

CITY OF VAUGHAN

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF MAY 4, 2010

Item 1, Report No. 3, of the Environment Committee, which was adopted without amendment by the Council of the City of Vaughan on May 4, 2010.

**1 PRESENTATION BY THE TORONTO REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
GETTING TO CARBON NEUTRAL: A GUIDE FOR CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES**

The Environment Committee recommends:

- 1) That the recommendation contained in the following report of the City Manager, the Commissioner of Planning and the Senior Management Team, dated April 13, 2010, be approved;
- 2) That the City of Vaughan continue to be an active participant in the “Climate Change Mitigation, Municipal Working Group”;
- 3) That staff provide a plan for conducting the required benchmarking; and
- 4) That the presentation by Mr. Bernie McIntyre, Manager, Community Transformation Programs, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, and information entitled, “Climate Change Mitigation: a Strategic Approach for Cities 2010”, be received.

Recommendation

The City Manager, the Commissioner of Planning and the Senior Management Team recommend:

- 1) That the presentation by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority titled, “Getting to Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Canadian Municipalities” be received; and
- 2) That the Guide be provided to all department heads and made available to other staff as required.

Contribution to Sustainability

The presentation and toolkit, “Getting to Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Canadian Municipalities”, outlines an approach for consideration in achieving two Objectives in Green Directions Vaughan, the City’s Community Sustainability and Environmental Master Plan. The two Objectives are provided below:

- Goal 1, Objective 1.1: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move towards carbon neutrality for the City of Vaughan’s facilities and infrastructure.
- Goal 1, Objective 1.2: To promote reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in the City of Vaughan.

Economic Impact

There is no economic impact associated with this Report.

Purpose

The purpose of the Report is to provide Council with information on approaches and actions to achieve two Objectives in Green Directions Vaughan.

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Background - Analysis and Options

There is a general consensus that climate change requires action in the areas of (a) mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and (b) adaptation to potential future changes in climate and weather systems. The new City-wide Official Plan, currently in development, includes policies to address climate change mitigation and adaptation as articulated in the environmental chapter of the Plan. In addition, Goal 1 of Green Directions Vaughan includes action items to address reduction of GHG emissions while Goal 5, and specifically Action Item 5.1.4, addresses climate change adaptation.

The guide, “Getting to Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Canadian Municipalities”, is a collaboration of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) and the University of Toronto and outlines actions to address GHG emissions reductions. A synopsis of the guide is provided below.

The concept of ‘carbon neutral’ is a useful benchmark to gauge progress toward overall sustainability. Within the context of this report, carbon neutral is defined as: *the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by a city, directly or indirectly, less the emissions sequestered and offset summing to zero.* Achieving carbon neutrality is an indicator of living within our ecological means and consuming resources at a rate that does not impede future generations’ ability to enjoy them. Without balancing the rate of emission generation with the rate of sequestration, climate change is inevitable. For an individual municipality, establishing a carbon neutral target makes a statement about the priority level of sustainability and provides a framework to guide a wide range of programs and regulation; collectively working toward carbon neutrality, municipalities could significantly lessen the impact of climate change.

The first step toward reducing carbon emissions is to conduct an inventory of energy consumption and GHG emissions. Many Canadian municipalities have already taken this first step as is evident by the over 200 Canadian municipalities participating in Partners for Climate Protection (<http://gmf.fcm.ca/Partners-for-Climate-Protection/>). Data collection is critical to designing and implementing effective strategies for reducing emissions, but many cities are finding it difficult to translate this information into actual programs and projects that are meaningful. The analysis conducted for the “Getting to Carbon Neutral” guide aims to facilitate the transition from data collection to strategic action.

