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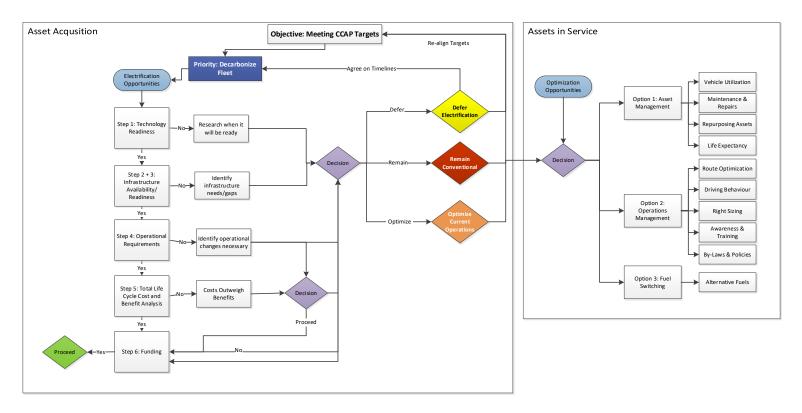
Green Fleet and Equipment Policy -Decision Making Framework

Prepared by the Green Fleet and Equipment Working Group

Date: 19/09/2020

Decision Making Framework

To support the Green Fleet and Equipment Policy, a decision making framework has been developed to guide decision making through both asset acquisition and optimizing the sustainability of assets already in service. This framework is summarized in the following graphic:



Asset Acquisition

The following will be considered for all procurement of Fleet and Equipment and to optimize current operations of assets in service. These guidelines are supported by a series of Worksheets which will help staff to document decision making, especially in cases where a ZEV or LEV is not being acquired, and track the progress on electrification. This information will be compiled and shared annually with the Leadership Team to highlight opportunities (e.g. grants), barriers (e.g. lack of Infrastructure), and implications to the City's Climate Change goals and targets.

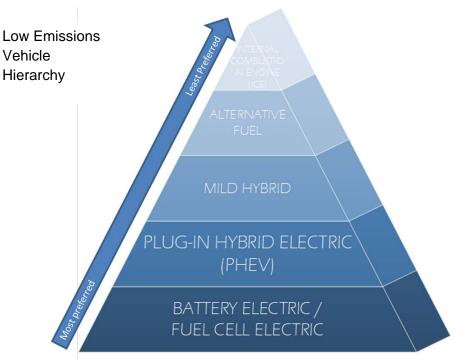
Note: When considering the questions in the guidelines below, please be sure to consider only the risks, opportunities, cost increases, cost savings and other adjustments <u>related to the core</u> <u>differences</u> between the technology being assessed (e.g. ZEV) and the conventional technology (e.g. internal combustion engine). Please disregard aspects that will impact both options. For instance, if certain costs are related to increased service levels (e.g. the electric vehicle includes GPS locators linked to a cloud-based app), they should not be considered in the comparative analysis, as they do not relate to the difference in the core technology – even if the other option does not offer them.

Acquisition Considerations	Guidelines
Trigger	A need to purchase new or replacement Fleet or Equipment has been identified
	A funding opportunity (for Fleet, Equipment, or Infrastructure) has arisen
	 Examples: Fleet and/or Equipment have met the criteria for life cycle replacement New Fleet and/or Equipment needs to be purchased to meet service needs
Step 1: Technology Readiness Who: Fleet Managers, User Groups, IT	Q1: Is the zero or low emissions technology currently available on the market (e.g. local vendor)? (See Low Emissions Technology Hierarchy on page 8 below)
	Q2: Is the technology proven reliable and/or tested for its intended use and meets applicable Canadian standards (e.g. Canadian Standards Association, Underwriters Laboratories Canada) and the City of Mississauga's EVCS Standard?
	Q2A: If not, what is the level of risk that the technology will not be able to achieve the standards for reliability and operability? If the risk is within a tolerable level, management and the leadership can still adopt pre-maturity technologies. If the level of risk is considered high at present, can the replacement be deferred to extend the life of the Fleet or Equipment (e.g. defer until low or zero emissions technology becomes available)?
	Example: - Technology is not yet available but market trends indicate that it will likely become available within the next 1-2 years.
	Q2B: If not, is there an opportunity for a demonstration or pilot project to test technology readiness?
	Example: - Technology is available and meets Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards but has yet to be tested by users and/or municipalities and there may be an opportunity for a small scale pilot.
	Q3: Is there vendor support for this new technology?
	Q4: Are there parts available in the local market or easily acquirable from other markets?
Step 2: Infrastructure	Q1: Is Infrastructure available to support the low or zero emissions

