \$	094 \$	\$ 000'09	\$ 000'02	\$ 30,000	9	69	€9	3,221,944
																	NP	NPV (2%) \$	101,770,992

	(WWA) SOE ISSUE	(KMH)	7 250		Chorocido ECC (MM/h)	-				Current Cost		<u> </u>	Annual Increase	Annual Use (hr/yr)	es es	_	Annual Maintenance					
		Vessel	0.5,1		side EGG (MIVIII)							Oneration		ō	2		3					
Battery Cost	Cost Capital				Capital Terminal	}	Cha Ra	Rapid	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost		5		Genset	Gens	Genset Elec	Rapid	Propulsion Motor		Drive		
Year (\$/kWh)	ပို	uction	ESS	Improvement	Improvement	ESS 1 060 000	6		(gal)	(\$/gal)	Fuel		Elec Energy M	Maintenance			Aaintenance	Maintenance Maintenance Maintenance	ce Mai	ntenance	To To	Total
	0;th 9		000,510	000,-	2,300,000		9 6	000,000	44 600		6		440 500	000		6	000 00	6				500,000
		n u			., 0		n u		14,600		n 4	e e	419,502 \$		A 4				n u		e e	519,962
		o u	ŀ		9	• •	o or	ŀ	14 600		→ 45					• •		→ 4	o v	١	÷ 4	520 280
		o u	•		· •		o 65		14 600		· 69							÷ 64			· •	532 469
. 22		o va			66		· 63	ŀ	14.600		÷ 69	54.750 \$				• •		→ 69			· 69	540.832
9		S	٠		• •		S		14,600		69	69						\$ 70		5,000	. 69	628,374
7		s	٠		97	69	so		14,600		69	69				69		69		٠	69	562,097
20		S			er.	•	S		14,600	\$ 4.05	69	59,130 \$	481,876 \$	4,000	\$	•	30,000	€9	S		€	575,006
6		S			97		s		14,600	\$ 4.15	es	\$ 065,09	491,513 \$	2,000	\$	•	30,000	69	s		s	584,103
10 \$	920	S	712,500		↔	1,596,000	တ		14,600	\$ 4.25	69		501,343 \$	11,000		θ.		• •				2,912,893
_		s			\$		S		14,600	\$ 4.35	69	69	511,370 \$		\$	•		000'02 \$		5,000	69	681,880
12		s	٠		\$		S		14,600		69	69				•				٠	69	620,568
3		s ·	٠		er i		so ·		14,600		69	69				•		€9 -	so ·		ss.	630,460
4 ;		so c	•		6A 6		so c		14,600		99 6	sə e						s∌ €	so c		s 6	644,560
2		A 6			A 6		n 6		14,600	ψ. e	A 6	58,350 \$	553,524	2,000		<i>.</i>	30,000	A 6			A 6	654,874
2		<i>A</i> 6			A 6		n c		14,600	6.4.40	A 6	\$ 018,07	504,594		A 6			9 6	ه م		A 6	755 456
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s o	200	ွှေ	625,000		. 69	3 1,400,000		3,000,000	14,600		69	69				0		69				5,842,785
E		s	٠		€		တ		14,600	\$ 5.35	69	78,110 \$	623,357 \$	2,000	\$	69	30,000	69	so.		69	733,467
2		S	ı		49		S		14,600	\$ 5.45	69	\$ 029'62	635,825 \$	4,000	\$ 0	θ.	30,000	000'02 \$ 1	\$ 00	5,000	€9	824,395
ç		s			€		so		14,600	\$ 5.55	69	81,030 \$	648,541 \$		\$	•		€9	s		69	761,571
4:		S	٠		€		S		14,600		69	69				€ ?				•	es.	778,002
32		S			e7		S		14,600		69					٠					es es	790,692
93		S	•		39		co ·		14,600		69	85,410 \$						€9		•	↔	807,647
22		S			J7	s	so ·		14,600		6 9 -	\$6,870 \$				•		ω.			s ·	820,872
80		မာ	•		€9		co.		14,600		69					()		\$ 70,000		2,000	69	913,372
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e 2	one	n u	000,628		Α 6		n u		14,600	67.0	A 6	91,250 \$	750 950 9	000,000	A 6	A 6		A 6			A G	902,220
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i ii		o v			. •		o 01		14 600		· 6	95.630 \$				÷ 64		÷ 64			. v	918 198
4		· 69	٠		· 69		o co		14,600		· 69							· 69		٠	· 69	937,469
55		s	ŀ		97	69	S	ŀ	14,600	\$ 6.75	69			2,000		69	30,000	69	so.	٠	s	953,057
9		S	•		***		S		14,600	\$ 6.85	69	100,010 \$	\$ 29,957	4,000	\$	49	30,000	69	S		69	972,967
23		s			***	\$	so		14,600	\$ 6.95	69	101,470 \$	855,736 \$	2,000	\$	€9		\$ 80,000	\$ 00	25,000	\$	1,094,206
82		S	•		0)	- &	S		14,600	\$ 7.05	69	102,930 \$	872,851 \$	4,000		9		€9		•		1,009,781
39		s			e7		s		14,600	\$ 7.15	69	104,390 \$	\$ 800,068	2,000	es C		30,000	\$ 20	s 00	2,000	\$	1,101,698
															•	40000						1470 004