The areas identified in the guide as having the greatest mitigation potential in the municipal context are familiar to the environmental policy and planning community. They are consistent with previous knowledge of the key drivers of GHG emission reduction, as are the actions highlighted as best practices in the guide. However, maximizing the GHG abatement potential may require a collaborative effort between municipal, provincial and/or federal governments. The areas recommended for strategic action are:

1. Buildings
 - a. Retrofits of existing buildings for greater efficiency.
 - b. Stricter regulation for resource consumption in new buildings.
2. Land use and urban planning
 - a. Increased density.
 - b. Increased urban green spaces (parkland, urban tree canopy, green roofs).
 - c. Neighbourhood design that encourages active transportation (cycling and walking)
3. Transportation
 - a. Improve coverage of public transit infrastructure.

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- b. Reduce personal automobile use in urban areas (tolls, restricted parking, traffic calming mechanisms).
 - c. Encourage adoption of electric or low-emission vehicles.
4. Energy Supply
- a. Integrated community energy planning.
 - b. Harvest energy from municipal waste stream.
 - c. Increase renewable energy supply.
5. Efficiency and demand management
- a. Increase efficiency of municipal services and buildings.

The guide concludes that there are indeed opportunities for municipalities to reduce their emissions dramatically, and that achieving carbon neutrality is possible in the Canadian municipal context. The guide also notes that there are social, economic and environmental benefits to many of these projects beyond their climate change mitigation potential, further enhancing their value.

Relationship to Vaughan Vision 2007

The approach described in the guide and presentation is consistent with the Strategic Goal regarding Service Excellence (Providing Service Excellence to Citizens) and the Strategic Objective to Lead and Promote Environmental Sustainability.

Regional Implications

No Regional implications.

Conclusion

This report summarizes the presentation made by the Toronto Region Conservation Authority on the guide book, "Getting to Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Canadian Municipalities".

Attachments

Not applicable.

Report prepared by:

Tony Iacobelli, Senior Environmental Planner, ext. 8630

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Item 2, Report No. 3, of the Environment Committee, which was adopted without amendment by the Council of the City of Vaughan on May 4, 2010.

2 TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM) PROJECTS IN VAUGHAN

The Environment Committee recommends:

- 1) That the recommendation contained in the following report of the Director of Economic Development, dated April 13, 2010, be approved; and
- 2) That the presentation material entitled, “Personal Travel Planning in Vaughan”, be received.

Recommendation

The Director of Economic Development recommends that:

1. The presentation from Asher Mercer, York Region TDM Coordinator and this report be received for information purposes only.

Contribution to Sustainability

The Transportation Demand Management (TDM) projects to be outlined in the presentation from York Region’s TDM Coordinator, Asher Mercer, are consistent with the objectives outlined in Green Directions Vaughan, specifically relating to Goal 3: How We Get Around and Goal 5: How We Lead.

Economic Impact

There are no additional economic impacts resulting from this report.

Communications Plan

As these projects are based on a community-based social marketing model, the marketing and communications will be limited and targeted to the specific communities in which the projects are carried out. The marketing and communications strategy will be outlined by York Region in the accompanying presentation.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to update the Environment Committee on two TDM projects, lead by York Region, taking place in the City of Vaughan.

Background - Analysis and Options

York Region has undertaken two TDM projects in the City of Vaughan. The first project is taking place in Blocks 11, 12 and 18 (roughly between Rutherford Road north to Teston Road and Keele Street, east to Bathurst Street). The TDM project in this area is the result of a requirement placed on the developers, by York Region, to mitigate increasing traffic congestion due to further residential development. The second project is taking place simultaneously in the City of Vaughan and in the Town of Markham. The community of Thornhill was chosen, in discussion with York Region, based on its urban form and availability of transit. The two areas represent different types of development and will allow for comparing the results of the community-based

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social marketing projects across diverse urban forms. Each project will employ a community-based social marketing component to shift a portion of the community's travel pattern away from single occupancy vehicle (SOV) travel to more sustainable modes, such as walking, cycling, carpooling or taking transit.

