



East Hampton Town Board

159 Pantigo Road
East Hampton, NY 11937

Carole Brennan
Town Clerk

www.ehamptonny.gov

ADOPTED

Meeting: 12/17/20 11:00 AM

DOC ID: 23643

RESOLUTION 2020-1176

Adopt Fleet Efficiency Policy

WHEREAS, the Town has adopted a goal to meet the equivalent of 100 percent of economy wide energy consumption such as electricity, heating, and transportation with renewable energy sources by the year 2030; and

WHEREAS, internal combustion powered motor vehicles are a significant contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in New York, and the Town recognizes the importance of reducing GHG emissions; and

WHEREAS, municipalities are well positioned to lead by example in the transition away from internal combustion vehicles serving their municipal operations, and the electrification of fleets is a goal being pursued by municipalities nationwide, and is supported by local and state agencies through programs and funding opportunities to assist in the transition; and

WHEREAS, to help to reduce GHG emissions, as well as further the Town's renewable energy goals, the Town has been adding electric vehicles (EVs) to the Town's municipal fleet, and installing charging stations in various locations for use by the Town as well as the public; and

WHEREAS, the Town has developed a policy to further the replacement of internal combustion vehicles with electric vehicles over time, and as technology improves and electric medium and heavy-duty vehicles become available; and to also provide guidance in choosing a vehicle when a comparable electric version is not yet available; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Town hereby adopts the Town Fleet Efficiency Policy as attached; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this policy shall be provided to each Department Head and shall be taken into consideration when proposing the purchase of a vehicle.

RESULT:	ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Sylvia Overby, Councilwoman
SECONDER:	Jeffrey Bragman, Councilman
AYES:	Burke-Gonzalez, Lys, Overby, Bragman, Van Scoyoc

East Hampton Town Fleet Efficiency Policy

The transportation sector is a significant contributor of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in New York State. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons are released when fuel burns in internal combustion engines through tailpipe emissions. The Town of East Hampton recognizes the importance of reducing GHG emissions from transportation by phasing out internal combustion engine vehicles, and has adopted a goal to meet the equivalent of 100% annual, community-wide energy consumption in electricity, heating and transportation sectors with renewable resources by 2030. The widespread adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) is an essential component for reaching the GHG emissions reduction targets set by the New York State Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, and mitigating human activity's impact on global warming and climate change. In addition to the environmental benefits of EVs over internal combustion engine vehicles, EVs have lower maintenance costs and lower operational costs per mile.

Municipalities are well positioned to lead by example within their communities in the transition away from internal combustion vehicles to electric vehicles serving their municipal operations. The full electrification of fleets is a goal being pursued by many municipalities nationwide, and is supported by local and state agencies through programs and funding opportunities to assist in the transition. East Hampton has begun the process of reducing GHG emissions produced by its municipal fleet by adding EVs and hybrids. The Town has also supported the transition to EVs by adding EV charging stations at multiple locations for municipal fleet and public use.

While the marketplace for EVs is rapidly growing, not all currently available EVs can match the performance of, or fulfill the duties required of gas or diesel vehicles. This is especially the case with medium and heavy duty vehicles. When the procurement of gas or diesel vehicles cannot be avoided, these vehicles should meet the highest fuel efficiency standards for their vehicle type, to the greatest extent possible.

To support the continuation of East Hampton's municipal fleet electrification, compliance with this policy includes:

- Any new light-duty vehicle purchased or leased by the Town, will be a battery electric vehicle (BEV).
- The Town will procure new BEV medium and heavy-duty vehicles as these technologies become more widely available.
- Alternative Compliance:
 - If no BEV is available on the retail market at the time of procurement that would meet the needs for which the vehicle is intended, departments may then select a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV).
 - In the case where there is no BEV or PHEV available on the retail market at the time of procurement that would meet the needs for which the vehicle is intended, departments may then select a hybrid electric vehicle (HEV).
 - In the case where there is no BEV, PHEV or HEV available on the retail market at the time of procurement that would meet the needs for which the vehicle is intended, departments may then select a gasoline or diesel vehicle.