Vessel ESS (kWh)	0	Shoreside E	Shoreside ESS (MWh)	0		J	Current Cost \$ 3.25			Annual U 6,205	Annual Use (hr/yr) 6,205 3,102	2			
Vessel			Shoreside	m					Operation						
Capital Construction	ESS C	Capital Grid T	Capital Terminal Improvement	ESS	Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel (gal)	Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	Fuel	Elec Energy	Prop Engine Maintenance	Genset Engine	Genset Rapid Propulsion Prop Engine Engine Genset Elec Charging Motor Maintenance Maintenance Maintenance	Rapid Charging Maintenance	Propulsion Motor Maintenance	Tota
\$ 000'000'0 \$ 002			€9				\$ 3.25							€9	
						372,300	\$ 3.35 \$	1,299,327		\$ 43,000	\$ 18,000	· · s		69	1,360,327
						372,300	\$ 3.45 \$	1,336,557		\$ 92,000	\$ 25,000			69	1,453,557
						372,300	\$ 3.55 \$	1,373,787		\$ 45,000	\$ 18,000			€	1,436,787
						372,300	\$ 3.65 \$	1,411,017		\$ 92,000	\$ 74,000	69		49	1,577,017
						372,300	\$ 3.75 \$	1,448,247		\$ 103,000	\$ 27,000			↔	1,578,247
						372,300	\$ 3.85 \$	1,485,477		\$ 43,000	\$ 18,000	69		69	1,546,477
						372,300	\$ 3.95 \$	1,522,707		\$ 92,000	\$ 74,000			49	1,688,707
						372,300	\$ 4.05 \$	1,559,937		\$ 45,000	\$ 18,000	000'02 \$ 0		€9	1,692,937
						372,300	\$ 4.15 \$	1,597,167		\$ 99,000	\$ 25,000	s)		↔	1,721,167
69	•		49			372,300	\$ 4.25 \$	1,634,397		\$ 96,000	\$ 78,000			49	1,808,397
						372,300	\$ 4.35 \$	1,671,627		\$ 43,000	\$ 18,000	s		↔	1,732,627
						372,300	\$ 4.45 \$	1,708,857		\$ 92,000 \$	\$ 25,000			49	1,825,857
						372,300	\$ 4.55 \$	1,746,087		\$ 101,000	\$ 74,000	s		↔	1,921,087
						372,300	\$ 4.65 \$	1,783,317		\$ 43,000	\$ 18,000			49	1,844,317
						372,300	\$ 4.75 \$	1,820,547		000'96 \$	69			69	1,943,547
						372,300	\$ 4.85 \$	1,857,777		\$ 43,000	\$ 18,000 \$	000'02 \$ (69	1,988,777
						372,300	\$ 4.95 \$			\$ 99,000	69	- \$ (69	
						372,300	\$ 5.05 \$			\$ 94,000	69	- \$ 0		49	
							5.15				69			€9	
49			€9				5.25				49	·		₩.	
						372,300	5,35				69	- \$ 0		₩	
						372,300	5.45				69			€9	
						372,300	5.55				69	- \$ 0		69	
						372,300 \$	5,65				₩	000'02 \$ 0		₩.	
						372,300	5.75				69	- \$ 0		₩	
							5.85				€	000'08 \$ (€9	
							2.95				69	- \$ 0		€9	
						372,300	\$ 6.05 \$			\$ 92,000	₩	- s c		€	
										\$ 43,000	69	. \$		49	
€9			↔				6.25			_	€	- s c		€	
						372,300	\$ 6.35 \$	2,416,227		\$ 92,000	\$ 25,000	000'02 \$ (49	2,603,227
						372,300	\$ 6.45 \$	2,453,457		\$ 45,000	\$ 18,000	- s ₍		€9	
						372,300	\$ 6.55 \$	2,490,687		\$ 92,000	\$ 74,000	- \$ (₩	2,656,687
						372,300	\$ 6.65 \$	2,527,917		\$ 99,000	\$ 25,000	· s		€9	2,651,917
						372,300	\$ 6.75 \$	2,565,147		\$ 47,000	\$ 20,000	- \$ 0		69	2,632,147
						372,300	\$ 6.85 \$	2,602,377		\$ 92,000	\$ 74,000	· · · ·		69	2,768,377
						372,300	\$ 6.95 \$	2,639,607		\$ 45,000	\$ 18,000	. \$ 0		69	
						372,300	7.05				€9	- \$ (↔	
						372,300	\$ 7.15 \$	2,714,067		\$ 92,000	\$ 74,000	000'02 \$ 0		49	

