

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS FOR  
PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

**TOTAL OF 10 PAGES ONLY  
MAY BE XEROXED**

(Without Author's Permission)

RICHARD CHARLES EDWARD APPLEBY









# **EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS**

BY

Richard Charles Edward Appleby, B. Eng.

A thesis submitted to the School of Graduate  
Studies in partial fulfilment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Master of Engineering

Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science  
Memorial University of Newfoundland

April 1993

St. John's

Newfoundland

Canada



National Library  
of Canada

Acquisitions and  
Bibliographic Services Branch

395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N1

Bibliothèque nationale  
du Canada

Direction des acquisitions et  
des services bibliographiques

395, rue Wellington  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0N1

Author: *Interthesis*

Editor: *Interthesis*

The author has granted an irrevocable non-exclusive licence allowing the National Library of Canada to reproduce, loan, distribute or sell copies of his/her thesis by any means and in any form or format, making this thesis available to interested persons.

The author retains ownership of the copyright in his/her thesis. Neither the thesis nor substantial extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without his/her permission.

L'auteur a accordé une licence irrévocable et non exclusive permettant à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada de reproduire, prêter, distribuer ou vendre des copies de sa thèse de quelque manière et sous quelque forme que ce soit pour mettre des exemplaires de cette thèse à la disposition des personnes intéressées.

L'auteur conserve la propriété du droit d'auteur qui protège sa thèse. Ni la thèse ni des extraits substantiels de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans son autorisation.

ISBN 0-315-86661-6

Canada

## **ABSTRACT**

The economic life of equipment is the point in time when the sum of all equipment costs are minimum. The factors associated with equipment costs are operating and maintenance costs, ownership costs, obsolescence costs, parts cost, downtime cost and training costs. With today's economy, public sector agencies are finding it more and more difficult to acquire the funding necessary to operate, maintain and replace their equipment fleets. In many cases, equipment is used far beyond its optimum economic life because of this lack of funding. In these cases, the fleet manager requires some method of prioritizing the equipment replacement list.

In order to effectively plan equipment replacement purchases, the fleet manager must have the ability to forecast future costs. In some cases, geographic location has an impact on delivery time of new equipment to the public agency and forecasting future equipment costs can provide the lead time necessary to order the new equipment before the end of its economic life. In other cases, the timing of budget approval for replacement funding can delay the purchase of new equipment.

The criteria used for deciding when equipment should be replaced vary from one agency to the next. There are also some differences in the criteria used depending on whether the agency is public or privately owned.

There are several fleet replacement techniques available to the fleet owner. In general terms, the life cycle cost method, interval life method and nomographs are commonly used. Each method has varying degrees of complexity. The causes of each

method depends on the accuracy of the input information used by the fleet manager.

Commercially prepared software is available to the fleet manager to assist in the equipment replacement decision. These software packages perform different types of fleet management functions. Fleet managers should thoroughly investigate the software being considered to ensure it fulfills their needs.

Fleet replacement models can be developed in-house or by computer software consultants. The model should be designed so that it is adaptable and easily modified by the fleet owner. It should have the ability to compile cost data in a concise and logical format. It should also have the capability of forecasting future equipment costs and provide the fleet manager with a priority listing of equipment to be replaced.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to acknowledge the following people who assisted me in the completion of this thesis:

Professor W. J. Campbell, Memorial University of Newfoundland for his guidance throughout my Masters Degree Program.

Appreciation is also given to Professor M. G. Andrews for his advice and assistance during the writing of this thesis.

I would like to thank my wife and family for their encouragement at all times, especially over the last several months.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	v
LIST OF FIGURES .....	ix
LIST OF TABLES .....	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	xi
 <b>1. PROBLEM DEFINITION</b>	
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Fleet Replacement Questionnaire .....	2
1.2.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria Used by Respondents .....	2
1.2.2 Software Used by Respondents .....	3
1.2.3 Problems with Software being Used by Respondents .....	5
1.2.4 Funding Required for Fleet Replacement and Setting Fleet Replacement Priority List .....	6
1.2.5 Special Problems of Respondents .....	7
1.3 Types of Equipment Life .....	7
1.3.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria; Public VS. Private Fleet .....	9
1.3.2 Publicly Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria .....	9
1.3.3 Privately Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria .....	11
1.4 Software .....	14
1.4.1 Commercially Available Software .....	14
1.5 Purpose of Research .....	16
1.6 Methodology .....	17

## 2. FLEET REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

2.1	Introduction . . . . .	19
2.2	Equipment Costs . . . . .	21
2.2.1	Ownership Costs . . . . .	21
2.2.2	Operating and Maintenance . . . . .	23
2.2.3	Downtime Cost Factor . . . . .	24
2.2.4	Parts Inventory Cost . . . . .	24
2.2.5	Training Cost . . . . .	26
2.2.6	Obsolescence Cost . . . . .	26
2.2.7	Standardized Usage . . . . .	27
2.3	Analysis techniques . . . . .	29
2.3.1	Life Cycle Cost Method . . . . .	29
2.3.2	Interval Life Method . . . . .	33
2.3.3	Nomographs . . . . .	33
2.4	Economic Life of Equipment Using Performance Factors . . . . .	35

## 3. FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

3.1	Introduction . . . . .	36
3.2	Methods of Forecasting Future Years' Costs . . . . .	37
3.2.1	Method of Least Squares . . . . .	38
3.2.2	Forecasting a Second Degree Polynomial Function with the Method of Least Squares . . . . .	39
3.2.3	Forecasting Using a Logarithmic Trend Line . . . . .	40
3.2.4	Moving Average Method of Forecasting . . . . .	41
3.2.5	Exponential Smoothing . . . . .	42
3.2.6	Box-Jenkins Forecasting Method . . . . .	44

## 4. FLEET REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS (FRAPOF) MODEL

4.1	Model Strategy . . . . .	46
4.1.1	Adapting and Modifying the Model . . . . .	46
4.1.2	Compiling Equipment Data . . . . .	47
4.1.3	Forecasting Future Equipment Costs . . . . .	48
4.1.4	Replacement Priority List . . . . .	48

4.2	Equipment Inventory Module	48
4.3	Equipment Cost Module	49
4.4	Forecasting Module	50
4.5	Replacement Module	51
4.6	Priority	51
<b>5.</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF FRAPOF MODEL</b>	
5.1	Introduction	53
5.2	FRAPOF Equipment Inventory Module	54
5.2.1	Equipment Unit Numbers	54
5.2.2	Equipment Classification, Model, Manufacturer, and Purchase Price	55
5.2.3	Annual Usage Hours	55
5.3	FRAPOF Equipment Cost Module	57
5.3.1	Ownership Costs	57
5.3.2	Operating and Maintenance Costs	57
5.3.3	Downtime, Parts, Obsolescence, and Training Costs	57
5.4	FRAPOF Forecasting Module	60
5.5	FRAPOF Replacement Module	60
5.6	FRAPOF Priority Module	63
5.7	Discussion of FRAPOF Results for this Fleet	63
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>66</b>
	REFERENCES	69
	APPENDIX A: The Fleet Replacement Questionnaire	71
	APPENDIX B: Commercially Available Fleet Management Software	73
	APPENDIX C: Equipment Replacement Analysis Using Average Annual Equipment Cost	97



APPENDIX D: Other Exponential Forecasting Methods . . . . .	99
APPENDIX E: Box-Jenkins Software Programs . . . . .	103
APPENDIX F: Public Agency Equipment Types . . . . .	105
APPENDIX G: FRAPOF Equipment Inventory Module . . . . .	107
APPENDIX H: FRAPOF Ownership Module . . . . .	122
APPENDIX I: Typical FRAPOF O&M Cost Spreadsheet . . . . .	131
APPENDIX J: Typical FRAPOF Forecasting Module . . . . .	144
APPENDIX K: Typical FRAPOF Replacement Module . . . . .	151
APPENDIX L: Typical FRAPOF Priority Module . . . . .	160
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	165

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	The Fleet Replacement Process . . . . .	20
Figure 2.2	Cost Comparison of Equipment Based on Different Usage . . . . .	28
Figure 2.3	Typical Life Cycle Costs . . . . .	30
Figure 2.4	Relationship of Life Cycle Costs . . . . .	31
Figure 2.5	Replacement Analysis Based on Average Annual Costs . . . . .	32
Figure 2.6	Nomograph for Vehicle Replacement . . . . .	34
Figure 3.1	The Forecasting Process . . . . .	37
Figure 4.1	The Fleet Replacement Model (FRAPOF) . . . . .	47
Figure 4.2	The Equipment Inventory Module . . . . .	49
Figure 4.3	Equipment Cost Module . . . . .	50
Figure 5.1	Equipment Unit Number . . . . .	54
Figure 5.2	Equipment Inventory Module . . . . .	56
Figure 5.3.1	Ownership Cost Module . . . . .	58
Figure 5.3.2	Operating and Maintenance Cost Module . . . . .	59
Figure 5.4	FRAPOF Forecasting Module . . . . .	61
Figure 5.5	FRAPOF Replacement Module . . . . .	62
Figure 5.6	FRAPOF Priority Module . . . . .	64

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table I	Results of Fleet Replacement Survey . . . . .	3
Table II	Primary Concerns for Setting Fleet Replacement Criteria for Public VS. Private Fleets . . . . .	9
Table III	Available Fleet Management Software . . . . .	15

## LIST OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

### Symbols

$C_D$	- Downtime cost in a given year
$D$	- Downtime percentage of existing machine
$H_p$	- Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours
$C_R$	- Hourly cost in a given year
$C_o$	- Obsolescence cost in a given year
$P_L$	- Production loss of existing machine in present
$C_s$	- Standardized operating and Maintenance Cost
$T_s$	- Standard operating units for equipment type
$T_A$	- Actual operating units for equipment type
$C_A$	- Actual operating and maintenance costs
$MAC_R$	- Mean annual cost
$P$	- Purchase price
$S_R$	- Salvage value at period $R$
$\Sigma X_t$	- Sum of periods equipment costs
$R$	- Year of replacement
$Y_t$	- Annual equipment cost at time $t$
$a$	- Intercept on Y-axis
$b$	- Slope of trend line
$X_t$	- Time, $t$ (in years)
$N$	- Number of years of data
$b_1$	- Estimated linear effect on $Y_t$
$b_{11}$	- Estimated curvilinear effect on $Y_t$
$\log$	- Logarithm
$M_t$	- Moving average at time $t$
$M_t^d$	- Double moving average at time $t$
$S_t^s$	- Single exponential smoothing value
$\alpha$	- Smoothing constant
$F_p$	- Priority factor
$C_t$	- Total cost to date
$C_{t+1}$	- Forecast equipment cost next year
$P_t$	- Purchase price of replacement vehicle
$S_{t+1}$	- Salvage value of equipment next year

**Abbreviations**

APWA - American Public Works Association  
ICMA - International City Management Association  
ITC - Investment Tax Credit

**Acronyms**

FRAPOF - Fleet Replacement Analysis Model for Publicly Owned Fleets  
O&M - Operating and Maintenance

## Chapter 1

### PROBLEM DEFINITION

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The acquisition and maintenance of publicly owned fleets is a major part of any jurisdiction's budget. To ensure the fleet operates in an efficient and cost effective manner, the fleet manager must have the capability to decide when equipment should be replaced using an appropriate equipment replacement model.

Unfortunately, there is no simple formula to determine the optimum replacement or the issues to be considered in setting replacement criteria. The importance of each factor must be determined by the fleet owner.

Fleet managers have the difficult task of planning their equipment replacements over a period of years to fall within their budgeting constraints.[1] Budget requirements for equipment purchase vary greatly from one year to the next, while replacement funds supplied by local governing bodies are only increased a small percentage from year to year. Many times, the "economically optimum" replacement time occurs when insufficient funding is available.

In a government setting it is often necessary to plan equipment replacement purchases as much as a year in advance. Accurate forecasts of equipment future costs are therefore required, if the Fleet Manager is to plan for such replacement purchases. This is especially true in remote areas, including Newfoundland.

## **1.2 FLEET REPLACEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

A questionnaire was sent to 22 public agencies in Canada and the U.S.A. to determine: (APPENDIX A)

1. What method of fleet replacement analysis is used by the agency?
2. What, if any, type of software is used?
3. Is the software fulfilling all of the agency's needs?
4. Does the agency receive sufficient replacement funds each year?
5. How does the agency decide the order in which equipment is to be replaced?

Seventeen (78%) of the 22 public agencies polled responded to the questionnaire.

Table I show the results of the questionnaire.

### **1.2.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria Used by Respondent**

Four main criteria were used by the respondents. They were:

1. Age
2. Mileage
3. Cost
4. Combination of Age/Mileage/Cost

None of the respondents used age only as their replacement criteria. Two (12%) of the respondents used mileage as their only replacement criteria. Seven (40%) of the respondents use cost as their only replacement criteria. The majority of respondents used a combination of age, mileage and cost as their replacement criteria. Eight (48%) of respondents used some combination of these factors as replacement criteria.

Table 1

RESULTS OF FLEET REPLACEMENT SURVEY					
RESPONDENT	REPLACEMENT CRITERIA	SOFTWARE USED	PRIORITY LISTING	ENOUGH FUNDS	REMARKS
City of Los Angeles	Age/Cond./Cost	Fleet Command	No	No	Trained personnel required to operate system.
Ontario Provincial Police	Age/Mileage	Designated Mainframe Model	No	No	Cannot be modified by user.
City of Bellevue, Wash.	Costs	None	No	Yes	
Gov. of Alberta	Mileage	VIMS	No	Yes	Forecasting based on mileage.
Gov. of Manitoba	Costs	AGECON	No	No	No forecasting.
City of Halifax	Costs	None	No	Yes	Manual system.
City of Moncton	None	None	No	No	
Hamilton-Wentworth Police	Mileage	Fleet Plus	No	No	Forecasting based on mileage.
Babcock Hydo	Age/Costs	None	No	No	
City of Fredericton	Age/Mile./Costs	None	No	No	
Province of B.C.	Age/Mileage	None	No	No	
City of Windsor	Costs	None	No	No	Economic worksheets used.
City of St. John's	Costs	AGECON	No	No	True cost adjusted for usage
City of New Orleans	Mileage/Costs	None	No	No	
Province of Ontario	Costs	Mainframe Model	No	No	No forecasting.
City of Calgary	Costs	None	No	No	Manual APWA model used.
City of Rochester	Age/Mile./Costs	None	No	No	

### 1.2.2 Software Used by Respondents

Eight (48%) of the respondents used some form of computer software/hardware to assist in their equipment replacement analysis. Four of these eight agencies, used micro-computers and related software, while the remaining four agencies had a mainframe program that was specially designed for their particular circumstances.

The following is a description of the software/programs being used by the respondents:



- FLEET COMMAND[2]

Synopsis: Ten modules for fleet management and support including equipment records, work order processing, mechanic productivity, preventative maintenance scheduling, vendor information, parts inventory, fuel usage and billing. Primarily a mainframe application.

- VEHICLE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (VIMS)[2]

Synopsis: VIMS is a custom designed system written in MICROFUCUS HIGH PERFORMANCE COBOL. The system can input age and/or mileage replacement criteria and forecast when vehicles will reach a certain age or mileage. System lists all equipment to be replaced on a certain date.

- AGECON[3]

Synopsis: This software uses economic models to arrive at the optimal time of replacement. AGECON plots operating and maintenance costs against ownership costs to determine the lowest total cost of a particular equipment item.

- FLEET PLUS[2]

Synopsis: System records all maintenance costs, parts inventory, fuel costs and provides replacement list based on age/mileage criteria input into computer.

- FLEET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM[2]

Synopsis: This is a mainframe program that produces thirteen different reports on various vehicle data and operating costs. One report is used solely for

vehicle replacement and projects replacement in order of the date each vehicle is to be replaced. Replacement forecasts are based on mileage.

### **1.2.3 Problems With Software Being Used by Respondents**

The problems associated with these programs can be summarized as follows:

- FLEET COMMAND
  - Mainframe program difficult for user to modify
  - Does not perform equipment cost forecasting
  - Does not provide a replacement priority list
  - Requires trained personnel to operate
- VEHICLE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
  - Custom designed system
  - Provides replacement list based on the date a certain mileage or age reached
  - Does not provide a priority list
- AGECON (APPENDIX B)
  - Does not provide equipment cost forecasting
  - Does not provide a priority listing
- FLEET PLUS
  - Provides a replacement list based on the date a certain mileage or age is reached
  - Does not provide a priority list
- FLEET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
  - Mainframe program cannot be modified by user

- Does not forecast equipment costs
- Does not provide a priority list

#### **1.2.4. Funding Required for Fleet Replacement and Setting Fleet Replacement Priority List**

Fifteen of the seventeen respondents (80%) indicated that they did not receive sufficient funds to replace all equipment requiring replacement. The question then asked of the respondents, was, "How did they decide the order in which equipment was to be replace?"

In all cases, the answer to this question was subjective and was in the following format:

- Use "worst case scenario", that is, replace the worst or those "most likely" to need extensive work.
- Replace equipment with the highest mileage.
- Replace equipment based on "occupational necessities", that is, certain types of equipment are absolutely necessary while others are not as critical.
- Keep equipment which will "most likely" be the least expensive to operate and maintain.
- Department head sets "priority".
- "Establish" a priority list.
- Need, use, etc. - All tempered by current priorities as determined by government officials (politics).

- Essential equipment replaced first.
- Implications of not replacing equipment are discussed by management/government.