Asher Mercer, the TDM Coordinator for York Region, will provide an overview of each of these projects, including scope, partners, timeline and anticipated outcomes.

City of Vaughan staff have been providing assistance and support on the two projects. City staff sit on the steering committee and working groups for each project, as well as liaising with other stakeholders and internal City departments to share resources and relevant data.

Relationship to Vaughan Vision 2020

This report is consistent with the priorities previously set by Council and the necessary resources have been allocated and approved.

Regional Implications

N/A

Conclusion

York Region is currently working on two TDM projects in the City of Vaughan. While the projects differ in scope, the resulting changes in travel behaviour will be tracked and the results will be comparable across the projects. These pilot programs may form the basis for ongoing TDM and community-based social marketing projects across the City and the Region.

Attachments

N/A

Report prepared by:

Rebekah McGurran, Economic Developer – Environmental Sector

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Item 3, Report No. 3, of the Environment Committee, which was adopted without amendment by the Council of the City of Vaughan on May 4, 2010.

**3 ENERGY EFFICIENT STREET LIGHT PILOT PROJECT
CITY WIDE**

The Environment Committee recommends:

- 1) That the recommendation contained in the following report of the Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works, dated April 13, 2010, be approved;**
- 2) That a social marketing approach be utilized to communicate to the community the implementation of phase one of the project; and**
- 3) That the presentation by Mr. Joseph Bastianpillai, President, Lumentech Engineers Inc., 3075 – 14th Avenue, Suite 220, Markham, L3R 0G9, be received.**

Recommendation

The Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works recommends that:

1. The City of Vaughan use Light Emitting Diodes (LED) luminaire technology for the Street Light Retrofit Capital Project PW-2033-09 based on the initial results of the pilot project and the independent review of the current energy efficient street light luminaire technologies by Lumentech Engineers Inc.;
2. Staff be authorized to issue a Request for Proposal to a targeted list of suppliers for the supply and installation of LED street lights and the removal and recycle/disposal of existing street lights based on the terms of reference outlined in this report and the technical specifications provided by Lumentech Engineers Inc. with funding from Street Light Retrofit Capital Project PW-2033-09;
3. Lumentech Engineers Inc. provide assistance in the evaluation of the Request For Proposals; and,
4. Staff undertake a review of the City's engineering design criteria and standards to assess the appropriateness of requiring the use of LED luminaire technology in new and retrofit situations wherever practical.

Contribution to Sustainability

The energy efficient street light retrofitting project is in keeping with the Goals and Objectives of sustainability and the Green Directions Vaughan because it involves the replacement of old street lights with luminaires that:

- are more energy efficient;
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- reduce better quality of light (white light versus amber light);
- have a lower carbon footprint with consideration of the manufacturing process, longer life and the recycling capability; and
- lower maintenance/cleaning costs.

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The outcome of this project will provide input to the development of new street light standards in the City which are more environmentally friendly, sustainable and cost effective.

Economic Impact

There is no economic impact upon the adoption of this report.

The City was successful in obtaining contribution funding through the Building Canada Fund, Infrastructure Stimulus Fund Program (ISF) for an energy efficient streetlight retrofit project. A total of \$1.5 million dollars was awarded to cover the project cost with one third contribution from each level of government (\$500,000 Federal, \$500,000 Provincial and \$500,000 City). It is expected that this funding will provide for the retrofitting of some 1,500 to 2,000 existing street lights in the City with energy efficient luminaires. The mandatory completion date for the street light retrofit project is March 31, 2011 pursuant to the requirements of the ISF Program. The Energy Efficient Street Light Retrofit Project is included as Project PW-2033-09 in the approved 2009 Capital Budget.

Communication Plan

A communication plan will be developed in conjunction with the implementation stage of the Energy Efficient Street Light Retrofit Project.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Environmental Committee with the initial results of the Energy Efficient Street Lighting Pilot Project which was approved by Council on June 15, 2009, and to seek authorization from Council to issue a Request for Proposal for the retrofitting of older existing street lights in the City with Light Emitting Diodes (LED) luminaire technology.