Vessel Electrification Investigation for the NCDOT Ferry Division Fleet

	Battery Cost (\$kWh) \$ 700	98	000	Shr												
Particular Par	Battery Cost (\$kkwh) \$ 700		00		oreside				Operat	ion					ľ	
1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$ 700 570		8	Grid		Rapid Charging System		uel Cost (\$/gal)			Senset Ingine Genatenance Main	Rap set Elec Charg enance Mainter	oid Pr ging nance Mai	ropulsion Motor intenance Ma	Drive	Total
1	ь			•		69		3.25								34,070,000
1	ь	<i></i>						₩	1,162,693	s		,	s			1,205,693
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	ь	у у у у у у у у					335,070 \$		1,196,200	€9		ı	S			1,288,200
1	சு	ы ы ы ы ы ы							1,229,707	₩	45,000 \$		S		٠	1,274,70
1	છ	ы ы ы ы ы							1,263,214	€9	92,000 \$	70,000	S		5,000	1,500,21
1	ь	69 69 69 69							1,296,721	49			S		٠	1,399,72
1	69	у у у							1,330,228	49		•	S			1,373,228
8	€9	ө ө							1,363,735	49	92,000 \$		S	49	٠	1,455,735
1	49	↔ ↔						4.05 \$	1,397,242	€9	45,000 \$	70,000	S		5,000	1,587,242
\$ \$	49	69							1,430,749	€9			S		٠	1,529,749
State Stat			92,000		69				1,464,256	€9	\$ 000'96		S		٠	1,617,256
Secondary Color Secondary	11	69							1,497,763	₩			S			1,540,763
19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12	€9							1,531,270	€9	92,000 \$	70,000	S		2,000	1,768,270
1	13	69							1,564,777	€>	101,000 \$	80,000	S		25,000	1,850,777
Section Sect	14	69	•						1,598,284	€9	43,000 \$	•	S			1,641,28
1	15	69					335,070 \$		1,631,791	↔	\$ 000'96		S		٠	1,727,79
8	16	69	•						1,665,298	€9	43,000 \$	70,000	S		2,000	1,853,296
8 - 355,000 5,172,312 5,4000 - 9 - 6 - 6 - 8 - - 8 - - 8 - - - - 8 -	17	69							1,698,805	49			S		٠	1,797,806
1,000, 1	18	69							1,732,312	ω	94,000 \$	ı	S			1,826,312
\$ 5 6000 \$ 1789,226 \$ 66,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ \$ 70,000 \$		69						5.15 \$	1,765,819	€9	43,000 \$		S			1,808,819
5 - 3356,070 8 5.55 9,1862,2833 8 940,000 8 - - 8<	49	€9	50,000		es.				1,799,326	₩	\$ 000,96	70,000	S		2,000	2,090,326
5 - 335,070 6,445 1,866,340 5 4,5000 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - <td>21</td> <td>€9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5.35 \$</td> <td>1,832,833</td> <td>€9</td> <td>\$ 000'66</td> <td></td> <td>S</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,931,833</td>	21	€9						5.35 \$	1,832,833	€9	\$ 000'66		S			1,931,833
8 336,070 5,556 1,599,647 8 9,2000 8 0,2000	22	69	•					5.45 \$	1,866,340	\$	45,000 \$	•	S			1,911,340
8 1335,070 5,566 1993,354 5,100 7,0000 9 7,0000 6 6 6 6 1,3000 8 7,0000 9 7,0000 9 7,0000 9 7,0000 9 7,0000 9	23	69					335,070 \$	5.55 \$	1,899,847	€9	92,000 \$		s		٠	1,991,847
335,070 5 1,966,681 5 103,000 5 1,966,681 5 103,000 5 1,960,081 5 1,	24	69						5.65 \$	1,933,354	s	43,000 \$	70,000	S		2,000	2,121,35
\$ 335,070 5 5,56 5,2000,368 5 92,000 6 0,000 6 2,500 8 0,000 9 0,000 0 0,000 0	25	69					335,070 \$	69	1,966,861	€9	103,000 \$		S	€9	٠	2,069,86
\$ 335,070 \$ 2,033,875 \$ 45,000 \$	26	€9					335,070 \$	↔	2,000,368	49	92,000 \$	80,000	S		25,000	2,277,368
335,070 6, 16 2, 2067,382 8 92,000 7,0000 8 7,0000	27	€9							2,033,875	€9	45,000 \$		S			2,078,875
\$ 335,070 \$ 6,15 \$ 2,100,889 \$ 4,3000 \$ <td>28</td> <td>69</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>↔</td> <td>2,067,382</td> <td>↔</td> <td></td> <td>70,000</td> <td>S</td> <td>\$ 000'02</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>2,304,382</td>	28	69	•					↔	2,067,382	↔		70,000	S	\$ 000'02	2,000	2,304,382
\$ 50000 \$ - 335,070 \$ 6.25 \$ 103,000 \$ - \$		69						69	2,100,889	€	43,000 \$		S			2,143,889
5 -	es.	€9	50,000		co			€>	2,134,396	€	103,000 \$	•	S		•	2,287,396
\$ 335,070 6.45 2,201,410 \$ 45,000 \$ 70,0	31	€9						69	2,167,903	69			s			2,259,900
\$ 335,070 \$ 6.65 \$ 2,244,917 \$ 92,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ <th< td=""><td>32</td><td>69</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>↔</td><td>2,201,410</td><td>s</td><td>45,000 \$</td><td>70,000</td><td>S</td><td></td><td>5,000</td><td>2,391,410</td></th<>	32	69						↔	2,201,410	s	45,000 \$	70,000	S		5,000	2,391,410
335,070 6,65 2,2288,424 5 99,000 9 9 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 6 8 7,000 8 8 7,000 8 8 7,000 8 8 9	33	69						69	2,234,917	69			S		•	2,326,917
335,070 6,755 2,301,931 5 47,000 5 7,000 5 6,805 5 2,304,038 5 70,000 5 6,805 5 70,000 5 6,805 8 70,000 <	34	€9						↔	2,268,424	49	\$ 000,66		S		•	2,367,42
\$ 335,070 \$ 6.85 \$ 2,335,438 \$ 92,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 600 \$ \$ - 335,070 \$ 7,386,945 \$ 45,000 \$ - \$ <td>32</td> <td>ω</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>69</td> <td>2,301,931</td> <td>€9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>s</td> <td></td> <td>٠</td> <td>2,348,937</td>	32	ω						69	2,301,931	€9			s		٠	2,348,937
\$ 45,000 \$ - \$ 45,000 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 335,070 \$ 7,05 \$ 2402,452 \$ 99,000 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 335,070 \$ 7,15 \$ 2435,899 \$ 92,000 \$ 80,000 \$ 25,000 \$ \$ 335,070 \$ 7,25 \$ 2,489,486 \$ 47,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$	36	69	•					69	2,335,438	₩		70,000	S		2,000	2,572,438
\$ - \$ 335,070 \$ 7,05 \$ 2,402,452 \$ 99,000 \$ - \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$. \$.	37	69						69	2,368,945	€	45,000 \$		S		•	2,413,94
\$ - 335,070 \$ 7.15 \$ 2,435,899 \$ 92,000 \$ 80,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 35,000 \$ 335,070 \$ 72.25 \$ 2,469,466 \$ 47,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$	38	69						€>	2,402,452	⇔	\$ 000'66		S			2,501,45
\$ - 335,070 \$ 7,25 \$ 2,469,466 \$ 47,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 70,000 \$ 5,000 \$	38	69							2,435,959	€9	92,000 \$	80,000	S		25,000	2,712,959
	40	69							2,469,466	↔	47,000 \$	70,000	S	\$ 000'02	5,000	2,661,466