### **1.2.5 Special Problems of Respondents**

The main complaint expressed by the respondents was that they did not receive sufficient funds to replace all vehicles and equipment which required replacement in a given year. To complicate this matter, these respondents had no quantitative method to determine the order in which this equipment was to be replaced.

Another problem identified by the questionnaire, was related to the forecasting of equipment's future years' costs. This was a problem for the respondent, because of the required time to receive the new equipment after tenders for this equipment were called. In one case, the average delivery time for the new equipment was between 6 to 8 months in duration. This time, coupled with the 2 to 4 month delay in getting funds approved to purchase this equipment, meant the respondent had to maintain the old equipment for a period of 8 to 12 months beyond its economic life. If the respondent had been able to forecast the total equipment costs the year prior to its scheduled replacement, the new equipment would have replaced the old equipment at the end of its economic life.

## **1.3 TYPES OF EQUIPMENT LIFE**

The life of equipment can be described in three categories:[4]

1. Service Life
2. Technological Life
3. Economic Life

The service life[4] of a vehicle refers to the amount of time a vehicle is capable of operating and rendering useful service, provided it receives adequate maintenance and if worn out parts are replaced with new parts.

The technological life[5] of a vehicle associates the relative decline in productivity of an older model vehicle, to the increased productivity of a new model vehicle. The design of new equipment is usually modified from one year to the next in an attempt to increase productivity, hence increasing the attractiveness of buying the new equipment. One equipment manufacturer has quantified this increase in productivity for some of its equipment by calculating a productivity index for this equipment. The Caterpillar Tractor Company produces a publication entitled "Perspective"[6] for some of the equipment it produces. In this publication, one can track the productivity of a machine, in some cases, as far back as 1947. The technological life of an item of equipment is therefore the amount of time that passes between changes in its productivity index.

The economic life of a machine refers to the time when the total costs for that machine are a minimum.[7] Components that make up the total cost are: operating and maintenance costs, ownership costs, parts inventory cost, obsolescence cost, training costs and salvage value. These will be fully discussed in a following section.

### 1.3.1 Fleet Replacement Criteria: Public VS Private Fleets

The criteria used to determine a fleet replacement plan, varies, depending on whether or not the fleet being analyzed is publicly owned or privately owned. Table II shows the primary concerns for fleet managers of both types of fleets. The following is a discussion of these concerns.

**Table II**

<b>PRIMARY CONCERNS FOR SETTING FLEET REPLACEMENT CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE FLEETS</b>	
<u>Publicly Owned Fleet</u>	<u>Privately Owned Fleet</u>
1. Age	1. Depreciation
2. Mileage	2. Price
3. Operating & Maintenance Costs	3. Replacement Timing
4. Politics	4. Mileage
5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:	5. Maintenance & Reliability
(i) Safety	6. Vehicle Condition at Resale
	7. Taxes
	8. OTHER CONSIDERATION:
	(i) Safety
	(ii) Image
	(iii) Employee Morale

### 1.3.2 Publicly Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria

#### Age

Statistically, it is known that failure of some vehicle components is a function of time.[8] This is of particular significance in rubber and plastic parts. In harsh environments, body components are also affected due to age. In a governmental setting,

if the purchasing cycle is missed in any given year, the agency may be required to spend unnecessary monies in order to keep the vehicle in operating condition until the next cycle occurs.

The age of equipment is expressed in the number of years worked for light duty vehicles such as cars and trucks. For heavy equipment, the age is usually expressed in the number of hours worked by the equipment.

### **Mileage**

Many public agencies use mileage as their governing fleet replacement criteria. This is based on the fact that, historically, higher mileage will result in higher failure rates for a vehicle. Many public agencies used both age and mileage as their main replacement criteria. This was confirmed by the response to the fleet replacement questionnaire.

### **Operating and Maintenance Expenses**

Equipment in the same equipment class or type, will develop a pattern of normal operating expenses. When this pattern is established, individual units in a particular class can be tracked to determine if units follow the normal pattern of costs. When searching for the optimum economic life of equipment, this criteria is perhaps the greatest in importance, provided that the information is recorded in a form which can be used by the fleet manager.

### **Politics**

In most public agency environments, there is likely to be some form of elected body which is responsible to represent the private and corporate citizens from which most

of the revenues needed to operate the agency are derived. Political decisions made by such groups, can have an affect on how equipment replacement decisions are made. These decisions can have the greatest impact on fleet replacement, when monies budgeted for fleet replacement is transferred or re-appropriated for other purposes in the public agency. The fleet manager will then require some method of reassessing the equipment requiring replacement and at the same time be able to inform the elected body of the repercussions of their decisions.

#### **Other Considerations**

##### **(i) Safety**

In recent years, safety is gaining considerable attention in both public and private agencies. Certain equipment will require replacement based on the fact that serious injury to personnel or damage to property may result due to the condition of that equipment. The costs associated with these injuries or damages, can be greater than the cost of replacing the defective equipment. These costs could be in the form of Workman's Compensation payments, fines levied from the local Occupational Health and Safety Department or legal claims as a result of injury or property damages.

### **1.3.3 Privately Owned Fleet Replacement Criteria**

#### **Depreciation**

The difference between the purchase price and the resale value of a vehicle is defined as depreciation.[8] In privately owned fleets, depreciation usually has the greatest financial impact on the replacement decision. The loss in value of a vehicle,



often has a greater impact on fleet costs than does maintenance costs. Knowledgeable fleet managers place great emphasis on the impact of depreciation when determining which vehicles should be replaced.

### **Price**

By acquiring equipment at the lowest possible price, without compromising quality, the fleet manager can reduce the difference between the purchase price and the resale value of the equipment. Private fleet owners can usually negotiate the price of this equipment on a one-on-one basis with the equipment dealer. With publicly owned fleets, the acquisition of equipment is normally done through a tender call, where the acquisition price may not necessarily be the lowest price. In Newfoundland, the provincial preference policy has been a factor in this regard.

### **Replacement Timing**

During certain times of the year, the resale value of equipment will be greater than at other times. Generally, the highest resale value will be achieved during the first few weeks of the new model year; September to mid-November. Resale values drop substantially during the winter months due to decreasing consumer demand. Private fleet managers watch the resale market very closely so that they can get the greatest resale value of their old equipment and at the same time minimize the depreciation on newly acquired equipment.

### **Mileage**

This factor has been discussed under Section 1.3.2.

### **Maintenance and Reliability**

Maintenance and operating costs for private fleets will be the same as those in the publicly owned fleet provided the labour costs for mechanical repair personnel are similar. The reliability of the private fleet can have a detrimental effect on the private fleet organizational profits. If a private firm bids a certain project assuming the use of a certain vehicle, and that vehicle should break down during the execution of the project, a replacement vehicle will either have to be purchased or rented. This extra cost will decrease the overall profit of the private fleet owner.

### **Vehicle Condition**

At resale, vehicles which have received good care earn the highest value. If operators are made accountable for the condition of their vehicles, the private fleet owner can expect to achieve the highest resale value for its equipment.

### **Taxes**

From time to time, Canadian and U.S. governments enact Investment Tax Credit (ITC) laws which encourage the purchase of new equipment. The impact of such laws change with the length of time the equipment is kept in service. Also, some governments tax personal property including vehicles. In most cases, the tax declines as a vehicle ages.

### **Other Considerations**

#### **(i) Safety**

This has been discussed in Section 1.3.2.

**(ii) Image**

Vehicle age or condition may have a substantial effect on the image of a private company. When important clients are transported in company vehicles, the image of that company will be enhanced by the good condition of its vehicles. Likewise, equipment in good condition being used on projects, will give clients the confidence to continue dealing with such companies on future projects where this equipment is required.

**(iii) Employee Morale**

High employee morale will undoubtedly create increased productivity. Employees working with equipment which has low downtime, will likely be less frustrated with trying to complete their assigned jobs. They will also become more interested in keeping the equipment properly maintained.

**1.4 SOFTWARE****1.4.1 Commercially Available Software**

A market search, of commercially available fleet management software packages, was performed. Table 3 shows a total of 40 software packages are available for various fleet management functions. Nine (23%) of these software packages have some fleet replacement analysis capabilities. Three of these nine packages, use age/mileage as replacement criterion. The remaining six packages, use equipment costs as replacement criterion.

Table III

## COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE COMPUTER SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE:	PROVIDES TRUCK TRACKING	REPLACEMENT CRITERIA USED	PROVIDES FORECASTING	PROVIDES PRIORITY LIST	USER CAN MODIFY SOFTWARE	REMARKS
Meas	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Designed for each user
IX-Fleet	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Special data collection equip.
Vehic. C'ntrol Plus	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
BTMI/EMS Equipment Management	Yes	Age/Mileage N/A	Yes No	Yes No	No No	No longer sold Data base manager
Fleet Manager	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Terrain	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Equipment inventory system
CIA/VHMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
MRMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Mainframe application
TIMS	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	Repair tracking system
VMS	Yes	Usage/Costs	No	No	No	
GLMS	Yes	Age/Mileage	No	No	No	Forecasts by Age/Mileage
Vehic. Cntl VMRS Equipment Maintenance Management System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Designed for truck fleets Repair tracking system
Vehic. C'nt Analyzer	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	Individual analysis
Fleet Controller	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Fleet C'ntrol Control	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Trucker	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintswex	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintenance Management System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Maintenance Module	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
CHRS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Fleet Command	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Mainframe application
Fleet*Mate	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
VEMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Penton Maintenance System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
EMS/IV*	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Parts Data Inventory	No	N/A	No	No	No	Parts inventory only
Fullfleet	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Fleet Maintenance System	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Data base manager
Tackloc	Yes	N/A	P.M. Only	No	No	Repair tracking system
Vehic. C'TRI.	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Dataloc	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Parts Invoice	No	N/A	No	No	No	Parts inventory only
MMS-II	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
Maintenance Management FMS - Fleet Management Program	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
FLMS	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Repair tracking system
AQUACON	Yes	Costs	No	No	No	
Fleet Plus	Yes	Age/Mileage	Yes	No	No	

Three software packages (7%) do perform forecasting functions, and is done on the basis of determining when a vehicle will reach a certain age or mileage.

One of the software packages (3%) has the capability of providing a listing of vehicles which require replacement. Vehicles are selected for replacement if they meet the software replacement criteria. In this particular case, vehicles which have reached a certain age/mileage are selected for replacement.

It has been found that most computerized fleet management packages are not appropriate for municipal applications.[9] Despite the variety of programs and systems available, many facts and fantasies arise after these systems are implemented.[10]

None of the software packages listed in Table III can be modified by the user. The only flexibility the user has with some of these packages is in the input of replacement criteria. Some of these programs will give the user a choice of replacement criteria permitted to be used with the system.

Appendix B gives a detailed listing of software packages shown in Table 3 which provides; vendor information, hardware requirements, and a synopsis of each software package.

## **1.5 PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH**

The purpose of the research is as follows:

To develop an equipment replacement model for publicly owned fleets which will incorporate the following capabilities:

- (a) Forecast future equipment costs.

- (b) The model will provide the fleet owner with the optimum equipment replacement time.
- (c) The model will provide the fleet owner with a priority listing giving the order in which the equipment is to be replaced.
- (d) The model will be user friendly and not require computer programming by the fleet owner.
- (e) The model will be flexible so that it can be modified by the owner as required.

## **1.6 METHODOLOGY**

The research presented in this thesis was developed based on the following methodology:

1. Publicly owned agencies were polled to determine how equipment replacement analysis was performed on their fleet.
2. A literature review, in the area of fleet management, was performed to identify sources of information in this area. The types of equipment life and the criteria used for both public and private fleets were researched.
3. Available software packages in this field were researched and analyzed.
4. The various costs associated with total equipment costs as discussed.
5. All types of equipment replacement analysis techniques are reviewed.
6. Forecasting techniques for equipment costs in a time series are analyzed.

7. A method of equipment replacement analysis is recommended which incorporates equipment costs, forecasting and a priority listing of equipment to be replaced.
8. The recommended fleet replacement analysis model is implemented with an existing publicly owned fleet.

## Chapter 2

### FLEET REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

There are several fleet replacement analysis techniques available to the fleet manager. The complexity of these techniques is varied. Therefore, the type of fleet replacement analysis technique chosen, should fit the operational needs of the fleet owner.

In most cases, the fleet replacement process will exhibit several common traits. These characteristics can be summarized by Figure 2.1. This figure shows a typical fleet replacement process.

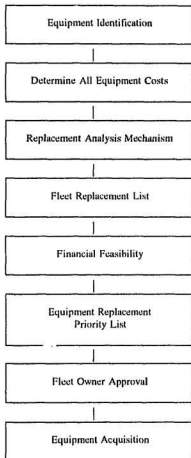
With the fleet replacement process in place, the fleet manager requires cost data on the equipment being analyzed. Several cost factors should be considered in the total equipment costs. These costs can be summarized as follows:

1. Ownership Costs
2. Operating and Maintenance Costs
3. Downtime Costs
4. Parts Inventory Costs
5. Training Costs
6. Obsolescence Costs

These cost factors, as well as the various types of equipment replacement analysis techniques will be discussed in this section.



---

**THE FLEET REPLACEMENT PROCESS**

---

Figure 2.1

## **2.2 EQUIPMENT COSTS**

### **2.2.1 Ownership Costs**

Annual equipment ownership costs, as the name implies, refers to the annual costs incurred by an agency to own equipment.[11] Several factors can be considered in the determination of these costs as follows:

1. Depreciation
2. Investment Cost, Taxes, Insurance, Storage and Miscellaneous

The following sections shall briefly discuss each of these factors.

#### **2.2.1.1 Depreciation**

Depreciation is defined as the annual decrease in equipment value through wear, deterioration or obsolescence. The profitable fleet owner must recover the loss in value of equipment during its useful life.

The general term depreciation should not be confused with the specific term depreciation accounting.[12] Depreciation accounting is the systematic allocation of the costs of a capital investment over a specific number of years. There are three reasons for calculating the depreciation accounting value of equipment. They are:

1. To provide the owner with an easily calculated estimate of the current market value of the equipment.

2. To provide a systematic method for allocating the depreciation portion of equipment ownership costs over a specific time period.
3. To allocate the depreciation portion of ownership costs in such a manner to accrue the greatest tax benefits.

To determine the depreciation of any type of equipment, the following information is required:

1. The original purchase price of the equipment.
2. The approximate economic life of the equipment. (Term)
3. The estimated resale value of the equipment. (Salvage)

With this information, depreciation can be calculated using several methods.

Three of the most common methods are:[12]

1. Straight Line Method
2. Sum of Year Digits Method
3. Declining Balance Method

A description of these methods is available in any economics reference book.

### **2.2.1.2 Investment Cost, Taxes, Insurance, Storage and Miscellaneous**

Investment costs are costs associated with interest payments on money borrowed to purchase new equipment. Many owners charge interest as part of hourly ownership and operating costs while others consider it as general overhead in the overall operation.[13] Interest is usually based on the owners average annual investment in the

unit and it should be considered whether or not the machine is purchased outright or financed.

All taxes and insurance which are assessed against each machine should be included in ownership costs. The Canadian and U.S. Governments sometimes enact tax laws which can have positive or negative effects on ownership costs. In some cases, tax credits are provided to encourage equipment purchases. In other cases, taxes are levied against vehicles based on the vehicles value at any given time. In the United States, some states tax personal property, including vehicles. In most situations, the tax declines as a vehicle ages.

Other factors which could be associated with ownership costs, would be storage fees such as rent or maintenance costs of equipment storage yards and buildings. Miscellaneous ownership costs[14] such as wages for security guards, for protection of the equipment fleet, expenses for handling equipment in and out of storage may also be considered as ownership costs. An example of this cost could be float charges for dozers and track excavators.

### **2.2.2 Operating and Maintenance Costs**

The most significant factor affecting the total equipment cost is the operating and maintenance (O&M) costs. The operating costs would include all costs associated with the equipment's operation such as fuel, oil, fluids, and all other items required for the efficient operation of a particular equipment item.

The maintenance costs would include all costs associated with the repair of the equipment item for both preventative and demand maintenance. These costs would include all labour, parts, and equipment costs required for such maintenance. Preventative maintenance would involve scheduled service checks on the equipment which, in theory, should reduce some of the demand maintenance requirements. Demand maintenance would involve the repair of equipment due to damage to or the malfunction of the equipment item.

### **2.2.3 Downtime Cost Factor**

Consideration in the determination of this cost factor are the internal and external equipment rental rates, operators wages, overtime rates, and any costs incurred due to the delay of work.

Annual downtime hours can be obtained from the fleet cost tracking mechanism being used by the agency.

The internal and external rates of all equipment must be known. If an agency has to rent "outside" equipment to replace one of its equipment items, this is an extra cost which must be borne by the agency.

The wages paid to the operator, of a machine that is down for repairs, must also be considered in the total downtime cost of the machine. For some public agencies, this cost will vary depending on how it can deal with the idle operator. Where collective agreements are in place, there may be restrictions placed on how the operator can be used once the machine he/she is assigned to is down for repairs. If the operator is not

permitted to operate another type of equipment, or does not possess the knowledge and experience to operate another type of equipment, the wages of that operator will be another cost consideration in the downtime cost factor.

One method of determining downtime cost is by using the following formula:

$$C_D = D \times H_P \times C_R \quad \text{Equation 2-1}$$

Where

$C_D$  = Downtime cost in a given year

$D$  = Downtime percentage of existing machine

$H_P$  = Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours

$C_R$  = Hourly cost of replacement machine

#### **2.2.4 Parts Inventory Cost**

Another cost that must be considered in the total equipment cost, is the cost of parts inventory and the carrying costs associated with stocking those parts.