- If a department is to purchase a gas or diesel vehicle, it must be submitted in writing to the Town Purchasing Department why no currently available BEV, PHEV or HEV would meet the needs for which the vehicle is intended.
- To ensure that the gas and diesel vehicles procured by the Town are as fuel efficient as possible, vehicles must meet the minimum combined MPG rating for the applicable size class listed below¹:
 - Compact and subcompact car: 33 MPG
 - Midsize and large car: 30 MPG
 - Small pickup truck 2WD: 21 MPG
 - Small pickup truck 4WD: 19 MPG
 - Standard pickup truck 2WD: 19 MPG
 - Standard pickup truck 4WD: 18 MPG
 - Small SUV 2WD: 25 MPG
 - Small SUV 4WD: 23 MPG
 - Standard SUV 2WD: 18 MPG
 - Standard SUV 4WD: 17 MPG
 - Minivan 2WD: 21 MPG
 - Minivan 4WD: 20 MPG
 - Vans, passenger type: 16 MPG
 - Special purpose vehicles (transit vans, cab chassis) 2WD: 17 MPG
 - Special purpose vehicles (transit vans, cab chassis) 4WD: 15 MPG
- The Town will procure Level-2 or Level-3 EV charging stations to be installed (by either Town staff or hired contractors) at or near Town facilities where fleet vehicles are kept for departments that purchase EVs or PHEVs.
- Town will replace fleet vehicles currently in operation to the greatest extent possible:
 - The Town will give priority to the replacement of gas or diesel fleet vehicles currently in operation with the lowest combined MPG ratings. Newly procured replacement vehicles will be subject to compliance with this policy.
 - Fleet HEVs and PHEVs currently in operation will be replaced with BEVs when a BEV is available that can perform the duties of the HEV or PHEV comparably.
- The Town will keep a municipal fleet vehicle inventory, updated annually. All Town departments are directed to provide a list of vehicles acquired within the calendar year, by the end of each calendar year to the Department of Natural Resources. Vehicle information must include vehicle make and model, model year, purchase date, VIN, drivetrain type, fuel type/power source, MPG rating, gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) and year-end odometer reading.

¹ Based on EPA vehicle class size. Fuel efficiency ratings are set to ensure when multiple vehicle options exist, at least three automatic transmission models of current model year in mass production are available, excluding luxury brands. Source: *FuelEconomy.gov*: <https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/byclass/byEPAclassNF.shtml>

Definitions/Abbreviations:

Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) - Battery Electric Vehicles, or BEVs, and more frequently called EVs, are fully-electric vehicles with rechargeable batteries and no gasoline engine. Battery electric vehicles store electricity onboard with high-capacity battery packs. Their battery power is used to run the electric motor and all onboard electronics. BEVs do not emit any harmful emissions and hazards caused by traditional gasoline-powered vehicles. BEVs are charged by electricity from an external source.

Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) – Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles or PHEVs have both a rechargeable battery and gasoline engine. The battery can be recharged through both regenerative braking and plugging in to an external source of electrical power. PHEV models can go between 10-40 miles before their gas engines provide assistance.

Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) - HEVs are powered by both gasoline and electricity. The electric energy is generated by the car's own braking system to recharge the battery. This is called "regenerative braking", a process where the electric motor helps to slow the vehicle and uses some of the energy normally converted to heat by the brakes. HEVs start off using the electric motor, then the gasoline engine cuts in as load or speed rises. The two motors are controlled by an internal computer, which ensures the best economy for the driving conditions.

Level 2 EV Charging: Level 2 EV charging stations provide electrical energy at either 240 volts (typical for residential applications) or 208 volts (typical in commercial and industrial applications). Level 2 charging stations must be hard-wired to the electrical source. This level of charging typically provides 10 to 20 miles of range per hour of charging time.

Level 3 or DC Fast Charging: Charging stations that utilize direct-current (DC) energy transfer and a 480 volt input to provide extremely rapid recharges compared to lesser levels of charging stations. Depending on the EV, DC fast charge stations can provide an 80% recharge in as little as 20 minutes. This option is only available on certain EVs.

2WD: Two wheel drive

4WD: Four wheel drive

Combined MPG: A "combined" estimate that represents a combination of city driving (55%) and highway driving (45%).

Vehicle Classifications²:

Light-duty vehicle: Class 1-2 vehicles as defined by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), having a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) less than 10,000 lbs.

² Vehicle weight classes and categories used by the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Census Bureau and EPA: <https://afdc.energy.gov/data/10380>

Medium-duty vehicle: Class 3-6 vehicles as defined by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), having a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 10,001-26,000 lbs.

Heavy-duty vehicle: Class 7-8 vehicles as defined by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), having a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 26,001 lbs. or greater.