Background

Council, at its meeting on June 15, 2009, adopted Item 1, Report No. 5, of the Environmental Committee which recommended:

- 1. That the proposed energy efficient street lighting pilot projects be implemented as outlined in this report;*
- 2. That staff report back on the results of the pilot projects after one full year of testing; and*
- 3. That staff be authorized to test and evaluate additional energy efficient lighting systems subject to the lighting supplier providing the City with at least five luminaires at no cost for a period of one year.*

Two status update reports were presented to the Environmental Committee, one on December 14, 2009, and the other on March 9, 2010.

Installation of pilot lights

In response to Council's direction, staff established a program to test three different types of street lights including Induction Lighting (IL), High Efficiency Fluorescent Lighting (HEF) and Light Emitting Diode Lighting (LED). Each of these lights was purported to provide substantial energy savings while meeting the City's street light illumination standards. The three light types were installed on September 21, 2009, in groups of five lights on existing street light poles along Islington Avenue in Kleinburg next to the existing High Pressure Sodium (HPS) street lights.

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Each street light pole included a sign tab which identified the specific type of light on the pole. In late January 2010, a LED street light from a new manufacturer was added to the pilot project.

Public Survey

A survey was placed on the City's web page to solicit public feedback and comments on the various different luminaire types being tested in the pilot project. A total of 48 survey submissions were received. About 39% of the people who responded preferred the LED lights and about 34% expressed a preference for the light from the Induction/High Efficiency Fluorescence luminaires. Interestingly, 10 respondents or 26% of those surveyed expressed a preference for the existing HPS lights because it produces a softer and warmer light.

Pilot Project Field Test Results

In October 2009, the City retained RTG Systems to conduct field testing on the different luminaires to determine the adequacy of the light in terms of intensity, distribution and light quality. The light intensity and distribution of each light type was established in the field by using a light meter. In addition, the City retained the firm of Langley Utilities Contracting Limited to bench test each light type to measure the actual energy consumption. The collected data on each light type was compared to the existing City standards and the manufacturer's specifications.

In the field measurement analysis, none of the test lights met the City's design criteria from a light level and uniformity perspective. This may be attributed to the fact that along Islington Avenue the poles are offset from the edge of pavement substantially more than the norm. Accordingly, the test results cannot be used to compare the performance of the luminaires.

The bench test measurements revealed that the actual energy consumption for each pilot street light was greater than specified by the manufacturers.

Independent Consultant Review

The City retained the services of Lumentech Engineers Inc. to undertake a technical review of the energy efficient street light technologies that were included in the pilot project. The scope of the assignment included an analysis of each light type in the pilot project with consideration for the following factors:

- Life span
- Adequacy of light (intensity & distribution)
- Quality of light and colour
- Energy consumption
- Capital and maintenance costs
- Retrofit compatibility
- Recyclability & environmentally sensitive by-products

In March 2010, Lumentech produced a report that documented their review and findings. The Lumentech report provides an overview of the present and new streetlight technologies which is summarized below:

Present Street Light Technology

Present street lighting technology is based on High Intensity Discharge (HID) light sources. There are two HID light sources commonly used for street lighting applications, in particular, High Pressure Sodium (HPS) and Metal Halide (MH). Both of these light sources were developed in the 1960's, and until recently, were considered to be the most efficient light sources available in

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terms of energy efficiency and optical controllability. HPS is the more efficient light source compared to MH. However, when colour rendering is important, MH lamps are used.

New Street Light Technology (LED & Induction)

Street lighting technologies have evolved in the past several years because of the availability of new light sources. Two of the new light sources available at present are solid state device Light Emitting Diodes (LED) and Induction Lighting (IL).