The cost of parts inventory can be obtained from the agencies inventory records. Ideally, parts should be categorized by equipment make. The cost of the same type of parts items, may be different for machines in the same class of equipment, due to differences in design of each particular make of machine.

The carrying charges incurred by the agency are also an important consideration in the determination of the parts inventory cost. The method which this cost could be determined, would be to apply the appropriate inflation factor as a function of time, to the particular parts item.

### **2.2.5 Training Costs**

The cost to train operators in the safe operation of the various equipment types is also an important cost consideration in the total equipment cost. This cost will vary depending on the type of equipment involved.

Training can be done either in-house or provided by professional equipment operator training schools. For large agencies, the in-house approach may be the best alternative for the training for personnel. Using this method the operator could be trained on the equipment item he/she may be required to operate once the training is completed.

For smaller agencies, the professional equipment operator training school may best suit their needs. These agencies will have less equipment to call on for in-house training and will not have a great need to employ its own equipment operator training personnel.

### **2.2.6 Obsolescence Cost**

As an equipment item ages, there may be a cost associated with the obsolescence of that particular type of machine.

As advances are made in the technology of certain equipment items design, older machines become less efficient than similar new machines. An additional cost is incurred on the agency due to a decrease in the efficiency of the older equipment item. The older machine may have to work longer to produce the same result of that of a new similar machine.

Improvements in the quality of equipment components, such as stronger materials and the accessibility of replacement parts will also have an affect on the obsolescence cost of a particular equipment item.

Provided the appropriate information is available, the obsolescence cost can be calculated from the following formula:

$$C_o = P_l \times H_p \times C_R \quad \text{Equation 2-2}$$

Where

$C_o$  = Obsolescence cost in a given year

$P_l$  = Production loss of existing machine in percent

$H_p$  = Planned annual usage of existing machine in hours

$C_R$  = Hourly cost of the replacement machine

### **2.2.7 Standardized Usage**

When comparing the total equipment costs for the various equipment types, consideration must be given to the amount of usage each item of equipment receives. To illustrate this, two similar equipment items are compared. An older machine may have less total operating and maintenance costs than a new machine. If an equipment replacement analysis is done based only on these costs, the new machine would be scheduled for replacement before the older machine. If, however, the usage of each machine is incorporated into these costs, the results would be the opposite. This can be represented by the following expression:

$$C_S = \frac{T_S}{T_A} \times C_A \quad \text{Equation 2-3}$$



Where

$C_s$  = Standardized Operating and Maintenance Costs

$T_s$  = Standard Operating Units for Equipment Type

$T_A$  = Actual Operating Units for Equipment Type

$C_A$  = Actual Operating and Maintenance Costs for Equipment Type

Figure 2.2 shows how usage of equipment can affect equipment costs. It also shows how these costs can be standardized for the purposes of equipment replacement analysis.

---

#### COST COMPARISON OF EQUIPMENT BASED ON DIFFERENT USAGE

Standardized Annual Usage (hours):	1800 hours per year						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Annual Equip. Cost, $C_A$							
- Machine "A"	33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,836	37,724	186,135
Annual Equip. Cost, $C_A$							
- Machine "B"	21,079	40,021	46,905	59,531	<b>40,035</b>	39,092	246,663
Annual Equip. Usage (hrs), $T_A$							
- Machine "A"	1,750	920	1,200	1,400	1,530	1,500	8,300
Annual Equip. Usage (hrs), $T_A$							
- Machine "B"	1,660	2,200	1,900	1,950	<b>1,600</b>	1,920	11,230
Standardized Equip. Cost, $C_s$							
- Machine "A"	34,113	24,470	41,103	44,358	48,042	45,269	237,355
Standardized Equip. Cost, $C_s$							
- Machine "B"	22,857	32,744	44,436	54,952	<b>45,039</b>	36,649	236,677

$$\text{Example } C_s = \frac{1,800}{1,600} \times \$40,035 = \$45,039$$

---

Figure 2.2

## **2.3 ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES**

Three types of equipment replacement analysis techniques will be discussed in this section. They are:

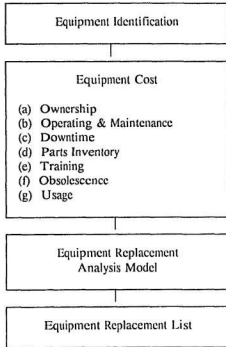
1. Life Cycle Cost Method
2. Interval Life Method
3. Nomographs

### **2.3.1 Life Cycle Cost Method**

The life cycle cost method of equipment replacement analysis refers to the analysis of the various equipment cost factors previously discussed in Section 2.2.

Figure 2.3 shows a typical life cycle cost method for equipment replacement analysis.

---

**TYPICAL LIFE CYCLE COST METHOD**

---

Figure 2.3

This method calculates the total annual equipment costs. These costs are then plotted against time. The optimum time to replace the equipment being analyzed, would be when these costs are a minimum. Figure 2.4 shows the typical relationship between these costs.

## RELATIONSHIP OF LIFE CYCLE COSTS

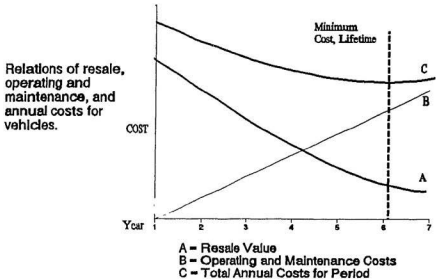


Figure 2.4

A slight variation to this method is with the use of "average" annual equipment costs.[4] In this method, the optimum replacement time is when average annual equipment costs are a minimum. Figure 2.5 illustrates the relationship of these costs.

The average annual costs[4] can be calculated from the following formula:

$$MAC_R = \frac{P - S_R + \sum_{t=1}^R X_t}{R} \quad \text{Equation 2-4}$$

Where

$MAC_R$  = Mean Annual Cost at Period R

P = Purchase Price at Time T=0

- $S_R$  = Salvage Value at Period R  
 $\sum X_t$  = Sum of Periods Equipment Costs  
 R = Year of Replacement

The time value of money must be included in all equipment cost factor amounts.

Appendix C shows a typical example of equipment replacement analysis using average annual equipment costs.

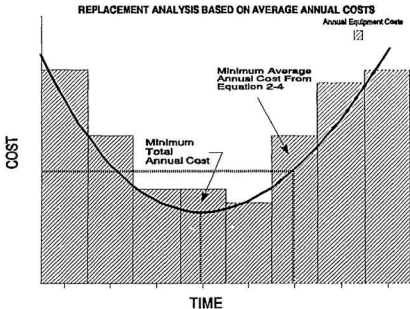


Figure 2.5

### **2.3.2 Interval Life Method**

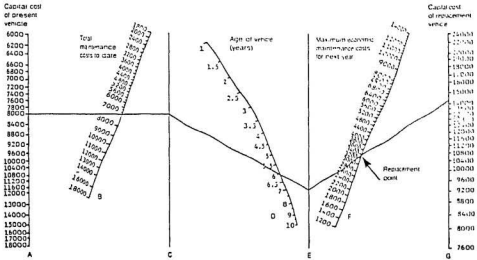
This method is used where the fleet owner uses age and/or mileage as fleet replacement criteria. In this method the fleet owner replaces equipment that has reached its replacement age or mileage criteria. This method is very simple and requires little analysis. The data required for this method of analysis would be the age and/or mileage of the equipment. If the owner's mileage replacement criteria was 100,000 km, all vehicles with odometer readings greater than 100,000 km would be replaced. Similarly, if the age replacement criteria was five years for a certain type of equipment, all vehicles older than five years of age would be replaced.

### **2.3.3 Nomographs**

Commercially prepared nomographs[14] are available for equipment replacement analysis. They are a graphical representation of the life cycle costing method previously discussed. They are inexpensive, straightforward and easy to use. These nomographs can be used without any special mathematical or statistical skills. The information required to use these nomographs are:

1. Purchase price of the equipment
2. Total maintenance cost to date
3. The age of the equipment
4. The purchase price of a new machine

### NOMOGRAM FOR VEHICLE REPLACEMENT



Initial cost: \$8,000. Total maintenance cost to date: \$7,200. Age: 6 Years. Replacement Cost: \$14,000. Replace the vehicle when the maintenance cost for the next year is projected at \$3,300 or greater.[14]

**Figure 2.6**

The projected cost of repairs for the next year will determine whether equipment replacement is necessary. Figure 2.6 shows a typical nomograph used for equipment replacement analysis. This nomograph calculates the maximum permissible "economic" maintenance costs for the next year. If the actual maintenance costs in the next year exceeds this amount, the equipment should be replaced.

## **2.4 ECONOMIC LIFE OF EQUIPMENT USING PERFORMANCE FACTORS**

Equipment owners should be interested in obtaining the lowest possible cost per unit of production.[12] In order to determine the most economical time to replace equipment, accurate records of the various equipment costs associated with each machine must be kept. Similarly, accurate records of the equipment performance indicators must be maintained.

Typical performance indicators can be hours of use or, volume of material excavated. The fleet owner can then calculate a yearly production cost per machine in terms of cost per hour of usage or cost per volume of material excavated.

The fleet owner would consider replacing a machine, when the annual production cost of the machine begins to increase. This method of analysis could be incorporated into the life cycle cost method of equipment replacement analysis discussed in Section 2.3.1.



## Chapter 3

### FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

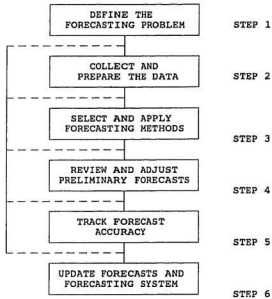
Decisions in the private and public sector[15] depend on the perceptions of future outcomes that will affect the benefits and costs of possible alternative courses of action. Since these alternatives take place in the future, they must be forecast.

Accurate forecasts of future equipment costs will help the fleet owner make the equipment replacement decision prior to the end of the equipment's economic life. This will enable the fleet owner to avoid spending excessive amounts of monies on certain types of repairs, and also provide the lead time required in some areas, to order the new replacement vehicle.

An extremely useful form of forecasting procedure is time series analysis. A time series is a set of statistical observations arranged in chronological order. In the case of fleet replacement analysis, these observations would be the annual total costs for a piece of equipment.

The prediction of any time series in fleet replacement analysis involves the examination of past equipment costs. Methods of time series analysis are descriptive in nature and do not provide for probability statements concerning future events. It is important to note that these methods must be always supplemented by sound subjective judgement. Figure 3.1 shows a typical forecasting process.[16]

---

**THE FORECASTING PROCESS**

---

**Figure 3.1****3.2 METHODS OF FORECASTING FUTURE YEARS'****COSTS**

The following types of forecasting methods shall be investigated:

1. The Method of Least Squares
2. Second Degree Polynomial Function
3. Logarithmic Trend Line
4. Moving Average Method

5. Exponential Smoothing
6. Box-Jenkins Method

### **3.2.1 Method of Least Squares**

The method of least squares is used to fit trend lines because of its simplicity. It should be recognized that while using this method for times series analysis, the usual probabilistic assumptions made in regression analysis are not met. This is because in time series analysis, time is the independent variable, "X" and equipment costs the dependent variable "Y". It is not reasonable to think of the deviation of actual equipment costs in a given year from the computed trend value as a random error. Also, the assumption of independence in regression analysis is not met in the case of time series analysis. Equipment costs in a given year surely are not independent of what they were in the preceding year.

The method of least squares produces a straight line in the form of the following equation:

$$Y_t = a + bX_t \quad \text{Equation 3-1}$$

Where

$Y_t$  = Equipment Cost at Time T

$a$  = Intercept on Y-axis

$b$  = Slope of the Trend Line

$X_t$  = Time, t (in years)

The slope,  $b$ , of the trend line is calculated from the following formula:

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i)}{n}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2}{N}}{N}} \quad \text{Equation 3-2}$$

Where

$n$  = Number of Years of Data

The intercept of the trend line is calculated from:

$$a = \bar{y} - b \bar{x} \quad \text{Equation 3-3}$$

Where

$\bar{y}$  = Mean of All Equipment Cost Data

$\bar{x}$  = Mean of the  $x_i$  Values

### 3.2.2 Forecasting a Second Degree Polynomial Function with the Method of Least Squares

The second degree polynomial trend line can be fitted[17] in the form of the following equation:

$$Y_i = a + b_1 X_i + B_0 X_i^2 \quad \text{Equation 3-4}$$

Where

$a$  = Y-axis Intercept

$b_1$  = Estimated Linear Effect on  $Y_i$

$B_0$  = Estimated Curvilinear Effect on  $Y_i$

The trend equation co-efficients are determined by solving the following three equations simultaneously:

$$I. \sum_{t=1}^n Y_t = na + b_1 \sum_{t=1}^n X_t + b_n \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^2 \quad \text{Equation 3-5}$$

$$II. \sum_{t=1}^n X_t Y_t = a \sum_{t=1}^n X_t + b_1 \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^2 + b_n \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^3 \quad \text{Equation 3-6}$$

$$III. \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^2 Y_t = a \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^2 + b_1 \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^3 + b_n \sum_{t=1}^n X_t^4 \quad \text{Equation 3-7}$$

### 3.2.3 Forecasting Using a Logarithmic Trend Line

The equation of the logarithmic line that would describe the trend of a time series is as follows:

$$\text{Log } Y_t = a + bx \quad \text{Equation 3-8}$$

The constant, A, and slope, B, of this equation are computed as follows:

$$a = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n \log Y_t}{n} \quad \text{Equation 3-9}$$

and

$$b = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n X_t \log Y_t}{\sum_{t=1}^n X_t^2} \quad \text{Equation 3-10}$$

After "a" and "b" are calculated,  $Y_t$  can be calculated by substituting values of X (time) into the trend equation.

Logarithmic second-degree curves can also be fitted to time series in which the trend is increasing at an increasing or decreasing percentage rate. For polynomials greater than the third degree, this method of forecasting is not recommended as curves computed by such polynomials permit many changes in direction. These curves do not have the smooth, continuous movement characteristic of a time series.

### 3.2.4 Moving Average Method of Forecasting

The moving average method of forecasting is one of the simplest time series to use.[18] This technique assumes that the pattern exhibited by the historical data can be represented by the arithmetic means of past data. The simplest moving average model is in the following form:

$$M_t = Y_{t+1} = \frac{Y_t + Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2} + \dots + Y_{t+1}}{N} \quad \text{Equation 3-11}$$

Where

- $M_t$  = Moving Average at Time T
- $Y_t$  = Actual Value of the Data at Time T
- $N$  = Number of periods included in the Moving Average
- $Y_{t+1}$  = Estimate Value of Data at Time, T+1

Equipment cost data usually exhibits some form of increasing trend as a function of time. The simple moving average method described above may be inappropriate in these cases. If a trend is present in the cost data, the simple moving average values will lag behind the actual data. To correct for this problem, a double moving average  $M_T$

should be calculated. To calculate  $M_T$ , each value of  $M_T$  is treated as one data point and a second moving average is calculated based on  $M_T$  observations. This can be expressed by the following formula:

$$M_t^d = \frac{M_t + M_{t,2} + \dots M_{t,n+1}}{n} \quad \text{Equation 3-12}$$

The double moving average forecast is based on the following formula:

$$\hat{M}_{t+T}^d = a_t + b_t T \quad \text{Equation 3-13}$$

$\hat{M}_{t+T}^d$  denotes forecast value

The constant, " $a_t$ ", and slope, " $b_t$ ", of the formula can be calculated as follows:

$$a_t = 2M_t - M_t^d \quad \text{Equation 3-14}$$

and

$$b_t = \frac{2}{n-1} (M_t - M_t^d) \quad \text{Equation 3-15}$$

In using equation 3-13 to develop the next year's equipment cost,  $t$  has a value of 1.

As each new data observation becomes available, new values for " $a_t$ " and " $b_t$ " in equations 3-14 and 3-15 respectively, can be calculated. A new next year forecast can then be determined.

### 3.2.5 Exponential Smoothing

Exponential smoothing is a widely used time-series forecasting model. New forecasts are derived by adjusting the prior forecast to reflect its forecast error. In this way, the forecasts are continually being revised based on past experience.

Exponential smoothing offers several advantages over other forecasting techniques as follows:

1. Exponential smoothing models mesh very easily with computer systems.
2. Data storage requirements are minimal compared to other forecasting techniques.
3. Exponential smoothing models react more quickly to changes in economic conditions than do moving average models.

In single exponential smoothing, the forecast for the next year and all subsequent years, is determined by adjusting the current year forecast by a portion of the difference between the forecast and actual value.

The basic formula for single exponential smoothing is as follows:

$$S_t^i = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^i \quad \text{Equation 3-16}$$

Where

$S_t^i$  = Single Exponential Smoothing Value

$Y_t$  = Actual Value in Time Period  $t$

$\alpha$  = the Smoothing Constant ( $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ )

It can be shown that  $\alpha$  is related approximately to the number of periods in a simple moving average by the following formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{n + 1} \quad \text{Equation 3-17}$$

Another method of selecting an appropriate value for  $\alpha$  is by investigating a graph of the data over time. If the plot shows little variation in the data, a small value



of  $\alpha$  should be chosen. If the plot shows great variations in the data, a corresponding greater value of  $\alpha$  should be selected by the user.