One side c	One side charging - Cherry Branch - No shoreside ESS (Neuse)	ch - No shore	side ESS (Neuse)																
	Vessel ESS (kWh)	1,500		Shoreside ESS (MWh)	J	0			Current Cost \$ 3.25		Annual Increase 2%	Annual Use (hr/yr) 500°		Annual Maintenance 1%	al ance 1%				
	Vessel	je.		Shoreside	es.							Operation							
Battery Cost	Cost Capital	ŭ o	Capital Grid	Capital Terminal	8	Cha R	Rapid Charging	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost	<u> </u>	Flor Front	Genset Engine Maintenance	Genset Elec Maintenance	Rapid Charging		Propulsion Motor	Propulsion Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	Ē	Total
es		\$ 1,050,000		\$ 1,250,000 \$	3	\$ 1,5	1,500,000	(mg)	\$ 3.25	-	68 11 221							\$ 37	37,800,000
-		· •				€9		14,600	\$ 3.35	\$ 48,910	\$ 487,425	\$ 2,000	· &	\$ 15	15,000 \$			49	553,335
2		•				↔	٠	14,600	\$ 3.45	\$ 50,370	\$ 497,173	\$ 4,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	•		€9	566,543
3		·				↔		14,600	\$ 3.55	\$ 51,830	\$ 507,117	\$ 2,000	€9	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	575,947
4		•				↔	٠	14,600	\$ 3.65	\$ 53,290	5 \$ 517,259	\$ 4,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	5,000	€	664,549
5		• •				↔		14,600	\$ 3.75	\$ 54,750	\$ 527,604	\$ 2,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	599,354
9		• \$				↔		14,600	\$ 3.85	\$ 56,210	3 538,156	\$ 4,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	•		€	613,366
7		€9				69	ı	14,600	\$ 3.95	\$ 57,670	548,920	\$ 2,000	- \$	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$		69	623,590
80		€9				↔		14,600	\$ 4.05	\$ 59,130	868'655 \$ 0	\$ 4,000	- &>	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	2,000	69	713,028
6						s		14,600	\$ 4.15	\$ 60,590	\$ 571,096	\$ 2,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	648,686
10 \$	570	\$ 855,000		69		↔	•	14,600	4.25	\$ 62,050 \$) \$ 582,518	\$ 11,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			Ì	1,525,568
Ξ		· •				69		14,600	\$ 4.35	\$ 63,510	594,168	\$ 2,000	· •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	674,678
12		•				↔		14,600	4.45	\$ 64,970	0 \$ 606,052	\$ 4,000	•	\$ 15		\$ 000,07	5,000	€9	765,022
13		· •				€9		14,600	\$ 4.55	\$ 66,430	\$ 618,173	\$ 2,000	· \$	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000'08	25,000	69	806,603
14		€9				€9	٠	14,600	\$ 4.65	\$ 068,79 \$	\$ 630,536	\$ 4,000	· &	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	717,426
15		69				69	•	14,600	\$ 4.75	\$ 69,350	0 \$ 643,147	\$ 2,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$			s	729,497
16		€9				↔		14,600	\$ 4.85	\$ 70,810 \$	010'929 \$ 0	\$ 4,000	· \$	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	5,000	€9	820,820
17		69				€9		14,600	\$ 4.95	\$ 72,270	\$ 669,130	\$ 2,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$			€9	758,400
18		• •				↔	•	14,600	5.05	\$ 73,730) \$ 682,512	\$ 4,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	775,242
19						69		14,600	\$ 5.15	\$ 75,190	s		· •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	788,353
20 \$	500	\$ 750,000		69	•	\$ 7,5	1,500,000	14,600	\$ 5.25	\$ 76,650	3 \$ 710,086	\$ 60,000	\$ 70,000	s	⇔	\$ 000,07	2,000	₩	3,241,736
21		• •				€		14,600	\$ 5.35	\$ 78,110	724,288	\$ 2,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	•		69	819,398
22		• •				€9	•	14,600	5.45	\$ 79,570 \$			• •		15,000 \$			69	837,343
23		• •				€9		14,600	\$ 5.55	\$ 81,030 \$		\$ 2,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			69	851,579
24		•				69	٠	14,600	5.65		€9	4,000	•			\$ 000'02	2,000		945,110
25		69				₩.		14,600	5.75	\$ 83,950	€9	2,000	· •		€9			69	884,942
26						€9		14,600	5.85		€9	4,000	- &		69	\$ 000'08	25,000	€9	1,009,082
27		69				↔		14,600	2.95		69	\$ 2,000	•		€9			69	919,536
28		••				€9	•	14,600	6.05		€9	4,000	\$		€9	\$ 000,07	2,000	€9	1,014,309
						€		14,600	6,15		€	\$ 2,000	&		15,000 \$		•		955,408
30 \$	200	750,	0	69	٠	↔	•	14,600	6.25		69	\$ 11,000	€9						1,732,841
34		69				€9		14,600	6.35		69	\$ 2,000	φ.		69			69	992,613
32		• •				€9	•	14,600			€9	4,000	•		69	200000	2,000	69	1,088,731
33		69				€9		14,600			€	\$ 2,000	•						1,031,202
34		•				↔	•	14,600	\$ 6.65	\$ 97,090	3 936,943	\$ 4,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	•		\$	1,053,033
35		• 69				69		14,600	\$ 6.75	\$ 98,550	69	\$ 2,000	•	\$ 15	15,000 \$	•		\$	1,071,232
36		• •				€9		14,600	\$ 6.85	\$ 100,010	974,796	\$ 4,000	• ₩	\$ 15	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	2,000	89	1,168,806
37		• •				↔		14,600	\$ 6.95	\$ 101,470	3 \$ 994,292	\$ 2,000	• •	\$ 15	15,000 \$			\$	1,112,762
38		• •				↔		14,600	\$ 7.05	\$ 102,930 \$	\$ 1,014,178	\$ 4,000	У	\$ 15	15,000 \$			\$	1,136,108
39		• •				69		14,600	\$ 7.15	\$ 104,390	\$ 1,034,461	\$ 2,000	• •	\$ 15		\$ 000'08	25,000	69	1,260,851
40		- 8				€9	•	14,600	\$ 7.25	\$ 105,850	3 1,055,150	\$ 60,000	\$ 70,000	s	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	2,000	\$	1,381,000
																	NPV (2%)	€	62,880,501

