

Clean Cities & Community Coalitions Sustainability/Resiliency

Lake Tahoe Electric Transportation Forum

August 20, 2025

Richard Battersby, Director



About East Bay Clean Cities

- Serving Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano Counties
- First Designated in 1995
- 5 Member Board of Directors



- All volunteer 501(c)
- 60+ Active Stakeholders, 650 + e-contacts
- Additional Activities in North Bay (Napa, Marin & Sonoma Counties)
- Predominantly NGV's for first 25 years
- Now overwhelmingly EV and Renewable Diesel, but E85 rapidly accelerating



Coalition Functions

What we do for Stakeholders

- Education and Outreach
- Listening Sessions
- Fleet and Manufacturer Site Tours
- Event, Publicity, Promotion, and Grand Openings
- Product/Technology Demonstrations and Ride 'n Drives
- Support Local Professional and Trade Organizations
- Equipment Specification Development and Contract Sharing
- Strategic Planning and Networking with Peers
- Notification of Funding Opportunities
- Training, Training, Training

What we need from Stakeholders

- Participation at Events
- Quarterly Fuel Pricing Inputs
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle and Station Costs and Spec's
- Annual Survey (\$25 gift card)



East Bay Coalition Fuels Background

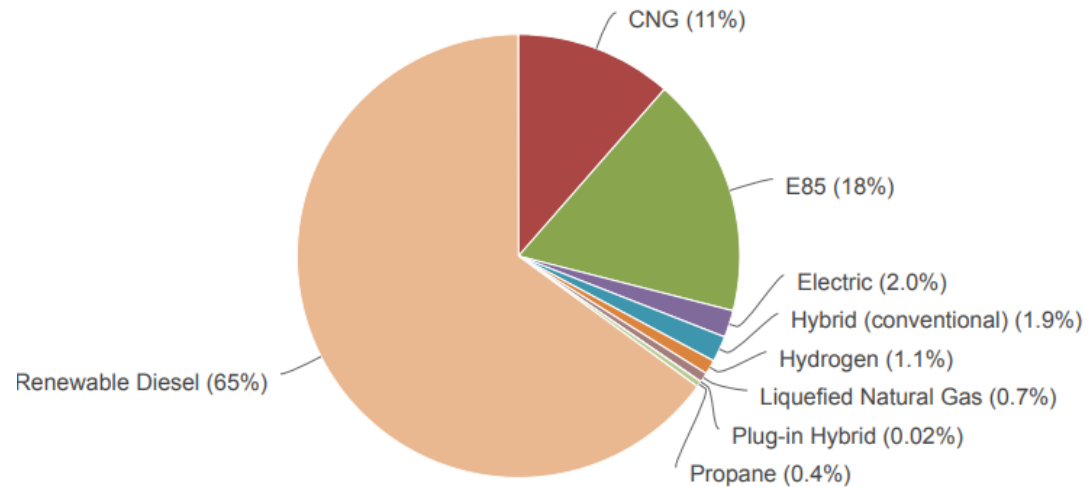
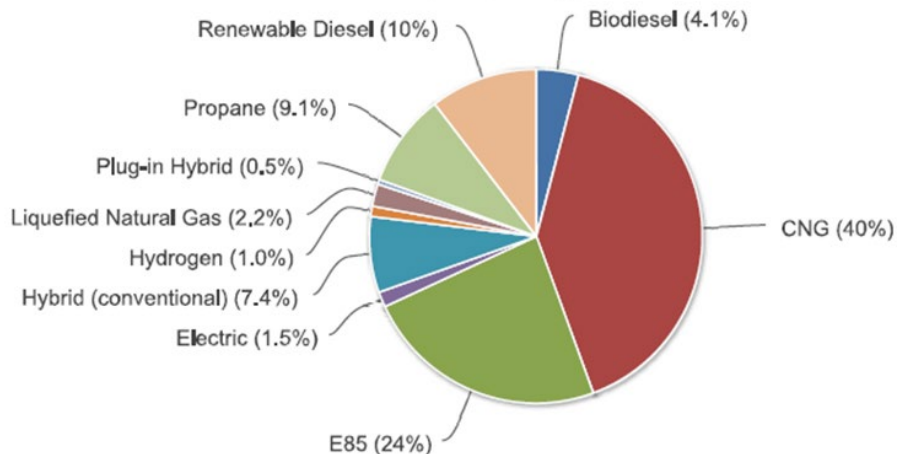
- Shift from CNG to Renewable Diesel as predominant alternative fuel
- Total petroleum displacement almost quadrupled since 2015
- Historically municipal fleets, but private fleets increasing
- Widespread retail RD may make reporting redundant (and E85.....)



2023 Gallons of Gasoline Equivalent Reduced by Fuel Type for Alternative Fuel Projects
32,534,446 gallons

2015 Gallons of Gasoline Equivalent Reduced by Fuel Type for Alternative Fuel Projects

8,995,518 gallons



Moving Forward

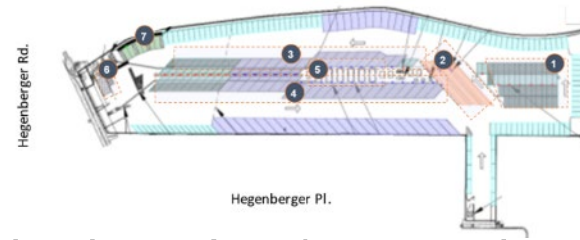
Recent Activities

- Renewable Diesel retail acceleration!
- E85 retail acceleration!
- Western State Renewable Diesel Cardlock
- Port of Oakland Hydrogen Fuel Depot
- EV Charging hubs throughout the region
- BEV offroad and construction equipment
- Grid independent BEV charging options
- Formally expand into North Bay
- Added numerous private industry fleets to existing mostly municipal roster
- Expanded into other transportation sustainability and resiliency areas
- Highlighted local manufacturers with onsite tours and hosted events
- Extending outreach activities to general-public in addition to fleets
- Increased participation in larger grants as partner and sub



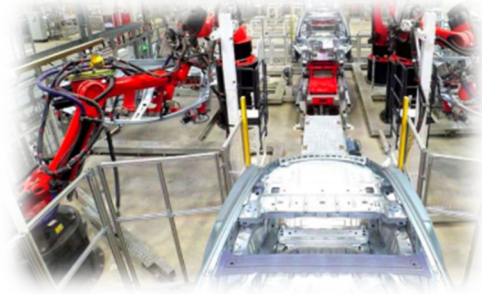
Accomplishments/Successes

- Circular Economy projects
- Petroleum displacement
- BEV technician training series
- Renewable Diesel workshops
- Renewable Diesel deployment
- Renewable Diesel support out of state
- EV Charging Hub activities
- Advanced Clean Fleet Rule focus groups and education/outreach to fleets
- Calculation of CI of electricity used for transportation fuel (location and time of use)
- Renewable Diesel domestic production spreadsheet and incentive value documentation
- Partnering with other coalitions- (Sacramento, San Francisco, Silicon Valley, Columbia-Willamette, Western Washington, Long Beach)
- Partnering with Fleet professional organizations- (FleetPros, NAFA, MEMA, PFSA, APWA)



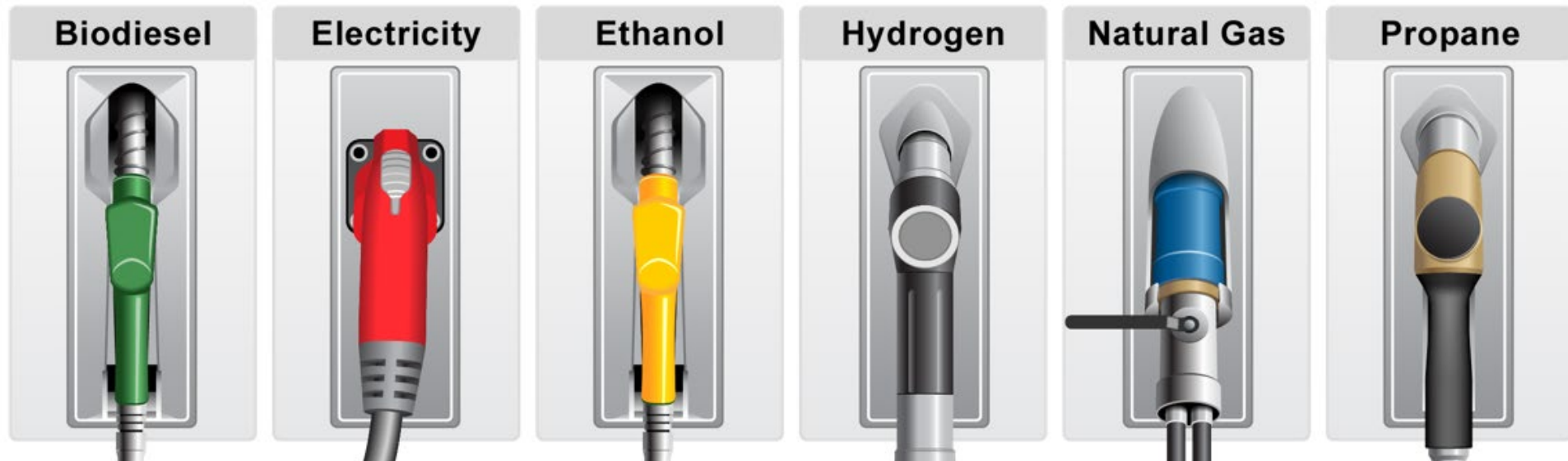
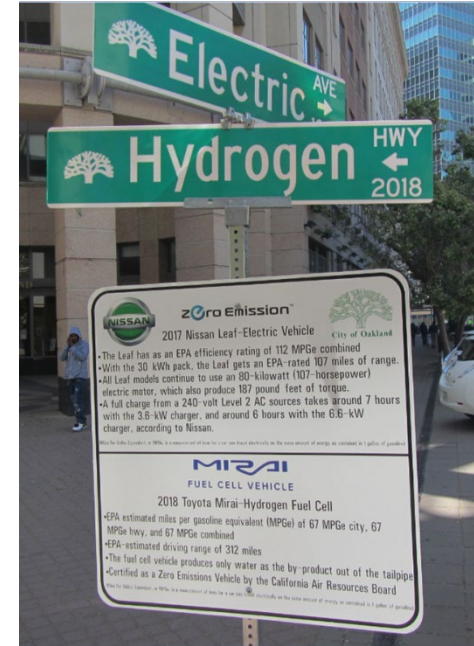
Signature Activities

- EV Showcase and Alt Car North events
- Sonoma Raceway partnerships/events
- Clean Air Champion Awards
- Napa Valley Wine Train partnership/events (CNG locomotive)
- Tesla vehicle and Gigafactory battery tours (Fremont and Reno, NV)
- Other local manufacturer tours and onsite events:
 - Motiv Power Systems
 - Freewire Technologies
 - REVO (Wrightspeed)
 - Chargepoint
 - BEAM
- Annual survey and fuel price report gift cards and raffles
- Technology demonstrations (BEAM EV Arc, ZEVx, Zeus, Nikola, Mullen)

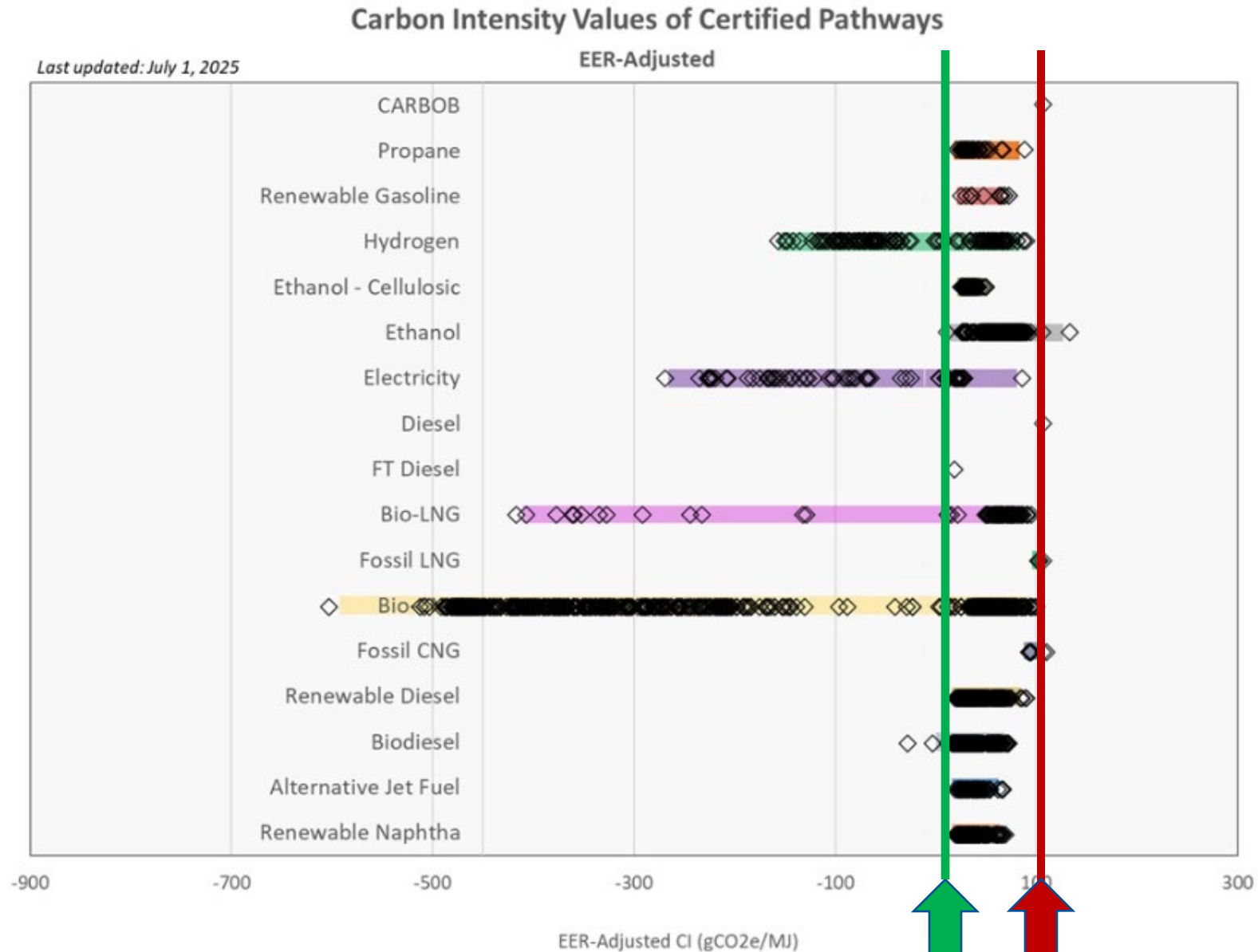


Emerging Alt Fuel Trends

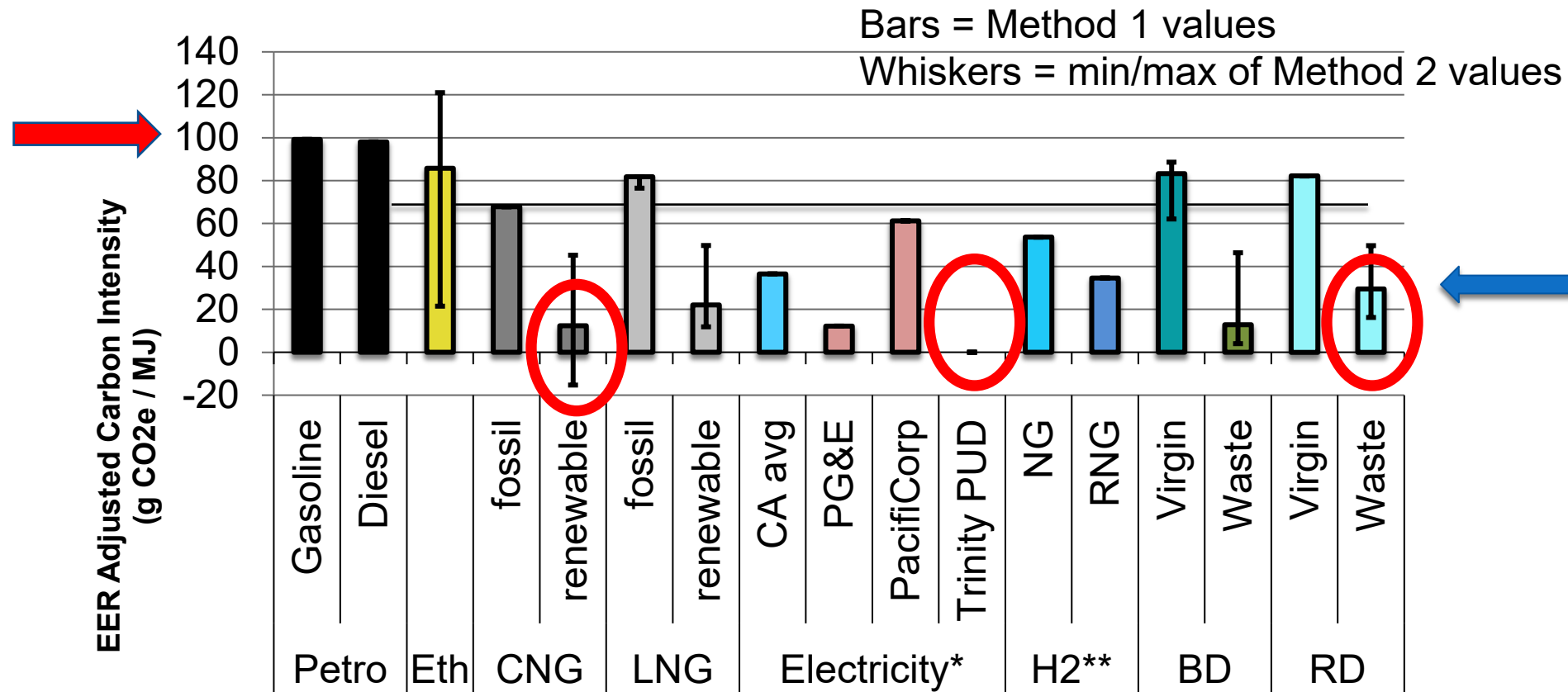
- Fuel Diversity (resiliency)
- Renewable Fuels (RD, RNG, RLPG, RG, SAF, RH2, etc.)
- Battery Electric
- Hydrogen
- Solar & Grid Independent
- V2G & Battery Storage



LCFS Carbon Intensities of Fuels



LCFS Carbon Intensities of Fuels, 2016 Graph



* Scaled by EER of 3.4. Utility values use utility specific reported carbon intensities.

** Scaled by EER of 2.2.

Source: SERC, 2016

Data Source: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/fuels/lcfs/lcfs.htm> (accessed 4/23/16)

UNCOVERING THE POTENTIAL OF FLEET ELECTRIFICATION TODAY



EV SUITABILITY FOR A CHANGING WORLD



14,500+
EFM CUSTOMERS



Private Equity, Commercial,
Non-Profits and Government
Clients

Enterprise Fleet
Management
recognized the
importance of basing
their long-term
business strategy on
reliable data – not
assumptions.



“We are absolutely committed to fulfilling our mission to provide our customers with the best possible information to make the best decisions for their businesses.”

Nearly

1 MILLION Managed
Vehicles



Sourcewell 



– Dain Giesie,
Assistant Vice President,
Enterprise Fleet Management

FLEET PROFILE & CONSIDERATION

Industry:

Leasing/Rental

Based in:

North America

Types of vehicles:

Mixed fleet

Fleet size:

649,000+ with a majority of medium duty work vehicles and trucks




Acquisitions /AME
Maintenance
Fuel savings
Resell

Total Cost of Ownership

Compliance &
CO2 Offset

The Challenge: From our existing fleet, at what pace could we sustainably transition to EV, while considering the TCO and suitability conditions?



The Solution: Conduct a massive Electric Vehicle Suitability Assessment

Not only did the study help understand the market opportunity today, but it also provided valuable insights to further support our customers into the future

In all, **91,252 Enterprise Fleet Management leased vehicles were included in the study.** The results surprised both teams:

13% (approximately 12,000) of the analyzed vehicles could be economically replaced by EVs today.

Near-term electrification could achieve a **total potential savings of \$33 million and 194,000 tons of CO2 emissions over four years.**

Up to 45% (approximately 42,000) of the analyzed vehicles could be electrified as EV pickups enter the market.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: Electric Vehicles

EVs In The Marketplace

Adoption of EV technology is in the early phases, but growing due to:

- **Wider range of available models**
- **Falling battery prices**
- **Infrastructure investments**
- **Growing public policy support**



**83% INCREASE
IN GLOBAL
EV SALES
IN 2021**



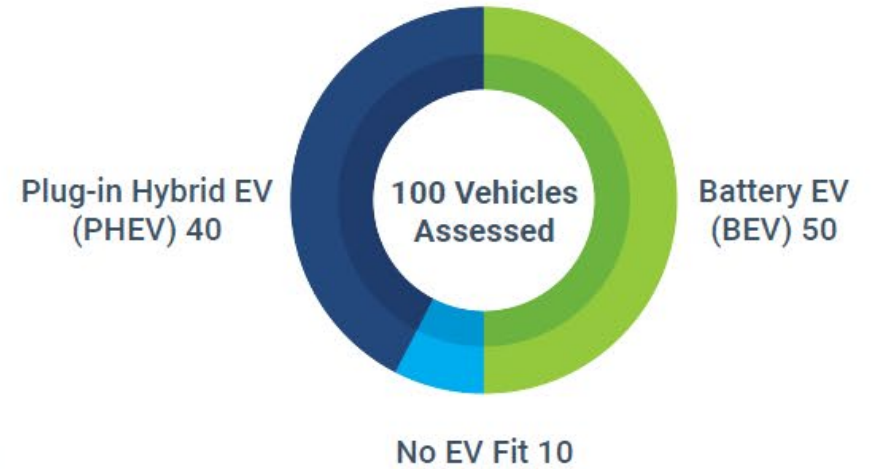
**IN NORTH
AMERICA, EVs
REPRESENTED
4% OF SALES
IN 2021**

What is the EVSA?

