**March [~~15~~]27, 2024**

**GFO-23-607 Questions and Answers**

**Tribal Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, Planning, and Workforce Training and Development**

**Addendum 2**

The purpose of this addendum is to notify potential applicants of additional questions received prior to the written question deadline of March 1, 2024. The addendum includes revisions to the Questions and Answers document posted on March 15, 2024. Added language appears in **bold underline**, and deleted language appears in [~~strikethrough~~] and within square brackets.

***Questions and Answers***

**Page 5-6, Question and Answers 11-13**

**Q11. What is CEC’s definition of “power conversion hardware” (pg 8 Solicitation Manual?**

A11. Power Conversion Hardware — The machines, wiring, and other physical components of an electronic system that interfaces an electric energy source with an electric power system to change the quantity or quality of electrical energy. Sometimes referred to as inverter, power conditioning subsystem, power conversion system, solid-state converter, or power conditioning unit.

**Q12. Can charging equipment also be installed to support fleet vehicles operated by or serving a tribe? In other words, can the charging equipment be “behind the fence” and support fleet vehicles? If so, can a project devote all its grant-funded chargers to fleet vehicles, or must some chargers be accessible to the public and/or other tribal members? (On page 9 of the solicitation manual, it states that charging equipment “must be accessible to either the general public and/or tribal members.”)**

A12. All charging equipment funded from this solicitation must be accessible to either the public and/or tribal members. “Behind the fence” charging equipment that is not accessible to the public or tribal members would not be eligible.

**Q13. Page 10 of the solicitation manual states that charging equipment must be able to withstand attempts at vandalism. Can CEC give examples of this, or define what “withstand” means in this case?**

A13. This includes charging equipment features to deter or prevent physical or digital vandalism and minimize downtime. Examples to prevent theft of charging cables, damage to connectors from mishandling, damage to screens, and credit card skimming could include:

* Site monitoring: closed-circuit television, video analytics, license plate recognition
* Physical barriers: bollards, wheel stops, or hoop barriers
* Overhead cable management systems
* Adequate lighting for safe night-time access, motion sensor-activated lights for energy efficiency
* Stand-alone or dedicated networking capabilities

**Eilene Cary,**

**Commission Agreement Officer**