Vessel Capital Construction			2,150			Ο ++	Current Cost \$ 3.25		Increase 2%	Annual Use (hr/yr) 500		Annual Maintenance 19	ial iance 1%			
		Shoreside	ø					ō	Operation							
	Capital Grid Improvement	Capital Terminal Improvement	ESS	Rapid Charging System		Annual Fuel (gal)	Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	Fuel	Elec Energy	Genset Engine Maintenance	Genset Elec Maintenance	Rapid Charging Maintenance		Propulsion Motor Aaintenance Mi	Propulsion Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	Total
69		\$ 1,250,000 \$	1,505,000 \$		00		\$ 3.25								↔	39,305,000
\$		8	•		14,	14,600	\$ 3.35 \$	48,910 \$	256,650	\$ 2,000	69	89	15,000 \$	€9		322,560
↔		49	•		14,	14,600 \$	\$ 3.45 \$	\$ 026'09	261,783	\$ 4,000		8	15,000 \$	↔	•	331,153
€9		\$	•		- 14,	14,600	\$ 3.55 \$	51,830 \$	267,018	\$ 2,000	· 49	8	15,000 \$	₩.	•	335,848
↔		49	•		- 14,	14,600 \$	\$ 3.65 \$	53,290 \$	272,359	\$ 4,000	· •	69	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	5,000	419,649
49		8			14,	14,600	\$ 3.75 \$	54,750 \$	277,806	\$ 2,000		89	15,000 \$	59	•	349,556
49		49	•		14,1	14,600 \$	\$ 3.85 \$	56,210 \$	283,362	\$ 4,000	· •	8	15,000 \$	\$	•	358,572
69		s			- 14,	14,600	\$ 3.95 \$	\$ 029,75	289,029	\$ 2,000		8	15,000 \$	₩.		363,699
49		49	•		- 14,	14,600 \$	\$ 4.05 \$	59,130 \$	294,810	\$ 4,000	•	8	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	447,940
69		s			- 14,	14,600	\$ 4.15 \$	\$ 065'09	300,706	\$ 2,000		8	15,000 \$	\$		378,296
\$ 855,000	000	49	1,225,500 \$		14.	14,600 \$	\$ 4.25 \$	62,050 \$	306,720	\$ 11,000	•	8	15,000 \$	↔	•	2,475,270
49		49	•		- 14,	14,600	\$ 4.35 \$	63,510 \$	312,855	\$ 2,000	· •	8	15,000 \$	€9	•	393,365
€9		49	•		14.	14,600 \$	\$ 4.45 \$	64,970 \$	319,112	\$ 4,000	•	8	15,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	478,082
₩	ı	S	•		- 14,	14,600	\$ 4.55 \$	66,430 \$	325,494	\$ 2,000	&	\$	15,000 \$	\$ 000,08	25,000 \$	513,924
69		S	φ.		14.	14,600 \$	\$ 4.65 \$	\$ 068'19	332,004	\$ 4,000	•	8	15,000 \$	€>	φ.	418,894
φ		S	φ.		14,	14,600	\$ 4.75 \$	\$ 056'69	338,644	\$ 2,000	49	8	15,000 \$	φ.	٠.	424,994
₩		49	•		- 14,		4.85	70,810 \$	345,417	\$ 4,000	•		69	\$ 000'02	2,000	510,227
		49	•		- 14,		4.95	72,270 \$	352,325	\$ 2,000	•	\$	15,000 \$	€		441,595
69		\$	φ.		- 14,		5.05		359,372		. 69			₩.	•	452,102
		မာ					5,15		366,559		69	€9				458,749
\$ 750,000	000	69	1,075,000 \$	1,500,000			5.25		373,890	•	\$ 70,000	69	49	\$ 000'02	2,000	3,980,540
		es	φ.		14,		5,35		381,368					φ.		476,478
		69	•				5.45		388,995					₩.	•	487,565
		φ .	φ. ·		14,		5.55		396,775		. Ө		so ·			494,805
		s c					5.65	82,490 \$	404,711				69 G	9	2,000	581,201
		A 6			1	000,41	9 6 6 6	00,930	404 004	000,2	e e		13,000 \$			513,733
» v		e 4					200		429 482				· ·		20,000	533 352
		• 64					6.05		438 072				69	9	2	620 402
		· 69	•				6,15		446,834		· 69		69			553,624
\$ 750,000	000	69	1,075,000 \$		14,	14,600	\$ 6.25 \$	91,250 \$	455,770	\$ 11,000	· •	8	15,000 \$	€9	φ.	2,398,020
69		69	9		14,	14,600	\$ 6.35 \$	92,710 \$	464,886	\$ 2,000	· •	8	15,000 \$	69	•	574,596
69		69	•		14,	14,600	\$ 6.45 \$	94,170 \$	474,183	\$ 4,000	· •	8	15,000 \$	\$ 000,07	\$ 000'5	662,353
€9	i	S	•		14,	14,600	\$ 6.55 \$	\$ 029'96	483,667	\$ 2,000	€	8	15,000 \$	↔	€	596,297
₩		S	•		14,	14,600	\$ 6.65 \$	\$ 060'16	493,340	\$ 4,000		\$	15,000 \$	↔	€9	609,430
69		s>	€		- 14	14,600	\$ 6.75 \$	\$ 055'86	503,207	\$ 2,000	•	8	15,000 \$	€9	•	618,757
49		8			- 14,	14,600	\$ 6.85 \$	100,010 \$	513,271	\$ 4,000	• •	8		\$ 000,07	\$ 000'9	707,281
↔		69	•		14.		\$ 6.95 \$	101,470 \$	523,537	\$ 2,000	•	8	15,000 \$	↔	•	642,007
↔		49	٠		14,		\$ 7.05 \$	102,930 \$	534,007	\$ 4,000	• •	\$	15,000 \$	€	٠	655,937
49		es	•		14	14,600	\$ 7.15 \$	104,390 \$	544,688	\$ 2,000	69	69	€9	\$ 000'08	25,000 \$	771,078
\$	i	•														