Electric Vehicle Suitability Assessment

An EV procurement recommendation tool for *any* fleet seeking to go electric

Data-driven recommendations using Geotab telematics driving profiles



Best fit electric vehicles to replace current vehicles in your fleet

Recommended electric vehicles are guaranteed to meet your fleet vehicles' daily range requirements



Lifetime cost savings based on our recommendations

We only recommend electric vehicles that save you more when compared with procuring non-electric vehicles for your fleet



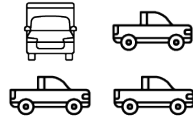
Estimated reduction in fuel consumption and carbon emission

We compute reasonable estimates for your reduced carbon footprint should you decide to go electric

Advanced Clean Fleets



Any private entity with \$50 million or more in annual revenue as reported to the IRS



Any private entity that owns or controls* 50 or more vehicles over 8,500 lbs. GVWR with at least one vehicle in California



Any federal, state, or local agency

Compliance Pathways *Objective: Transition to a 100% Zero Emissions Vehicle Fleet*

Vehicle Group Turnover Requirements	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Vans, box trucks, two-axle buses, yard tractors	2025	2028	2031	2033	2035
Work trucks, day cab tractors, three-axle buses	2027	2030	2033	2036	2039
Sleeper cabs tractors and specialty vehicles	2030	2033	2036	2039	2042

Pathway #1: Model Year Schedule

- Starting January 1, 2024, any vehicle over 8,500 lbs. GVWR added to a fleet must be a ZEV.
- All vehicles beyond their useful life must be removed from the fleet.

Pathway #2: ZEV Milestone Option

- Fleets achieve compliance by meeting or exceeding ZEV milestone targets
- Fleets will use body type categories to calculate ZEV targets.
- Can continue to purchase ICE as long as ZEV Milestones are met

FEASIBILITY
ASSESSMENT

What

SOLUTION
DESIGN

How

ELECTRIC VEHICLE
IMPLEMENTATION

Execute

MANAGEMENT &
OPTIMIZATION

Operate & Optimize

Assumptions			
Fleet Analyzed	82	Fleet Growth	-0.28%
Current Cycle	9.53	Annual Miles	3,900
Current Maintenance	\$87.75	Current MPG	12
Maint. Cents Per Mile	\$0.27	Price/Gallon	\$4.00

Proposals	
Proposed Fleet	81
Proposed Cycle	4.95
Proposed Maintenance	\$44.21

Fiscal Year	Fleet Size	Fleet Mix			Fleet Cost					Annual		
		Annual Needs	Owned	Leased	Purchase	Lease*	Equity (Owned)	Equity (Leased)	Maintenance	Fuel	Fleet Budget	Net Cash
Average	82	8.6	82	0	304,717	0	-28,754		86,346	106,600	468,909	0
Year 1 ('25)	81	25	56	25	0	184,821	-99,154		72,232	99,007	256,906	212,003
Year 2 ('26)	81	17	39	42	0	307,071	-138,361		63,350	93,844	325,904	143,005
Year 3 ('27)	81	17	22	59	0	435,848	-150,037	-12,443	54,468	88,681	416,517	52,392
Year 4 ('28)	81	18	5	76	0	556,118	-184,692		45,586	83,519	500,531	-31,622
Year 5 ('29)	81	5	0	81	0	592,746	-48,116	-278,830	42,974	82,000	390,773	78,136
Year 6 ('30)	81	25	0	81	0	592,746		-197,099	42,974	82,000	520,621	-51,712
Year 7 ('31)	81	18	0	81	0	592,746		-196,551	42,974	82,000	521,168	-52,260
Year 8 ('32)	81	16	0	81	0	592,746		-199,767	42,974	82,000	517,952	-49,044
Year 9 ('33)	81	18	0	81	0	592,746		-72,831	42,974	82,000	644,888	-175,979
Year 10 ('34)	81	6	0	81	0	592,746		-266,387	42,974	82,000	451,333	17,576

SAVINGS

10 Year Savings* **\$507,600**

Net Sustainable Impact* **\$13,951**

*includes total unrealized equity of \$365,105

Current Fleet Equity Analysis						
YEAR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Under-Utilize d
QTY	25	17	17	17	5	1
Est \$	\$3,962	\$8,139	\$8,826	\$10,864	\$9,623	\$100
TOTAL	\$99,054	\$138,361	\$150,037	\$184,692	\$48,116	\$100
\$620,361						
Estimated Current Fleet Equity**						

Key Objectives

Lower average age of the fleet
 43% of the current light and medium duty fleet is over 10 years old
 Resale of the aging fleet is significantly reduced

Reduce operating costs
 Newer vehicles have a significantly lower maintenance expense
 Newer vehicles have increased fuel efficiency with new technology implementations

Maintain a manageable vehicle budget
 Challenged by inconsistent yearly budgets
 Currently vehicle budget is underfunded

* Lease Rates are conservative estimates

**Estimated Current Fleet Equity is based on the current fleet "sight unseen" and can be adjusted after physical inspection and may change based on market factors, these are not guaranteed values

Lease Maintenance costs are exclusive of tires unless noted on the lease rate quote.

THE RESULTS MOVING FORWARD



Now armed with the data from this large-scale study, we can stay in front of industry EV trends and understand the landscape. Leveraging this data will help us adopt sustainably, with industry-leading expertise now and into the future

IT'S TIME.



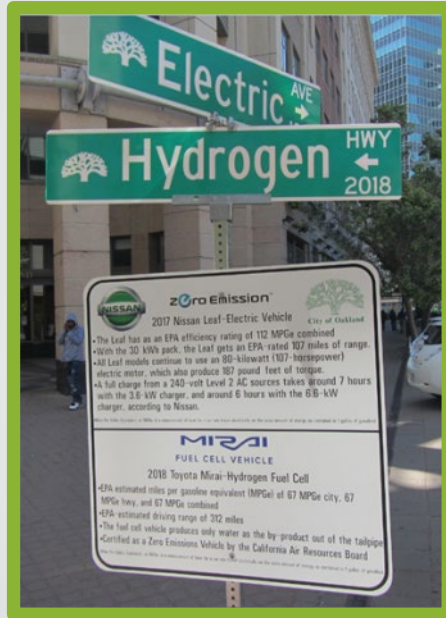
JULY 29, 2024 - 11 AM
1414 MISSION STREET, SOUTH PASADENA, CA



City of Oakland Electrification

Richard Battersby, OAKLAND PUBLIC WORKS

8th largest City in CA
1800 vehicles



Electrification Journey Began 2014

2014- 4 Nissan Leafs and 6 L2 Chargepoint Ports

2025- Over 120 Plug-in vehicles, 87 L2 EVSE charge ports, 2 DCFC, 4 BEAM solar EV Arcs



CITY OF OAKLAND
PUBLIC WORKS

City of Oakland

Located in the East Bay of San Francisco Bay region
Population of approx. 435,000 citizens
54 square miles

Equipment Services part of Oakland Public Works
Full service municipal fleet 1800 +/- vehicle/s equipment
Supports all City department functions (no curbside refuse or transit)

60 FTE, 45 of these Mechanic and Service Worker
6 Functional shop areas (2 primary locations):
Light Duty
Heavy Duty (day and swing shifts)
Emergency vehicle
Motorcycle Shop
Body Shop
Machine Shop



2025 Fleet Composition

- **1,917** total assets, including on and off-road equipment
- **1,609** on-road vehicles and equipment
 - (1,192) Light Duty Class 1 & 2 (up to 10,000 lbs)
 - (291) Medium Duty Classes 3, 4 & 5 (10,000 lbs. - 19,500 lbs)
 - (126) Heavy Duty Classes 6, 7 & 8 (above 19,500 lbs)



Alternatively Fueled On-Road Fleet

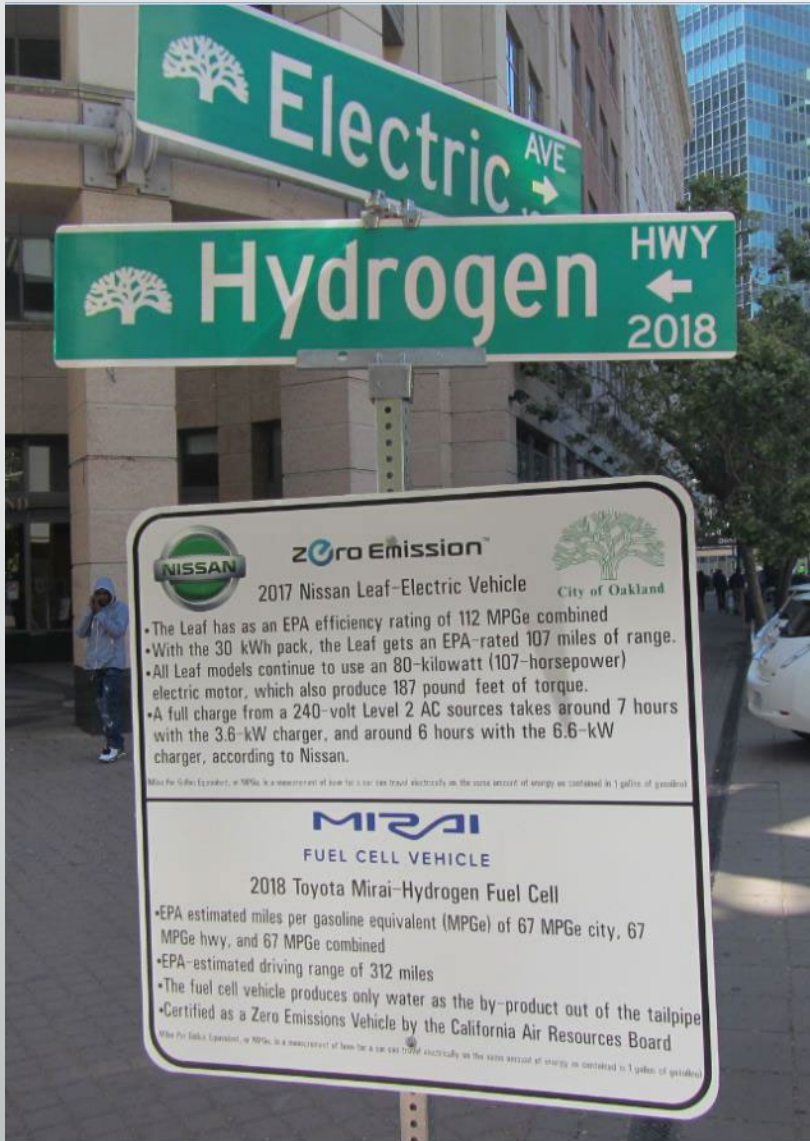
Fuel Type	Quantity
-----------	----------

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| • Battery Electric: | 74 |
| • Hybrid: | 150 |
| • Plug-In Hybrid: | 45 |
| • Renewable CNG: | 113 |
| • Propane: | 12 |
| • Renewable Diesel: | 532 |
| • Hydrogen: | 4 |

Total: 930
Total % of fleet: 58%
 (over 75% for non-emergency fleet vehicles)

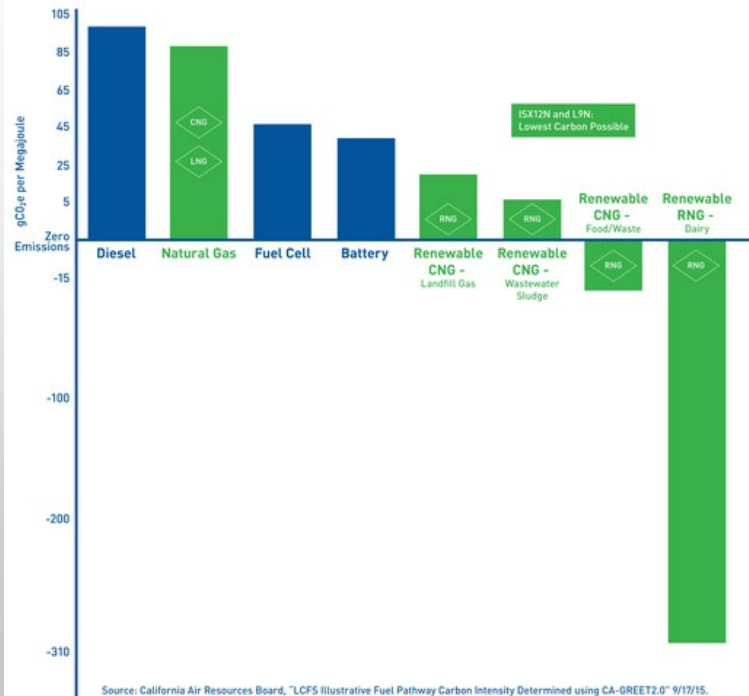


Zero Emission (or better?)



BEYOND ZERO

Sub-Zero Carbon Intensity



Oakland Annual Fuel Consumption

750,000 Gallons Total

Gasoline

400,000 gallons

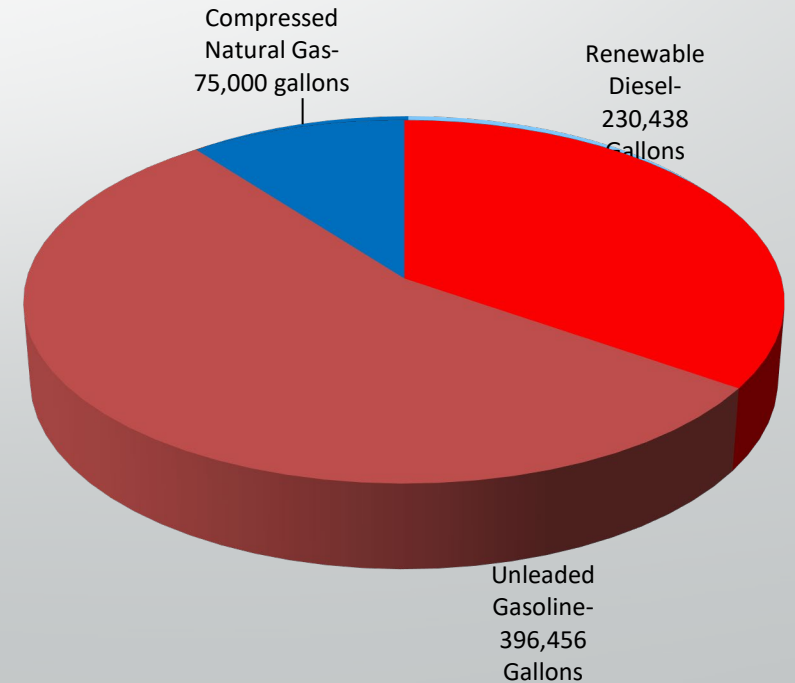
Renewable Diesel

275,000 gallons

Renewable Natural Gas (CNG)

75,000 gasoline gallon equivalents

Renewable Hydrogen and Electricity



Successes and Challenges

SUCCESSSES

Light duty fleet electrification well underway

Fleet, workplace, and public EV charging installed

BEV and PHEV technician training program

Light duty fleet electrification assessment complete, MED/HD soon (EBCE and Frontier Energy)

Engineering consultant to be hired to formulate an overall plan

Fleet Electrification Plan and Informational Report presented to City Council

No significant dedicated funding utilized in early phases

Some grant funding utilized for early acquisitions- CVRP, BAAQMD Charge!, NGVIP, MTC EV Fleet Grants- PG&E EV Fleet, CEC CIGF, EPA Med/HD, BetterFleet/REDWDS, (HVIP, BAAQMD Charge!)



CHALLENGES

Medium and Heavy-Duty vehicle availability remains limited

No dedicated internal funding, replacement funding eliminated

Part time staff to project manage or pursue grant funding

Internal competition for electrification, resiliency, and sustainability funding

Existing fleet depot sites mostly at maximum electrical capacity

Anticipated lengthy lead times for major power upgrades

Offsite charging limited, and typically cannot accommodate MED/HD

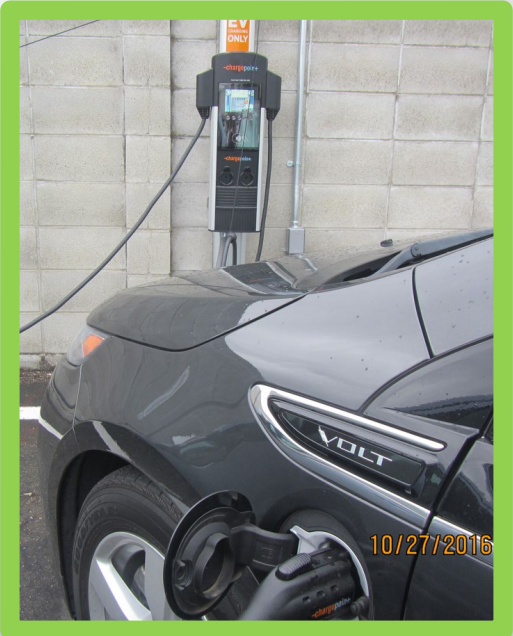
Hydrogen fuel price at \$37/kg is not financially viable

Upcoming Regulations – Advanced Clean Fleet

Fleets outside designated low-population counties: 50 percent of the total number of vehicle additions over 8500 GVW must be ZEVs beginning January 1, 2024, increasing to 100 percent beginning January 1, 2027.



Additional Electricity Needed to Charge All These Electric Vehicles?

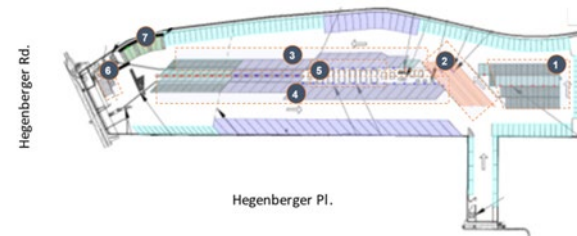


Potential Solutions

Onsite turn-key financed or bundled charging as a service options
External EV charging hubs
Onsite transportable/mobile EV charging
Mobile EV charging
Micro-grids
Integrated solutions (solar, onsite energy storage, wind)
Grid independent solutions
Bi-directional charging



Site Configuration (Oakland)



EXTRA CREDIT PROJECTS

Everengi charging efficiency study
ViaScience BEV electricity CI study
Clean Cities DAC EVSE projects
BEV technician training
EVSE service and repair training
Over-spec'ing truck/bus battery packs

Questions?



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Don't EV Your Way Into a Corner: Right- Size and Right- Type Your EV Transformation

August 20, 2025

Scott Conlon, CAFM

Fleet Consultant at RTA: The Fleet Success Company

25 years in the fleet industry

- 5 years at USDA Forest Service
- 6 years as fleet management consultant
- 8 years at Montgomery County, MD
- 6 years at Shuttle-UM
- Certificates in Public Management, Program/Project Management, and Executive Leadership



About RTA

The Fleet Success Company

- FMIS, Consulting & Analytics services for Fleets in North America
- Started in 1979, by former Fleet Manager of UPS
- BHAG: Save Fleets \$1 B (saved fleets ~\$195 M since 7/15/17)
- +1200 clients in every industry and sector
- +600 states, cities, counties and other government entities
- Software is designed and built by fleet professionals for fleet professionals
- Consulting included for FMIS customers and available to all
- Based in Glendale, AZ (Phoenix region)

About RTA

Fleet Management Information Software

- Designed and built by fleet professionals for fleet professionals
- Embedded Benchmarking
- Advanced Analytics & Dashboarding
- Asset & Life Cycle Management
- Multi-facility in-house M&R
- Multi-facility Parts Inventory Management
- Motor Pool Management
- Consulting included

Fleet Management Consulting & Analytics

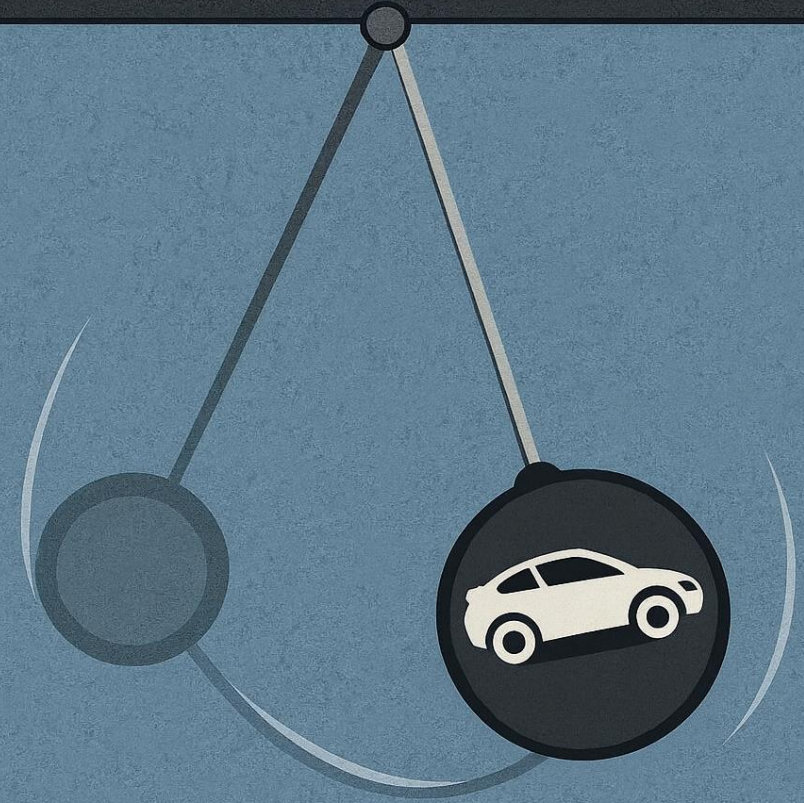
- EV Transition Planning & Milestone Management
- Alternative Emissions Reduction Planning
- Replacement Planning & Life Cycle Optimization
- PM optimization & Predictive M&R
- Right-sizing, Right-typing & Utilization Management
- Performance Assessments & Benchmarking
- Cost Allocation & Chargeback Development
- Policies and procedures

**The Big Picture:
Industry, Mandates, and
Uncertainty.**

The Pendulum Analogy

- Auto industry is electrifying for the long-term.
- Sustainability is a political football in the short-term.
- Regardless of short-term policy changes, fleet managers should implement best practices to build the capacity need to implement durable electrification strategies.