Other methods of exponential smoothing which can be used are: (APPENDIX D)

1. Double Exponential Smoothing
2. Winter's Method (Seasonal)
3. Brown's Linear Exponential Smoothing
4. Triple Exponential Smoothing
5. Adaptive - Response - Rate Exponential Smoothing
6. Holts Exponential Smoothing

### **3.2.6 Box-Jenkins Forecasting Method**

The Box-Jenkins Method of forecasting is a self-projecting time series model. This method of forecasting is based on statistical concepts and principles. The Box-Jenkins method of forecasting can be used if the following requirements are met:

1. Data representing the historical behaviour of what you want to forecast is available.
2. This data is sufficient in quantity to establish a track record.
3. The forecasting required is short to medium term.

The computations involved in the Box-Jenkins method are much too labourious and time consuming to perform by hand. A computer is an absolute must if the user is to successfully utilize this forecasting method.

Many commercially available Box-Jenkins programs are available through commercial software distributors. Appendix E gives a listing and synopsis of those software packages available.

## Chapter 4

# FLEET REPLACEMENT MODEL FOR PUBLICLY OWNED FLEETS

### 4.1 MODEL STRATEGY

The development of a fleet replacement analysis model for publicly owned fleets (FRAPOF MODEL), requires the determination of a model strategy. The strategy being proposed in this model is as follows:

1. The model must be adaptable and easily modified to meet the users specific needs.
2. It must have the ability to compile equipment data in a concise and logical manner.
3. It must have the ability to forecast future costs.
4. It must provide the user with an equipment replacement priority list.

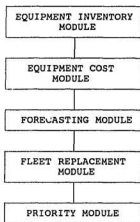
The model will consist of five modules as shown in Figure 4.1.

#### 4.1.1 Adapting and Modifying the Model

The FRAPOF Model developed will be adaptable to most spreadsheet computer software packages. The intent of the model, is to provide the user with a spreadsheet which will perform several mathematic functions using spreadsheet packages such as Lotus 1-2-3.[19]

Using the existing software packages will serve two purposes:

---

**THE FLEET REPLACEMENT MODEL (FRAPOF)**

---

**Figure 4.1**

1. Eliminate the need for complex computer programming by the user.
2. The model can be adapted and modified by users who are comfortable working with their chosen spreadsheet software packages.

**4.1.2 Compiling Equipment Data**

The FRAPOF Model developed, will compile various types of information about the equipment being analyzed. This information will include the following parameters:

1. Equipment Identification
  - (a) Unit Number
  - (b) Equipment Class
  - (c) Model Year

## 2. Equipment Costs

### **4.1.3 Forecasting Future Equipment Costs**

The FRAPOF Model can perform time series forecasting by any of the techniques described in this thesis. The model will calculate the equipment costs for one year into the future. The method of forecasting chosen will be at the discretion of the user.

### **4.1.4 Replacement Priority List**

The model will determine the optimum time to replace equipment and will provide the user with a priority listing of this equipment. The priority list will be based on a cost-benefit relationship as well as allow the user to assign an equipment importance factor to each vehicle. This will show the relative importance of each vehicle to the fleet.

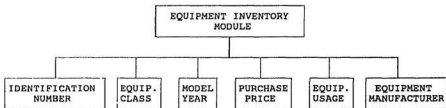
## **4.2 EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE**

The equipment inventory module consists of a file containing information about each equipment item in the fleet. Figure 4.2 shows the type of information to be compiled.

The identification number can be determined in any form by the user. The only requirement in selecting these numbers, is that they be unique to each vehicle.

---

## EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE



---

**Figure 4.2**

The equipment class is a description of the type of equipment being studied. Appendix F gives a listing of most types of equipment used by public agencies.

The model year indicates when the vehicle was manufactured.

The purchase price is the original price paid by the public agency for the equipment. This will be used in the priority module.

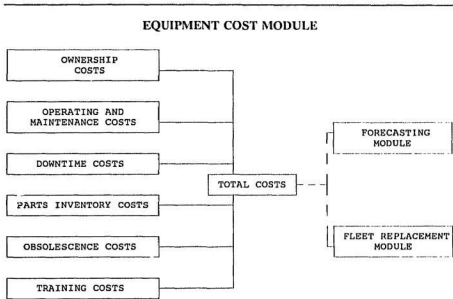
The equipment usage is the annual number of hours the machine worked in a given year.

The equipment manufacturer is the producer of the equipment.

### **4.3 EQUIPMENT COST MODULE**

The equipment cost module, is a record of annual equipment costs. Each of the equipment cost factors discussed in Section 2.0 will be incorporated into this module.

This module consists of separate files which record the annual costs for each factor. They are then integrated into one file, where the total annual costs are compiled for use in the forecasting and replacement modules.



**Figure 4.3**

The accuracy of the recorded data in this module is an important factor in the validity of the results obtained in the forecasting, replacement and priority modules.

#### **4.4 FORECASTING MODULE**

The forecasting module is the mechanism where equipment's future costs are predicted. Any of the forecasting techniques discussed in Section 3.1, can be used in this

module. The primary objective of this module is to determine the predicted next year cost for use in the replacement and priority modules.

#### **4.5 REPLACEMENT MODULE**

This module utilizes data from the equipment cost module and forecasting modules discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4, respectively. The purpose of this module is to determine when equipment costs are minimum. Using data base functions, the module will provide the user with a listing of equipment replacement candidates. The candidates will then be used in the priority module.

#### **4.6 PRIORITY MODULE**

This is the final stage of the FRAPOF Model process. This module uses information from the equipment inventory, cost, forecasting and replacement modules, to provide the user with a priority listing of equipment to be replaced. The module calculates a replacement priority factor for each equipment replacement candidate. This factor is based on the following formula:

$$F_p = \frac{C_i + C_{i+1} - S_{i+1}}{P_r} \quad \text{Equation 4-1}$$

Where

- $F_p$  = Priority Factor
- $C_i$  = Total Cost to Date Including Ownership Costs
- $C_{i+1}$  = Forecasted Equipment Cost Next Year



$S_{t+1}$  = Salvage Value of Equipment Next Year

$P_r$  = Purchase Price of a New Replacement Vehicle

This is the ratio of total equipment cost including the predicted next year cost to the purchase price of the new replacement vehicle.

## Chapter 5

# IMPLEMENTING THE FRAPOF MODEL WITH AN EXISTING FLEET

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The FRAPOF Model described in Chapter 4, has been implemented with a publicly owned fleet consisting of 252 vehicles. The total value of this fleet has been estimated to be approximately \$15,500,000. This agency budgets \$1,500,000 annually for equipment replacement, but, this amount has been reduced in some years by as much as \$500,000 due to budgetary restraints.

The agency does use a fleet management model which was prepared by a consulting firm. The model did not perform up to the expectations of the agency. The model was modified by the agency's own staff to produce a fleet replacement priority list that was eventually acceptable to the agency.

This model continues to be used by the agency although it is uncertain if the model produces a true economic life cycle replacement program.

Annual capital budgets for the agency are approved during the months of April or May each year. Typically, once approval is given, tenders are called and equipment if finally received, a period of 6 months has passed. No method of forecasting is used by the agency that would allow for this delay in receiving the new equipment.

## 5.2 FRAPOF EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE

The following section deals with the implementation of the equipment inventory module with the public agency. This module follows the format outlined in Section 4.2. Appendix G shows the equipment inventory spreadsheet for this fleet.

### 5.2.1 Equipment Unit Numbers

The unit numbers chosen by the public agency were developed to provide the following information:

1. Manufacturer
2. Classification of Equipment
3. Model Year
4. Identification Number

Figure 5.1 illustrates how the equipment unit numbers were developed by the agency.

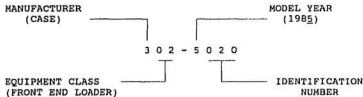


Figure 5.1

### **5.2.2 Equipment Classification, Model, Manufacturer, and Purchase Price**

This data is in the equipment inventory module for the purpose of quick reference for personnel not familiar with the unit number coding. By simply looking at each unit number, the user can get a description of the particular equipment item.

The purchase price of the equipment item is provided for two reasons:

1. It provides the user with a record of the equipment item cost.
2. This data is used in the replacement module to determine the annual ownership cost of the particular unit. The ownership cost in this case is the annual depreciation of the equipment item.

### **5.2.3 Annual Usage Hours**

The annual usage hours are included in this module for two purposes:

1. It gives the user a record of annual usage on particular equipment items.
2. These hours can be used by the fleet manager for the purpose of standardizing the equipment cost of machines that have relatively low usage compared to other vehicles in the same classification. This is discussed in Section 2.2.7.

The annual usage hours for this agency's fleet were incomplete and, therefore, not used for analysis purposes in this model.

Figure 5.2 shows the first sheet of the equipment inventory module for this fleet.

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE		PRESENT YEAR: 1991		ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)									
		LAST UPDATE: NOV.15/91											
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
6	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	Portable Compressor	1989	INGERSOL RAND	\$15,000									
6	Portable Compressor	1981	INGERSOL RAND	\$8,000									
604	109 Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	117 Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	125 Sidewalk Plows	1981	BOMBARDIER	\$35,000									
604	9290 Sidewalk Plows	1989	BOMBARDIER	\$55,000									
74	8194 Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	: 2,000									
74	6156 Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	1, -8,000									
74	6222 Sidewalk Plows	1986	TRACKLESS	\$48,000									
74	7220 Sidewalk Plows	1987	TRACKLESS	\$50,000									
74	8202 Sidewalk Plows	1988	TRACKLESS	\$52,000									
74	9184 Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$55,000									
74	9168 Sidewalk Plows	1989	TRACKLESS	\$55,000									
102	7598 Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000									
302	3512 Loader	1973	CASE	\$51,000									
102	7806 Loader	1987	MICHIGAN	\$118,000									
302	5608 Loader	1975	CASE	\$55,000									
402	9369 Loader	1989	CATERPILLAR	\$110,000									

Figure 5.2

### **5.3 FRAPOF EQUIPMENT COST MODULE**

The following section discusses the implementation of the equipment cost module of the FRAPOF Model as described in Section 4.3.

#### **5.3.1 Ownership Costs**

The only ownership cost used by this agency was depreciation. This was calculated based on straight line depreciation as described in Section 2.2.1.1 using a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. Appendix H shows a typical ownership cost spreadsheet for this fleet. Figure 5.3.1 shows the first sheet of the ownership cost module for this fleet.

#### **5.3.2 Operating and Maintenance Costs**

Operating and maintenance costs (O&M) for the fleet were obtained from the agency's fleet cost data records. This data has been compiled by the agency since 1983. Information on equipment data prior to this date was not available. Figure 5.3.2 shows the first sheet of the O&M Cost Module for this fleet.

The O&M spreadsheet for this fleet is shown in Appendix I.

#### **5.3.3 Downtime, Parts, Obsolescence, and Training Costs**

The agency did not have cost data for any of these cost factors that was in a useful form. Any information available was either incomplete or inaccurate.

OWNERSHIP COST MODULE

PRESENT YEAR: 1991  
LAST UPDATE: NOV/15/91

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ORIGINAL PURCHASE LIFE		1983	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION							NEXT YEAR		
			PRICE	EXPECT		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
6 9013	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143
6 9021	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143
6 9039	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143
6 1101	Portable Compressor	1981	\$6,000	7	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	0	0	0	0	0
604 0109	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
604 0117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
604 0125	Sidewalk Plows	1981	\$35,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
604 9290	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167
74 8154	Sidewalk Plows	1988	\$52,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667
74 8156	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
74 8222	Sidewalk Plows	1986	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
74 7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987	\$50,000	6	0	0	0	0	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333	8,333
74 8202	Sidewalk Plows	1988	\$52,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667
74 9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167
74 9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167
102 7588	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833
302 3512	Loader	1973	\$51,000	12	4,250	4,250	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102 7606	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833
302 5628	Loader	1975	\$55,000	12	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.3.1

## O &amp; M COST MODULE

PRESENT YEAR: 1991  
LAST UPDATE: NOV.15/91

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR		
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE	COSTS		
6	9013	Portable Compressor								503	605	2,500	1,524		\$5,132
6	9021	Portable Compressor									1,180	2,667	2,670		\$6,517
6	9039	Portable Compressor									840	825	1,620		\$3,285
6	1101	Portable Compressor	825	1,984	2,968	2,964	1,679	2,305	2,470	2,470	2,400	2,100			\$19,715
604	109	Sidewalk Plows	6,012	5,867	16,568	14,169	14,479	15,140	15,060	22,120	12,430				\$121,865
604	117	Sidewalk Plows	1981	2,748	5,159	10,154	9,175	16,392	15,735	15,760	13,055	9,486			\$97,674
604	125	Sidewalk Plows	1961	2,128	4,737	13,673	5,343	20,046	14,710	14,699	12,656	15,520			\$103,514
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows	1969							7,305	6,811	18,845			\$32,961
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows	1968						18,964	19,950	47,450	42,354			\$128,716
74	6156	Sidewalk Plows	1966					17,343	19,393	25,150	26,235	14,400			\$102,521
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows	1966				5,747	24,819	25,002	22,430	28,233	20,469			\$126,700
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows	1967					10,716	22,144	22,013	10,715	15,200			\$60,788
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows	1968						16,990	16,032	23,280	16,200			\$72,502
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows	1969							8,070	47,435	4,644			\$60,149
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows	1969							15,900	11,470	20,077			\$47,447
102	7598	Loader	1967						16,715	19,121	20,120	21,730			\$77,686
302	3512	Loader	1973	31,362	29,006	35,872	32,331	46,115	22,750	22,364	22,370	22,467			\$224,657
102	7606	Loader	1967						18,014	18,129	19,034	22,188			\$77,965
302	5608	Loader	1975	33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,036	37,724	38,862	12,619	60,123			\$297,739
402	9669	Loader	1969							7,507	15,390	29,830			\$46,727

Figure 5.3.2



## **5.4 FRAPOF FORECASTING MODULE**

The forecasting module used for this fleet, utilizes all cost data available in the equipment cost modules discussed in Section 5.3. The total equipment cost for each equipment item is compiled in this module. A forecasting model, using the method of least squares, calculates the total equipment cost for the "next year". Figure 5.4 shows the first sheet of the Forecasting Module for this fleet. Appendix J shows a typical module spreadsheet for this fleet.

## **5.5 FRAPOF REPLACEMENT MODULE**

The FRAPOF replacement module uses data from the cost and forecasting modules, previously discussed, to determine if an equipment item requires replacement. From Figure 2.3, it can be seen that equipment costs are minimum when the difference in the equipment item's annual ownership cost and total equipment cost is minimum. The FRAPOF replacement module uses this theory to determine if equipment replacement is required. Figure 5.5 shows the first sheet of the Equipment Replacement Module for this fleet.

Appendix K shows a typical FRAPOF replacement spreadsheet for this fleet.

UNIT #	EQUIP CLASS	MODEL	PRESENT YEAR: 1991		FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR: 1992																	COST YEAR	EQUIP. NEW							
			O & M COSTS FOR THE YEAR:																	CONST.										
			1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1990			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6 001	Portable Compressor	1989						503	895	2,500	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	502	10	4	15009	30	4958	40.5	32,520	1,100	
6 001	Portable Compressor	1989								1,190	2,047	2,670	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6517	6	3	14524	14	7450	89.3	30,862	52,000	
6 009	Portable Compressor	1989						940	823	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	295	6	3	7360	14	280	31.6	1,875	28,000	
6 101	Portable Compressor	1981	825	1,394	2,988	2,354	1,879	2,385	2,470	2,400	2,100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16715	45	9	152028	265	716	1802.8	32,578	338,000	
604 10	Sidewalk Pave	1981	6,012	5,867	16,588	14,169	14,475	15,740	15,286	22,120	12,420	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12165	45	9	691671	285	12258	791.7	919,589	362,400	
604 117	Sidewalk Pave	1981	2,748	3,159	16,154	8,175	16,362	15,700	15,700	15,700	8,480	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	37074	45	9	558912	285	51467	514.2	916,556	362,400	
604 125	Sidewalk Pave	1981	2,128	4,737	12,670	5,340	20,040	14,710	14,658	12,658	15,020	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10574	45	9	630028	285	51622	418.7	918,887	362,400	
604 820	Sidewalk Pave	1985						735	6,911	18,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2661	6	3	77462	14	5710	-50.0	312,307	362,400		
74 814	Sidewalk Pave	1988						16,884	16,882	47,452	42,354	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	19719	10	4	37606	30	37012	770.3	554,387	362,400	
74 816	Sidewalk Pave	1986						17,342	16,952	25,162	26,258	14,400	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	10521	15	5	306519	30	55	2021.4	310,701	362,400	
74 822	Sidewalk Pave	1986						5,747	24,819	25,802	22,410	26,330	26,480	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	16738	21	8	484386	91	20213	1286.7	529,216	362,400
74 823	Sidewalk Pave	1987						16,710	21,444	22,813	19,715	16,200	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	8786	15	5	239950	30	-241	1893.9	916,419	362,400	
74 823	Sidewalk Pave	1988						16,892	16,892	23,280	16,200	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7092	10	4	180064	30	467.8	1896.0	919,245	362,400	
74 914	Sidewalk Pave	1989						8,670	47,428	4,994	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6149	6	3	119072	14	-170.0	2249.7	916,624	362,400	
74 918	Sidewalk Pave	1989						15,800	11,479	26,077	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	4747	6	3	99071	14	2088.8	1152.7	919,900	362,400	
102 758	Leach	1987						16,715	18,121	20,128	21,770	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7166	10	4	20227	30	1804	1541.5	924,432	916,000	
302 2012	Leach	1972	21,282	25,006	25,872	32,321	48,110	22,752	22,384	2,370	2,467	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	21657	45	9	891120	285	-3884	4439.0	31,615	916,000	
102 705	Leach	1987						16,974	18,125	19,954	21,198	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7195	10	4	200128	30	1242	1594.5	922,688	916,000	
302 3030	Leach	1975	21,165	12,367	27,410	24,501	43,836	27,724	30,882	12,819	16,120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	26738	45	9	162008	285	228.5	2188.5	944,275	916,000	
402 818	Leach	1985						7,807	15,890	20,000	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	4077	6	3	100777	14	816.5	-74.5	501,889	916,000	
402 827	Leach	1989						8,725	14,635	25,209	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	4659	6	3	137992	14	7207.8	94.7	501,884	916,000	
102 8012	Leach	1986						22,225	28,029	28,448	31,150	31,170	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	16408	15	5	50286	30	1198.5	2921.5	528,280	916,000	
102 820	Leach	1986						24,229	41,211	43,829	21,696	32,740	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	16208	15	5	487940	30	-201.5	3284.7	521,879	916,000	