Vessel ESS (kWh)	1,025 Sh	roreside ESS (MWh)	0			Current Cost \$ 3.25		Authori Increase 2%	(hr/yr)	2	Annual Maintenance 1%			
Vesse		Shoreside	ø						Operation					
Capital Construction	Capital Grid		SS	Rapid Charging System	Annual Fuel	Fuel Cost (\$/gal)	len I	Elec Energy N	Genset Engine Gens Maintenance Main	Genset Elec Maintenance	Rapid P Charging Maintenance M	Propulsion Motor Drive Maintenance Maintenance	Drive aintenance	Total
\$ 34,000,000 \$,500	\$ 2,500,000 \$		\$ 3,000,000	(100)	\$ 3.25							69	40,217,500
69	•		"		14,600	\$ 3.35	\$ 48,910	\$ 475,914	\$ 2,000 \$	49	30,000 \$	69	.	556,824
₩				•	14,600	\$ 3.45	\$ 50,370	\$ 485,433 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	↔	30,000 \$	69	€?	569,803
8	ı			-	14,600	\$ 3.55	\$ 51,830	\$ 495,141 \$	\$ 2,000 \$	9	30,000 \$	€9	У	578,971
69				·	14,600	\$ 3.65 \$	53,290	\$ 505,044 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	69	30,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	667,334
49					14,600	\$ 3.75	\$ 54,750	\$ 515,145 \$	\$ 2,000 \$	€9	30,000 \$	69	€9	601,895
€9				·	14,600	\$ 3.85	\$ 56,210	\$ 525,448 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	•	\$ 000'08	•	•	615,658
€9	ı			- &	14,600	\$ 3.95	\$ 57,670	\$ 535,957 \$	\$ 2,000 \$	69	\$ 000'08	49		625,627
₩	•			- &	14,600	\$ 4.05 \$	\$ 59,130	\$ 546,676 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	69	30,000	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	714,806
€ 1	•			- &	14,600	\$ 4.15	\$ 60,590	69	\$ 2,000 \$	٠	30,000	٠	.	620,199
₩	584,250	69		-	14,600		62,050	\$ 568,762	11,000	69	30,000	•	•	1,256,062
₩				. Ө	14,600	\$ 4.35	\$ 63,510	69		•		•		675,647
₩	•			- 49	14,600	\$ 4.45	69	\$ 591,740 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	69	30,000	70,000	2,000	765,710
49				·	14,600		66,430	\$ 603,574	2,000	69	30,000	80,000	25,000	807,004
₩	•				14,600		67,890	\$ 615,646	4,000		30,000		•	717,536
€9				• •	14,600		69,350	\$ 627,959	2,000	69			•	729,309
€9				.	14,600		70,810	\$ 640,518	4,000	€9	30,000	70,000	2,000	820,328
€					14,600		72,270	\$ 653,328	2,000	69	30,000			757,598
€9	•			₽	14,600		73,730	\$ 666,395	4,000	()	30,000			774,125
e _		€			14,600		75,190	\$ 679,723	2,000		30,000			786,913
A 6	512,500	A		3,000,	14,600		000'0/	9 202,517	000'09	>	- 00	000'07	nnn'e	4,467,467
A 6					14,600	5 0,30 4	76,710	\$ 707,184 \$	2,000	A 6	30,000			817,294
A 6	•			A 6	14,600		19,570	126,127 \$		A 6		•	•	834,887
9 69			~		14 600		> 69	\$ 750.469	4 000		30,000	20 000	5 000	941 959
69					14,600		69	\$ 765,478	2,000	69	30,000			881,428
€9	•			•	14,600	\$ 5.85 \$	\$ 85,410	69	\$ 4,000 \$	69	\$ 000'08	80,000	25,000 \$	1,005,198
8					14,600	\$ 5.95	\$ 86,870	\$ 796,404 \$	\$ 2,000 \$	69	30,000 \$	69	٠	915,274
€9	•			• •	14,600	\$ 6.05 \$	88,330	\$ 812,332 \$	\$ 4,000 \$	69	30,000 \$	\$ 000'02	\$ 000'5	1,009,662
6÷ 1			**	•	14,600	\$ 6.15	\$ 89,790	\$ 828,578 \$		69		•	€	950,368
φ.	512,500	49		.	14,600	6.25	\$ 91,250	\$ 845,150	11,000	69	30,000	٠	٠	1,489,900
€>				·	14,600			\$ 862,053	2,000	69	30,000			986,763
€					14,600			\$ 879,294	4,000	.	30,000	70,000	2,000	1,082,464
49				- &	14,600		95,630	\$ 896,880	2,000	49	30,000	•	•	1,024,510
↔				.	14,600		92'080	\$ 914,817	4,000	()	30,000	•	٠	1,045,907
€9				-	14,600		69	\$ 933,114	2,000	49	30,000			1,063,664
€9	•			-	14,600		69	\$ 951,776	4,000	φ.	30,000	70,000	2,000	1,160,786
€9				- 69	14,600		69	\$ 970,811	2,000	49	30,000			1,104,281
€				·	14,600		69	\$ 990,228	4,000	↔	30,000	٠	٠	1,127,158
€9			,	•	11 600	7 15	404 300	\$ 1010032 \$	\$ 000 6	64	30 000 \$	80 000 \$	25,000 \$	1,251,422
					14,000		000'101	1000000	10001		200,000	000,000		