Light Emitting Diodes (LED)

A typical LED luminaire used for street lighting applications has highly engineered optical control systems designed to distribute the light uniformly onto the road pavement surface. The LED units have built-in micro-optics such that each LED acts as an independent luminaire to produce the desired light distribution characteristics. The results are that luminaires can be spaced far apart to minimize pole quantities and installation costs. LED lamps require special drivers to convert the standard AC voltage to constant current DC power. These drivers consume small amounts of power during operation.

Research into more efficacious LED's is ongoing, and new technical breakthroughs are being engineered at a rapid pace. The forecast is that we will see LED's in commercial production that will produce 150 to 200 lumens per watt within two to three years, perhaps even less.

The general characteristics of a LED Luminaire are:

- High lumen output
- High lumen per watt energy consumed (80 Lumens per Watt)
- Long lamp life, 100,000 hours
- Low carbon footprint
- Instant on (no warm-up time)
- White light, excellent Colour Rendering Index (CRI) – 75 CRI
- Starting temperature as low as -40 F
- Low maintenance/cleaning costs

Induction Lighting

Induction lighting technology is based on the well-established fluorescent lamp design. It is effectively a fluorescent technology without the electrodes. This system consists of an inductively coupled fluorescent lamp and high frequency ballasts. In this case, magnetic induction is used to power the lamp instead of electrodes at each end. Removal of the electrodes eliminates one of the major life limiting components of fluorescent lamps. However, owing to the relatively large size of the light source, Induction lamps lack precise optical controllability, and this compromises the uniform distribution of light, which is a major consideration in street lighting application.

The general characteristics of an Induction Luminaire are:

- High lumen output
- High lumen per watt energy consumed (72 Lumens per Watt)
- Long lamp life, 100,000 hours
- Fast warm-up time
- White light, excellent Colour Rendering Index (CRI) – 80 CRI
- Starting temperature as low as -40 F,

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Both Induction and LED luminaires have long lamp life and good colour rendering; however, LED lights have slightly better energy efficiency. In addition, LED luminaires have highly engineered optical control systems which distribute light onto the road pavement surface more efficiently than Induction luminaires.

Retrofit Application

The objective of the Energy Efficient Street Light Project is to retrofit some 1,500 to 2,000 existing cobra head style street lights in the City with energy efficient luminaires. Accordingly, a key component of Lumentech's assignment was to assess the applicability of each of the pilot luminaires to a retrofit situation. To undertake this assessment, Lumentech used specialty engineering software to determine whether the test luminaires could provide the necessary illumination levels and light distribution to meet City standards in a retrofit situation. The software uses photometric distribution tables that were provided by the manufacturer of each luminaire to model light levels for a specified pole spacing, pole height and road cross-section. Lumentech modeled each luminaire under both a standard local and collector road scenario. The City's current illumination standards outlined below.

Road Classification	Illuminance Level	Light Uniformity
Collector Road (Std. B-10)	10 Lux	3:1
Local Road (Std. B-11)	6 Lux	6:1

It is important to note that the City's illumination standards for local roads are higher than a number of the neighbouring municipalities.

The numeric results of the modeling exercise are shown on the following two tables.

Retrofit Luminaire System Performance Comparison Local Road (6 Lux – 6:1 Uniformity Ratio)					
	Manufacturer	Illuminance	Uniformity	Input Watts	Unit Power Density
LED	(A)	5.9	2.03	105	0.23
	(B)	7.0	5.4	105	0.23
	(C)	3.6	36.1	107	0.23
INDUCTION	(A)	5.5	13.7	137	0.30
	(B)	8.1	9.01	100	0.22
HPS	Cooper	6.2	3.1	135	0.30