INDUSTRY >>> FUTURE



— — — POLICY — — —

Take Steps to Optimize Your Fleet; Position Your Fleet for Electrification Success!

Top-tier fleet management organizations are those that optimize their fleets by...

- ...implementing a class code structure that supports analysis,
- ...utilize technology to automate and maximize data collection,
- ...controlling fleet size and composition,
- ...applying the principles of lifecycle costing, and
- ...proactively planning for fleet replacement.

Example of Policy Uncertainty in Federal Fleets

Executive Order mandates:

- **2015** – reduce greenhouse gas emissions (gCO₂/mi.) by certain percentages from a 2014 baseline, buy 20 percent light duty zero emission vehicles by 2020 and 50 percent by 2025.
- **2018** – reversed: be more efficient.
- **2021** – reversed: buy 100 percent ZEV for light-duty by 2027 and for medium and heavy duty by 2035, put telematics in vehicles to assist in planning for transition.
- **2025** – cancelled without updated guidance.

Ongoing Uncertainty Around Electrification

- **Regulatory Ambiguity** – unclear whether CA or federal rules will prevail
- **Investment Risk** – EV infrastructure/purchases may lose value
- **Patchwork Rules** – different standards across states complicate operations
- **Procurement Challenges** – long vehicle cycles hinder planning amid uncertainty
- **Market Disruption** – unclear automaker commitments to EV production
- **Legal Instability** – ongoing litigation keeps future rules unsettled

The Goal of This Presentation

- Last year's presentation covered some of the higher level analyses that directly support EV adoption, which included:
 - EV Goal Setting and Calculating GHG Emissions Reductions
 - EVSE Requirements Analysis
 - The Effects of EVs on Maintenance and Repair Programs
 - Evaluating the Bottom-Line Costs and Benefits of EV Adoption
- This presentation will focus on often-overlooked fleet fundamentals that indirectly support EV adoption through resource efficiency.
 - Fleets with solid fundamentals will have better success in EV adoption.
 - I will share from two perspectives: as a consultant helping fleets succeed, and as a recent national fleet manager of a Federal agency.

Updating Fleet Class Code Structure

Why classify vehicles?

- Fleets can be made up of dozens (if not hundreds) of vehicle types.
- Vehicles should be in the same class when characteristically, vocationally, and financially similar.
- Vehicle classification is used to group vehicles by:
 - Weight range
 - Body configuration
 - Drive type
 - Fuel type
 - Vocation/specification
- A good classification system has character-level significance.

Weight and Body Types

Weight Code

Weight Code	Weight Description	GVWR
0	Non Self Propelled	Not Applicable
A	Class 1A	Class 1A: 3,000 lb or less (1,360 kg or less)
B	Class 1B	Class 1B: 3,001 - 4,000 lb (1,360 - 1,814 kg)
C	Class 1C	Class 1C: 4,001 - 5,000 lb (1,814 - 2,268 kg)
D	Class 1D	Class 1: 6,000 lb or less (2,722 kg or less)
E	Class 2E	Class 2E: 6,001 - 7,000 lb (2,722 - 3,175 kg)
F	Class 2F	Class 2F: 7,001 - 8,000 lb (3,175 - 3,629 kg)
G	Class 2G	Class 2G: 8,001 - 9,000 lb (3,629 - 4,082 kg)
H	Class 2H	Class 2H: 9,001 - 10,000 lb (4,082 - 4,536 kg)
3	Class 3	Class 3: 10,001 - 14,000 lb (4,536 - 6,350 kg)
4	Class 4	Class 4: 14,001 - 16,000 lb (6,350 - 7,258 kg)
5	Class 5	Class 5: 16,001 - 19,500 lb (7,258 - 8,845 kg)
6	Class 6	Class 6: 19,501 - 26,000 lb (8,845 - 11,794 kg)
7	Class 7	Class 7: 26,001 - 33,000 lb (11,794 - 14,969 kg)
8	Class 8	Class 8: 33,001 lb and above (14,969 kg and above)
9	Off Road and Construction	Not Applicable
X	Undefined Weight	Undefined

Body Code

Body Code	Body Description
0	Trailer
1	Cycles
2	Light Vehicles
3	Automobile
4	Passenger Van/Bus
5	Cargo Van
6	Sport Utility Vehicle
7	Truck - Regular Cab
8	Truck - Extended Cab
9	Truck - Crew Cab
X	Undefined Body

Drive and Fuel Types

Drive Code

Drive Code	Drive Description
4	4WD/AWD
2	2WD/FWD/RWD
N	No Driven Axles
X	Undefined Drive
B	Bumper Pull Trailer
G	Gooseneck Trailer
K	Kingpin Trailer
P	Pintle Hitch Trailer
S	Semi Trailer
W	Fifth Wheel Trailer
T	Tracked

Fuel Code

Fuel Code	Fuel Description
B	Gasoline Compressed Natural Gas Bi-Fuel
C	Compressed Natural Gas Dedicated
D	Diesel Dedicated
E	Electric Dedicated
F	Flex Fuel - Gasoline/E-85
G	Gasoline Dedicated
H	Hybrid - Gasoline
N	Non Fueled
P	Plug-in Hybrid
X	Undefined Fuel

Vocation Coding

Specification Code	Specification Description
AP	Type 6 - Platform
A7	Type 7 - Prevention
GE	General Use - Enclosed Utility Body
GP	General Use - Platform/Stake Body
GS	General Use - Standard Body
GU	General Use - Utility Body
HC	Hotshot Crew Carrier
HK	Helitack
HS	Hotshot Superintendent
HT	Helitender
LK	Law Enforcement K-9
LM	Law Enforcement Marked
LU	Law Enforcement Unmarked
RR	RLS and Striping - Regular Body
RS	RLS and Striping - Service Body
SR	Striping Only - Regular Body
SS	Striping Only - Service Body
VD	Vocational - Dump
VS	Vocational - Service Body

Example:

Specification Description: Law Enforcement Rock Crawler

Attribute	Code	Description
Weight:	D	Class 1D
Body:	6	Sport Utility Vehicle
Drive:	4	4WD/AWD
Fuel:	G	Gasoline Dedicated
Specification:	LJ	Law Enforcement Rock Crawler

Resulting Class Code:	D64GLJ
Resulting Class Description:	Class 1D; Sport Utility Vehicle; 4WD/AWD; Gasoline Dedicated; Law Enforcement Rock Crawler

- Each character has an underlying meaning.
- If a plug-in hybrid Jeep were purchased, how would this class code change?
- Most of the characters in this class code can be derived from VIN decode data, which provides clearer definition around which vehicles belong together.
- NAFA provides a comprehensive four-digit class code system
 - Strengths: benchmarking with peers
 - Weaknesses: doesn't maintain character-level significance and doesn't address fuel type.
- Look for outlier vehicles, question why they were selected, then standardize.

Utilizing Technology to Automate and Maximize Data Collection

Asset Management Objectives Supported by Telematics

- 1. Support Fleet Allocation Decisions.** To identify and reallocate underutilized vehicles, which will reduce the overall fleet costs.
- 2. Reduce Downtime.** To reduce downtime and turnaround time for vehicle repairs by enabling proactive management and reporting of out-of-service vehicle repairs.
- 3. Improve Fleet Credit Card Fraud Detection.** To reduce the likelihood of on-going fleet credit card fraud by integrating location data from fleet credit card transactions with location data from telematics.



Metric: Days per Month Exceeding Range

The screenshot displays the myGEOTAB dashboard for the 'Oakville branch assessment 2024'. The interface includes a top navigation bar with a 'Groups filter' set to 'All groups selected', a search bar, and user profile information. A left sidebar contains navigation options: Dashboard, Assets, Map, Bookmarks, Track, Compliance, Safety, Maintenance, Sustainability, People, Messages (12), and Configuration. The main content area is titled 'Oakville branch assessment 2024' and includes tabs for 'Summary', 'Recommendations', and 'Fleet Vehicles without EV Fit'. The 'Summary' tab is active, showing three key metrics:

- Recommendation Summary:** A donut chart showing 30 total assets. The breakdown is: Battery Electric Vehicle (13), Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (4), and No EV Fit (14).
- Annual Fuel & Electricity:** A bar chart comparing Recommended EVs, Comparable ICEs, and Replacement Candidates. The y-axis represents a metric from 0 to 25. Recommended EVs show a combined value of approximately 8.5 (Electricity ~7, Fuel ~1.5). Comparable ICEs and Replacement Candidates both show a value of approximately 22.5, consisting of Electricity and Fuel.
- Annual CO2 Tailpipe Emission:** A bar chart comparing Recommended EVs, Comparable ICEs, and Replacement Candidates. The y-axis represents a metric from 0 to 25. Recommended EVs have an emission of 5. Comparable ICEs and Replacement Candidates both have an emission of 20.

Controlling Fleet Size and Composition

Why Right-size and Right-type your fleet?

- Most fleets suffer from “fleet creep”
- If you can reduce your fleet size.....
 - The capital cost needs for assets are reduced
 - The EVSE requirements are reduced
 - The M&R load is reduced
- If you can right-type your fleet.....
 - There will likely be more opportunities for assets to become EVs
 - E.g., medium duty truck turned into light duty truck, utilization increasing ROI, pooling instead of single assignment
- Several types of right-sizing/right-typing approaches:
 - Vehicle Allocation Method (VAM)
 - Zero-Based Asset Requirement Definition (ZARD)
 - Motor Pool – also helps in providing CFVs for odd days when EVs lack range
 - Route Based
 - Shift Based

Conducting a VAM

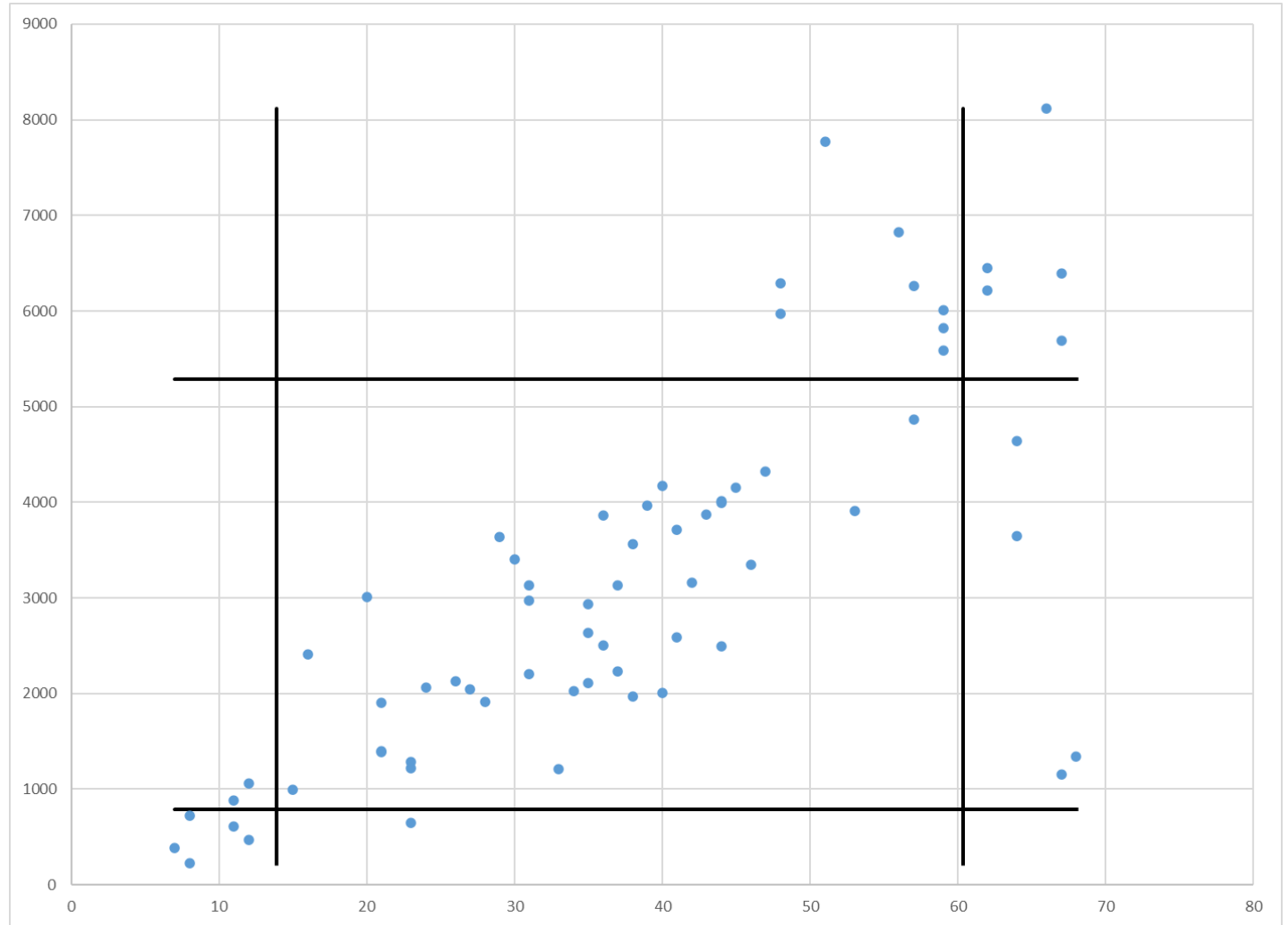


Analysis of preliminary data call results

- Consolidate initial inventory and data call data
- Assign point values to utilization and criticality answers
- Weight and total point scores
- Compare vehicles within each vehicle type at the unit
 - For example, only compare SUVs to SUVs at Location X
- Identify mismatches between current vehicle type and reported use to develop right-typing recommendations

Preliminary Sample Results for a Class

- In this example, each LD Pickup 4x2 is represented by a point. Each point that appears low and left will need further justification (the same information will display in the VAM results tab).
- The VAM tool arrived at these conclusions by taking into account information gathered from the data call, according to the answers provided by vehicle POCs, combined with telematics vehicle data.



Preliminary Results by Region

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	12	16	22	24	26	27	33	Grand Total
Eliminate	61	97	78	91	203	254	9	176	70	13	2	3	12	3	6	16	17	1111
High Utilization, High Mission Need					1	1		1					1					4
High Utilization, Low Mission Need	4		8	16	18	1		5	3	1		4				4		64
High Utilization, Normal Mission Need	48	38	40	71	82	46	2	59	45	11		17	3	1	5	3	3	474
Low Utilization, High Mission Need			1															1
Low Utilization, Low Mission Need	58	33	50	82	89	54		54	45	10	1	9	6	4	3	4	6	508
Low Utilization, Normal Mission Need	200	154	171	237	284	256	7	178	171	28	3	51	17	15	18	10	8	1808
Normal Utilization, High Mission Need			1	1	3				1			5	7			1		19
Normal Utilization, Low Mission Need	202	148	169	243	304	131	6	177	127	17		47	20	14	6	5	14	1630
Normal Utilization, Normal Mission Need	1056	958	951	1165	1626	1390	24	1057	895	129	5	249	82	70	59	34	89	9839
Grand Total	1629	1428	1469	1906	2610	2133	48	1707	1357	209	11	385	148	107	97	77	137	15458

Optimal Fleet Profile

		FUEL TYPES / CONFIGURATIONS					
VEHICLE TYPE		Petroleum Dedicated Vehicles	Petroleum Dedicated LGHG Vehicles	Hybrid & Petrol/Alt Multi-Fuel Vehicles	Alt Fuel Dedicated Vehicles	Zero Emission Vehicles	GRAND TOTAL
PASSENGER	Low-speed Vehicle	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	10	-	156	-	-	166
	Sedan/St Wgn Compact	20	-	332	-	3	355
	Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	5	-	57	-	1	63
	Sedan/St Wgn Large	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MD Sedan/St Wgn Large	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sedan Limousine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MD Sedan Limousine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	35	-	545	-	5	585
OTHER PASS	LD SUV 4x2	27	-	130	1	-	158
	LD SUV 4x4	225	-	1,576	5	16	1,822
	MD SUV	-	-	3	-	-	3
	LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	-	-	108	-	-	108
	LD Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	LD Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1	-	12	-	1	14
	LD Van 4x4 (Passenger)	-	-	2	-	-	2
	MD Van (Passenger)	-	-	2	-	1	3
	Subtotal	254	-	1,833	6	18	2,111



Optimal Fleet Profile

		FUEL TYPES / CONFIGURATIONS					
VEHICLE TYPE		Petroleum Dedicated Vehicles	Petroleum Dedicated LGHG Vehicles	Hybrid & Petrol/Alt Multi-Fuel Vehicles	Alt Fuel Dedicated Vehicles	Zero Emission Vehicles	GRAND TOTAL
TRUCK	LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	-	-	7	-	-	7
	LD Minivan 4x4 (Cargo)	-	-	2	-	-	2
	LD Van 4x2 (Cargo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LD Van 4x4 (Cargo)	-	-	1	-	-	1
	MD Van (Cargo)	10	-	40	-	-	50
	LD Pickup 4x2	78	-	1,039	-	2	1,119
	LD Pickup 4x4	282	-	3,621	11	6	3,920
	MD Pickup	124	-	225	-	5	354
	LD Other 4x2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MD Other	4	-	1	-	-	5
	HD	8	-	4	-	-	12
	Subtotal	506	-	4,940	11	13	5,470
OTHER	LD Ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HD Ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MD Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HD Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL TYPES		795	-	7,318	17	36	8,166



Monitor Fleet Size and Composition

How do you transition from fleet right-sizing as a *project* (VAM) to fleet right-sizing as a *program*?

- Use the OFP to:
 - Develop OFPs by each organizational unit; and
 - Benchmark the *active*, on-hand fleet inventory periodically and during the acquisition cycle



Establish Controls

- Update policies and procedures for requesting approval for additional vehicles or retention of “replaced” vehicles
- Require the same level of scrutiny on new vehicle requests as you would apply during the VAM process
 - Evaluate alternatives to acquiring the vehicle
 - Forecast utilization
 - Articulate the mission need



Standardization/Employee-to-Vehicle Ratios

- Data gathered during the VAM process can be used to evaluate the ratios between personnel and vehicles.
- The military service branches refer to this type of approach as a “table of allowance” or “table of organization and equipment”. It is mostly used for deployable operating forces.
- Factors limiting comparability:
 - Lack of organizational uniformity across installations
 - Base type (air station, ground, logistics, or training base)
 - Tenant activities supported
 - Geographic factors (density, proximity to other installations, etc.)