Heapid Motor Maintenance Maint	Annual Control of the	00 nergy 73,733 nergy 73,733 nergy 73,733 nergy 74,731 nergy 74,731 nergy 74,741 ne	Fuel Elec Energia 649.10 \$ 229,37 50.37 \$ 229,37 50.37 \$ 229,37 51,80 \$ 284,797 54,750 \$ 284,797 57,77 \$ 280,439 57,77 \$ 280,439 57,70 \$ 302,229 59,130 \$ 302,229 59,130 \$ 31,4439 60,590 \$ 31,4439 62,50 \$ 333,686 64,970 \$ 333,686 66,49 \$ 34,110 66,49 \$ 34,110 66,49 \$ 34,110 69,35 \$ 34,110 72,27 \$ 384,110 72,27 \$ 384,110 72,27 \$ 384,110 72,27 \$ 384,110 72,27 \$ 384,110 73,73 \$ 375,784	Cheel Cost Cheel Cost	Fuel Coat Fuel Fu	Rapid Annual Fuel Fuel Coat Fuel Fuel Flee System (gal) (\$gal) Fuel Flee 3.000,000 \$ 3.25 4.89.10 \$ 1.80.0 - 14,600 \$ 3.45 \$ 148.10 \$ 1.80.0 - 14,600 \$ 3.45 \$ 143.00 \$ 1.80.0 \$ 1.80.0 - 14,600 \$ 3.45 \$ 54.75 <th> Papid Papi</th> <th> Papid Charging C</th> <th> Plant Plan</th>	Papid Papi	Papid Charging C	Plant Plan
8. 90,000 8. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	8		48,910 50,370 53,280 54,767 56,210 57,670 62,050 62,050 63,510 64,370 66,437 70,810 70,810 70,810 70,810 70,810 70,810 70,810	2.5 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	3.25 3.25 3.35 3.55	3,000,000 3,000,000 14,600	1610,000 3,000,000 1,000 2,325 3,255	1,500 000 3,000 000	\$ 2.500,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 1,610,000 \$ 1,61
\$ 30,000 \$ 5	2,000 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	.	88 51 51 52 53 54 54 55 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	2.55	8 3.35 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S 5 S	14,600 \$ 3.35 \$ 14,600 \$ 3.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 3.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 3.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 3.85 \$ 14,600 \$ 3.85 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.05 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.15 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.35 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.45 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600 \$ 4.65 \$ 14,600	14,600 5 3,35 5 14,600 5 3,35 5 14,600 5 3,35 5 5 14,600 5 3,35 5 5 14,600 5 3,35 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 14,600 5 3,45 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	14,600 5 3,35 5	14,600 S 3,35 S 3,45 S 4,45 S
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APPENDIX B. U.S. FERRY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

Washington State Ferries

Washington State Ferries (WSF) has a 2040 Long Range Plan to convert its fleet of 21 vessels to hybrid electric configurations. The program will deliver 16 new vessels, convert six diesel vessels to electric and complete 17 terminal electrification projects at 16 terminal locations. The plan estimates converting the fleet will yield a 53% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 and a 76% reduction by 2040. WSF has received grant funding to support the project from the nationwide federal Volkswagen settlement (\$35M), a Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement grant (\$6.5M), and a Marine Highway Project Designation and grant award of \$1.5M.²⁹ Three utility providers (Seattle City Light, Puget Sound Energy, and Snohomish Co. PUD) are involved in the project.³⁰

In the near-term, engineering efforts are underway to convert three Jumbo Mark II Class to hybrid-electric propulsion and prepare for the acquisition of five new Hybrid-Electric Olympic (HEO) Class vessels. The Jumbo Mark II vessels are the largest vessels in the fleet, accounting for five million gallons of fuel usage annually or 26% of total fuel consumption for the fleet. The vessels are at their mid-life. The two diesel propulsion generators will be removed and replaced with lithium-ion batteries. Siemens is conducting propulsion control system replacement and hybrid conversion studies for the three Jumbo Mark II Class vessels.³¹

The initial Olympic Class vessel build contract in 2007 added four vessels to the fleet. This contract was extended to build hybrid-electric configurations. The first vessel is estimated to be delivered in 2023 and four others to be delivered between 2025-2030. Between 2028-2031, WSF is scheduled to replace four 124-car class vessels with new vessels. In the longer term, WSF will convert three diesel vessels and procure seven new 144-Car class vessels.³²

BC Ferries

BC Ferry Systems, operating in British Columbia, Canada, consists of 38 vessels carrying 9 million vehicles and 22 million passengers annually. As a part of the Island Class Project, BC Ferries is operating six diesel-electric hybrid vessels with two already in service and four vessels just arriving. The vessels are planned to be in operation 40–50 years. The vessels are powered by 800 kWh Corvus Orca lithium-ion batteries with a nickel manganese cobalt cathode, air-cooled, with an 8–10-year battery life. With the current hybrid configuration, AC to DC power conversion takes place on the ship and allows for low voltage AC charging from the shore (690 V), eliminating the costs and equipment required from onshore power conversion. The operator is

²⁹ Ferry system electrification | WSDOT (wa.gov)

³⁰ PowerPoint Presentation (psrc.org)

³¹ Siemens to help Washington State Ferries with hybrid conversion (cruiseandferry.net)

³² Washington State Ferries - System Electrification Plan - December 2020

building all new vessels and considering a few potential retrofits for some hybridization projects for vessels.

The hybrid configuration is designed to be electrified in the next ten years. Once fully electric, BC Ferries is moving to 1000 kWh batteries with a life expectancy of 7–8 years. The batteries cycle between 50% to 90% depth of discharge with a 10-minute window to charge between trips. BC Ferries has not made a final decision on a charging system for future electrification. The front runner is the Norwegian company Zinus. The chargers utilize a tower and drop-down connector to compensate for tidal shifts and are aiming for 2.5–3 MW charging power with a high current of 2,000–3,000 amps. Currently operators are working with the utility to get a sense of the distribution needs and any current conversion requirements for rapid charging. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$160M and \$1M for shoreside infrastructure (transformer, circuit breakers, etc.). The operator is budgeting that half of the cost of upgrading the fleet will be paid from its own capital program and the other half will be provided through government support.³³

Maid of the Mist - Niagara Falls

In October 2020, Maid of the Mist Corporation placed two newly built, all-electric ferries into service for tourists at Niagara Falls. Taking tours of the falls, the ferries have repeating 20-minute crossings. The vessels are made of aluminum and powered by lithium-ion battery packs with a combined output of 316 kWh. The batteries have a 10-year life. Using ABB's Power and Energy Management System and Cavotec fast chargers, the all-electric ferries charge for seven minutes at each end of their crossing to ensure the batteries begin each trip with 80% of total charge, discharging 10% to 16% of the battery power. The boats live and are maintained in a facility next to the water. The Maid of the Mist also falls under Coast Guard regulations and removes the vessels from the water at the end of the season. Leadership expressed interest in converting to all-electric power specifically and did not consider other power options.³⁴

Skagit County Ferry Replacement Project

Skagit County operates a 21-vehicle, 99-passenger diesel-powered ferry between Anacortes and Guemes Island, Washington, which was built and placed in service in 1979. The ferry provides the only access to Guemes Island. Recently, costs of maintenance and upkeep of the ferry have increased substantially in which the Ferry Division is spending half of its \$2.5M annual budget on the vessel's upkeep. In 2013, the Ferry Division began researching vessel replacement. In 2016, a study concluded that an all-electric propulsion system would be highly feasible for this route.