Retrofit Luminaire System Performance Comparison Collector Road (10 Lux – 3:1 Uniformity Ratio)					
	Manufacturer	Illuminance	Uniformity	Input Watts	Unit Power Density
LED	(A)	12.05	1.67	160	0.39
	(B)	11.24	2.4	135	0.34
	(C)	5.8	28.9	107	0.27
INDUCTION	(A)	11.9	5.9	200	0.49
	(B)	10.2	4.4	120	0.29
HPS	Cooper	12.5	2.08	185	0.45

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The computer modeling exercise revealed that only two of the LED luminaires plus the existing High Pressure Sodium luminaires produced light levels that met City standards under both the local and collector road scenarios. In addition, the Unit Power Density (which is the amount of energy that is used to illuminate one square metre of roadway) associated with the LED luminaires is relatively low compared to the other bulb types, which is an indicator of greater energy efficiency.

Summary of Evaluation

The following table captures the main results of the evaluation:

Criteria	LED Manufacturer “A” and “B”	LED Manufacturer “C”	Induction	HPS
Meet City Illumination Design Criteria	Yes	No	No	Yes
Approximate Cost per Unit	\$725-\$745	\$380	\$375 -\$475	\$300
Energy Cost	Low	High	Medium-High	Medium
Annual Maintenance Cost	Nil	Nil	\$20	\$20
Approx. Lamp Life	100,000 hours	100,000 hours	100,000 hours	20,000 hours
Retrofit Capability	Yes	No	No - Light levels and uniformity did not meet City standards	Existing Luminaires
Carbon Footprint	Low	Low	High	High

As shown in the above table, LED luminaires offer a number of tangible benefit compared to the Induction lights.

Economic Considerations

The initial capital expenditure and life cycle operating and maintenance costs are key considerations in making the right decision on a preferred luminaire type. Accordingly, Lumentech undertook a life cycle cost analysis for the luminaires that met the City’s illumination standards under a retrofit scenario. The scope of the financial assessment included the capital costs associated with the supply and installation of 100 luminaires, and the associated operating and maintenance costs over a 30 year life cycle. The results of this analysis are presented in the table below.

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Retrofit Life Cycle Cost Benefit Analysis	
Luminaire Manufacturer	Present Value Life Cycle Cost
Manufacture "A" LED	\$153,644.07
Manufacture "B" LED	\$162,997.02
HPS	\$159,679.01

It can be seen from that the LED luminaire offers good value from a life cycle cost perspective when compared to the current HPS luminaires. A life cycle cost assessment wasn't conducted on the Induction luminaire because the modeling results showed that the expected light levels from the luminaire didn't meet City Standards. Notwithstanding this, the present value life cycle cost for an Induction Luminaire is not expected to be lower than the LED because of the extra energy and maintenance costs associated with this luminaire technology.

Street Light Projects by other Municipalities

Many municipalities across Canada and the United States are assessing the cost benefit of using new energy efficient street lighting systems in both new and retrofit situations. Through their experience, Lumentech has provided the following recent examples of street light projects in other municipalities.

- **North Bay, Ontario**
The City of North Bay has installed a small quantity of induction and LED luminaires on a retrofit basis. The luminaires were supplied by various manufacturers on a trial basis. The City staff is planning on carrying out some test on the installations. They have not come to a definitive conclusion as to the preferred type of light.
- **City of Mississauga, Ontario**
The City of Mississauga in collaboration with Enersource Hydro has retained the services of an engineering consultant to review "New Technology" street lighting and its application to the streets of Mississauga. A preliminary report has been completed and based on its recommendations; the City is planning on a trial installation of 10 luminaires each from four manufacturers on local and collector streets. This installation will be installed in May of this year. The City and the consultant will carry out illumination measurements and visibility assessments. Based on the results of the evaluation the City proposes to install a large number of luminaires on a retrofit basis.
- **Town of Cobourg**
The entire Town's street lighting system was changed to induction luminaires with reported good success. It is unclear whether the light levels meet the uniformity criteria set out in the IES illumination standards for local and collector roads.
- **Town of Penetanguishene, Ontario**
The Town retrofitted a total of 278 of their existing 250W mercury street lights with 104W LED luminaires. The resultant energy savings was estimated to be 63.6%. Mercury lamps represent 50 year old technology and are no longer available for street lighting applications.