Applying the Principles of Lifecycle Costing

Managing Lifecycles

- Fleet managers should determine how frequently vehicles should be replaced
- Most fleet management organizations keep vehicles too long
 - it is always less expensive to repair a vehicle than to replace it, but the repairs end up costing more in the long run
- Effective fleet management includes the identification of life cycles that minimize total cost of ownership



Lifecycle Cost Analysis

Approach

Quantify the key direct (and possibly indirect) costs of acquiring, using, maintaining and repairing, and disposing of a vehicle over a range of possible replacement cycles

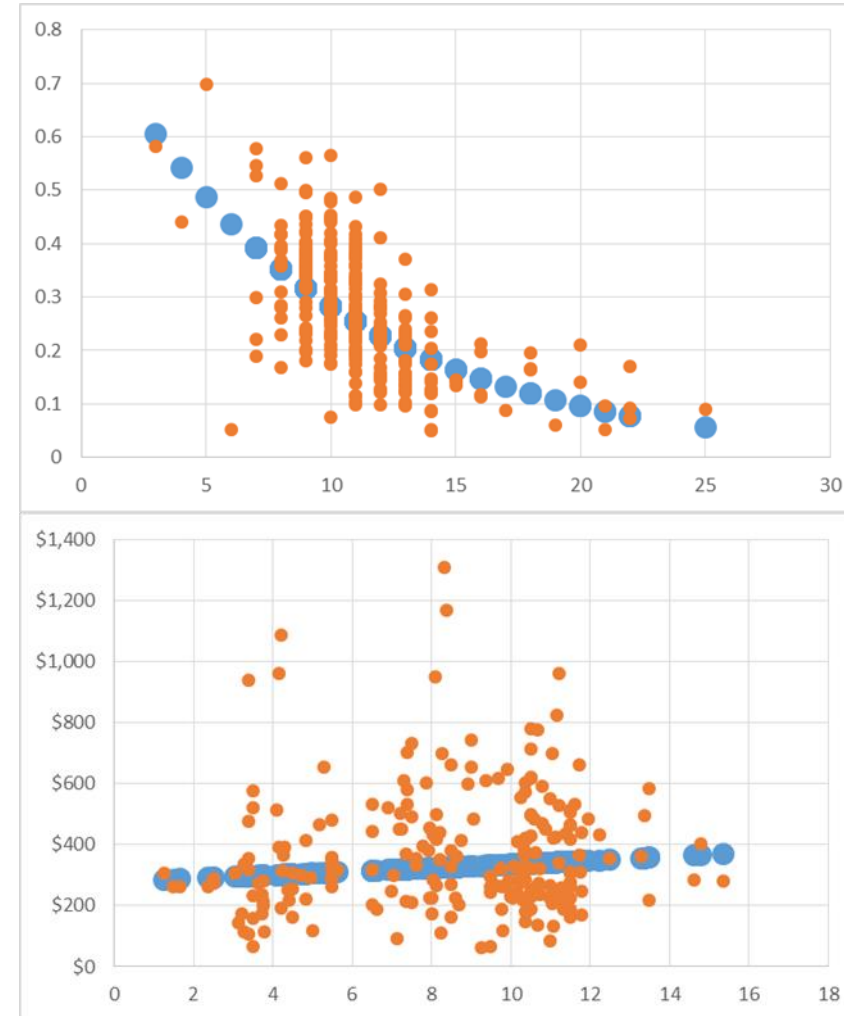
Cost Factors

- Capital
 - Purchase price
 - Upfitting cost
 - Residual value
- Operating
 - Maintenance and repair
 - Fuel
- Other
 - Acquisition and disposal
 - Registration fees and taxes
 - Exclude accident costs

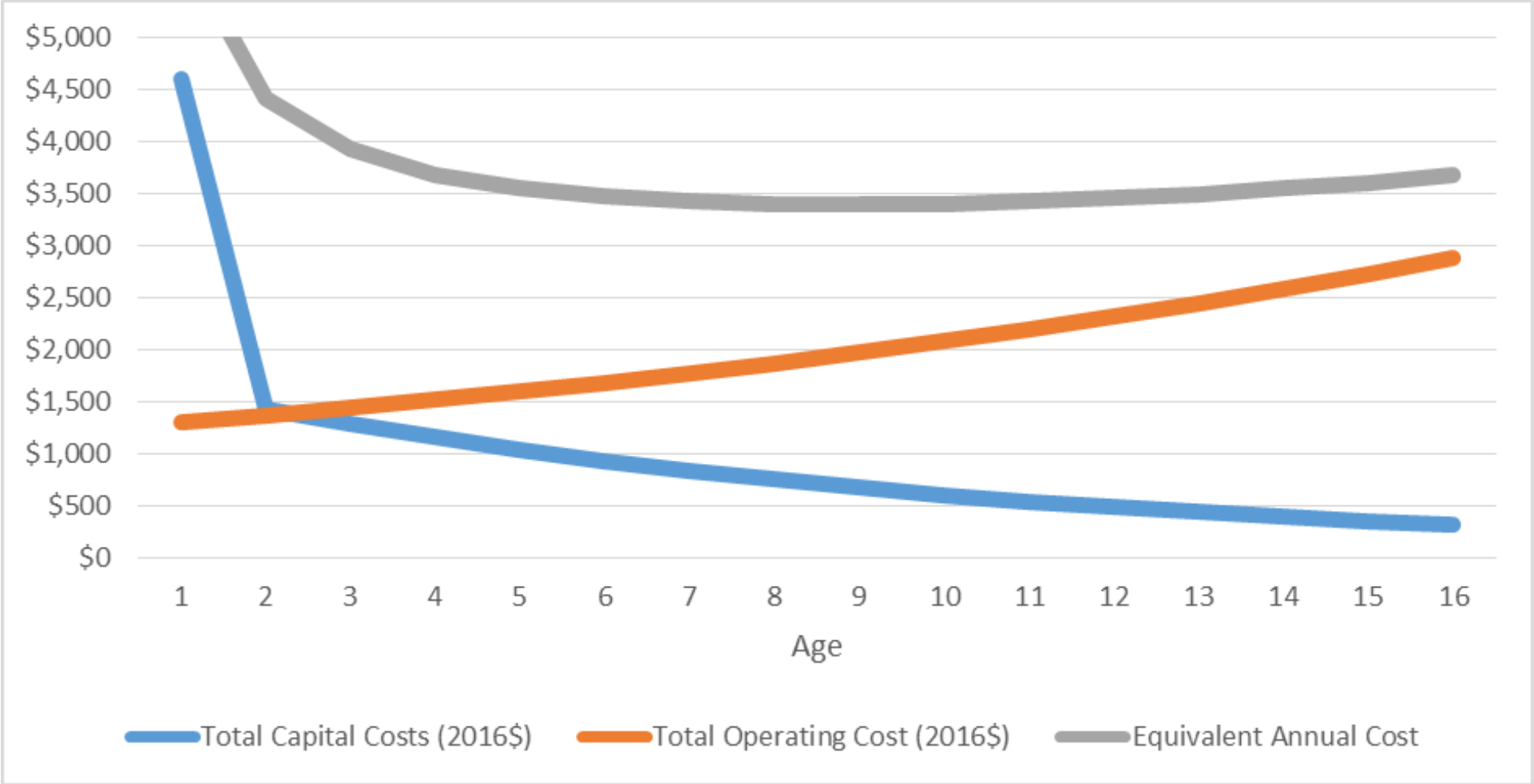


Where does the cost data come from?

- Financial and property management systems
- POs/Contracts/Schedules
 - Vehicle and fuel purchase prices
- Fuel/Fleet Card Systems
 - Maintenance and repair charges
 - Fuel consumption and cost
- Fleet Management Information Systems
 - In-house maintenance and repair labor and parts costs



Lifecycle Costs of a Vehicle



Lifecycle Cost Analysis Considerations

- Internal cost data accessibility and accuracy
 - Maintenance technician labor costs
 - Parts management costs
 - Sublet repair management costs
 - Asset management and administration costs
 - Activity-based costing for indirect costs
- Assumptions
 - Inflation rates
 - Downtime penalty for retaining older vehicles
 - Fuel efficiency penalty for older vehicles
- Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions



Applying Lifecycle Parameters through Replacement Prioritization

- A point-based system can be applied to the fleet to help advance, validate, or defer assets.
- Life-to-date maintenance / capital cost * 10 points
- Actual age / planned age * 5 points (10 for non-metered assets)
- Actual mileage / planned mileage * 5 points
- The fleet should be sorted in descending order with low-point, eligible assets deferred to manage costs.
- A point-based system for determining replacement helps mitigate the effects of having high- and low-utilization vehicles in the same class (as this disparity can make them financially dissimilar).



Planning for Replacement: Benchmark, Status Quo, Modified, and EV Transition Plans

Replacement Planning

- We recommend transitioning assets to EV once they are due for replacement
- The capital cost to transition an entire fleet at once is exorbitant
- EVs have historically gotten cheaper over time as technology and manufacturing improves
- More options will be available over time

Replacement Planning Data Requirements

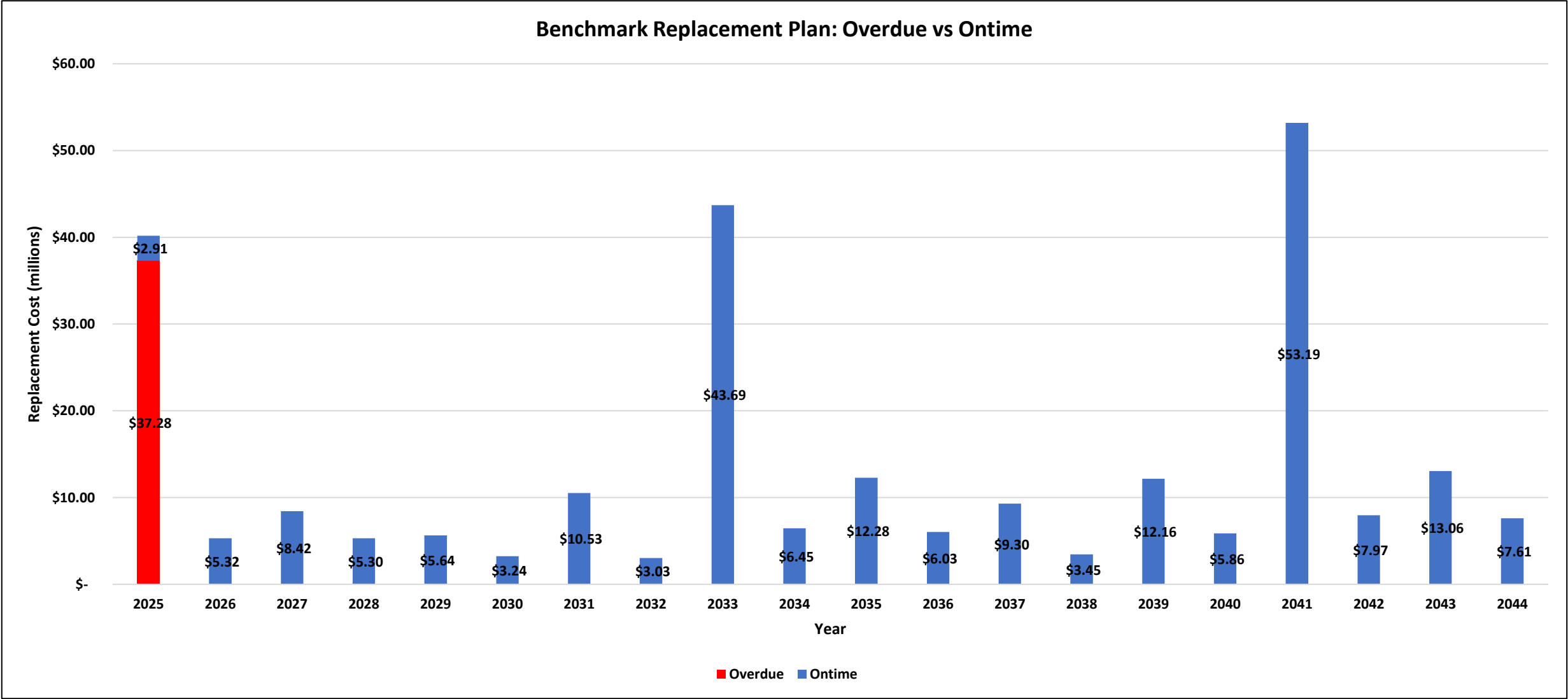
- Inventory of fleet
 - Assets
 - Classes
 - Age
 - Current Mileage/Hours
 - Annual Mileage/Hours
 - Annual Fuel Used
- Replacement Parameters for each class
 - Age
 - Mileage/Hours
 - Purchase Price
 - Expected inflation rate
 - EV alternative

Replacement Planning

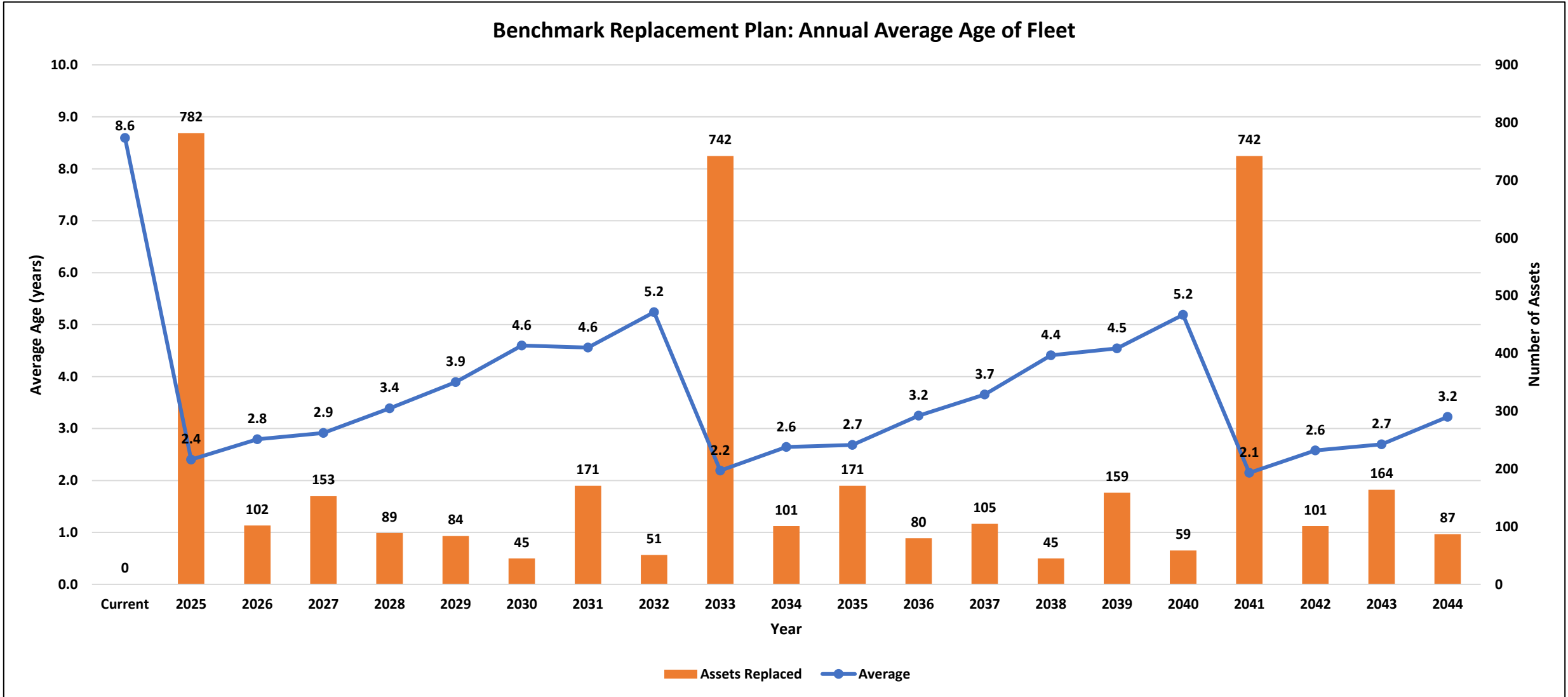
- In order to develop a reasonable transition plan for the fleet to move to EVs, understanding the current replacement benchmark is necessary
- Depending on the state of the replacement benchmark, a modified plan may be necessary to make it financially and operationally feasible
- A modified replacement plan would be the basis of an EV transition plan

Benchmark Replacement Plan

1,512 assets, county fleet near Washington D.C.



Benchmark Replacement Plan

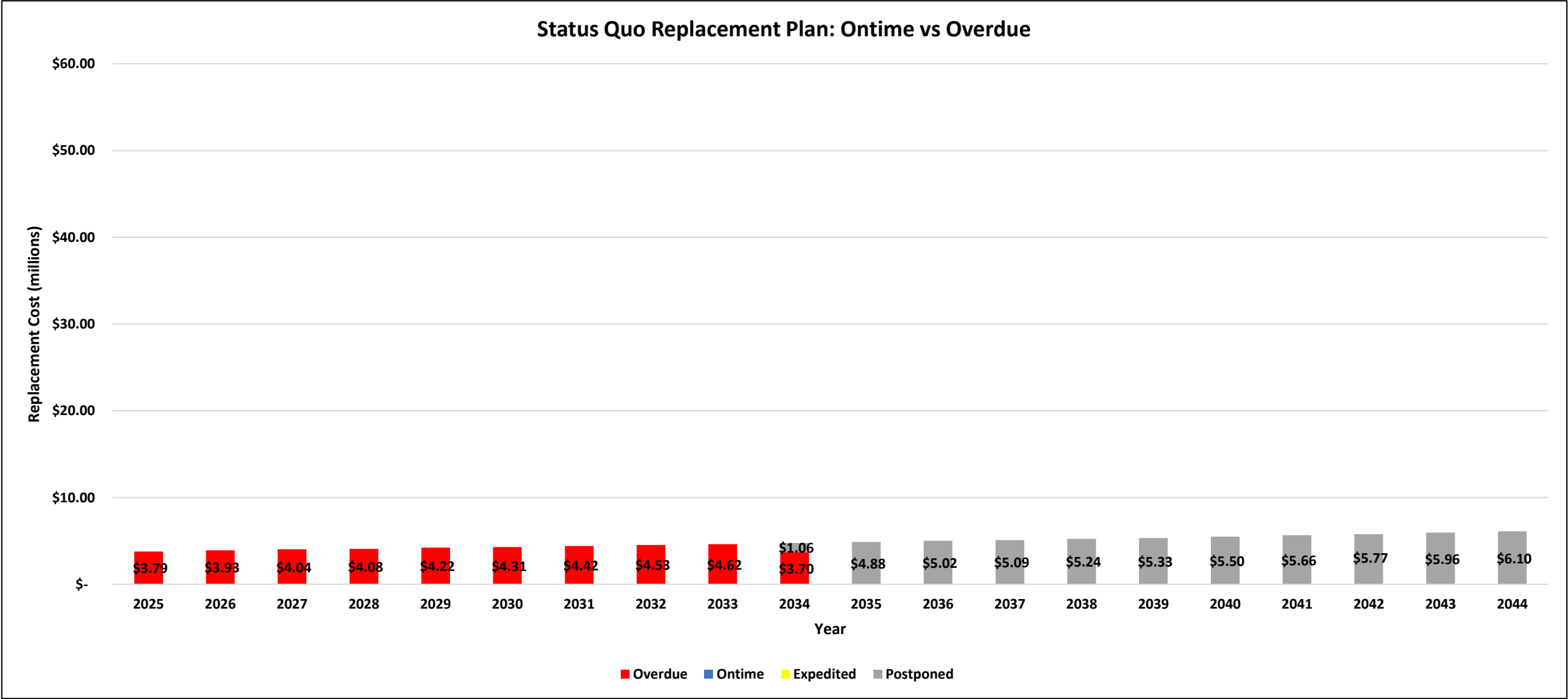


Benchmark Replacement Statistics

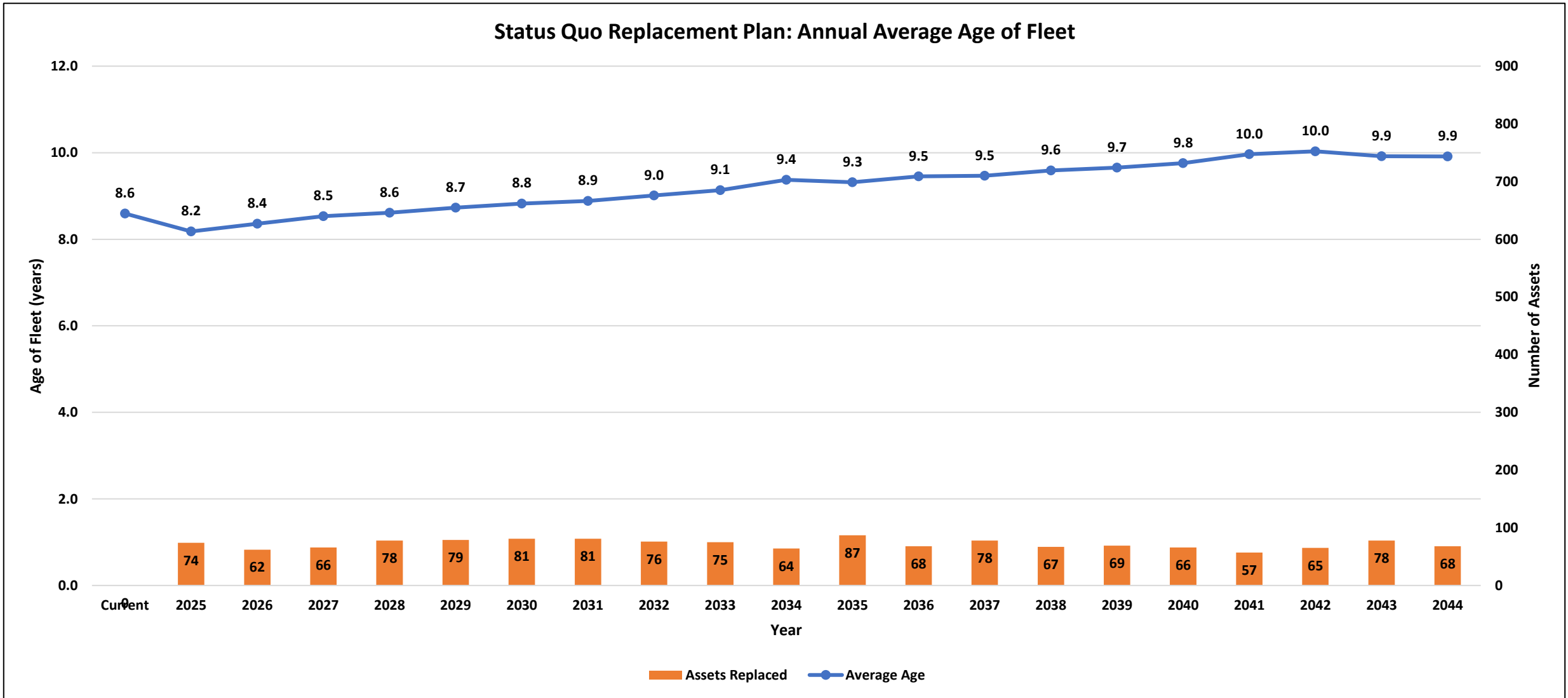
Statistic	Benchmark Plan
Number of Assets in Plan	1469
Number of Class Codes in Plan	74
Number of EVs: Beginning of Plan	13
Number of EVs: End of Plan	13
Number of New EVs	0
Number of Assets Overdue for Replacement in First Year	721 (49%)
Mean Age of Assets (years)	8.6
Median Age of Assets (years)	7.9
Weighted Overall Average Replacement Cycle	8.1
Average Class Replacement Age Cycle	9.2
Mean Miles of Assets	61,071
Median Miles of Assets	51,589
New Fleet Value Today	\$ 78,030,897
Average Replacement Cost	\$ 53,118
Cost of Replacing Overdue Assets	\$ 37,277,953
Cumulative Cost of 20 Year Plan	\$ 262,722,912
Cumulative Cost of EV Assets	\$ 1,541,586
Average Annual Spend over 20 Year Plan	\$ 13,136,146
Historical Average Annual Spend for Last 5 Years	\$ 3,786,789
Historical Spend Previous Year	\$ 3,800,000
Average Annual Spend based on Weighted Replacement Cycles	\$ 9,601,088