The new 160-ft Guemes ferry will carry 28 vehicles and 150 passengers. The total cost is estimated to be \$19M for the design, terminal construction, shoreside charging infrastructure,

³³ Interview with BC Ferries

³⁴ Interview with Maid of the Midst

and vessel construction. The current designs consist of a Lithium Nickle-Manganese-Cobalt battery chemistry with two battery banks, each 340–400kWh of capacity.

The preliminary report is sizing battery capacity based on a 10-year lifetime.³⁵ The Ferry Division put out an RFI for Automatic Shore Connection Systems in April 2020 and an RFP in July 2021. The electric ferry will have one-sided charging at the Anacortes Terminal as no shore charging connection is possible on the Guemes Island side. The connection requirements were determined to be 280 kWh for energy transfer, 2.0 MW for power transfer, 30 seconds for ramping, 30 seconds for connection/disconnection, and 10 minutes for charging.³⁶ After receiving nine proposals, in November 2021, the project team selected Canal Marine to be the Electrical System Integrator (ESI) and will be going out for bid next year for charging infrastructure. Canal Marine is the ESI for the Toronto Airport Ferry.

Casco Bay Electric Ferry

The Casco Bay Island Transit District uses five vessels to provide ferry service from Portland, Maine, to six islands in Casco Bay, carrying over 1 million passengers a year, plus freight and cars. Using a federal grant, the ferry operator is planning to replace the car ferry serving Peaks Island with a new electric ferry with diesel generator backup. This vessel is 34 years old and operates on a 2-mile route, 17 times daily and is in port for between 12 to 13 minutes at a time.

When examining the configuration of the battery size and charging speed, the ferry operator considered six criteria: capital cost, operating costs (20%), survivability, reliability, GHG emission reductions, and experience of customers. The ferry operator examined three potential battery sizes. The smallest size considered (400 kWh) would only assist in maneuvering the vessel while near the pier. A 900 kWh battery would provide the vessel with sufficient capacity to operate on battery in all operations while near the pier. The largest battery size would enable the ferry to complete all routes throughout the day on battery but would also require the fastest charging at the pier. The ferry operator chose the mid-sized (900 kWh) which balances system costs with the need to reduce emissions and noise while shoreside. The hybrid electric ferry will be charged using a 1.4 MW charger at the pier in Portland.³⁷ They are hoping to put the ferry into service in of 2024.³⁸

³⁵ 17097.02-053-02 Preliminary Design Report Rev(-) (skagitcounty.net)

³⁶ GIFR Automatic Shore Connection System.pdf (skagitcounty.net) see Table 3 (pg. 7)

³⁷ Fleet Evaluation Project - Casco Bay Lines

³⁸ Casco Bav hybrid-electric ferry enters construction phase - Offshore Energy (offshore-energy.biz)

APPENDIX C. FUEL INFLATION ANALYSIS

Both electric and diesel fuel costs have increased over time and are expected to continue to increase over the 40-year life cycle period analyzed. Current base costs for both electric and diesel fuels are known. Utility providers at each ferry terminal location shared the current rate schedule applicable given the expected usage and demand. Similarly, the unit price of diesel fuel purchased for ferry vessel use is well documented and available. Thus, the need was to estimate an annual unit cost increase for both electric and diesel fuels.

Data maintained and published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (USEIA) was used to estimate the annual unit cost increases.

The cost per kWh of electricity for industrial consumers in North Carolina over the period from 2001 to 2022 was collected from the USEIA and is provided in Figure 13. The unit price of electricity for these users increased from 4.61 cents/kWh to 6.89 cents/kWh over the period, which reflects a 2% annual increase.

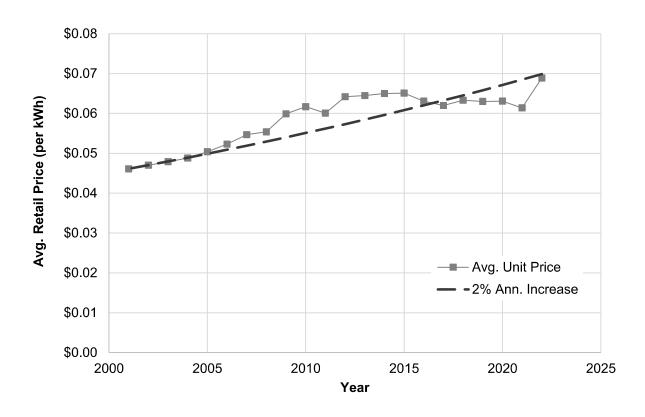


Figure 13. Average Unit Price of Electricity for NC Industrial Consumers

The average retail unit cost (\$/gal) of No. 2 diesel fuel in the United States over the period from 1994 to 2022 was collected from the USEIA and is provided in Figure 14. The NCDOT does not purchase diesel fuel at a retail price. However, a comparison of historical NCDOT unit price and retail price indicates that price variations are similar. While diesel fuel prices fluctuate greatly, on average the unit price increases approximately \$0.10 annually.

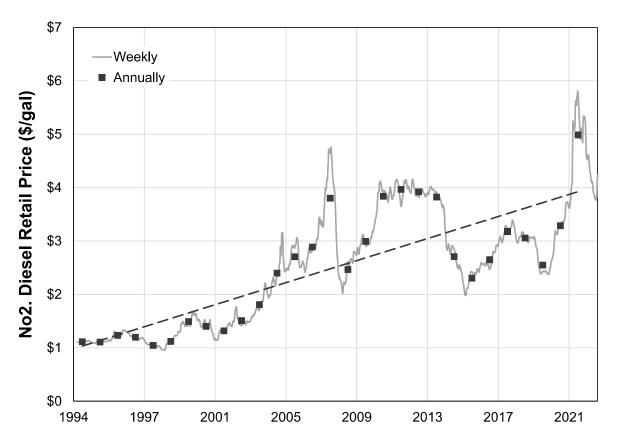


Figure 14. Average Retail Unit Price of Diesel Fuel in the U.S.