Figure 5.4

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT MODULE													PRESENT YEAR: 1981		REPLACE EQUIP?																
													LAST UPDATE: NOV/80H																		
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	COST MODEL	ANNUAL OWNERSHIP/EQUIPMENT COSTS										FORECAST ANNUAL EQUIPMENT OWN COSTS				FORECAST YES=1:														
			1977	1978	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	NO-Q							
6	9010	Portable Compressor	1989	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,957	10,714	8,571				0	895	2,500	1,524	2,323	0						
6	9021	Portable Compressor	1989	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,957	10,714	8,571				1,580	2,897	2,610	2,892	0							
6	9028	Portable Compressor	1989	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,957	10,714	8,571				840	895	1,603	1,875	0							
6	1101	Portable Compressor	1981	25,000	5,714	4,571	2,619	2,268	1,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	825	1,994	2,998	2,884	1,679	3,205	2,470	2,400	2,100	2,578	1
804	108	Stairwell Poles	1981	62,426	23,223	17,500	11,867	5,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,912	5,987	16,588	14,478	15,140	15,940	22,128	12,420	19,348	1	
804	117	Stairwell Poles	1981	62,426	23,223	17,500	11,867	5,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,748	5,158	13,154	9,175	16,320	15,705	15,300	12,065	8,488	16,558	1
804	125	Stairwell Poles	1981	62,426	23,223	17,500	11,867	5,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,128	4,737	13,673	5,340	20,046	14,710	14,899	15,858	15,520	18,867	1
804	9200	Stairwell Poles	1989	62,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	38,687	27,500															
74	8194	Stairwell Poles	1988	62,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,333	34,957	26,000	17,333														
74	8198	Stairwell Poles	1986	62,426	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	16,000	8,000	0																	
74	8222	Stairwell Poles	1986	62,426	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	16,000	8,000	0																	
74	7229	Stairwell Poles	1987	62,426	0	0	0	0	50,000	41,667	33,333	25,000	16,667	8,333																	
74	8225	Stairwell Poles	1988	62,426	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,333	34,957	26,000	17,333																	
74	9199	Stairwell Poles	1988	62,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	38,687	27,500															
74	9198	Stairwell Poles	1988	62,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	48,833	38,687	27,500															
102	7356	Loader	1967	190,000	0	0	0	0	118,000	100,167	88,333	80,500	78,667	68,833																	
102	3512	Loader	1973	190,000	8,500	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,300	20,000	18,672	22,751	48,115	22,790	22,394	22,978	22,487	16,615	1
102	7108	Loader	1967	190,000	0	0	0	0	118,000	100,167	88,333	80,500	78,667	68,833																	
102	5909	Loader	1975	190,000	18,220	9,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,185	12,567	27,420	24,941	43,848	27,294	36,882	12,819	9,123	14,275	1
402	8209	Loader	1969	190,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	100,000	91,867	82,000															

Figure 5.5

## **5.6 FRAPOF PRIORITY MODULE**

The order in which equipment, identified for replacement in the previous section, is to be replaced is determined in the FRAPOF priority module. This module determines a priority factor for each equipment item based on the ratio of the sum of the total equipment costs to date, to the cost to purchase a similar new equipment item. This is shown in Equation 4-1. This module also provides the user with a cumulative purchase price column, where any budgetary cut-off line can be drawn. Figure 5.6 shows the first sheet of the Equipment Replacement Priority Module for this fleet. Appendix L shows a typical priority module spreadsheet for this fleet.

## **5.7 DISCUSSION OF FRAPOF RESULTS FOR THIS FLEET**

If all equipment listed on the priority module spreadsheet were to be replaced, the total monies required would be \$10,160,000. The annual equipment budget for this agency is \$1,500,000. It is obvious that this agency will have to increase its annual equipment budget, if it is to take advantage of the benefits of the economic life of its equipment. Mechanical repair costs for this fleet are likely to increase if equipment replacement is performed at its present rate. It is interesting to note that the total monies required for mechanical repairs to equipment in this fleet is approximately \$4,900,000 per year (1991 dollars).

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PRIORITY MODULE																	PRESENT YEAR: 1991																				
																	LAST UPDATE: NOV/91																				
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	SER	ANNUAL SALVAGE VALUE										FORECAST		ANNUAL EQUIPMENT OWN COSTS		FORECAST		CURR- LITE																	
				1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		1999	2000	2001	2002	FACTOR	NEW/2002											
110 500	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	04700	0	0	0.500	7.025	4.750	2.375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	4,754	0.218	16,885	15,025	0.522	17,268	0.0304	0.90	14,780			
111 500	One Ton Truck	1985	02400	0	0	12,200	8,900	6,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,535	6,234	0.922	13,824	15,506	11.522	21,279	021.01	4.69	25,120		
110 6102	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	04700	0	0	0	10,800	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,209	6,916	0.360	6,224	14,200	15,300	017.228	4.51	14,880		
112 524	VAN	1985	01700	0	0	12,400	8,200	6,200	4,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,054	6,408	5.844	11,240	12,965	11,545	25,266	013.222	4.94	20,200	
210 710	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	04700	0	0	0	0	12,200	8,900	6,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,211	15,360	10.607	8,624	11,400	044.021	4.33	22,200			
111 524	One Ton Truck	1985	02400	0	0	12,200	8,900	6,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	7,832	7.759	15,209	14,900	12,300	11,010	018.872	4.26	012,400
211 8407	One Ton Truck	1988	02600	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210 6217	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	04700	0	0	0	10,800	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,625	14,230	15,490	6,274	6,190	011.153	4.173	012,500		
110 6214	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	04700	0	0	0	10,800	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,271	12,077	8,443	11,148	12,253	2,532	018.85	4.158	012,300	
111 8538	One Ton Truck	1988	02600	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210 6211	1/2 Ton Pickup	1986	04700	0	0	0	10,800	7,500	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,584	11,240	11,728	6,916	11,160	012.229	4.83	012,500		
110 5201	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	04700	0	0	0	6,500	7,025	4,750	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	5,122	6,198	6,954	6,158	3,708	11,006	016.160	3.923	025,000
237 5138	Compact Cars	1985	04300	0	0	5,100	7,280	5,480	3,680	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,288	5,198	7,282	6,748	11,477	015.829	3.857	015,000		
428 6238	Water Tanker	1986	02300	0	0	0	42,800	28,533	20,697	21,200	14,200	7,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,225	12,238	28,224	28,245	25,987	25,912	041.217	3.824	015,000	
111 8537	One Ton Truck	1986	04400	0	0	0	12,200	8,975	6,220	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,261	7,457	10,914	13,120	16,817	017.515	3.226	016,300		
210 7140	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	04700	0	0	0	12,200	8,900	6,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,971	7,707	6,924	6,796	6,488	012.197	3.227	014,000		
237 5146	Compact Cars	1985	04300	0	0	5,100	7,280	5,480	3,680	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,288	5,095	6,212	7,196	8,552	042.010	3.222	016,000		
210 7118	1/2 Ton Pickup	1987	04700	0	0	0	12,200	8,900	6,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,266	6,424	6,158	6,885	12,872	015.425	3.286	012,700		
218 6114	Compressor - Motor	1985	02500	0	0	16,800	12,714	11,429	6,140	6,857	4,571	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,422	6,577	6,488	12,223	10,165	11,258	12,768	015.162	3.283	012,700
418 6115	5 Ton Dump Truck	1985	02600	0	0	62,500	39,300	27,900	25,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,655	36,208	20,200	24,420	47,120	20,220	046.028	3.162	012,700
211 8445	One Ton Truck	1988	02400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 2524	18 Wheel Automatic	1982	07300	46,000	42,000	25,000	20,000	21,000	14,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211 8532	One Ton Truck	1988	02400	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.6

As one would expect, the equipment replacement priority list in Figure 5.6 shows most of the older machines as those with the highest priority to be replaced. This is because the salvage value of these vehicles is minimal and total maintenance costs are high. In cases where a younger machine has a high replacement priority, the maintenance costs for these vehicles have been extremely high compared to vehicles of the same age in the same classification. The fleet owner may then be required to have a closer look at the machines and use good judgement before replacing such vehicles.

## Chapter 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many challenges facing fleet managers in the 1990's.[20] Equipment is becoming more and more expensive to buy as well as maintain. To ensure monies allocated for fleet replacement are spent in a cost effective manner, the fleet manager must use an appropriate equipment replacement model.

A 1992 survey of public agencies indicated that most agencies do not receive the funding required to replace all equipment scheduled for replacement. In all cases, the respondents did not have a quantitative method of determining the priority of such replacements. Forecasting of future equipment costs was also an area not considered by these agencies.

The criteria used to determine a fleet replacement plan vary depending on whether the fleet being analyzed is publicly owned or privately owned. For publicly owned fleets, age, mileage, operating and maintenance costs, politics and safety are important. For privately owned fleets, depreciation, price, replacement timing, mileage, operating and maintenance costs, taxes, safety and company image are of primary importance. The respondents of the 1992 survey indicated that the criteria used by them were age, mileage, equipment costs or some combination of these factors.

Many fleet management software packages are available to the fleet manager from software vendors. The flexibility of these packages was found to be a problem for some agencies. It has been stated that most computerized fleet management packages are not

appropriate for municipal applications. Despite the variety of programs and systems available, many facts and fantasies arise after these systems are implemented.

Three types of analysis techniques are available to the fleet manager. They are the life cycle cost method, the interval life method and commercially prepared nomographs. Each of these methods involve varying levels of complexity. The type of method used by the fleet manager depends on the requirements of the public agency. Each method requires accurate equipment data. The validity of the fleet replacement plan produced, is dependent on the accuracy of this equipment data.

Forecasting of future equipment costs will help the fleet manager decide when equipment should be replaced before the end of its economic life. This will give the fleet manager the lead time necessary to order the new equipment and avoid any unnecessary expenditure on old equipment selected for replacement in the near future. Several forecasting techniques are available. Some of these include; the method of least squares, second degree polynomial curve fitting, logarithmic trend lines, moving averages, exponential smoothing and Box-Jenkins methods.

Fleet replacement analysis for publicly owned fleet (FRAPOF) should have the following characteristics:

1. It should be adaptable and easily modified by the user.
2. It must compile equipment data in a logical and concise manner.
3. It must have forecasting capabilities.
4. It must provide the user with a replacement priority list.



A fleet replacement model for publicly owned fleets (FRAPOF) proposed in this thesis, consists of five modules. These modules are:

1. The Equipment Inventory Module
2. The Equipment Cost Module
3. The Forecasting Module
4. The Fleet Replacement Module
5. The Priority Module

This model was used with an existing fleet of approximately 252 vehicles. The results of the equipment replacement analysis indicates that increased funding should be allocated to this agency's equipment budget.

## REFERENCES

- [ 1 ] Magnuson, M.P., Microcomputer Program Assists Planning for Fleet Funding, Public Works, November 1988.
- [ 2 ] American Public Works Association, Software Library.
- [ 3 ] Oliver Marketing Inc., AGECON Users Manual, 1987.
- [ 4 ] American Public Works Association, Equipment Management Manual.
- [ 5 ] MacNutt, G., Workshop on Equipment Replacement Analysis, Mainstern Atlantic Workshop, Halifax, 1987.
- [ 6 ] Caterpillar Tractor Company, Perspective.
- [ 7 ] I.C.M.A., Management of Local Public Works, 1985.
- [ 8 ] National Association of Fleet Administrators, Fleet Management Manual, 1989.
- [ 9 ] Mocsan, W., Our Own Fleet Management Package, APWA Reporter, March 1987.
- [ 10 ] Burnett, W. J., Fleet Computer Systems: Fact and Fantasy, APWA Reporter, March 1992.
- [ 11 ] Nunnally, S.W., Managing Construction Equipment, Prentice-Hall, 1977.
- [ 12 ] Peurifoy, R.L., and Ledbetter, W.B., Construction Planning Equipment and Methods, McGraw-Hill, 1985.
- [ 13 ] Caterpillar Tractor Company, Performance Handbook, Edition 19.
- [ 14 ] Grant, E.L., Ireson, W.G., and Leavenworth, Principles of Engineering Economy. Wiley, 1976.
- [ 15 ] Hamburg, M., Statistical Analysis for Decision Making, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., 1977
- [ 16 ] Hoff, J.C., A Practical Guide to Box-Jenkins Forecasting, Wadsworth, 1983.
- [ 17 ] Berenson, M.L. and Levine, D.M., Basic Business Statistics, Prentice Hall, 1986.

- [18] Bails, D.G. and Peppers, L.C., Business Fluctuations: Forecasting Techniques and Applications, Prentice Hall, 1982.
- [19] Lotus Development Corporation, Lotus 1-2-3 Users Manual, Version 3.1.
- [20] Hillier, F. I., Fleet Management: The Challenge of the Nineties, Public Works, November 1989.
- [21] Montgomery, D.C., and Johnson, L.A., Forecasting and Time Series Analysis, McGraw-Hill, 1976.

**APPENDIX A**

**THE FLEET REPLACEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. What method of Fleet Replacement Analysis does your organization use?
  
2. Does your organization use computer software for Fleet Replacement Analysis?  
(Please specify.)
  
3. Does this software do everything you would like it to do with respect to Fleet Replacement Analysis? (Please specify.)
  
4. Does your organization receive sufficient funds each year to replace all equipment which should be replaced, according to your Fleet Replacement Analysis?
  
5. If the answer to 4 above is **NO**, how do you decide the order in which equipment is to be replaced?
  
6. Who is responsible for Fleet Management in your organization?  
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX B**

**COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE  
FLEET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE**

### Analysis of Software

The following appendix provides information on software packages presently available for fleet management purposes. The software listed shows the program name, vendor, memory required, hardware requirements and a synopsis of the software.

**Program name:** AGECON

**Vendor:** Oliver Marketing Inc.

Suite 704

3455 Drummond Street

Montreal, Quebec

H3G 2R6

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC and IBM Compatible

**Synopsis:** Fleet replacement program which provides the user with information on when the economic replacement time occurs for specific equipment items. User required to input the purchase price of new similar equipment, operating and maintenance costs, and approximate resale value of existing equipment. Inquire for price.



**Program name:** MESIS

**Vendor:** ACT Computer Services Ltd.

1735-170 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

Canada T5M 3W7

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

**Synopsis:** Six modules for fleet management including fleet information and control; servicing and repairs, fuelling and preventative maintenance fleet safety, revenue accounting and fleet support. System design and application determines price, so inquire vendor.

**Program name:** EZ-FLEET

**Vendor:** ATE Management & Service

Technical Products Division

617 Vine Street / Ste.800

Cininatti, OH 45202

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Tandy 1000, 1200, 2000

**Synopsis:** Hand-held data collector inputs vehicle check to personal computer. Reports service flow by station, daily servicing statistics, exception report (vehicles not serviced), pm schedule, fluids usage exception report.

**Program name:** VEHICLE CONTROL PLUS

**Vendor:** Burke & Associates

14291 east Fourth Avenue

Suite 270

Aurora, Co 80011

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, recommended 10 MEG Hard Disk

**Synopsis:** Interactive fleet management system. Processes single or multiple work orders. Allows reporting of history, repair order logs, fuel/oil purchase logs, PM scheduling with other sort capabilities. APWA, ATA or user defined classifying codes.

**Program name:** BTML/EMS

**Vendor:** Byrd, Tallamy, MacDonald and Lewis

2921 Telestar Court

Falls Church, VA 22402

**Memory required:** 56K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Inventory, pm scheduling and work orders, maintenance and repair tracking (by unit), shop management analysis (productivity and resource use), total user costs (by equipment class: operating expenses; overhead, depreciation, and replacement costs.

**Program name:** EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

**Vendor:** Carter Associates Inc.

2835 Camino Del Rio South

San Diego, CA 92108

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Data base manager. Includes fleet inventory, fuel and repair tracking, performance analysis, pm scheduling. Inquire vendor for price.

**Program name:** FLEET MANAGER

**Vendor:** Chesapeake Computer Group

600 Court Street

Portsmouth, VA 23704

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; Apple II; requires hard disk.

**Synopsis:** Separate dbase modules include (1) accounting-billing, purchase history by part, life cycle costs for equipment-units and classes (2) parts inventory; monitors stock; (3) fuel/oil consumption; (4) cost analysis; (5) pm scheduling, and (6) repair analysis.