Assumes historical spend

Status Quo Replacement Plan

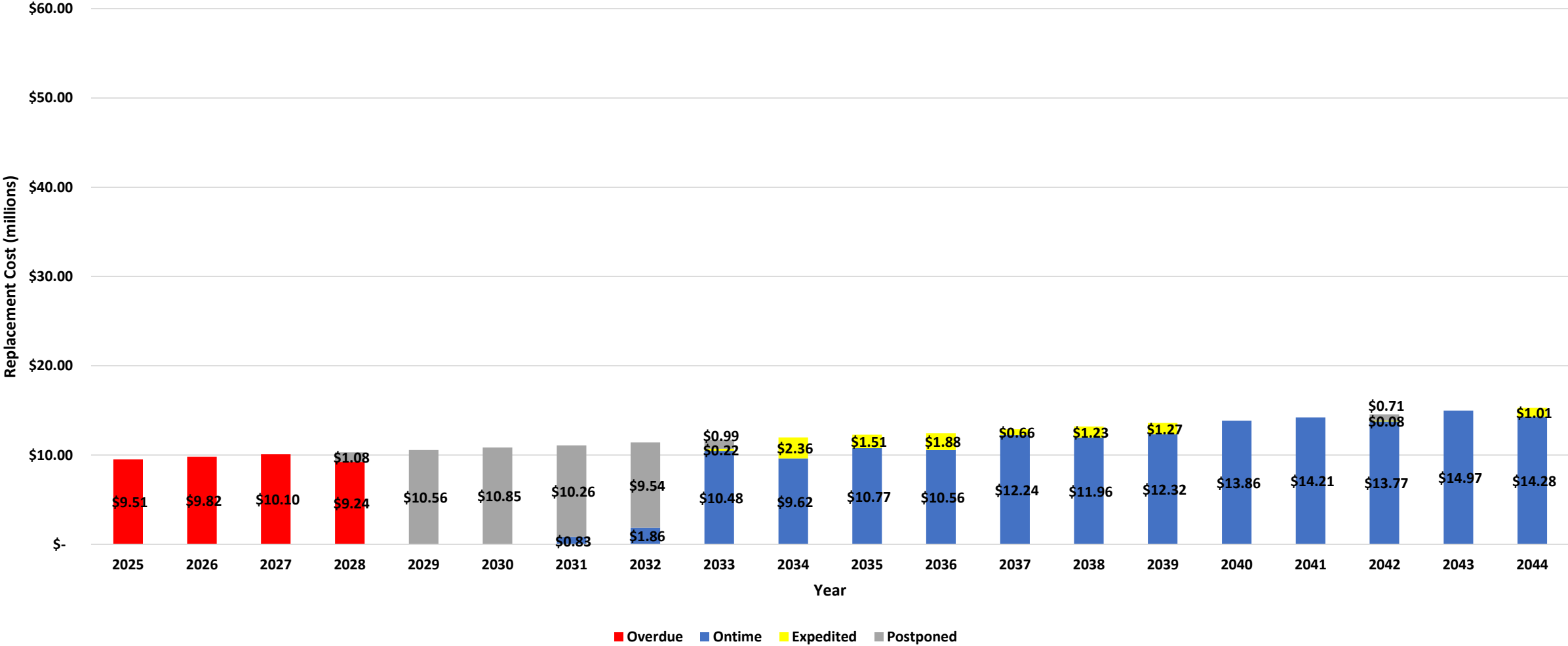


Status Quo Replacement Plan

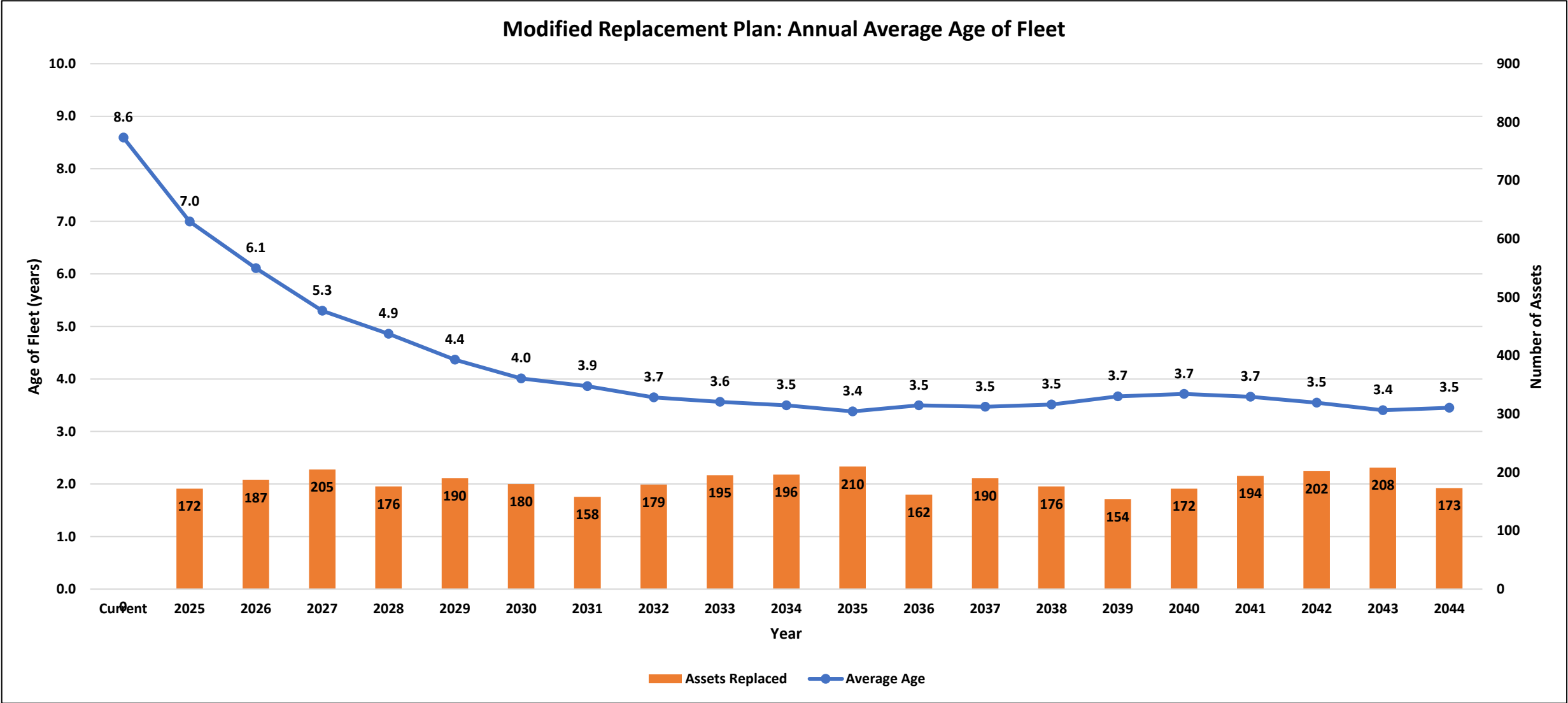


Modified Replacement Plan

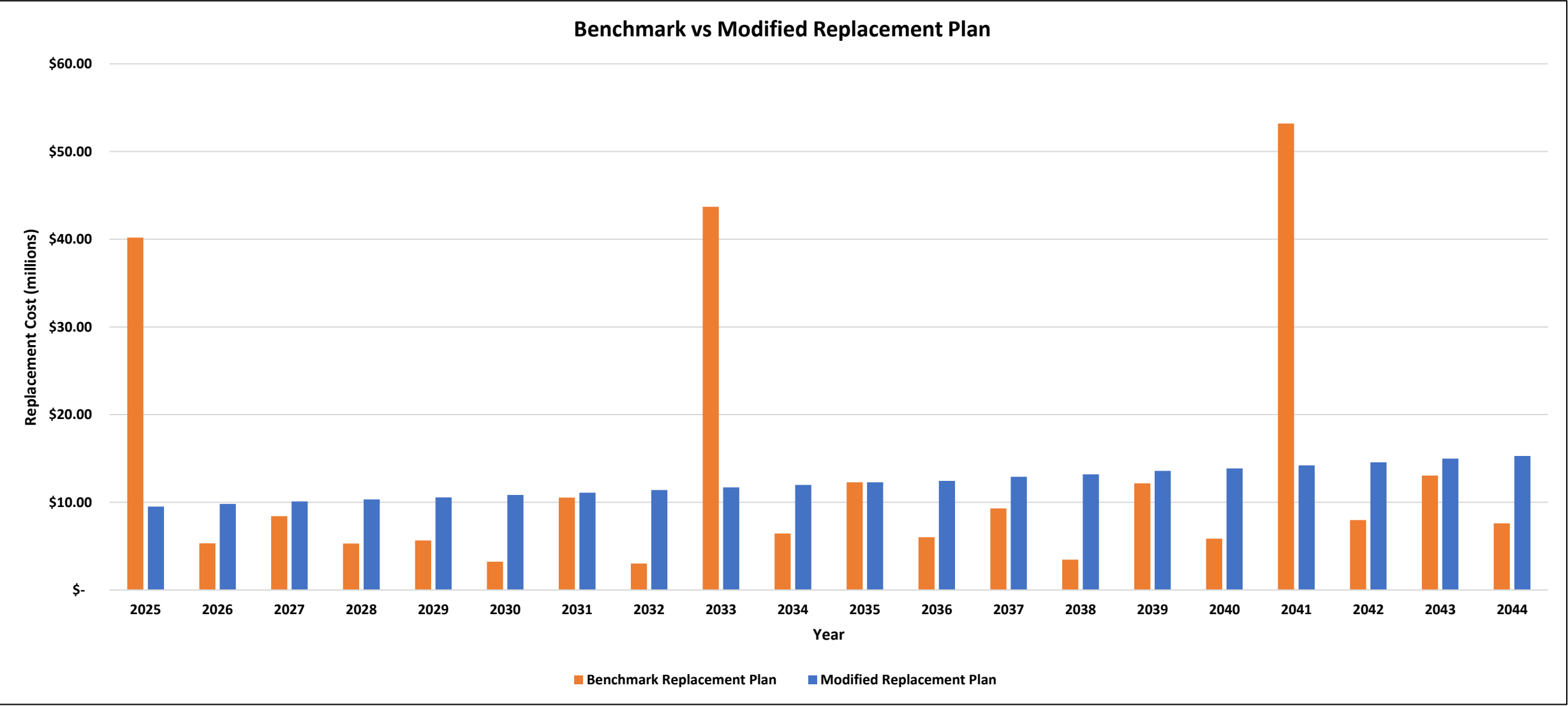
Modified Replacement Plan: Ontime vs Overdue



Modified Replacement Plan

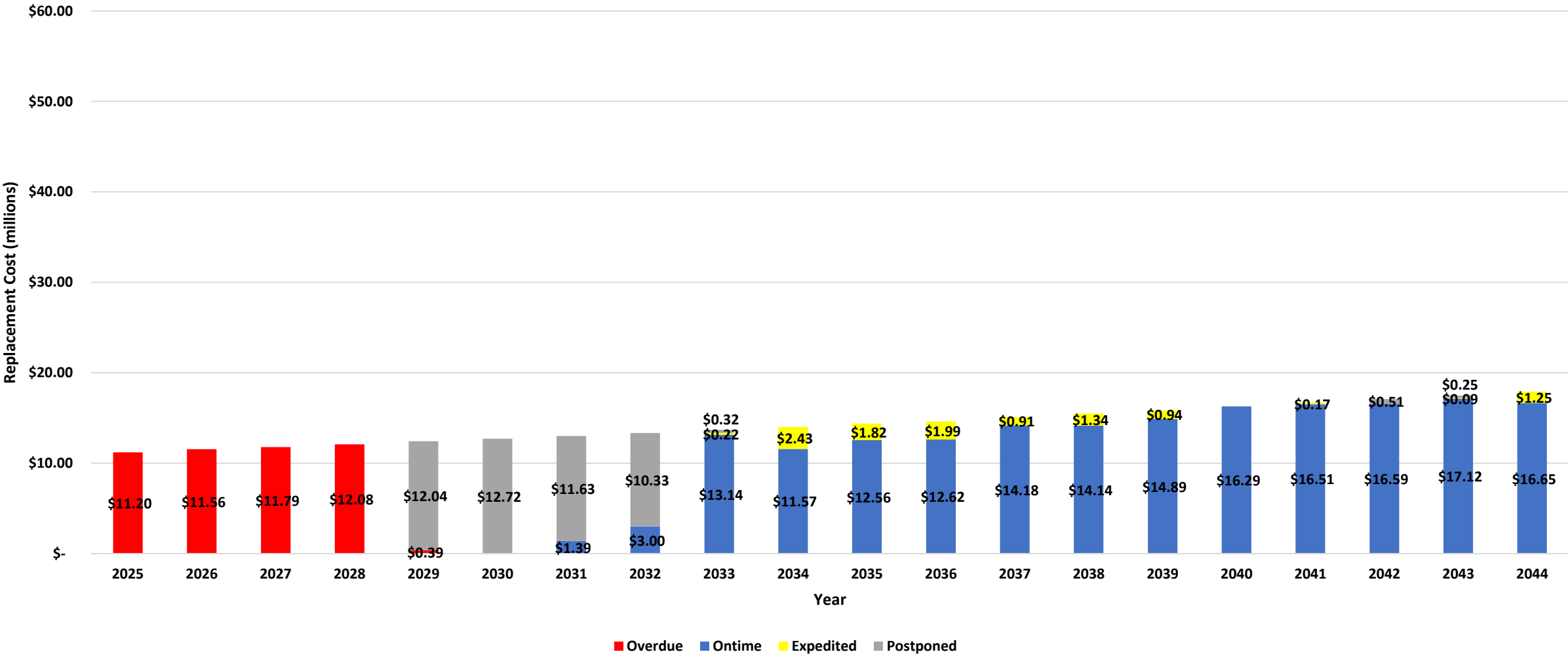


Benchmark vs Modified Replacement Plan

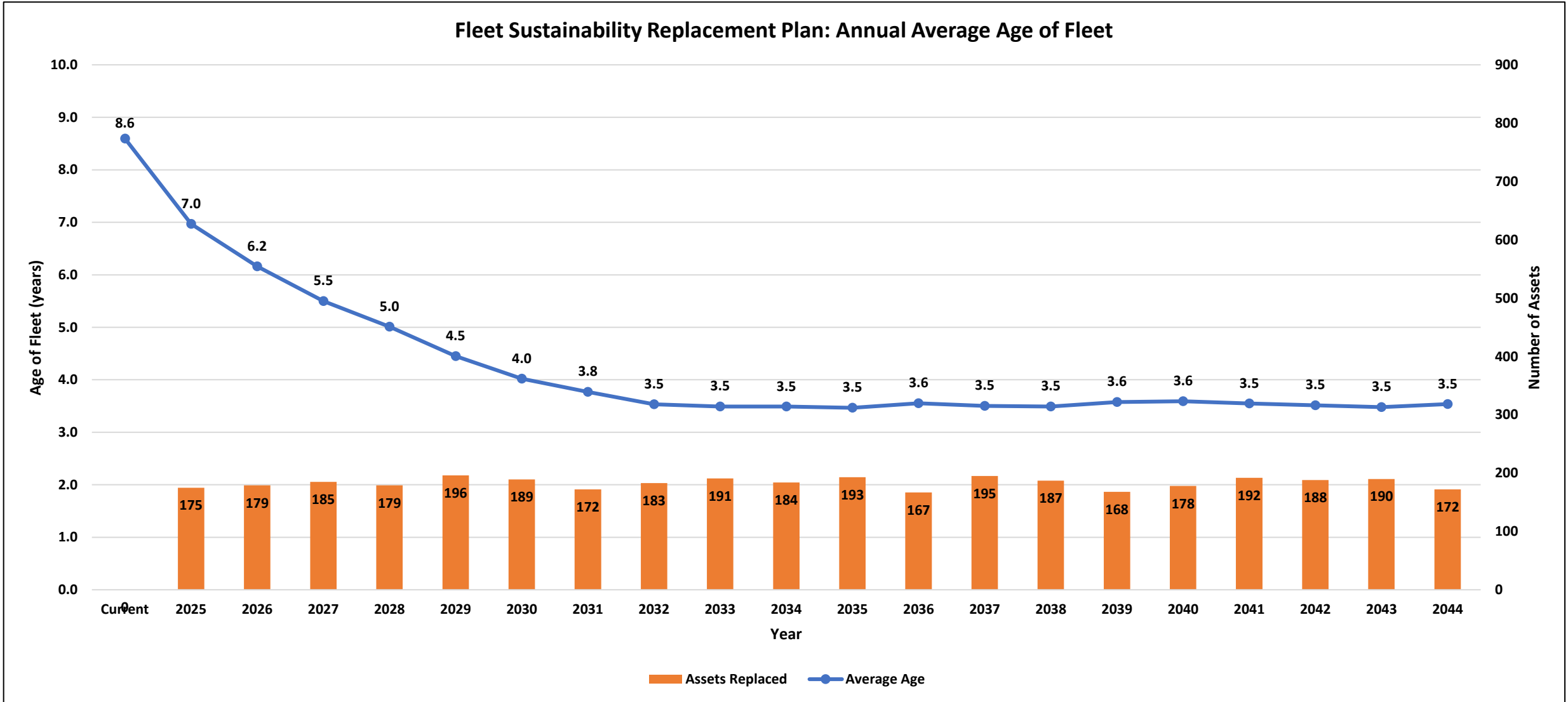


EV Replacement Plan

Fleet Sustainability Replacement Plan: Overtime vs Overdue



EV Replacement Plan



Other Considerations

- Grant and incentive opportunities (rebates)
 - Federal EV tax credits in 2024 top out at \$7,500 for new cars and \$4,000 if buying used
 - File Form 8936 with the IRS for BEVs and PHEVs, HEVs are not eligible
- Battery replacement vs buying new EVs
 - Batteries range from \$7,000 to \$30,000

Time Check

Q&A

RTA Fleet Consulting Group

Let RTA's Fleet Consulting Group Help You Solve Your Biggest Challenges



Operations Assessments

Evaluate operational performance through the lens of your current challenges and identify opportunities for improvement.



Fleet Data Analysis

Review your fleet's data to understand the organization's performance and find ways to optimize.



Staffing Plans

Calculate technician and support staff requirements so you can justify the staff resources you need.



Technology Analysis

Establish roadmaps to implement and use innovative fleet technologies like advanced telematics and artificial intelligence.

Contact Tony Yankovich at tyankovich@rtafleet.com



Renewal Planning

Develop a long-term replacement forecast that identifies spending requirements for each fiscal year.



Chargeback Rate Development

Calculate charge-back rates and determine department budgets that will lead to improved performance and a competitive advantage.



Optimization Studies

Determine the optimal fleet size and composition to ensure users have the most suitable vehicle for the jobs they need to perform.



Sustainability Planning

Develop EV and alternative fuel vehicle transition plans that are realistic and manageable, both financially and operationally.