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- **The City of Brockville**

The City of Brockville is in the midst of retrofitting 1,200 70-watt old street lights along local street, with 40-watt Induction Lighting from Everlast (a manufacturer in South Korea), at about \$400 each, supply and install. Staff understands that the City of Brockville's decision to use Induction lighting was based on the manufacturer's claimed energy savings.

- **City of Greensburg, Kansas**

In May of 2007 a tornado struck the community and devastated the community with less than 10% of the buildings standing. As part of the rebuilding program the City decided to upgrade their street lighting to energy efficient and environmentally sensitive LED light sources. 303 HPS street lights were changed to LED. It was estimated that the City will save 70% in energy and maintenance costs and 40 Tons in CO2 emissions.

- **City of Los Angeles, California**

6th Street Bridge, Los Angeles uses 100 LED luminaires streetlight with 40 LEDs, each consuming 90W. LED streetlights replaced 100 watt to 150-watt high-pressure sodium (HPS) fixtures. LED streetlights reduce the City's energy use by approximately 40% and lower carbon emissions by an estimated 40,500 tons per year (or the equivalent of taking 6,700 cars off the road). The City is expected to save approximately \$10 million annually from a combination of reduced energy use and lower maintenance costs.

- **City of Ouray, Colorado**

The City replaced approximately 100 – 400 Watt old technology mercury street lights with 105 Watt & 90 Watt LED luminaires. Estimated energy savings is 50%.

University of Pittsburgh – Life Cycle Assessment of Street Light Technologies

In July 2009, the University of Pittsburgh PA released a very detailed report that presents a cradle-to-grave assessment of current streetlight technologies. A key finding of this assessment indicates that LED street lights strike the balance between brightness, affordability, and energy and environmental conservation when their life-span from production to disposal is considered.

Ontario's Guiding Lights Document

An organization called Local Authority Services (LAS), published a report entitled "Ontario Guiding Lights – Street Lighting" to help inform Ontario municipality's decision making around existing and new street light applications. This report assesses various aspects of street lighting including technological, economic, and environmental performance of current and emerging technologies. The key findings of the report are abbreviated below:

1. A retrofit solution exists for HPS fixture replacement programs that enhances energy efficiency and mitigates environmental issues.
2. The significant energy savings for LED and Induction street lighting stated in the product design evaluations have been verified by actual field testing. Induction products have proven acceptable as a new fixture retrofit. Current LED products proved to unsatisfactory as an economic application to existing infrastructure due to light output and coverage weakness.

It is important to note that the LED luminaires that were assessed under the LAS study appear to be older "first generation" technology. It is apparent from the City's pilot project that LED technology has advanced since the LAS study to address the illumination concerns associated with the early generation technology.

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Request For Proposal

Given the technical and logistical complexities associated with a street light retrofit project, it is recommended that a Request for Proposal (RFP) procurement process be followed to select a suitable supplier/installer consortium in accordance with City Purchasing Policies.

The RFP will include the City's standard requirements plus a rigid performance specifications based on road geometry, and fixed system geometry and the design criteria set by the City. In addition, each bidder will be required to perform lighting calculations using independent software. These calculations will have to be reviewed by a lighting consultant/engineer for compliance. Those manufacturers who can meet the City's street light design criteria based on fixed pole spacing will be considered as candidates for submitting a RFP. The RFP will require the bidder to engineer, supply and install of new luminaires, and disposal of the old street lights and hardware in an environmentally friendly manner. The submitted Proposals will be evaluated based primarily on the quality/warranty of the product, reputation of bidder in the lighting industry, technical competency, pricing, and being able to comply with the City's tight schedule (The finish date is March 31, 2011).