**Program name:** TREMAIN

**Vendor:** Cochrane Associates Inc.

Consulting Engineers

236 Huntington Avenue

Boston, MA 02115

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Apple

**Synopsis:** An equipment information, preventative maintenance scheduling and inventory management program. Price is for a lease/purchase plan, \$500 to \$800/month.

**Program name:** CFA-VHRS

**Vendor:** Computerized Fleet Analysis Inc.

205 West Worth Avenue

Villa Park IL 60181

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Tracks equipment maintenance and operating costs, analyzes repair detail, controls part inventory costs and analyzes part usage. Four modules: cost listing; maintenance reporting; detailed inventory listing; part usage tracking.

**Program name:** CON-TRONIX III

**Vendor:** Con-tronix

3663 East Garden Place

Oak Creek, WI 53154

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Covers equipment records and reports, parts inventory, generation of work orders. Created for wastewater treatment plant maintenance management.

**Program name:** MCMS

**Vendor:** Control Software Inc.

993 Old Eagleschool Rd.

Wayne, PA 19087

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM 43XX, 30XX, OR 9370

**Synopsis:** Six mainframe modules for fleet equipment maintenance and support. Includes parts purchasing, warranty management, fluids, labour, tire control. Can handle from 50 to 10,000 pieces. Some applications for personal computer. Inquire vendor.

**Program name:** TIMS

**Vendor:** Coverdale, Gary

Bispac Systems

9256 Madison Avenue

Orangevale, CA 95662

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Vehicle maintenance reporting system which is work order driven. Maintains inventory levels and costs, computes costs per operating mile for each vehicle, broken down by parts, labour and fuel loads. Can establish PM alerts based on calendar or miles.

**Program name:** VMS

**Vendor:** Creighton, Rogerand Assoc.

274 Delaware Avenue

Delmar, NY 12054

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Provides vehicle data, including historical usage, fuel consumption, Y-T-D maintenance costs by vehicle component, tire mileage, key performance indicators and pm warnings; also fleet analysis on usage, fuel, maintenance costs. Also tire inventory report.

**Program name:** School Bus Management System

**Vendor:** Creighton, Roger Assoc.

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** provides vehicle data, including historical usage, fuel consumption, Y-T-D maintenance costs by vehicle component, tire mileage, key performance indicators and pm warnings; also fleet analysis on usage, fuel, maintenance costs. Also tire inventory report.

**Program name:** GEMS

**Vendor:** Diagonal Data

9700 Newton Avenue

Bloomington, Mn 55431

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Six modules which integrate for management of fleet maintenance. Includes parts, fuel, equipment inventories. Tracks work orders, job costing. Provides exception reporting, equipment status, vehicle specification, equipment replacement. Inquire price.



**Program name:** VEHICLE CTRL., VMRS

**Vendor:** Display Data Corporation

Executive Plaza IV

Hunt Valley, MD 21301

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Apple II+, Apple IIe

**Synopsis:** For 130 to 3500 units; analysis by unit of fuel/oil consumption, running and repair costs and repair order analysis; designed for truck fleets.

**Program name:** Equipment Maintenance Management System

**Vendor:** Elke Corporation

998 Zane Ave.,N.

Golden Valley, MN 55422

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC-XT, PC-AT

**Synopsis:** Functions include machine specification tracking, preventative and predictive maintenance scheduling, component repair/cost history tracking. May be used in manufacturing, processing, mining, construction, municipalities and transportation fields.

**Program name:** Vehicle Cost Analyzer

**Vendor:** Ernst & Whinney

1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Washington D.C. 20036

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC-XT, PC,AT; requires fixed disk.

**Synopsis:** Computes life cycle costs. Compares vehicles cost under alternative purchase decisions; maintenance policies; and replacement decisions. Facilitates sensitivity analysis of critical assumptions regarding inflation, capital costs, etc. Inquire price.

**Program name:** Fleet Controller

**Vendor:** Fleet Computing International inc.

P.O. Box 14698

Albuquerque, NM, 87191

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; required hard disk

**Synopsis:** Uses MDBS, specialized database system to track systems, fluid usage (diesel fuel, engine oil, automatic transmission fluid) schedule pm, provide vehicle inventories, mechanic seniority lists, etc. Inquire vendor for price.

**Program name:** FLEET COST CONTROL

**Vendor:** Fleet Distribution Inc.

P.O. Box 98704

Atlanta, CA 30329

**Memory required:** 64K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Fleets from 10 to 1000 units. Output from daily fuel and repair data: (1) mileage and fuelling history; (2) fuel costing and disbursement, (3) unit repair history, and (4) analysis of shop outside vendor costs, mechanic hours.

**Program name:** Fleet Tracker/PC

**Vendor:** GTE Data Services

First Florida Tower

P.O. Box 1548

Tampa, FL 33601

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT; 20 MB hard disk

**Synopsis:** Tracks fleet maintenance operations : pm, repairs, parts inventory, mechanics, vendors, labour, parts location. Multi-user version can produce 80 reports.

Inquire price from vendor.

**Program name:** MAINSAVER

**Vendor:** J. B. Systems, Inc.

21600 Oxnard St./#640

Woodland Hills, CA 91367

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, HP-PC, Microdata PC, Wang PC, A T & T PC

**Synopsis:** Can generate corrective and pm work orders, tracks inventory and labour by equipment or facilities, maintenance history reports and cost reports. Vendor information management and automatic parts re-ordering optional. Inquire for price.

**Program name:** MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**Vendor:** Jentech Controls, Inc.

Route 1, Box 93

Gresham, WI 54128

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, XT, and IBM compatibles; Apple IIe

**Synopsis:** For up to 500 pieces of equipment; Five functions: (1) Manufactures information; (2) PM: scheduling by date or run hours; (3) Equipment run hours; (4) Work history; (5) Parts inventory; by part number, location, reorder report.

**Program name:** FLEET MAINTENANCE MODULE

**Vendor:** LWFV Group - GTE Intech

12700 Park Central /#1805

Dallas, TX 75251

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Compiles vehicle/equipment data; tracks preventative/predictive programs; analyzes proposed capital investments; relates resources to accomplished work; tracks employee performance; schedules work, analyzes services levels.

**Program name:** CHRIS

**Vendor:** MCS Group, Inc.

2465 West Chicago

Rapid City, SD 57702

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Tracks equipment usage and costs. Equipment make, model, serial number, plus maintenance scheduling, depreciation, MTD, YTD, accumulated direct cost breakdowns, repair & fuel costs per mile/hour. Cash flow budgeted expenses, etc. vs. actuals. Inquire price.

**Program name:** FLEET COMMAND

**Vendor:** Mainstem Corporation

130 Sewaren Avenue

Sewaren, NJ 07077-1299

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** Unisys B25

**Synopsis:** Ten modules for fleet management and support including equipment records, work order processing, mechanic productivity, pm scheduling, vendor info, parts inventory, fuel usage, billing. Primarily mainframe, but some p.c. applications.

Inquire.

**Program name:** FLEET\*MATE

**Vendor:** Multisystems, Inc.

1050 Massachusetts Ave.

Cambridge, MA 02138

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required

**Synopsis:** Processes work orders, tracks daily mileages, fuelling, inspections repairs, vehicle histories. Maintains parts inventory; prompts user to reorder; posts costs and quantity adjustments; reports servicing, lists work orders. Inquire vendor for price.

**Program name:** VEMS

**Vendor:** National Business Control Systems

12703 A Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Uses standard data codes developed by American Trucking Association. Features unit maintenance history, unit costs, cost per mile, hour or day, tracks life warranties and normal service expectations.

**Program name:** Penton/Maintenance series

**Vendor:** Penton Software Inc.

420 Lexington Ave.

Suite 2846

New York, NY 10017

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Four modules. I: scheduling, systems management; II: equipment history, purchase order tracking, spare parts; III: fixed asset system, warranty forms design; IV: voice recognition and maintenance capabilities. Inquire vendor for price.

**Program name:** EMS/PC

**Vendor:** Prototype Incorporated

S R Box 170 MKB

Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Fleet management program adapted for PC. Tracks parts and fuel, maintains dbase of work and purchase orders, keeps pm and repair histories, analyses labour, costs for repair and pm. Reports fuel and oil consumption.

**Program name:** LANTA PARTS INVENTORY PACKAGE

**Vendor:** TIME Support Center

Vanderbuilt University

P.O. Box 1563, Station B

Nashville, TN 37235

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk recommended.

**Synopsis:** Uses dbase II, version 2.4. Parts inventory and analysis. Allows maintenance manager to track parts, quantities, locations. Best for small/medium sized transit agencies. Monitors incoming-outgoing parts, vendor info., value of current inventory.



**Program name:** UTILFLEET

**Vendor:** Tecnomics Micro Software

100 Ardmore Street

Blacksburg, VA 24060

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, Radio Shack TRS-80

**Synopsis:** Monitors fuel, scheduled maintenance, repairs, insurance, licences, depreciation, and two other costs the user specifies. Computes and prints an individual report for each vehicle that shows itemized and total costs; produces cost comparison charts.

**Program name:** FLEET MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

**Vendor:** Turley, Ron and Associates

1642 West Sequoia

Phoenix, AZ 85027

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; Novell Netware

**Synopsis:** Tracks vehicle costs, aids preventative maintenance scheduling; provides repair history. Also includes repair order system, fuel inventory and control, parts inventory. Optional: tire inventory and control; fuel state tax reporting. Price varies.

**Program name:** TASKFORCE

**Vendor:** Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1299

Princeton, NJ 08542

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

**Synopsis:** One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Processes work orders; reports on exception; forecasts future pm; controls shop work; organizes backlog by priority & estimated labour. Inquire price from vendor.

**Program name:** VehicleCTRL

**Vendor:** Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1299

Princeton, NJ 08542

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** Apple (130 units); IBM-PC (600 units); IBM-PC/XT (3500 units)

**Synopsis:** Automatically updates repair orders, fuel/oil purchases, and pm entries to appropriate unit record. Schedules pm up to one year. Reports vehicle histories, repair order logs, etc. Analyses total running costs for each vehicle. Inquire price.

**Program name:** DATAFORCE

**Vendor:** Uniforce Corporation

P.O. Box 1229

Princeton, NJ 08542

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM- PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Equipment data base including mechanic skills and personnel data. Also labour performance & analysis, parts, labour, fuel audits; budget allocation, replacement analysis.

**Program name:** PARTSFORCE

**Vendor:** Uniforce Corporation

Fleet Management Systems

P.O. Box 1229

Princeton, NJ 08542

**Memory required:** 640K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT; hard disk required.

**Synopsis:** One of four modules for fleet equipment maintenance management. Uses VandeMark Methods for inventory control and forecasting; calculates EOQ, order points, safety stock; tracks purchase orders; parts issues and transfers. Inquire vendor for prices.

**Program name:** MMS-II

**Vendor:** Unik Associates

12545 W. Burleigh

Brookfield, WI 53005

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Integrated system which produces pm schedules, work orders, parts and labour costs, equipment history, repair cost summary, downtime summary, parts inventory on hand, reorder points, and usage history.

**Program name:** MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

**Vendor:** Unik Associates

12545 W. Burleigh

Brookfield, WI 53005

**Memory required:** 128K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, Apple IIe

**Synopsis:** Allows you to maintain records and generate reports on equipment history and pm, work orders and productivity, inventory control. Equipment history includes manufacturer, model, purchase date and location for each piece of equipment.

**Program name:** FMS: Fleet Maintenance Program

**Vendor:** Vector Solutions

1355 Terra Vista Lane

Colorado Springs

Colorado 80911

**Memory required:** 256K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Covers six main service areas including work order, tire use, part use, fluid (fuel, oil, coolant, ATF, PSF) use, pm, and mechanic labour services. Manual and 3.5 inch disk for \$25.00. Inquire vendor for price.

**Program name:** FLMS

**Vendor:** Wood Technologies

4550 Kearny Villa Rd.

Suite 118

San Diego, Ca 92123

**Memory required:** 512K

**Hardware:** IBM-PC, PC/XT, PC/AT

**Synopsis:** Nine modules for integrated fleet equipment maintenance management including work orders, pm, emissions certification, labour analysis, pool vehicle, bulk fuel accounting, mechanic work assignments, vehicle analysis and charge back. Inquire.

**APPENDIX C**

**EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS  
USING AVERAGE ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COST**

Replacement Analysis Worksheet

$$\text{Mean Annual Cost } MAC_R = \frac{P - S_R + \sum_{T=1}^R X_T}{R}$$

(1) Year	(2) Original Purchase Price	(3) Resale or Salvage Value	(4) Depre- ciation	(5) Total Yearly Cost	(6) Cumm- lative sum of Col. 5	(7) Total Costs	(8) Replace- ment Period	(9) Mean Annual Vehicle Costs [(7)÷(8)] [MAC <sub>R</sub> ]
[t]	[P]	[S <sub>t</sub> ]	[(2)-(3)] [P-S <sub>R</sub> ]	[X <sub>t</sub> ]			[R]	
1	16,500	10,627	5,873	4,856	4,856	10,729	1	10,729
2	16,500	6,844	9,656	5,877	10,733	20,389	2	10,195
3	16,500	4,408	12,092	7,299	18,032	30,124	3	10,041*
4	16,500	2,839	13,661	8,520	26,552	40,213	4	10,053
5	16,500	1,828	14,672	9,741	36,293	50,965	5	10,193
6	16,500	1,177	15,323	10,963	47,256	62,579	6	10,430
7	16,500	758	15,742	12,184	59,440	75,182	7	10,740
8	16,500	488	16,012	13,306	72,746	88,758	8	11,095
9	16,500	315	16,185	14,427	87,173	103,358	9	11,484
10	16,500	203	16,297	15,448	102,621	118,918	10	11,892

\* APWA Equipment Manual

**APPENDIX D****OTHER EXPONENTIAL FORECASTING METHODS**



### **Double and Triple Exponential Smoothing**

The concept of exponential smoothing can be extended to certain cases where the demand changes over time. In Chapter 3, equation 3-16 gives the relationship for single exponential smoothing. If this formula is applied to the output of the initial smoothing function, this implies double exponential smoothing has occurred. This process can be repeated again so that triple exponential smoothing is achieved. These processes can be shown by the following equations.[21]

$$S_t = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}$$

$$S_t^2 = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_t^2$$

$$S_t^3 = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha) S_t^3$$

### **Brown's Linear Exponential Smoothing**

This linear-exponential smoothing technique uses the following rational. Since both single and double smoothing values lag the actual data whenever a trend exists, the difference between these two values can be added to the single smoothed value and adjusted for trend. The basic equations used in this process are:

$$S_t^1 = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^1$$

$$S_t^2 = \alpha S_t^1 + (1 - \alpha) S_{t-1}^2$$

Where

$S_t^1$  = Single Smoothed Statistic

$S_t^2$  = Double Smoothed Statistic

### **Winter's Method**

This method applies the smoothing process three times:

1. To estimate the average value of the time series.
2. To estimate the trend component.
3. To estimate the seasonal index.

Each of the three stages has its own smoothing constant which can be adjusted as the situation warrants. These individual modifications can be made to any one of the constants without having to alter the others.

### **Adaptive-Response-Rate Exponential Smoothing**

This method is conceptually similar to single exponential smoothing. The only difference is that the value of the smoothing constant varies. The value of  $\alpha$  adapts automatically whenever a change in the data pattern dictates that a change is desirable. The advantage of this method is that it

is capable of representing almost all data patterns. The basic equation for adaptive-response-rate exponential smoothing is:

$$\hat{Y}_{t+1} = \alpha_t Y_t + (1 - \alpha_t) \hat{Y}_t$$

### **Holt's Exponential Smoothing**

Using this method, the trend present in the time series is dealt with by a smoothing constant that is different from the smoothing constant applied to the actual observations. This technique gives some extra flexibility to the analyst but it requires the use of two smoothing parameters. Since two parameters must be quantified, the trial and error process of finding the best combination of parameters may be costly and time-consuming. The basic equations in this method are:

$$S_t^h = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha) (S_{t-1}^h + C_{t-1})$$

$$C_t = \beta(S_t^h - S_{t-1}^h) + (1 - \beta) C_{t-1}$$

**APPENDIX E**

**BOX-JENKINS SOFTWARE PROGRAMS**

Software Vendors of Box-Jenkins Programs

Organization	Address	Program Name(s)	Type of Models	Batch/ Conversational
Applied Decisions Systems, Inc.	33 Hayden Ave. Lexington, MA 02173	SIBYL/RUNNER	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational
Automatic Forecasting Systems, Inc.	P.O. Box 563 Hatboro, PA 19040	PACK Systems and AUTOBJ	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Gwilym Jenkins & Partners Ltd	1700 Echo Trail Norman, OK 73069	GENISIS	Univariate and Multivariate	Batch
IBM Corporation	Data Processing Division 1133 Westchester Avenue White Plains, NY 10604	APL Forecasting and Time Series Analysis	Univariate and Multivariate	
Charles R. Nelson Associates, Inc.	4921 N.E. 39th St. Seattle, WA	PDQ, et al.	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
SAS Institute, Inc.	P.O. Box 8000 Cary, NC	SAS	Univariate and Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Scientific Computing Associates, Inc.	P.O. Box 625 DeKalb, IL 60115	The SCA System	Univariate Multivariate	Conversational and Batch
Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University	c/o Bill Meeker Route 1 Ames, IA 50010	TSERIES	Univariate	Batch
BMDP Statistical Software, Inc.	1964 Westwood Boulevard Suite 202 Los Angeles, CA 90025	BMDP	Univariate Multivariate	Conversational and Batch

**APPENDIX F**

**PUBLIC AGENCY EQUIPMENT TYPES**

Equipment Typically Used by Public Agencies

Portable Compressors	Snow Blower Attachments
Sidewalk Plows	Self Contained Snow Blowers
Loaders	Compressor Trucks
1/2 Ton Pickups	Rollers
1 Ton Pickups	Dozers
Vans	Pothole Patchers
Small Pickups	5 Ton Dump Trucks
Garbage Trucks	Tandem Dump Trucks
Tanker Trucks	Sewer Jet
Automobiles	Vacuum Trucks
Street Brooms	Graders
Excavators	Line Painters
Backhoe Loaders	Sewer Drags
Gang Mowers	

**APPENDIX G**

**FRAPOF EQUIPMENT INVENTORY MODULE**



Instructions for Use of FRAPOF Model

The FRAPOF model consists of two groups of files on diskette. One group consists of the equipment cost files, the other group consisting of the analysis files. Each cost file contains data about the various cost factors described in previous chapters. The data in each of the cost files can be combined into one file called "ALLCOST.WK1" for use with the analysis files. This is done using the LOTUS command "FILE-COMBINE-ADD". The cost data files to be combined are as follows:

1. O&MCOST.WK1 - operating and maintenance costs
2. DOWNTIME.WK1 - downtime costs
3. PARTCOST.WK1 - parts inventory costs
4. TRAINING.WK1 - training costs
5. OBSOCOST.WK1 - obsolescence costs
6. OWNCOSTS.WK1 - ownership costs

The analysis files consist of the following files:

1. EQUIP91.WK1 - 1991 equipment inventory file
2. ALLCOST.WK1 - total equipment costs
3. FORECAST.WK1 - forecasting module
4. REPLACE.WK1 - replacement module
5. PRIORITY.WK1 - priority module

A description of these files is found in Chapter 4.