Facility Needs Analysis

Assess and optimize the size and layout of maintenance facilities based on current and future fleet composition.



Fleet Policy Development

Document comprehensive fleet policies and procedures to guide internal operations.

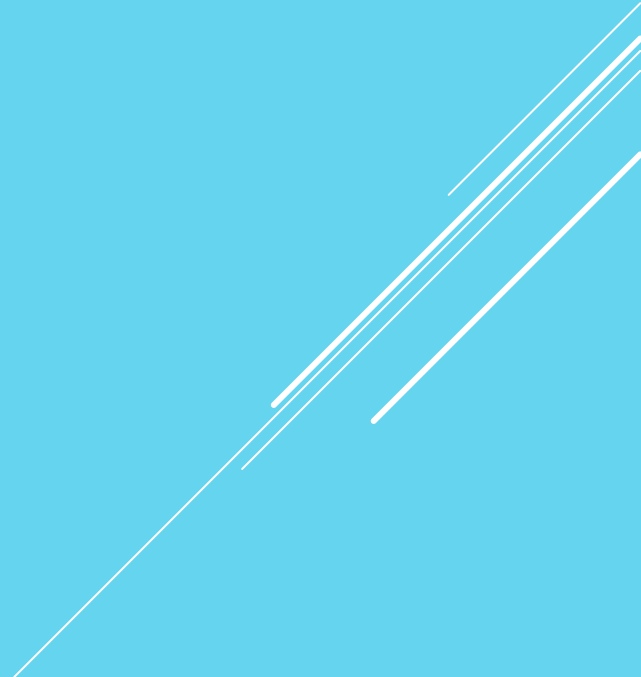


Ronald Wirth

*Fleet Advance Planning and Sustainability Manager
County of Sacramento, Fleet Services Division*

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, located in the lower right quadrant of the slide.

FLEET SERVICES STATISTICS

- Over 2,800 fleet units, 73% Light, 22% Medium and Heavy, 5% Off Road
 - Approximately 460 Department Owned vehicles maintained by Fleet Services
 - Annual Fuel Usage – over 3.4M Gallons (all fuels)
 - Over 22 million miles traveled (VMT) in 2024
 - 7 Maintenance Facilities
 - 97 Total Fleet Employees
 - 73 Technicians
 - Fleet Services Division Chief
 - Light Equipment Fleet Manager
 - Heavy Equipment Fleet Manager
 - Fleet Advance Planning and Sustainability Manager
 - Specifications and Procurement Supervisor
 - ASE Blue Seal Certified
 - ASE Incentive Differential Pay for Certified Technicians
- 

RENEWABLE FUELS AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

- Entire Refuse Fleet, 153 Trucks, running on Renewable Natural Gas (RNG).
- Department of Transportation, 13 Trucks, running on Renewable Natural Gas (RNG).
- Nearly 1.4 M Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) of RNG consumption in 2024.
- Remaining Diesels (On and Off Road) running on Renewable Diesel (R99).
- Over 675K Gallons of R99 consumption in 2024.
- 736 Light Duty Hybrids – Including in Law Enforcement Service.
- 4 Hydrogen Fuel Cell
- 64% of 2024 Fuel Consumption was Renewable Fuels or Hybrid/Plug In/Fuel Cell
(59.7% Renewable if Hybrid Fuel Consumption is not included.)
- 49+% Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction by using Renewable, Alternative and Electric VS. equivalent consumption of petroleum fuels.

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- 1999 – Heavy Duty Low Emission Vehicle Acquisition Policy
- 2001 – Refuse converted first group of refuse trucks to LNG. County constructed LNG station.
- 2012 – First EV Chargers at Branch Center and Downtown. Nearly 100 L2 and 4 DCFC by year end 2025.
- 2015 - The County opened the first combination time/fast fill CNG station in the region
- 2015 – GPS Pilot in 200 vehicles resulted in 12.9% reduction in fuel usage in the test group and eliminating 3 underutilized units.
- 2016 – First Renewable Diesel Pilot
- 2017 – Conversion from CNG to RNG.
- 2021 – SMUD Efuel Advisor Study and Report
- 2025 – Broke Ground on charging identified in SMUD Efuel Advisor Report

EMISSIONS REGULATION SUMMARY

- CARB – Advanced Clean Fleets – Vehicles over 8,500 GVWR + LD delivery.
- CARB – Clean Truck Check – Vehicles over 14,000 GVWR - all fuels other than gasoline.
(2) times per year. In 4/2027 increases to (4) times per year.
- Smog Check Program – All Gasoline units. Proposed change from 8 years to 7 years old.
- LSI – **Proposed** zero emission. Example: Forklifts, Scrubbers, Yard Tugs.
- Off Road – 25HP+. New emission testing and new Tier 5 standards for 2031.
- PERP – 50HP+. Tier 3 Phase out. No proposed changes currently.

2018 #1 GREEN FLEET!

BY 100 BEST FLEETS - GREEN FLEET AWARDS

GOVERNMENT
GREEN FLEETS

County of
SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA



Fleet Services Division
WINNING FLEET

RANKED #1
IN NORTH AMERICA

2018





EVERY FLEET IS UNIQUE !

- There is no “One Size Fits All” solution.
- Assess Your Fleet - Size, Make Up, Geography, Climate, Parking Locations, Operational Challenges and Unique Operations
- Talk to your vehicle / equipment operators. Review equipment needs with them. Visit job sites.



PREPARE TO MAKE THE MOST OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

- The Basics – PM Currency, PM Quality, Utilization, Unit Availability, Breakdown Rate, Technician Productivity and Efficiency, Accurate Data and Reporting.
- Fleet Assessment – Identify your Fleet's strengths and weaknesses. Be Honest. Identify Top 3 Needed Improvements. Re-Assess Regularly.
- Transportation Policy and Collective Bargaining.
 - Are your policies and agreements up to date?
- KPI and Benchmarking – You cannot improve what you cannot measure!
- Customer Communication and Surveys – Your perception may not be reality.
- Asset Management – Vehicle / Equipment Replacement Forecasting
 - Don't wait for the perfect solution while operating inefficient / costly vehicles.
- Collaboration and Communication – City Council, Board of Supervisors, Facilities Management, Real Estate Management, Budget / Accounting, Purchasing, Power Utility
- Understand your organization's Environmental / Sustainability Policies and Goals

GPS / TELEMATICS BENEFITS

- GPS / Telematics is the most efficient method to achieve a wide range of reporting.
- In 2024, nearly all smog checks were satisfied without removing vehicles from service.
- Clean Truck Check Program – Currently in first stages of implementation.
- Advanced Clean Fleet exemptions will require very detailed daily operating data which is best collected using telematics.
- Off Road emission testing requirements are expected from CARB soon.
- Additional Benefits:
 - Safety – Speed monitoring, seat belt notification, driver behavior.
 - Vehicle Data in Real time – Utilization Data, Odometer Readings, Engine Hour Readings, Emission Fault Notifications, Diagnostics Trouble Codes.
 - Efficiency – Smog Checks, Automatic Work Requests, avoids breakdowns and reduces down time.
 - Asset Management – Lifecycle Forecasting

GPS / TELEMATICS IN MUNICIPAL FLEETS

- Conduct Pilots to identify the system and supplier that works best for your application.
- Identify Approval Levels - City Council, Board of Supervisors, Director
- Transportation Policy
- Bargaining Unit Notification / Meetings
- Consult Purchasing – Identify Means to Purchase. State Contract, Co-Op Contract, Internal RFP. **Include installation and extended subscription period.**
- Verify IT Systems Compatibility.
- Identify a portion of the fleet with reliable historical data.
- Set benchmarks for the parameters that are most valuable to your fleet. Safety, Fuel Consumption, Unauthorized Use, Routing, etc.

INTERNAL REPORTS USING POWER BI

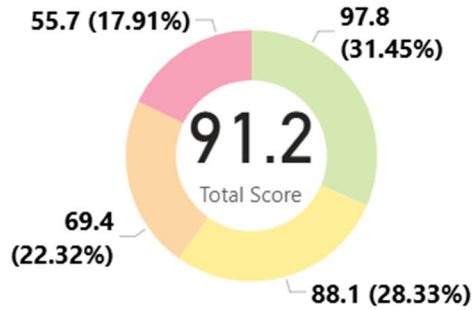
- Data Sources:
 - Fleet Management Information System (FMIS)
 - GPS / Telematics
 - Fuel Transactions
 - Microsoft Applications: Access, SharePoint, Excel
- Leverage data from multiple sources to produce custom reports:
 - Safety Scorecard
 - Unit Data
 - Utilization
 - Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
 - Vehicle Replacement Forecasting
 - Accident / Vandalism Reports
 - Parking Location
 - Product / Fuel Reports
 - Parts inventory
- All above reporting is highly customizable by: Department, Vehicle Type, Fuel Type, Weight Class, etc.
- Indispensable data when planning for electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

GEOTAB TELEMATICS / POWER BI DASHBOARD

DEPARTMENT DRIVER SAFETY SCORECARD

[Reset Filters](#)

Total Score by Scoring Classification Ranking



Scoring Classification Ranking

- Low Risk
- Mild Risk
- Medium Risk
- High Risk

FLEET VEHICLE COUNT

2632

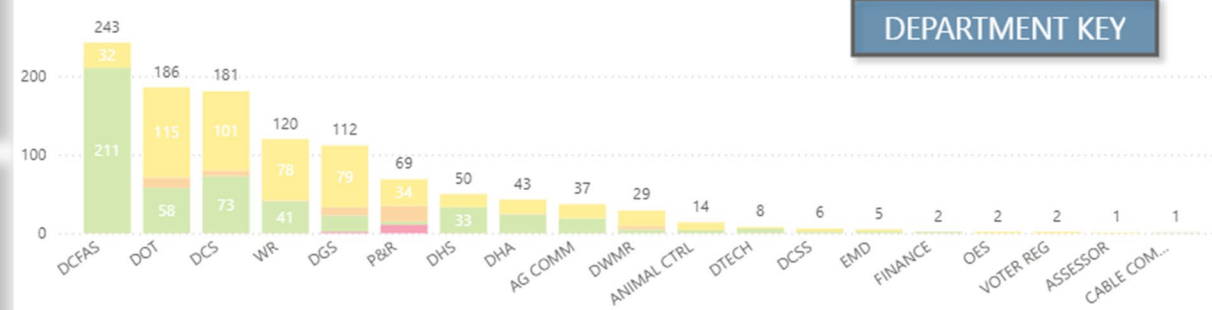
Count of UNIT NO

GPS INSTALLED

1219

Count of UNIT NO

Scoring Classification Ranking ● High Risk ● Low Risk ● Medium Risk ● Mild Risk



Department Safety Scorecard

Vehicle Safety Scorecard

Safety Benchmark

Incidents

DEPT NAME	FLEET#	GEOTAB#	Distance (mi)	Total Score	Scoring Classification	Harsh Acceleration	Harsh Braking	Harsh Cornering	No Seat Belt 6+ mph	Speeding	Total Trips	Speeding 10+ mph over posted speed limit.	Excessive Speed over 90 MPH Count	No Seat Belt 6+ mph	Harsh Acceleration	Harsh Braking	Harsh Cornering
AG COMM	40	19	47335	97.4	Low Risk	93.7	99.5	91.2	96.0	98.7	1665	209	0	750	17	17	367
AG COMM	40	18	43550	89.2	Mild Risk	79.5	96.8	77.3	70.0	99.2	8400	146	0	6033	72	123	801
ANIMAL CTRL	17	4	33885	96.4	Low Risk	95.9	99.8	96.6	89.2	96.5	1426	136	0	995	40	4	132
ANIMAL CTRL	17	10	73212	87.6	Mild Risk	77.7	99.3	89.6	59.1	95.5	20843	656	0	17455	197	44	714
ASSESSOR	1	1	2172	92.7	Mild Risk	77.0	99.1	83.9	84.4	99.0	200	8	0	105	50	2	35
CABLE COMMISSION	1	1	1381	96.6	Low Risk	84.8	100.0	84.8	98.5	99.9	50	1	0	7	21	0	21
DCFAS	247	211	923647	97.8	Low Risk	94.8	98.6	92.2	97.9	98.2	21760	5286	0	4324	20	1133	6701
DCFAS	247	32	81845	93.2	Mild Risk	78.7	98.3	75.3	92.1	97.5	6562	638	0	1971	57	132	2004
DCS	200	73	346895	97.7	Low Risk	93.8	99.4	90.9	97.8	98.7	9711	1170	0	3111	30	161	3091
DCS	200	7	52324	71.2	Medium Risk	45.0	98.8	38.4	21.1	93.7	26662	584	0	19465	456	57	3362
DCS	200	101	518976	88.0	Mild Risk	76.8	99.1	78.6	67.2	95.6	102869	5162	0	75653	124	322	9236
DCSS	6	2	7931	96.4	Low Risk	95.8	98.2	89.7	90.9	99.3	364	22	0	213	17	14	82
DCSS	6	4	17040	92.7	Mild Risk	89.3	97.1	65.3	88.9	98.5	1482	63	0	543	37	33	697
DGS	128	2	3204	56.9	High Risk	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	84.7	3867	102	0	2621	286	2	571
DGS	128	21	58019	97.4	Low Risk	93.0	99.1	92.4	95.8	99.2	1708	96	0	727	20	36	424
DGS	128	10	18383	69.9	Medium Risk	53.1	96.0	45.8	5.5	96.6	14484	101	0	12130	128	32	946
DGS	128	79	212642	88.2	Mild Risk	84.1	99.2	83.5	62.4	95.3	48078	930	3	40816	38	126	3085
DHA	74	24	59594	98.0	Low Risk	96.1	98.9	93.9	98.7	96.9	1408	421	0	171	14	66	419
DHA	74	1	2554	67.1	Medium Risk	20.5	98.8	68.7	67.2	24.2	710	133	0	291	203	3	80
DHA	74	18	51241	91.6	Mild Risk	79.8	96.9	92.6	80.1	93.1	5962	377	0	4525	35	38	386

UNIT DATA

- UNIT DATA
- ADMIN UNIT DATA
- MAINTENANCE - UNIT D...
- REPLACEMENT LIST
- REPLACEMENT LIST W/...
- BY MAKE / MODAL
- TECH SPEC
- INSERVICE BY YEAR
- GPS
- UNIT DOWNTIME
- FLEET DEPT SUMMARY
- UNIT DATA FLAGS
- UNIT SUMMARY
- MPG
- GVWR Check
- Lic Check
- Avg Miles
- MCC

FLEET UNIT REPORT

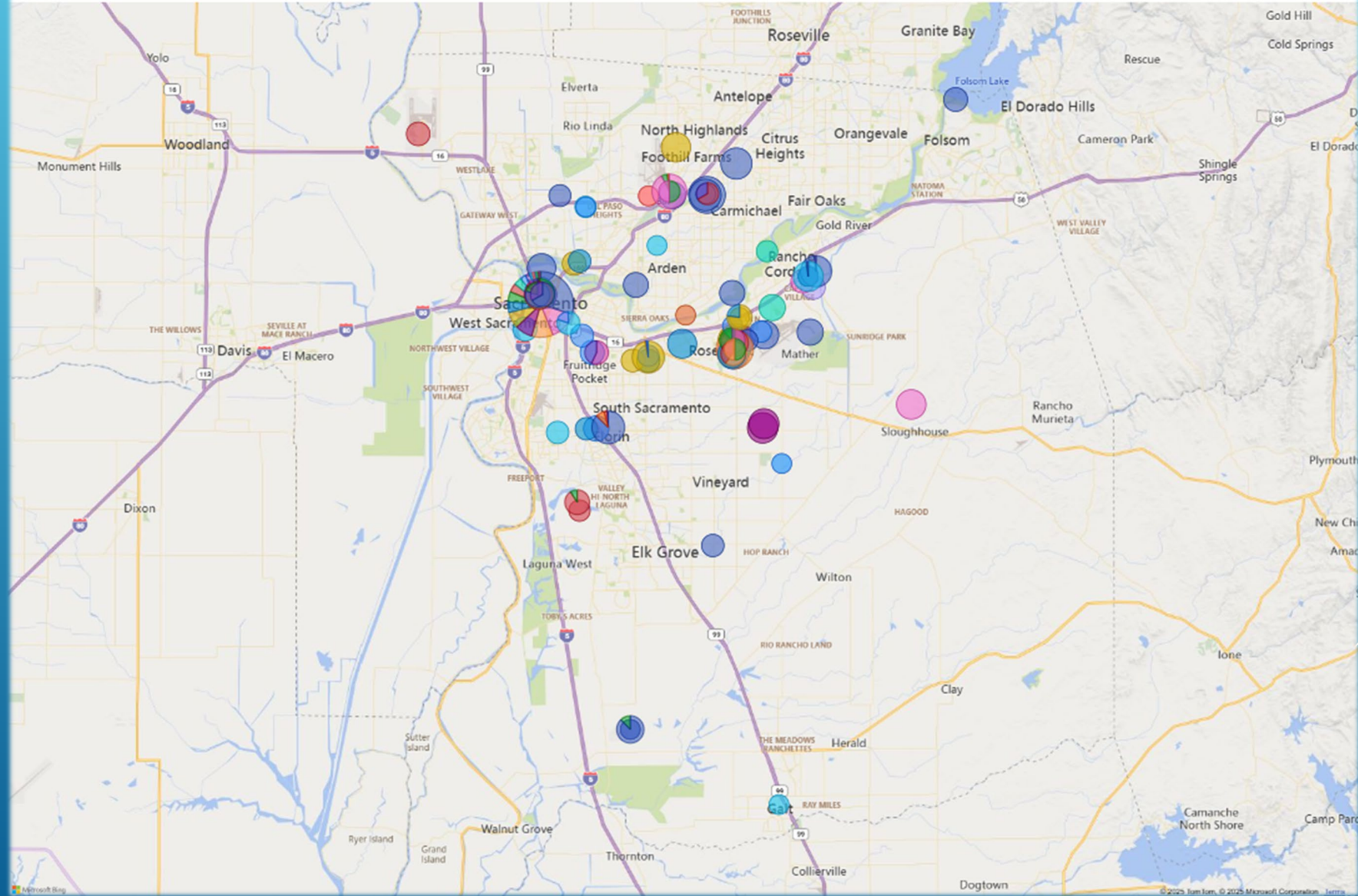
SUMMARY		FILTERS		TECH SPEC / MCC		Engine Family		Stats															
UNIT COUNT BY DEPARTMENT				UNIT COUNT by CLASS				UNIT COUNT by SUB CLASS				UNIT COUNT by FUEL TYPE				UNIT COUNT by GVWR				UNIT COUNT by UNIT CLASS		STATUS	
DEPT NAME	UNIT COUNT	CLASS	COUNT	SUB CLASS	COUNT	FUEL TYPE	COUNT	CLASS2_DESC	UNIT COUNT	CLASS2	CLASS	UNIT COUNT	STATUS DESCRIPTION	UNIT COUNT									
AG COMM	40	Automobile	792	All Terrain Cycle	1	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	156	GVWR > 33,001 LBS: HEAVY DUTY	302	CLS8	101	9	Active unit	2544									
ANIMAL CTRL	17	Buses, Highway and Metro Transport	16	All Terrain Vehicle, Dump Bed	1	Diesel	290	GVWR 10,001 - 14,000 LBS: MEDIUM DUTY	136	CLS3	102	53	Flagged for disposal	298									
ASSESSOR	1	Buses, School Transportation	2	All Terrain Vehicle, Pass	1	Dual Fuel, Gasoline and Electric	736	GVWR 14,001 - 16,000 LBS: MEDIUM DUTY	7	CLS4	110	399	Total	2842									
CABLE COMMISSION	1	Engines, Pumps and Compressors	15	All Terrain Vehicle, Std Bed	3	E85	627	GVWR 16,001 - 19,500 LBS: MEDIUM DUTY	49	CLS5	118	2	OWNING TYPE										
CORONER	8	Excavating, Grading, Compacting, Paving and Loading Equip.	58	Asphalt Crusher	1	Electric	61	GVWR 19,501 - 26,000 LBS: MEDIUM DUTY	38	CLS6	124	326	FLEET TYPE	UNIT COUNT									
DA	81	Asphalt Grinder	1	Asphalt Spreader	1	Gasoline, EVR	716	GVWR 26,001 - 33,000 LBS: HEAVY DUTY	46	CLS7	126	16	FLEET OWNED	464									
DCFAS	247	Farm Tractor, Implements, Industrial Tractor and Lifts	37	Auto, Compact, 4 Door	364	Gasoline, non EVR	32	GVWR 6,000 LB & LESS: LIGHT DUTY	1115	CLS1	132	44	DEPT RENTAL	2378									
DCS	200	Auto, Full Size, 4 Door	98	Auto, Interm., 2 Door	4	Hydrogen	4	GVWR 6,001 - 10,000 LBS: LIGHT DUTY	999	CLS2	134	49	Total	2842									
DCSS	6	Auto, Interm., 4 Door	264	Auto, Sub Compact, 4 Door	62	Liquidified Natural Gas (LNG)	11	N/A	34		135	31	TECH SPEC CHECK										
DGS	147	Auto, Full Size, 4 Door	4	Auto, Intermed. w loader	10	Not Applicable	201	Off Highway, GVW 10,000 lb and less	64	CLSK	137	48	SPEC_CHECK	UNIT COUNT									
DHA	74	Auto, Interm., 4 Door	264	Bus, Work Crew 15-19 Passenger	2	Total	2842	Off Highway, GVW 10,000 to 19,500 lb	25	CLSL	140	86	NEW	2651									
DHS	60	Motorcycles, Scooters and ATV	16	Bus, Metro, 20-39 Pass	12	UNIT COUNT by FUEL TYPE		Off Highway, GVW 19,501 to 29,500 lb	15	CLSM	142	37	OLD	191									
DOT	285	Non-Self Propelled Equipment	10	Bus, Metro, 40-59 Pass	4	Fuel_Class	COUNT	%GT	UNIT COUNT		143	18	Total	2842									
DTECH	13	Physical Plant	16	Bus, Metro, 40-59 Pass	4	ALT	1603	56.40%			150	143	FLEET TYPE										
DWMR	334	Pick Up Trucks	1027	Bus, Metro, 40-59 Pass	4	DIESEL	290	10.20%			151	18	LIGHT/HEAVY/DEPARTMENT	UNIT COUNT									
EMD	10	Self Propelled Equipment	21	Chipper, Pull Behind	9	GAS	748	26.32%			152	62	HEAVY	750									
FINANCE	4	Miscellaneous	205	Compressor, Stationary	1	NONE	201	7.07%			153	32	LIGHT	2092									
FLEET	1	Trailers	205	Compressor, Trailer Mtd	10	Total	2842	100.00%			154	126	Total	2842									
OES	16	Trucks, Excavation	21	Compressor, Truck Mtd	1	GPS STATUS						155	32	FLEET TYPE									
P&R	102	Trucks, General Purpose	114	Container Refuse, 45-49 yard	8	GPS STATUS	UNIT COUNT				156	1	LIGHT/HEAVY/DEPARTMENT	UNIT COUNT									
PD	22	Trucks, Pavement Maintenance	20	Crash Attenuator, Trk Mtd	6	DEPT DID NOT APPROVE	66				157	4	HEAVY	750									
PROB	148	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	124	Dozer, Strght Blade, Pwr Tilt	1	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	7				158	11	LIGHT	2092									
SSD	774	Trucks, Special Mobile Services	27	Excavator	3	DO NOT INSTALL GPS	1015				159	11	Total	2842									
VOTER REG	6	Trucks, Street Sanitation/Sewer Cleaning	27	Farm Compact Tractor W	1	INSTALL NEW GPS	1				160	11	FLEET TYPE										
WR	245	Turf Grass Maintenance, Landscaping, Self-propelled & Non-S	11	Vans	270	INSTALL NEW GPS	1				161	11	LIGHT/HEAVY/DEPARTMENT	UNIT COUNT									
Total	2842	Total	2842	Total	2842	Total	2842	100.00%			162	11	HEAVY	750									
											163	11	LIGHT	2092									
											164	11	Total	2842									