Site Selection

Site selection is an important aspect of new energy efficient street lighting technologies. A combination of collector and local roads will be part of the retrofit program.

Luminaire Sizes

Based on the sites selected, the luminaire watts will relate to the road classification. Collector roads with high pedestrian conflict may require 150 to 200W and local roads 50 to 100W luminaire types. Prior to initiating the purchase, sites will be selected and the required type and number of luminaires established.

Delivery

The delivery period for LED luminaires is generally 6-8 weeks. The delivery period will be specified due to the limitations imposed by funding for this project.

Installation

The RFP shall include removal and disposal of the existing HPS luminaires in an environmentally friendly manner.

Following receipt and analysis of the proposals, staff will prepare a report to Committee of the Whole to recommend a contractor for the supply and installation of new street light fixtures and to obtain approval of the specific streets on which the fixtures are to be installed.

Relationship to Vaughan Vision 2020/Green Directions Vaughan.

In consideration of the strategic priorities related to Vaughan Vision 2020, and the "Green Directions Vaughan" (which is the Community Sustainability and Environmental Master Plan", this pilot project will complement/assist the following:

- Enhance and Ensure Community Safety, Health & Wellness;
- Lead and Promote Environmental Sustainability;
- Pursue Excellence in Service Delivery; and
- Actions planned under Objective 2.1.4. of the Community Sustainability and Environmental Master Plan:- "Examine Energy Conserving Streetlight Pilots"

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Regional Implications

There is no immediate Regional implication resulting from the adoption of this report.

Conclusion

The Energy Efficient Street Lighting Pilot Project was initiated in early September 2009, to assess the suitability of LED and Induction luminaire technologies as a retrofit solution. Staff has advanced the timing of the pilot project to meet the requirements of the Infrastructure Stimulus Funded Program.

Based on the results of the pilot project, it is clear that both LED and Induction luminaires have long lamp life and good colour rendering. In addition, LED luminaires have highly engineered optical control systems which distribute light onto the road pavement surface more efficiently than Induction luminaires. Based on testing and computer modeling, LED lights are expected to have slightly better energy efficiency than Induction luminaires. LED has the lowest carbon footprint as compared to HPS and Induction Lighting. By all accounts, LED technology and luminous efficacy will continue to improve rapidly over time. Accordingly, there is little doubt that the future of street lighting will be based on LED technology.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City use Light Emitting Diodes (LED) luminaire technology for the Street Light Retrofit Capital Project PW-2033-09 based on the initial results of the pilot project and the independent review of the current energy efficient street light luminaire technologies by Lumentech Engineers Inc.. The targeted areas of retrofit will be the older areas where the street lights are scheduled to be replaced, or contemplated to be replaced, in the near future.

The next step in the project is to issue a Request for Proposal to a targeted list of suppliers for the supply and installation of LED street lights and the removal and recycle/disposal of existing street lights based on the terms of reference outlined in this report and the technical specifications provided by Lumentech Engineers Inc. Should Council concur, the recommendations of this report could be adopted.

Attachments

There is no attachment associated with this report

Report prepared by

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CITY OF VAUGHAN

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF MAY 4, 2010

Item 4, Report No. 3, of the Environment Committee, which was adopted without amendment by the Council of the City of Vaughan on May 4, 2010.

4 STAFFING RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MASTER PLAN (GREEN DIRECTIONS)

The Environment Committee recommends that the verbal update of the City Manager, be received.

The foregoing matter was brought to the attention of the Committee by Councillor Shefman

CITY OF VAUGHAN

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF MAY 4, 2010

Item 5, Report No. 3, of the Environment Committee, which was adopted without amendment by the Council of the City of Vaughan on May 4, 2010.

5

EARTH HOUR DVD

The Environment Committee recommends that the Earth Hour DVD be posted on the Environmental page of the City's website.

The foregoing matter was brought to the attention of the Committee by Councillor Carella.