### The Forecasting Module

Cost data from the file called ALLCOST.WK1 is used in the forecasting module file called FORECAST.WK1. By placing the cost data in the appropriate columns in the spreadsheet, LOTUS 1-2-3 calculates the next year cost by pressing the F9 function key.

### The Replacement Module

Data from the forecasting module called FORECAST.WK1 is used in the replacement module called REPLACE.WK1. By placing the data in the appropriate columns, LOTUS 1-2-3 determines if the equipment items in the spreadsheet should be replaced. The F9 function key is used to perform this operation.

### The Fleet Replacement Priority List

Prioritizing the fleet replacement list is done with the use of the "DATA SORT" command in LOTUS 1-2-3. The SORT is done using the replacement priority factor as the primary key in the DATA-SORT menu. This value is sorted in descending order. The resulting sort provides the user with a fleet replacement priority listing. The cumulative equipment cost column can be used to draw a line for any particular budget amount.



UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)									
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
402	Loader	9989	CATERPILLAR	\$110,000										
102	Loader	1966	CASE	\$117,000										
102	Loader	1966	CASE	\$117,000										
202	Loader	2127	INTERNATIONAL	\$85,000										
202	Loader	9163	INTERNATIONAL	\$73,000										
302	Loader	161	CASE	\$79,000										
302	Loader	5012	CASE	\$85,000										
302	Loader	5020	CASE	\$85,000										
402	Loader	442	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000										
402	Loader	434	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000										
402	Loader	459	CATERPILLAR	\$160,000										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9206	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9214	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9222	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9230	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9248	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	3399	CHEV	\$9,000										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9255	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9263	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	9271	CHEV	\$13,800										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	5030	CHEV	\$9,500										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	5281	CHEV	\$9,500										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	6152	CHEV	\$10,000										
110	1/2 Ton Pickup	6344	CHEV	\$10,000										





















UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	MANUFACTURER	ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE	ANNUAL USAGE (HOURS)									
					1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
422	7013 Sewer Jet	1987	INTERNATIONAL	\$90,000										
501	7611 Grader	1987	CHAMPION	\$100,000										
501	5266 Grader	1989	CHAMPION	\$110,000										
501	6084 Grader	1986	CHAMPION	\$100,000										
501	6082 Grader	1986	CHAMPION	\$100,000										

**APPENDIX H**

**FRAPOF OWNERSHIP MODULE**





APPENDIX OWNERSHIP COST SCHEDULE PRESENT YEAR: 1981  
LAST UPDATE: NOV 1981

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	ORIGINAL			NEXT																	NEXT										
		MODEL	PRICE	EXPECT	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002								
6 9013	Portable Compressor	1986	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571			
6 9021	Portable Compressor	1986	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571			
6 9029	Portable Compressor	1989	\$15,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	2,143	2,143	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,857	10,714	8,571			
6 9101	Portable Compressor	1981	\$8,000	7	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,714	4,571	3,429	2,286	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
804 0109	Sidewalk Paves	1981	\$15,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
804 0117	Sidewalk Paves	1981	\$15,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
804 0125	Sidewalk Paves	1981	\$15,000	6	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,333	17,500	11,667	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
804 0200	Sidewalk Paves	1989	\$45,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	45,833	36,667	27,500			
74 8194	Sidewalk Paves	1980	\$25,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	43,333	36,667	30,000	17,333		
74 8196	Sidewalk Paves	1985	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	16,000	9,000	
74 8202	Sidewalk Paves	1980	\$48,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000	40,000	32,000	24,000	16,000	9,000	
74 7223	Sidewalk Paves	1977	\$32,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	41,667	33,333	25,000	16,667	9,333	
74 8202	Sidewalk Paves	1980	\$22,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,667	8,667	8,667	8,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000	43,333	36,667	30,000	17,333		
74 8194	Sidewalk Paves	1985	\$55,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	45,833	36,667	27,500			
74 8198	Sidewalk Paves	1989	\$38,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,000	45,833	36,667	27,500			
102 7936	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,000	104,167	88,333	68,500	78,833	68,833	
302 2012	Loader	1973	\$61,000	12	4,250	4,250	4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
102 7980	Loader	1987	\$118,000	12	0	0	0	0	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	8,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,000	104,167	88,333	68,500	78,833	68,833
302 9850	Loader	1975	\$65,000	12	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,333	13,750	9,167	4,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
402 6260	Loader	1959	\$110,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	100,000	91,667	82,500		
402 6277	Loader	1969	\$110,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,167	9,167	9,167	9,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	100,000	91,667	82,500		
102 6012	Loader	1986	\$117,000	12	0	0	0	0	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,000	107,250	97,500	87,750	78,000	68,250	58,500
102 6020	Loader	1986	\$117,000	12	0	0	0	0	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,000	107,250	97,500	87,750	78,000	68,250	58,500
202 2127	Loader	1981	\$65,000	12	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	65,000	56,667	48,333	40,000	31,667	23,333	
202 9143	Loader	1979	\$79,000	12	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	0	48,667	40,500	36,500	32,617	24,333	18,250	12,167	6,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
302 1611	Loader	1980	\$76,000	12	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	6,583	76,000	66,667	56,667	46,667	36,667	26,667	
302 5612	Loader	1985	\$65,000	12	0	0	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	57,817	50,650	43,483	36,317	
302 5023	Loader	1985	\$65,000	12	0	0	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	7,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	57,817	50,650	43,483	36,317	
402 6442	Loader	1980	\$102,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,333	13,333	13,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,000	148,887	133,333			
402 6446	Loader	1980	\$102,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,333	13,333	13,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,000	148,887	133,333			



UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	ORIGINAL										NEXT																	
		PURCHASE PRICE	LIFE EXPECT	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION										YEAR	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT SALVAGE VALUE										NEXT YEAR				
				1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002					
210 7175	10 Ton Pickup	1987	\$13,200	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0	
210 7180	10 Ton Pickup	1987	\$13,200	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,200	9,900	6,600	3,300	0	0	
110 9090	10 Ton Pickup	1989	\$13,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,350	6,900	3,450
210 130	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 147	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 155	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 238	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 4248	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 8253	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 8261	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 8279	10 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000	
210 1192	10 Ton Pickup	1991	\$14,400	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,400	10,800	
111 8512	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
111 8538	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
111 5298	One Ton Truck	1985	\$12,200	4	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,900	8,600	6,300	0	0	0	0	
111 5294	One Ton Truck	1985	\$12,200	4	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,900	8,600	6,300	0	0	0	0	
111 8542	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	0	
111 8258	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	0	
111 8867	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	0	
211 8258	One Ton Truck	1988	\$12,500	4	0	0	0	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	9,375	6,250	3,125	0	0	0	
211 7818	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	0	
211 7828	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	0	
211 8487	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	
211 8532	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	
211 8305	One Ton Truck	1989	\$15,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	11,250	7,500	3,825	0	0	0	
211 8485	One Ton Truck	1988	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	0	
211 7190	One Ton Truck	1987	\$13,300	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0	0	
211 13	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	
211 54	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	
211 342	One Ton Truck	1990	\$18,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000	
211 8212	One Ton Truck	1989	\$16,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,000	12,000	8,000	4,000
211 1188	One Ton Truck	1991	\$20,400	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	15,300	
111 8823	One Ton Truck	1989	\$14,800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,100	7,400	3,700	0	0	
211 1177	Utility Truck	1991	\$20,400	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,200	10,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	10,200	









UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	ORIGINAL PURCHASE LIFE			ANNUAL EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION																	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT SALVAGE VALUE																
		MODEL	PRICE	EXPECT	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
					YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR			
416 5155	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$92,500	5	0	0	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0	0	0	82,500	50,000	37,500	25,000	12,500	0	0	0															
416 5163	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$92,500	5	0	0	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0	0	0	82,500	50,000	37,500	25,000	12,500	0	0	0															
416 5171	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$92,500	5	0	0	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0	0	0	82,500	50,000	37,500	25,000	12,500	0	0	0															
416 8082	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8070	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8181	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8179	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$74,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	57,500	57,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8187	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8185	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8213	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8211	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8245	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 8232	S Ton Dump Truck	1985	\$86,500	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	69,500	69,200	51,900	34,600	17,300	0	0	0															
416 7270	S Ton Dump Truck	1987	\$80,000	5	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	63,000	70,400	52,000	35,200	17,600	0	0	0															
416 1360	S Ton Dump Truck	1991	\$95,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	70,000														
416 1374	S Ton Dump Truck	1991	\$95,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	70,000														
416 1382	S Ton Dump Truck	1991	\$95,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	70,000														
416 1390	S Ton Dump Truck	1991	\$95,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	70,000														
417 7200	Tandem Dump Truck	1987	\$118,500	5	0	0	0	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	0	0	0	95,000	62,200	50,000	40,800	23,300	0	0	0															
417 7218	Tandem Dump Truck	1987	\$118,500	5	0	0	0	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	0	0	0	95,000	62,200	50,000	40,800	23,300	0	0	0															
417 8448	Tandem Dump Truck	1986	\$122,000	5	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0	0	0	122,000	80,000	72,000	48,000	24,000	0	0														
422 7012	Bevel Jet	1987	\$80,000	6	0	0	0	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	0	0	0	68,800	79,700	47,000	30,200	40,000	32,700	0	0														
501 7011	Grader	1987	\$108,000	10	0	0	0	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	0	0	0	97,200	90,000	81,000	70,000	50,000	54,000	0	0														
501 8208	Grader	1985	\$110,000	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	11,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,000	99,000	88,000	77,000	0	0													
501 8084	Grader	1986	\$108,000	10	0	0	0	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	0	0	0	97,200	90,000	81,000	70,000	50,000	49,000	0	0														
501 8082	Grader	1986	\$108,000	10	0	0	0	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	0	0	0	97,200	90,000	81,000	70,000	50,000	49,000	0	0														



**APPENDIX I**

**TYPICAL FRAPOF O&M COST SPREADSHEET**

APPENDIX I		O & M COST MODULE		PRESENT YEAR:		1991		LAST UPDATE:		NOV. 15/91		YEAR			
UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										TO-DATE COSTS		
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1991			
6	9013	Portable Compressor								503	605	2,500	1,524	\$5,132	
6	9021	Portable Compressor									1,180	2,667	2,670	\$6,517	
6	9039	Portable Compressor									840	825	1,620	\$3,285	
6	1101	Portable Compressor	825	1,584	2,968	2,964	1,079	2,305	2,470	2,400	2,400	2,100		\$19,715	
604	109	Sidewalk Plows	1901	6,012	5,867	16,568	14,169	14,479	15,140	15,060	22,120	12,430		\$121,865	
604	117	Sidewalk Plows	1901	2,746	5,159	10,154	9,175	16,392	15,735	15,760	13,065	9,486		\$97,674	
604	125	Sidewalk Plows	1901	2,128	4,737	13,673	5,343	20,048	14,710	14,699	12,658	11,520		\$100,514	
604	9290	Sidewalk Plows	1989							7,305	6,811	18,845		\$32,961	
74	8194	Sidewalk Plows	1988							18,964	19,950	47,450		\$128,718	
74	8156	Sidewalk Plows	1986							17,343	19,393	25,150	26,235	14,400	\$102,521
74	6222	Sidewalk Plows	1986				5,747	24,819	25,002	22,430	28,233	20,469		\$125,700	
74	7220	Sidewalk Plows	1987					10,716	22,144	22,013	10,715	15,200		\$60,788	
74	8202	Sidewalk Plows	1988						16,990	16,032	23,280	16,200		\$72,502	
74	9184	Sidewalk Plows	1989							8,070	47,435	4,644		\$60,149	
74	9168	Sidewalk Plows	1989							15,900	11,470	20,077		\$47,447	
102	7698	Loader	1987							16,715	19,121	20,120	21,730	\$77,686	
302	3512	Loader	1973	31,382	29,006	35,872	32,331	46,115	22,364	22,370	22,364	22,370	22,467	\$224,657	
102	7606	Loader	1987							18,014	18,129	19,034	22,188	\$77,365	
302	5608	Loader	1975	33,165	12,507	27,402	34,501	40,838	37,724	38,862	12,619	60,123		\$297,739	
402	9069	Loader	1989							7,507	15,390	23,830		\$46,727	



UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS												YEAR TO-DATE COSTS
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991				
110	6035	1/2 Ton Pickup					6,662	10,218	11,823	8,043	1,879				\$38,625
210	8389	1/2 Ton Pickup					4,664	5,174	11,290	5,150					\$28,238
210	8397	1/2 Ton Pickup					8,065	9,025	4,260	11,269					\$32,619
210	8405	1/2 Ton Pickup					4,978	4,733	7,977	11,138					\$28,826
210	8413	1/2 Ton Pickup					2584	2500	3000	5,780					\$13,864
210	8421	1/2 Ton Pickup					7,290	7,187	11,100	2,900					\$28,477
210	8439	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,879	2,840	4,537	7,620					\$17,876
210	6201	1/2 Ton Pickup					4,584	11,043	11,708	8,015	11,160				\$46,510
210	6219	1/2 Ton Pickup					3,337	7,069	7,812	5,825	5,920				\$29,783
210	6227	1/2 Ton Pickup					4,853	14,230	12,640	9,274	9,190				\$50,187
210	6235	1/2 Ton Pickup					3,950	8,656	8,147	8,520	5,644				\$34,917
210	7050	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,306	7,942	8,325	6,501	5,468				\$30,542
210	7068	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,061	2,040	1,870	3,554	8,050				\$17,575
210	7092	1/2 Ton Pickup					1,749	3,560	3,591	5,310	569				\$14,779
210	7100	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,221	13,560	13,667	8,824	11,400				\$49,672
210	7118	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,484	6,434	6,158	6,895	12,972				\$34,943
210	7126	1/2 Ton Pickup					6,662	2,480	2,856	5,350	12,170				\$29,518
210	7134	1/2 Ton Pickup					1,420	6,353	6,523	2,465	3,155				\$19,916
210	7142	1/2 Ton Pickup					1,799	6,940	7,005	5,960	10,066				\$31,790
210	7158	1/2 Ton Pickup					2,297	7,120	7,735	6,920	8,119				\$32,191
210	7167	1/2 Ton Pickup					1,968	6,159	9,037	8,870	5,420				\$31,454
210	7175	1/2 Ton Pickup					3,767	5,100	5,349	7,820	5,475				\$27,511
210	7183	1/2 Ton Pickup					1,971	7,727	8,894	8,780	9,486				\$36,852
110	9099	1/2 Ton Pickup													\$0
210	139	1/2 Ton Pickup								200	2,036				\$2,236

ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	YEAR										TO-DATE COSTS
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		