FLEET UNIT DETAIL																
MAINT_LOC	NAME	DEPT NAME	STATUS	DESC	UNIT NO	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL_NO	CATEGORY	P1 CATEGORY	FUEL TYPE	CLASS	GPS STATUS	GVWR	MAINTENANCE COST
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	OES	Active unit		660435	2014	LARK UNITED	TRAILER	5718E121XFM007837	FQ0ZAAZPZ	Trailers	Not Applicable	CLS2	NO GPS NEEDED	3500	\$2,116.07
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	OES	Active unit		660437	2008	CHARMAC	STANDARD DUTY CARGO	4RYG162058T111132	FQ0Z2AZQZ	Trailers	Not Applicable	CLS2	NO GPS NEEDED	7000	\$880.54
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704234	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE5PC243032	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$5,129.59
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	OES	Active unit		660436	2008	CHARMAC	STANDARD DUTY CARGO	4RYG162038T111131	FQ0Z2AZQZ	Trailers	Not Applicable	CLS2	NO GPS NEEDED	7000	\$1,156.60
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	OES	Active unit		660434	2024	AMERICAN CARGO	TSV612T2	7V0H11220RU409467	FQ0Z2AZQZ	Trailers	Not Applicable	CLS2	NO GPS NEEDED	7000	\$284.90
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	DOT	Active unit		171453	2024	FREIGHTLIN	M2106	1FVACKFC1RHVJ9552	622D7AK35	Trucks, General Purpose	Diesel	CLS7	INSTALLED	33000	\$2,133.78
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704247	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE3PC243045	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$4,471.90
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	WR	Active unit		164125	2023	INTERNATIONAL	CVS15	1HTKSSWK7PH120657	580D5AK35	Trucks, Special Mobile Services	Diesel	CLS5	INSTALLED	19500	\$2,681.29
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		787366	2025	KENWORTH	T880	1NKZDB9X15J179717	670C8AQ85	Trucks, General Purpose	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	53200	\$8,397.07
BU2754	BRADSHAW HEAVY SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704243	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE6PC243041	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$3,244.70
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		787364	2025	KENWORTH	T880	1NKZDB9X85J179715	670C8AQ85	Trucks, General Purpose	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	53200	\$5,419.14
BU2755	BRADSHAW SHOPLIGHT EQUIP.	EMD	Active unit		107511	2024	FORD	MAVERICK	3FTTW8A34RR865338	B13Q1AF38	Pick Up Trucks	Dual Fuel, Gasoline and Electric	CLS1	INSTALLED	5180	\$1.19
BU2755	BRADSHAW SHOPLIGHT EQUIP.	AG COMM	Active unit		107509	2025	TOYOTA	TACOMA	3TYJDAH65T021910	B12G1AF36	Pick Up Trucks	Gasoline, EVR	CLS1	INSTALLED	5605	\$0.00
63	DOWNTOWN GARAGE	DCS	Active unit		131510	2025	TOYOTA	TACOMA	3TYKDSHN65T017836	B13G2AF46	Pick Up Trucks	Gasoline, EVR	CLS1	INSTALLED	5775	\$0.00
BU2755	BRADSHAW SHOPLIGHT EQUIP.	DCS	Active unit		131502	2025	TOYOTA	TACOMA	3TYKDSHN65T018145	B13G2AF46	Pick Up Trucks	Gasoline, EVR	CLS1	INSTALLED	5775	\$0.00
BU2755	BRADSHAW SHOPLIGHT EQUIP.	DCS	Active unit		131501	2025	TOYOTA	TACOMA	3TYKDSHN75T018252	B13G2AF46	Pick Up Trucks	Gasoline, EVR	CLS1	INSTALLED	5775	\$0.00
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704232	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE1PC243030	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$10,636.32
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704239	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE4PC243037	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$8,243.14
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704242	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE4PC243040	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$10,924.56
BU2756	NORTH TRANSFER SHOP	DWMR	Active unit		704240	2023	AUTOCAR	XPEDITOR	5VCACRCE6PC243028	144C8AMES	Trucks, Refuse Compacting	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	CLS8	DEPT INSTALLED GPS	62000	\$7,970.00
Total																\$108,352,635.13

PARKING LOCATION MAP

UNIT COUNT by PARKING LOCATION FULL and DEPT NAME

DEPT NAME ● AG COMM ● ANIMAL CTRL ● ASSESSOR ● CABLE COMMISSION ● CORONER ● DA ● DCFAS ● DCS ● DCSS ● DGS ● DHA ● DHS ● DOT ● DTECH ● DWMR ● EMD ● FINANCE ● OES ● P&R ● PD ● PROB ● SSD ● VOTER REG ● WR



FLEET VEHICLE REPLACEMENT FORECASTING

- Facilitates Regular and Scheduled Replacement of Fleet Vehicles on a pre-determined life cycle.
- Long Term Budget Planning.
- Maintains Average Fleet Age – Current Avg. Age – 5.5 years.
- Minimizes Maintenance and Operating Costs.
- Customizable for Specific Vehicle Classes.
- Use of these management tools has been beneficial in largely eliminating overdue replacement vehicles which will allow a strategic transition to Zero Emission and EV to meet sustainability goals and regulations.

LONG TERM REPLACEMENT FORECAST



REPLACEMENT MODEL PLANNING

2363

UNIT COUNT

5.48

Average of AGE

60

Average of MONTHS IN SERVICE

7.92%

INFLATION FACT

UNIT CLASS Average of AGE

101	4.67
102	5.04
107	4.33
110	6.29
118	12.00
122	4.28
124	5.06
126	6.38
131	4.90
132	6.61
134	7.09
135	5.55
137	4.84
140	5.07
141	4.18
142	4.41
150	4.23
151	4.11
152	4.85
153	5.56
154	5.28
156	14.00
157	7.50
158	7.82
159	7.00
160	7.83
161	7.33
162	12.50
163	8.00
164	8.14
Total	5.48

Filters

Search

- DEPT OWNED 442
- RENTAL 2363

STATUS_DESC is (All)

USING DEPT is (All)

FLEET_TYPE is (All)

GVWR is (All)

Filters on all pages

STATUS_DESC is Active unit or Flagged for di...

Filter type

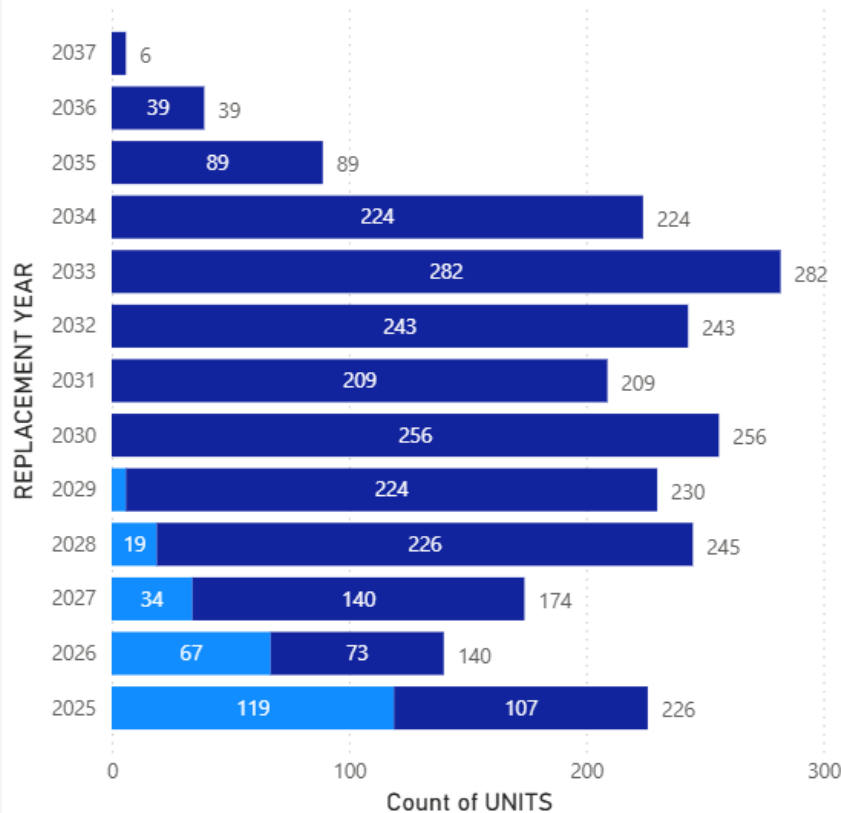
Basic filtering

Search

- (Blank)
- Active unit 2437
- Budgeted for futur... 24
- Deactivated unit 778
- Disposed unit 9134
- Flagged for dispo... 368

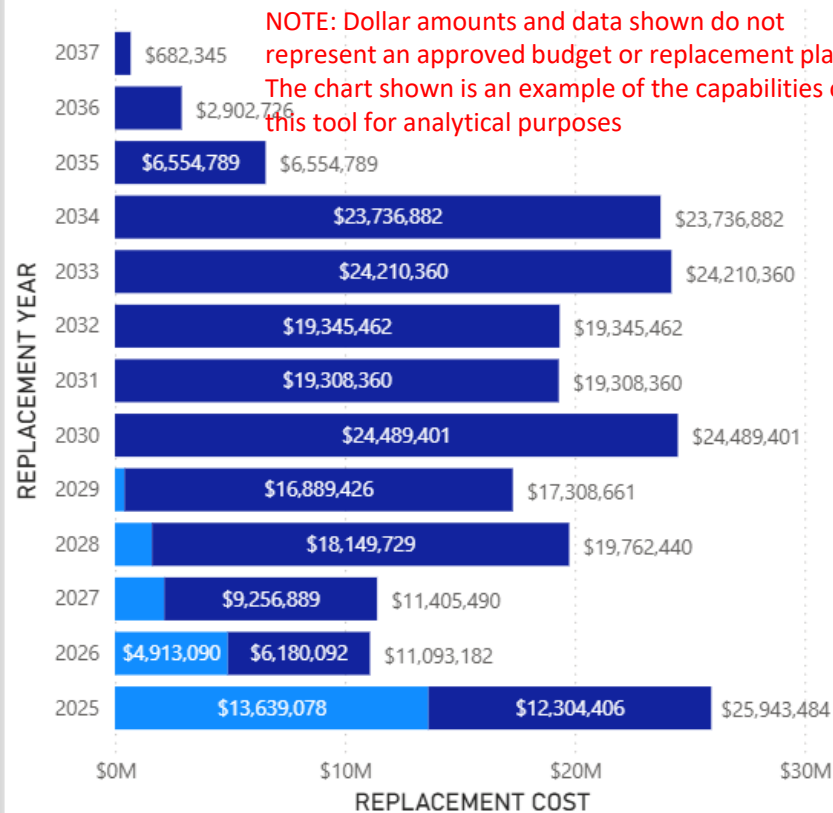
REPLACEMENT COUNT by REPLACEMENT YEAR

BUDGET CHECK ● BUDGETED ● NOT ON REPLACEMENT LIST



REPLACEMENT COST by REPLACEMENT YEAR

BUDGET CHECK ● BUDGETED ● NOT ON REPLACEMENT LIST



DEPARTMENT OWNED REPLACEMENT FORECAST

REPLACEMENT MODEL PLANNING



442 UNIT COUNT	10.50 Average of AGE	111 Average of MONTHS IN SERVICE	7.82% INFLATION FACT
--------------------------	--------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

UNIT CLASS	Average of AGE
143	5.33
169	16.00
187	7.40
193	7.00
201	3.83
20T	7.67
236	20.00
237	18.50
239	7.22
364	19.00
384	9.00
393	8.00
400	10.25
660	15.48
661	6.30
663	25.00
701	10.57
702	6.27
704	7.09
706	11.33
707	4.00
768	4.00
769	9.00
787	6.68
888	9.25
891	3.00
893	7.00
SSI	8.00
Total	10.50

Filters

Search

Select all

DEPT OWNED 442

RENTAL 2363

STATUS_DESC is (All)

USING DEPT is (All)

FLEET_TYPE is (All)

GVWR is (All)

Filters on all pages

STATUS_DESC is Active unit or Flagged for di...

Filter type: Basic filtering

Search

(Blank)

Active unit 2437

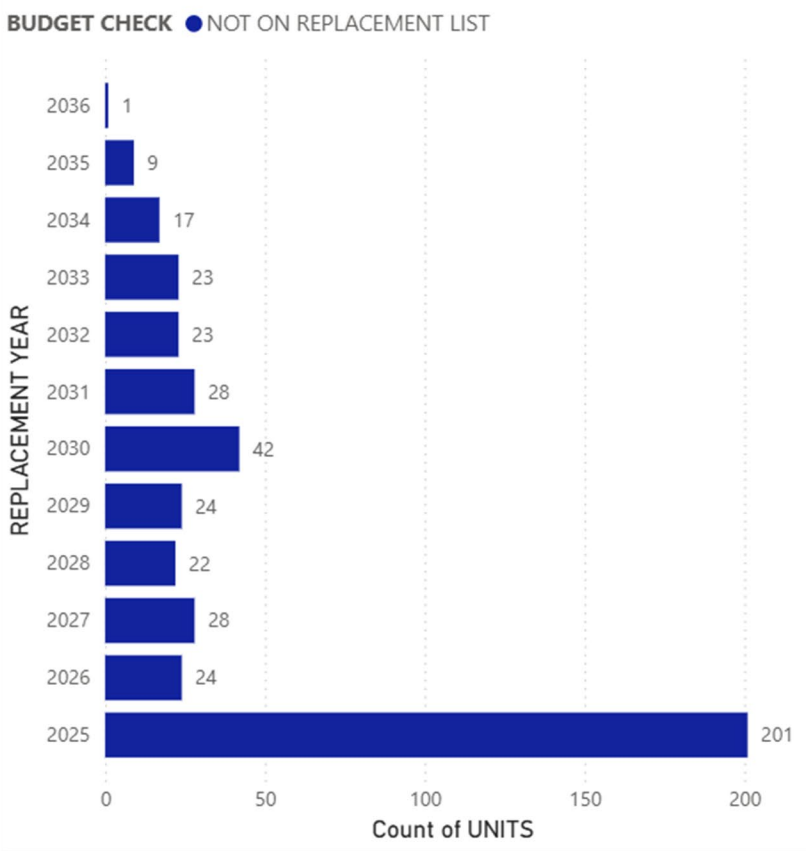
Budgeted for futur... 24

Deactivated unit 778

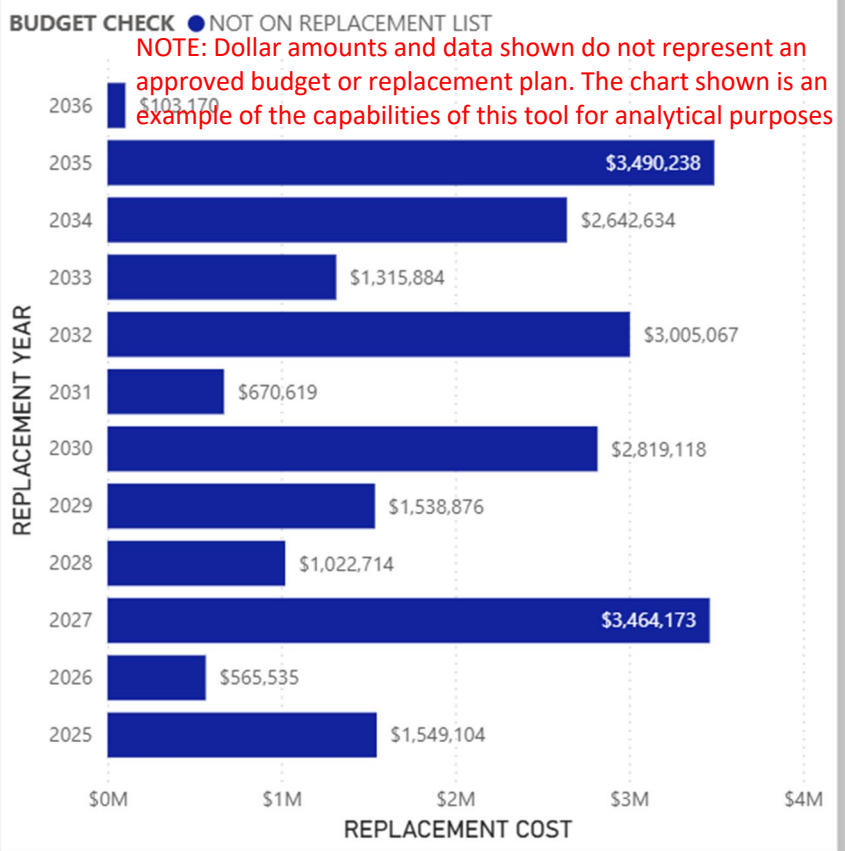
Disposed unit 9134

Flagged for dispo... 368

REPLACEMENT COUNT by REPLACEMENT YEAR



REPLACEMENT COST by REPLACEMENT YEAR



FORECASTING ELECTRIC VEHICLE COST

BY VEHICLE TYPE

Passenger Cars and Light Pickups

- Passenger cars and trucks are being manufactured currently. Availability has been limited for fleet type vehicles.
- Retail, Wholesale, CoOp Contracts, State Contract pricing is known.
- Estimates and Assumptions can be made based on current models, manufacturer pricing, and accounting for inflation.
- Manufacturer's are discontinuing many fleet trim levels for more profitable higher trim levels.



FORECASTING ELECTRIC VEHICLE COST

BY VEHICLE TYPE

Heavy Duty Trucks

- Currently suitable EV truck chassis are not available to build most County medium and heavy municipal service trucks. Available configurations do not allow for service body installations.
- Weight of electric chassis are much heavier. Batteries / Components occupy frame space.
- Most heavy manufacturers are not at scaled production.
- Many aftermarket and startups - one or more may fill the void but cost is currently unknown.
- Fleet cost assumptions are based on models for which manufacturers have retail pricing.
- County heavy municipal trucks require major upfit. Cost increase is not a straight percentage increase.



ELECTRIC VOCATIONAL TRUCK COST ESTIMATING

Example:

County of Sacramento heavy service truck.
Total cost typically is 40% chassis and 60%
body and upfit.