Availability	technology?
Availability	Q1A: If not, what are the timing considerations of installing
Who: Fleet Managers,	the appropriate Infrastructure?
User Groups, IT, and	
Facilities and Property	Q1B: If not, can the procurement/replacement be deferred
Management	until infrastructure becomes available?
	Q1C: Is the available Infrastructure owned/operated by the
	City (e.g. Level 3 Fast Charging networks)? If not, what are the risk considerations of relying on charging or
	refuelling Infrastructure that is owned by a third party
	against the City's ability to install the necessary
	infrastructure?"
Step 3: Infrastructure	Q1: What impact will the new Fleet and/or Equipment have on
Readiness	energy load and electrical infrastructure at the site? Are there
	options to distribute the new load requirements to other locations
Who: Green Fleet and	and to favourable time-of-day?
Equipment Working Group	
	Q2: Does the charging technology have the ability to monitor
	usage/consumption? See EVCS Standard for reference. (For Fleet Only)
	Theet Only)
	Q3: What IT infrastructure (e.g. cellular/network connection,
	software systems, integrations, data sharing) is needed/available
	at the site?
Step 4: Operational	Q1: What are the Fleet or Equipment specifications and do the
Requirements	low or zero emissions technologies meet operational requirements
	when compared to conventional technology (e.g. internal
Who: Fleet Managers, User Groups, IT	combustion engines)?
Oser Groups, IT	Q2: What changes would be needed to operate and maintain the
	low or zero emissions technology, and associated infrastructure?
	,
	Q3: Is a skills and/or training upgrade required to operate and/or
	maintain the Fleet or Equipment?
Step 5: Total Life Cycle	Q1: What are the capital cost impacts (including all soft costs) of
Cost/Benefit Analysis	the zero or low emissions technology and its associated
Who: Fleet Managers,	Infrastructure when compared to conventional technology (e.g. internal combustion engines)?
User Groups, Finance,	internal composition engines):
Facilities, Environment, IT	Q2: What are the annual operating cost impacts – both in terms of
, , -	increases and savings (including resourcing, utility, maintenance,
	and licensing) of the low or zero emissions technology, and its
	associated Infrastructure (e.g. annual subscription fees) when
	compared to conventional technology (e.g. internal combustion
	engines)?
	Q3: What are the training and/or operational adjustment costs (if
	applicable) or staff resources implications when compared to the
	conventional technology (e.g. internal combustion engines)?

	 Q4: Will there be a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the new technology (e.g. fuel saved/avoided, \$/eC02 tonnes)? Q5: Are there any other associated benefits of the new technology (e.g. improved air quality, reduced noise)? Q6: What is the total life cycle cost (e.g. total cost of ownership) of
	the low or zero Fleet or Equipment when compared to the conventional technology (e.g. internal combustion engine)?
Step 6: Funding Who: Business Planning, Fleet Managers, Facilities, IT	Q1: Has budget been secured for the purchase of the new low or zero emissions Fleet or Equipment?
	Q2: If infrastructure if not currently available, is there budget secured for the required Infrastructure?
	Example: Budget has been requested and approved by the appropriate department for the procurement of the new ZEV or LEV and associated infrastructure is currently available at site.
	Example: Budget has been requested and approved by the appropriate department for the procurement of the new ZEV or LEV, however associated infrastructure is note currently available. Additional budget requests are required to install charging infrastructure prior to procurement of Fleet and/or Equipment.
	Q1/2B: If not, are there alternative funding streams available (e.g. grants, rebates, sponsorship opportunities)?
	Q1B: If not, have additional operating expenses (e.g. keeping an asset in use beyond its useful life) been taken into account?

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It is important to note that while the desired technology from a Climate Change perspective is a Zero Emissions Vehicle, there are other options available on the market which also help to reduce fuel consumption and, by extension, greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions (e.g. mild hybrid).

Optimizing Current Operations

Optimizing operations of in-service Fleet and Equipment will also contribute to a reduction in GHGs. These guidelines can be applied to existing Fleet and Equipment at any time.

Optimizing	Guidelines
Current	
Operations	
Option 1:	1) Vehicle Utilization (allocation, rentals, pooling/sharing)
Asset	 Ensure proper utilization levels
Management	 Are there opportunities to update/revise vehicle allocation (e.g.
	rentals, pooling/sharing)?
Who: Fleet	2) Maintenance and Repairs
Managers,	 Optimize workshop activities
Fleet/Equipment	Are parts being replaced prematurely?
Operators	Are service intervals too short/long?
	Is the technology operating efficiently?
	 Optimize preventative maintenance schedules
	Repurposing Assets (Equipment)
	 Is there an opportunity to repurpose the asset in a different
	capacity (e.g. chainsaws from Forestry to Park Operations)?
	4) Repurposing Assets (Fleet)
	 Is there an opportunity to repurpose the asset (within the life
	expectancy) in a different capacity (e.g. change off vehicles

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	moving locations)? Is there an opportunity to repurpose the asset (beyond the life expectancy) in a different capacity (e.g. buses as barriers/blockades) Life Expectancy
	 What is the expected useful life of the Fleet (or Equipment)? Can or should this be extended? If not, refer to Disposal of Surplus City Assets Policy.
Option 2: Operations	 Route Optimization Are drivers taking the most efficient route to their destination?
Management	2) Driving Behaviour
Who: Fleet Managers,	 Are drivers operating the vehicles responsibly (non-aggressive acceleration/braking, adhering to speed limits)? In the Idling Control By law being adhered to?
Fleet/Equipment Operators, Driver Training Staff,	 Is the Idling Control By-law being adhered to? Is there sufficient onboarding and safety training? If not, consider whether additional training programs may be required.
Enforcement, Environment	 3) Right-Sizing 1. Is the right size/type of vehicle being used for the task? 2. Is there an opportunity to replace, repurpose, or convert vehicles to more fuel efficient alternatives (e.g. hybrids)?
	4) Awareness and Training
	 Is there a need for additional awareness and/or training programs generally or for specific issues (e.g. to address aggressive driving/idling/route issues)?
	5) By Laws and Policies
	 Does the Idling Control By-Law need to be updated and/or enhance? Are additional enforcement procedures/practices required?
Option 3: Fuel	1) Alternative Fuels
Switching	 Is there an opportunity to switch to alternative fuels (e.g. biodiesel)?
Who: Fleet Managers	