Total cost of truck shown in 2018 -
\$222,735

Estimate for diesel replacement in 2028 –
\$400,923



Estimate to Convert to EV:

Chassis Cost 40% =	\$160,370	X 300% (Convert to EV)	=	\$481,108
Body and Upfit 60% =	\$240,554	Equivalent Body and Upfit	=	<u>\$240,554</u>
			=	\$721,662

Net Increase in this example is 80.0%

EV TRANSITION FORECAST

2376

Unit Count

7.98%

Avg INFLATION RATE

38%

Average of VAR_EV_MARKUP

\$185M

REPLACEMENT COST

\$78M

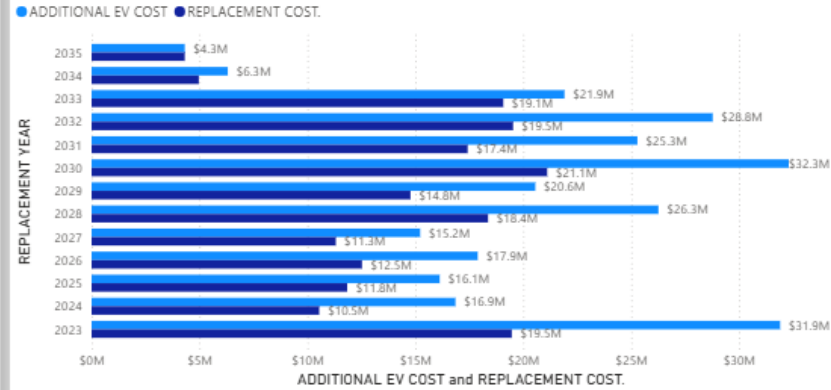
Sum of ADDITIONAL EV COST

\$264M

Sum of EV ESTIMATED COST + INFLATION COST

REPLACEMENT YEAR	Count of UNIT NO	Sum of EV ESTIMATED COST + INFLATION COST	Sum of REPLACEMENT COST
2035	63	\$4,314,332	\$4,314,332
2034	91	\$6,309,276	\$4,964,916
2033	243	\$21,906,448	\$19,071,022
2032	218	\$28,774,753	\$19,524,740
2031	195	\$25,284,478	\$17,420,731
2030	222	\$32,296,990	\$21,105,292
2029	207	\$20,555,375	\$14,770,750
2028	221	\$26,258,922	\$18,365,940
2027	181	\$15,221,264	\$11,313,185
2026	183	\$17,885,777	\$12,523,425
2025	236	\$16,126,047	\$11,839,483
2024	115	\$16,855,758	\$10,543,735
2023	197	\$31,897,886	\$19,464,382
	4	\$247,072	\$247,072
Total	2376	\$263,934,379	\$185,469,005

ADDITIONAL EV COST and REPLACEMENT COST. by REPLACEMENT YEAR



CLASS TYPE	Count of UNIT NO	EV EST MARKUP	Sum of REPLACEMENT COST	Sum of EV ESTIMATED COST + INFLATION COST
Trucks, Refuse Compacting	13		\$0	\$0
Pick Up Trucks	4	80%	\$104,907	\$188,833
Buses, Highway and Metro Transport	1	30%	\$151,921	\$197,498
Trucks, Pavement Maintenance	1		\$387,848	\$387,848
Trucks, Street Sanitation/Sewer Cleaning	2	30%	\$432,573	\$562,345
Automobile	9	80%	\$350,614	\$631,105
Trucks, Refuse Compacting	110	80%	\$575,900	\$1,036,620
Buses, Highway and Metro Transport	2		\$1,228,554	\$1,228,554
Buses, School Transportation	2	80%	\$802,864	\$1,445,155
Trucks, Street Sanitation/Sewer Cleaning	3		\$1,798,985	\$1,798,985
Vans	39		\$2,540,635	\$2,540,635
Trucks, General Purpose	10		\$2,736,622	\$2,736,622
Turf Grass Maintenance, Landscaping, Self-propelled & Non-S	9	80%	\$1,769,475	\$3,185,054
Vans	10	80%	\$2,151,444	\$3,872,600
Automobile	83		\$4,670,034	\$4,670,034
Total	2376		\$185,469,005	\$263,934,379

DEPT NAME	Count of UNIT NO	Sum of EV ESTIMATED COST + INFLATION COST	Sum of REPLACEMENT COST
AG COMM	38	\$3,326,627	\$2,478,445
ANIMAL CTRL	14	\$2,672,804	\$2,071,046
ASSESSOR	1	\$55,595	\$42,765
CABLE COMMISSION	1	\$72,126	\$55,482
CORONER	6	\$318,971	\$271,924
DA	78	\$4,727,947	\$3,744,104
DCFAS	244	\$14,549,922	\$11,505,363
DCS	188	\$12,093,355	\$9,478,839
DCSS	6	\$384,518	\$252,685
DGS	113	\$15,133,543	\$10,694,974
DHA	74	\$4,499,902	\$3,504,264
DHS	52	\$3,096,765	\$2,451,609
DOT	193	\$62,736,620	\$38,919,770
DTECH	11	\$713,527	\$548,867
DWWR	201	\$11,562,971	\$6,983,343
Total	2376	\$263,934,379	\$185,469,005

ASSIGNED HEAVY EQUIP

362
Count of UNIT NO

ASSIGNED LIGHT EQUIP

2014
Count of UNIT NO

2289	72000
Min of GVWR	Max of GVWR
OWNED TYPE	Count of UNIT NO
DEPT OWNED	210
RENTAL	2166
Total	2376

NOTES:

NOTE: Dollar amounts and data shown do not represent an approved budget or replacement plan. The chart shown is an example of the capabilities of this tool for analytical purposes

ZERO EMISSION FLEET TRANSITION WHICH VEHICLES DO YOU ELECTRIFY?



ZERO EMISSION FLEET TRANSITION MEDIUM DUTY ELECTRIC TRUCKS



GPS / TELEMATICS TRIP DATA

TRIP SUMMARY DATA						
Unit No	Days	Greater than 110	Max Daily Dist.	Avg Daily Dist.	% Under 110 miles	
134408	69	3	127.31	51.63	96%	
134409	91	8	150.30	54.47	91%	
134410	106	5	135.08	60.00	95%	
134411	86	4	137.17	46.90	95%	
134412	105	3	122.72	41.32	97%	
134413	58	2	143.07	55.25	97%	
134414	143	6	151.62	49.41	96%	
134415	102	7	143.48	47.80	93%	
134416	164	9	184.15	54.75	95%	
134417	152	19	208.92	58.94	88%	

- Telematics Data with simple export to Excel
- Average Daily Distance for one year
- Maximum Daily Distance in one year
- 110 Mile Threshold – Achievable by most medium truck EV models
- Identifies frequent parking locations and dwell times – with additional sorting

TOYOTA MIRAI – HYDROGEN FUEL CELL



Vehicle Weight – 4,080 pounds

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) – 4,810

Payload of 730 pounds represents **18% of the Vehicle Weight**

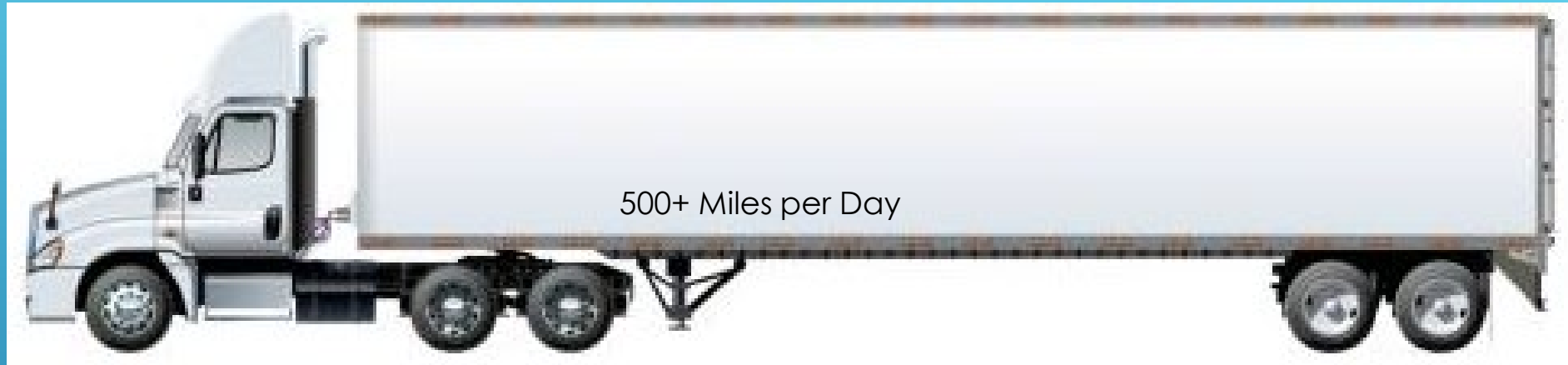
Advertised Range – 312 Miles

Hydrogen Fuel Capacity – 5 kg @ \$29.99 / kg = \$149.95

Fuel Cost Per Mile = \$0.48

AVERAGE DIESEL TRACTOR TRAILER

\$150,000



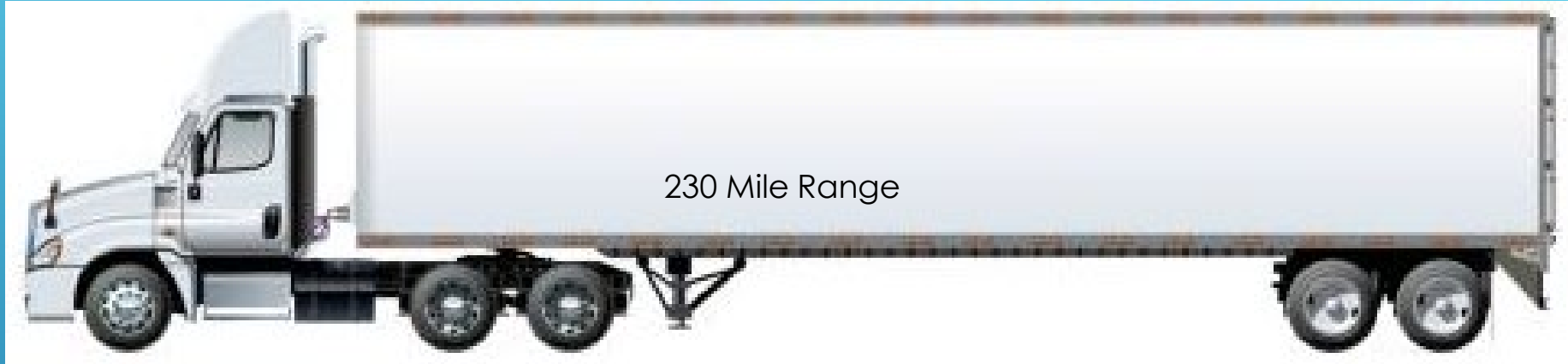
Tractor / Trailer Combination Empty Weight – 30,000 pounds
(Tractor Weight Vehicle – Avg 16,500 Trailer Weight – 13,500 pounds)

Gross Combined Weight Rating (GCWR) – 80,000 pounds
Payload of 50,000 pounds represents **167% of the vehicle weight**
Diesel Range (based on 200 gallons @ 6.0 mpg) – 1,200 Miles
Fuel Capacity – 200 gallons @ \$6.00 per gallon = \$1,200
Fuel Cost Per Mile = \$1.00

Refueling Time – 15 minutes

ELECTRIC TRACTOR TRAILER

\$450,000



Tractor / Trailer Combination Empty Weight – 35,500 pounds

(Tractor Weight Vehicle – Avg 22,000 Trailer Weight – 13,500 pounds)

Gross Combined Weight Rating (GCWR) – 80,000 pounds

(Exemption of 2,000 pounds for ZEV does not increase axle weight ratings or change bridge weight laws – tractor and trailer must be properly spec'd for exemption to apply)

Payload Decreases 11% from 50,000 to 44,500 pounds

Electric Range – 230 miles

Battery Capacity – 438 kwh @ \$0.45 kw = \$197

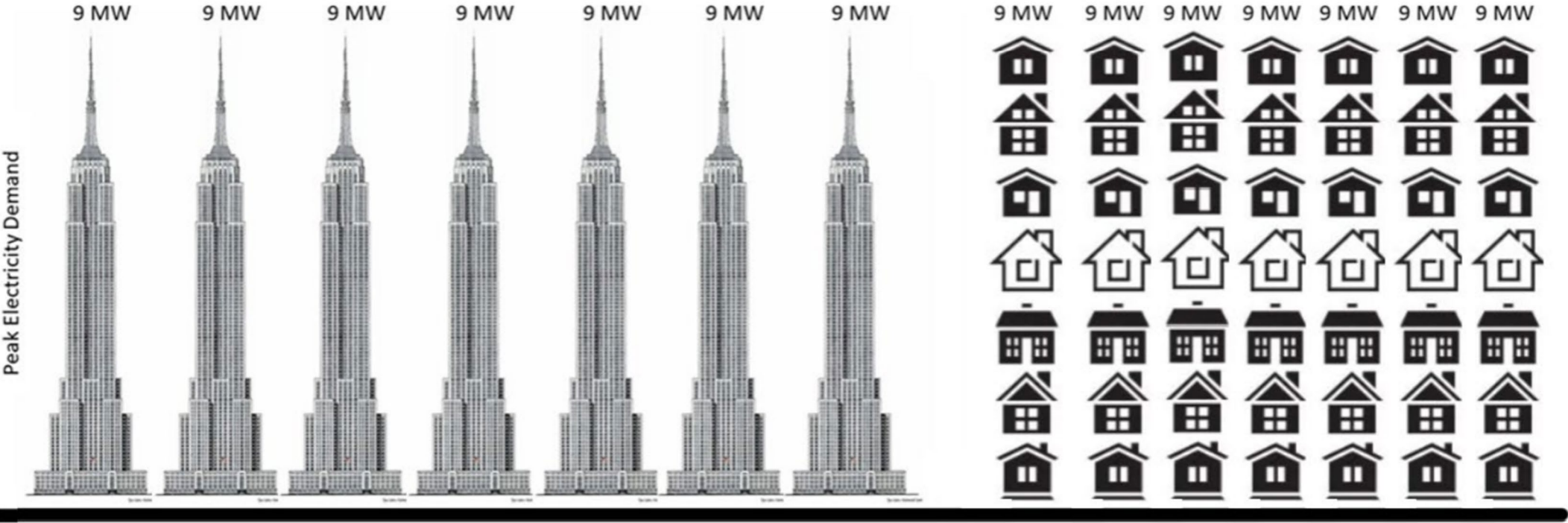
Fuel Cost Per Mile = \$0.86

Refueling Time – 1.5 hrs. to 8.0 hrs.

THE HEAVY EQUIPMENT PORTION OF THE FLEET WILL REQUIRE MUCH MORE INFRASTRUCTURE AND VAST POWER DEMAND.

*

Electric Charging Infrastructure Example – 454 Trucks Daily Electricity Consumption



7 Empire State Building

28,350 to 47,250 Homes *

City of Chino – 28,654 Homes
City of Concord – 47,816 Homes

* Varies Between 350 – 750 Homes per MW Depending on Location in U.S. and Size of Home

USE OF GRANTS AND INCENTIVES

➤ Assess Grant / Incentive Requirements

Does it meet your use case?

Are there restrictions? Fleet vs Public use? Regulatory Restrictions?

Can you meet the timelines?

Long Term Obligations – Data Collection and Reporting?

Do you have the resources (hardware, software, personnel) to meet requirements?

Does the benefit outweigh the costs of complying with grant requirements?

Who will draft the grant application?

Can you make a competitive business case compared to other applicants?

➤ Pre-Planned and /or Permitted Projects sometimes are required

A “Shovel Ready” project is a huge advantage in meeting grant / incentive application deadlines.



HOW DO YOU MAKE SENSE OF IT ALL?



- Data, Data, Data
- Process improvement
- Internal Reporting
- Fleet Performance Measures and KPIs
- Understand your Fleet and Your Customers
- Identify “Low Hanging Fruit”

Where is the most fuel consumed?

What alternatives are available?

The cleanest gallon of fuel is the gallon that is never consumed!

- Third Party Consulting

Fleet Analysis and EV Transition Implementation Plan

Facility Assessment, Energy Modeling, Retrofit, Charging Infrastructure Plan

Grant Writer

Ronald Wirth

*Fleet Advance Planning and Sustainability Manager
County of Sacramento, Fleet Services Division*

WirthR@SacCounty.Gov

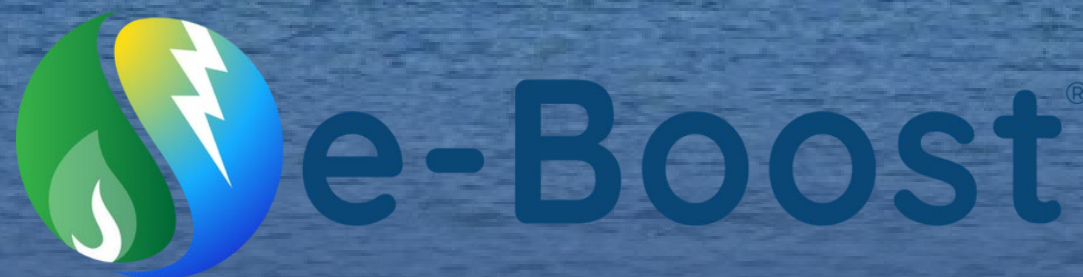
A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, located in the lower right quadrant of the image.

QUESTIONS ?





Sustainable Zero -Emission Technologies



Meet the Speakers:

Panel Moderator



Richard Battersby
Deputy Director, City of
Oakland Public Works &
Director, East Bay Clean
Cities Coalition

Panelist



Vishal Shah
CEO, AvinaH2
vshah@avinah2.com

Panelist



Geo Murickan
CEO, Pioneer eBoost
geo@pioneer-emobility.com

Panelist



David Greenfader
CEO, GreenGo Ventures
david@greengoventures.com

Solar Fleet Charging

Solar Microgrid Solutions:

Integrates on-site solar panels with battery storage and EV chargers in a microgrid separate from the main grid



Why Fleets Use It:

- Reduces peak demand charges by using stored solar at high-cost times
- Enables overnight charging from stored solar energy and resilience during grid outages

Ideal For:

- Fleets in regions with unreliable grids or high energy costs
- Municipal and utility fleets needing additional resilience

Solar Fleet Charging

Off-Grid Solar Solutions:

Standalone solar installations connected to EV chargers not connected to the grid

Key Benefits:

- Ideal for small fleets in remote areas with unreliable or no access to the grid
- Can be rapidly deployed in remote or temporary locations
- Solar-generated power has a carbon intensity of 0

Dragon Wings Solar Generator:



Sesame Solar Mobile Solar Generator:



Hydrogen Fleet Refuelling

Hydrogen Hub Networks

- Regional hubs where hydrogen is produced, stored, and distributed through a network of centralized facilities
- Carbon intensity of Hydrogen production can range from -190 to 200

Key Benefits

- Avoids infrastructure costs associated with constructing on-site H2 fueling depots
- By producing hydrogen on-site, hubs avoid delays or limits from trucked-in liquid or gaseous hydrogen deliveries.



Hydrogen Fleet Refuelling

Avina H2's Vernon Clean Hydrogen Facility



- **Capacity:** 4,000 kg/day of green hydrogen via PEM electrolysis powered by renewables
- Includes **full -chain integration** : production, compression, storage, and dispensing (350 bar and 700 bar) for heavy-duty fleet refueling

- Throughput supports ~ **100 truck refuels/day**
- Expected commercial operation by **Q3 2025**



Hydrogen Fleet Refuelling

On Site-Hydrogen Refueling:



Key Benefits:

- Dedicated hydrogen station can be installed at fleet depots
- Designed for high-throughput fleets (transit, refuse trucks)
- On-demand hydrogen availability enables rapid refueling with minimal downtime.
- All fueling happens at the depot where vehicles already park overnight

Mobile Fleet Charging

What it is:

- Portable charging solutions (trailer mounted, pod-based, truck mounted)
- Can take the form of temporary or permanent fixtures
- Offered in the form of generators and batteries with chargers attached
- Carbon Intensity of genset chargers can range from 20 to 60

Why Fleets Use It:

- Low Upfront Costs: No infrastructure or construction costs associated with charging
- Capable of functioning off grid or on remote work sites
- Ability to deploy multiple mobile units allows for scalability
- Able to move around as fleet operations change
- High energy output per square foot

Mobile Fleet Charging

Mobile Battery

Trailers:

What it is:

Trailer-mounted battery packs equipped with EV chargers

Ideal for:

- Quickly deploying to fleet depots or remote worksites
- Enabling overnight or peak-time charging without grid upgrades
- Seasonal fleet surges

Pioneer e-Boost Mobile:



Mobile Battery Trailer equipped with DCFC or Level 2 Charging with 30kW to 300kW of charging power

Mobile Fleet Charging

Portable Battery Pod

What it is:

Self-contained pods equipped with batteries and chargers

Ideal for:

- Fleets operating in leased facilities or shared depots
- Transition periods while permanent infrastructure is built
- Fleets with changing capacity demand

Pioneer e-Boost Pod:



Permanent or temporary portable battery pod providing 180k - 600kW of charging power with DFCF or Level 2 Charging



Thank You