210	147	1/2 Ton Pickup										185			1,865	\$2,070
210	155	1/2 Ton Pickup													1,635	\$1,635
210	238	1/2 Ton Pickup										4,920			3,810	\$8,730
210	246	1/2 Ton Pickup										5,510			7,053	\$12,603
210	253	1/2 Ton Pickup										4,950			3,586	\$8,536
210	261	1/2 Ton Pickup										5,415			7,245	\$12,660
210	279	1/2 Ton Pickup										3,540			3,805	\$7,345
210	1152	1/2 Ton Pickup														\$0
111	8512	One Ton Truck					3,605	3,750				9,760			7,210	\$24,325
111	8538	One Ton Truck					7,340	7,983				7,270			6,817	\$29,410
111	5286	One Ton Truck			1,585	6,284	8,532	13,934	15,599			11,150			21,379	\$78,453
111	5294	One Ton Truck			3,178	7,832	7,759	15,029	14,663			12,300			11,010	\$71,772
111	6342	One Ton Truck					3,248	8,468	9,296			14,890			5,553	\$41,455
111	6359	One Ton Truck					8,898	8,775	8,456			7,960			10,069	\$44,178
111	6367	One Ton Truck					6,320	7,457	7,874			13,120			15,817	\$50,588
211	6259	One Ton Truck					2,758	9,760	10,444			6,085			14,02	\$43,072
211	7018	One Ton Truck					3,259	2,192	2,483			8,802			4,704	\$21,430
211	7026	One Ton Truck					3,882	4,671	4,198			4,415			12,426	\$29,582
211	8487	One Ton Truck					8,769	9,814	20,348			20,628			20,628	\$59,559
211	8503	One Ton Truck					7,486	7,698	11,365			16,143			16,143	\$42,692
211	9300	One Ton Truck						966				3,544			6,244	\$10,754
211	8495	One Ton Truck					8,578	7,448	9,670			18,823			18,823	\$44,517
211	7190	One Ton Truck					11,656	11,725	10,420			10,990			10,990	\$44,791
211	13	One Ton Truck										7,620			5,265	\$12,885

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR TO-DATE COSTS	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991			
211	54	One Ton Truck											2,370	\$2,370
211	302	One Ton Truck											3,630	\$3,630
211	9212	One Ton Truck										1,974	6,530	\$6,504
311	1168	One Ton Truck											4,362	\$4,362
111	8520	One Ton Truck							19,851	20,930	19,056	11,410	\$71,229	
211	1177	Utility Truck											8,999	\$8,999
113	8753	VAN							2,458	2,966	4,210	6,842	\$16,526	
112	5243	VAN			5,054	9,406	5,884	11,240	12,685	11,545	10,399	\$68,213		
212	6167	VAN							3,698	7,903	9,691	9,699	\$37,894	
212	6175	VAN							1,286	8,027	8,515	10,910	\$35,250	
212	6233	VAN							1,156	4,170	4,270	3,268	\$24,146	
212	8577	VAN							319	5,441	764	5,311	\$11,835	
312	8543	VAN							2,640	2,267	6,393	11,961	\$23,261	
112	96	VAN									340	4,043	\$4,383	
112	104	VAN									520	3,669	\$4,209	
112	112	VAN									215	2,781	\$2,996	
212	46	VAN									1,040	4,766	\$5,806	
212	61	VAN									417	876	\$1,293	
212	79	VAN									924	1,420	\$2,344	
212	87	VAN									502	1,360	\$1,962	
212	285	VAN									2,221	4,581	\$6,802	
212	293	VAN									3,207	3,807	\$7,014	
312	1209	VAN										4,790	\$4,790	

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS											YEAR TO-DATE COSTS			
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991						
312	1217	VAN	1991													1,425	\$1,425
312	1365	VAN	1991													451	\$451
114	5085	Small Pick-up	1965		1,021	1,584	3,187	8,934	9,170	5,520	3,942						\$33,358
114	8154	Small Pick-up	1968				2,700	2,800	4,735	5,589							\$15,034
114	8378	Small Pick-up	1968				1,392	1,272	2,160	9,898							\$14,722
214	9839	Small Pick-up	1969					1,858	1,910	3,502							\$7,270
114	334	Small Pick-up	1990						1,760	718							\$2,498
214	28	Small Pick-up	1990						606	1,002							\$1,608
214	36	Small Pick-up	1990						833	1,508							\$2,341
120	5228	Hoist Truck	1985			8413	10,929	15,821	17,493	13,670	8,745						\$75,071
120	5236	Hoist Truck	1985			8,062	11,299	14,380	14,450	7,550	12,140						\$67,881
420	2065	Hoist Truck	1982	2,262	2,527	6,832	9,668	11,255	10,900	13,023	17,840	15,187					\$89,894
124	3492	25 Yd Collectomatic	1983		9,219	21,375	25,688	25,224	32,610	30,749	22,690	32,005					\$199,800
424	5098	25 Yd Collectomatic	1985		8,833	22,514	21,927	41,040	38,364	41,250	39,620	\$213,548					
424	6047	25 Yd Collectomatic	1986				11,473	20,750	34,289	32,240	41,520	\$148,272					
424	6054	25 Yd Collectomatic	1986				13,931	26,960	26,704	38,115	33,600	\$139,510					
424	6278	25 Yd Collectomatic	1986				21,622	44,795	38,804	44,105	31,198	\$180,524					
424	7037	25 Yd Collectomatic	1987					35,015	37,322	25,810	36,120	\$154,267					
424	7094	25 Yd Collectomatic	1987					36,420	38,275	36,200	48,333	\$189,428					
424	7102	25 Yd Collectomatic	1987					30,690	36,184	44,720	60,314	\$172,108					
424	7110	25 Yd Collectomatic	1987					36,409	37,900	44,305	45,091	\$163,705					
424	7128	25 Yd Collectomatic	1987					34,764	37,850	39,455	43,510	\$155,579					





UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE	COSTS	
237	6677	Compact Cars							802	684	475	1,460		\$3,421
237	8685	Compact Cars							579	759	767	951		\$3,056
237	8701	Compact Cars						1,000	944	1,824	1,734	1,734		\$5,502
237	8719	Compact Cars							530	508	1,035	810		\$2,883
237	8727	Compact Cars							467	480	662	1,609		\$3,196
237	8735	Compact Cars							486	473	1,194	1,503		\$3,656
237	8743	Compact Cars							366	2,248	2,505	1,400		\$6,519
237	8750	Compact Cars						2,444	2,369	968	749			\$6,550
237	8768	Compact Cars							879	883	2,067	2,321		\$6,150
237	8776	Compact Cars							280	328	1,688	679		\$2,975
237	9147	Compact Cars							83	847	1,707			\$2,837
237	9154	Compact Cars							18	658	1,034	\$1,710		\$1,710
237	9162	Compact Cars									250	1,281		\$1,531
237	9170	Compact Cars									1,496	1,291		\$2,787
237	1102	Compact Cars												\$0
146	8651	Street Broom	1978	12,349	27,740	23,989	34,852	33,000	43,204	41,133	27,240	36,700		\$280,107
146	8586	Street Broom	1968						27,726	32,600	45,325	64,018		\$169,669
546	6305	Street Broom	1966						14,139	26,359	33,742	36,377	41,505	\$193,147
252	2134	Large Backhoe	1991											\$0
354	7080	Small Backhoe	1987						8,340	8,345	15,940	14,200		\$46,825
354	8690	Small Backhoe	1988						6,030	6,118	11,547	20,586		\$44,831



UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS											YEAR TO-DATE COSTS	
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991				
577	Blower Attachment	1989										24,300	9,505	18,200	\$52,005
202	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	28,420	4,636	7,420	17,552	43,272	35,421	38,900	32,415	25,405				\$233,441
202	Loader/Snowblower - fixed	1962	18,233	7,827	13,354	15,977	44,727	28,010	31,700	30,059	29,556				\$219,643
218	Compressor - Mounted	1985			3,432	6,377	9,488	13,023	10,195	11,635	12,766				\$66,916
218	Compressor - Mounted	1985			2,149	3,630	5,796	8,913	8,925	7,336	12,553				\$49,502
218	Compressor - Mounted	1991												5,585	\$5,585
218	Compressor - Mounted	1991												10,452	\$10,452
650	Small Sweeper	1989										125	3,344	2,819	\$6,288
257	Large Roller	1974	4,756	4,617	1,120	5,671	5,429	3,570	3,480	9,050	1,650				\$39,343
307	Small Dozer	1962	2,945	24,729	7,573	17,322	888	4,655	1,032	1,250	6,603				\$66,998
331	Pothole Patcher	1969										2,045	10,090	9,814	\$21,949
431	Pothole Patcher	1903			4,711	9,539	10,671	20,344	9,791	9,355	13,467	21,630			\$99,808
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989										9,004	16,946	22,290	\$48,240
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989										11,600	24,100	45,004	\$80,734
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989										6,823	16,155	23,291	\$46,269
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989										4,365	20,045	24,613	\$49,023
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989										4,470	21,340	30,985	\$56,745
416	5 Ton Dump Truck	1988						4,703	6,495	25,660	36,912				\$73,770

YEAR

TO-DATE

COSTS

## ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O &amp; M COSTS

UNIT #

EQUIPMENT CLASS

MODEL

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TO-DATE COSTS
416	2442	5 Ton Dump Truck	5373	6,842	11,256	22,948	9,707	14,760	10,768	16,948	9,075	\$107,675
416	3077	5 Ton Dump Truck	2,099	4,384	4,070	7,527	25,091	24,631	25,987	16,900	20,678	\$131,367
416	5155	5 Ton Dump Truck			30,855	36,296	52,550	53,426	47,120	33,320		\$253,567
416	5163	5 Ton Dump Truck			17,938	27,665	28,200	30,868	25,300	47,514		\$177,485
416	5171	5 Ton Dump Truck			23,158	37,729	28,700	31,583	32,500	35,736		\$189,406
416	6002	5 Ton Dump Truck				17,245	33,300	25,824	36,330	56,200		\$170,899
416	6070	5 Ton Dump Truck				22,900	28,260	25,468	49,320	33,223		\$159,171
416	6161	5 Ton Dump Truck			12,059	20,574	40,820	38,558	25,700	46,091		\$183,802
416	6179	5 Ton Dump Truck			8,946	23,859	27,043	30,731	31,250	50,173		\$172,002
416	6187	5 Ton Dump Truck			7,884	15,195	35,328	35,279	23,540	36,782		\$154,008
416	6195	5 Ton Dump Truck			8,400	20,449	45,900	46,661	20,800	52,100		\$194,310
416	6203	5 Ton Dump Truck			7,298	14,829	21,650	22,350	23,001	37,524		\$126,652
416	6211	5 Ton Dump Truck			10,170	23,657	27,348	28,425	47,980	38,479		\$176,059
416	6245	5 Ton Dump Truck				7,961	15,985	16,260	16,710	29,421		\$86,337
416	6252	5 Ton Dump Truck				7,691	13,790	15,445	19,320	19,418		\$75,664
416	7078	5 Ton Dump Truck				10,891	28,120	27,478	19,500	37,601		\$123,590
416	1066	5 Ton Dump Truck								1304		\$1,304
416	1074	5 Ton Dump Truck								1370		\$1,370
416	1082	5 Ton Dump Truck								2761		\$2,761
416	1090	5 Ton Dump Truck								1118		\$1,118
417	7200	Tandem Dump Truck				21,923	46,450	55,789	45,800	55,820		\$225,782
417	7218	Tandem Dump Truck				27,310	61,045	55,116	44,250	62,463		\$250,164
417	8448	Tandem Dump Truck				33,800	42,059	40,550	39,889			\$156,298

UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O & M COSTS										YEAR TO-DATE COSTS
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
422	7013	Sewer Jet							11,190	14,360	18,525	22,020	\$66,095
501	7611	Grader						28390	32,873	23,990	44,044	\$129,297	
501	9296	Grader							14,376	33,312	38,150	\$65,838	
501	6094	Grader					25,013	46,120	37,863	31,005	24,390	\$164,391	
501	6092	Grader					27,831	42,243	42,039	20,648	27,763	\$160,524	

**APPENDIX J**

**TYPICAL FRAPOF FORECASTING MODULE**









UNIT #	EQUIP. CLASS	MODEL	PRESENT YEAR		FORECASTING MOBILE FOR YEAR																COST		EQUIP.									
			1991	1992	O/M COSTS FOR THE YEAR:																NET	COST	NEW	NEW								
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%	Yr #	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	NEW						
125	3403	16 10-mechanics	1992		6,377	16,910	26,918	25,203	32,825	32,945	25,203	41,762	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	28,675	30	8	1,560,148	204	3,761	1,172	542,596	597,500		
425	2254	16 10-mechanics	1992	6,560	21,421	24,591	22,020	29,102	37,820	36,029	29,945	19,642	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	292,720	45	8	1,448,847	295	2,247	17,269	542,425	597,500		
425	2252	16 10-mechanics	1992	12,720	20,017	16,796	22,228	24,195	22,985	24,960	22,915	37,865	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	232,257	45	8	1,239,979	295	3,771	25,248	502,008	597,500		
425	2125	16 10-mechanics	1992		12,219	16,291	24,941	25,432	27,520	26,940	24,708	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	189,721	28	7	737,283	140	2,791	13,262	225,439	597,500		
428	6290	Water Tanker	1996		11,222	13,228	28,224	24,245	25,227	25,912	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	161,621	21	8	894,540	91	4,861	8,598	541,217	592,800		
237	8644	Compact Con	1998					2,492	1,743	1,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	1,971	6	3	10,202	14	2,571	2,899	2715	214,200			
237	5210	Compact Con	1995					1,928	2,246	6,694	5,820	5,423	1,922	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	3,263	21	6	47,270	91	516	1,819	15,522	214,200	
237	1102	Compact Con	1991								1,985																			214,200		
237	5111	Compact Con	1995					1,494	900	2,940	6,020	1,600	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	10,324	15	5	27,984	58	867	659	15,992	214,200	
237	5128	Compact Con	1995					2,958	3,198	1,982	6,740	11,677	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	27,995	15	5	120,295	55	2,028	1,422	121,000	214,200	
237	5137	Compact Con	1995					2,169	1,170	3,780	1,245	1,965	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	16,472	15	5	42,139	72	2,876	12,311	214,200		
237	5143	Compact Con	1995					1,391	9,930	9,212	7,100	6,620	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	36,421	15	5	116,802	50	1,242	3,269	10,810	214,200	
237	7242	Compact Con	1997					1,071	1,829	2,116	2,223	2,124	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	14,820	15	5	54,677	55	1,156	3,683	10,207	214,200	
237	8691	Compact Con	1999					708	1,482	2,479	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,771	10	4	26,240	30	1,848	32,421	214,200		
237	9699	Compact Con	1999					728	717	1,690	1,947	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,421	10	4	13,870	30	286	260	17,720	214,200	
237	9677	Compact Con	1999					832	694	475	1,469	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,421	10	4	8,420	30	1,771	414	11,297	214,200	
237	8695	Compact Con	1999					579	759	767	951	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,029	10	4	8,332	30	112	403	10,445	214,200	
237	8791	Compact Con	1999					1,220	944	1,624	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	5,172	10	4	12,926	30	768	925	12,148	214,200	
237	8719	Compact Con	1999					520	502	1,025	910	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,680	10	4	7,991	30	157	379	10,260	214,200	
237	8727	Compact Con	1999					427	460	992	1,629	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,168	10	4	8,959	30	265	710	11,707	214,200	
237	8735	Compact Con	1999					425	473	1,194	1,321	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,689	10	4	11,225	30	371	328	11,897	214,200	
237	8743	Compact Con	1999					395	1,248	1,255	1,482	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6,916	10	4	17,297	30	238	798	12,470	214,200	
237	8759	Compact Con	1999					2,444	1,269	999	769	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6,920	10	4	13,122	30	392	1,294	111	214,200	
237	8766	Compact Con	1999					679	893	2,087	2,221	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,926	10	4	18,120	30	527	182	12,915	214,200	
237	8768	Compact Con	1999					292	323	1,698	975	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,975	10	4	6,716	30	256	125	9,263	214,200	
237	8847	Compact Con	1999					83	947	1,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,827	6	3	6,898	14	812	716	12,563	214,200	
237	9354	Compact Con	1999					19	698	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,710	6	3	4,428	14	569	1,448	11,588	214,200	
237	9102	Compact Con	1999					229	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1,591	3	2	2,912	5	1,021	781	12,312	214,200	
237	9170	Compact Con	1999					148	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	2,297	3	2	4,979	5	3,052	1,701	10,898	214,200	
237	1102	Compact Con	1991									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214,200		
146	8651	Steel Beam	1979	12,349	27,742	22,695	36,822	33,280	41,254	41,123	27,240	36,769	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	282,127	46	5	1,539,279	295	2,312	19,561	542,985	1,524,000		
146	9698	Steel Beam	1996					27,726	22,690	40,325	50,016	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	198,980	30	12,198	12,017	172,918	1,524,000				
546	6205	Steel Beam	1996					14,129	25,269	32,742	32,277	41,522	41,205	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	182,147	21	6	707,296	91	5,214	13,641	158,441	1,524,000	
252	2124	Large Backhoe	1991									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214,200		
254	7600	Small Backhoe	1997					8,240	1,245	15,240	14,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	46,025	10	4	129,652	30	2,519	5,413	118,200	163,000	
254	6990	Small Backhoe	1996					6,920	1,118	11,547	20,926	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	44,621	10	4	136,051	30	2,012	1,378	321,995	163,000	
468	5788	Gargylee	1995					792	2,227	1,240	1,594	1,985	1,960	1,920	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14,628	30	8	38,137	204	56	1,574	12,963	233,000
468	9215	Gargylee	1977	1,225	1,582	1,496	1,987	2,025	2,465	2,654	2,417	16,923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	28,478	45	8	179,225	295	564	342	16,944	233,000	
160	2948	Gargylee	1992	1,369	6,046	19,103	1,262	2,725	2,017	863	671	4,709	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	38,835	45	8	153,900	295	6,022	6,622	61,580	233,000	
366	4206	gargylee	1984					27	655	1,717	2,597	1,254	1,647	2,070	2,229	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14,272	30	8	81,350	204	376	121	15,612	233,000
366	4204	Gargylee	1984					54	1,045	807	1,265	2,202	2,317	2,792	1,940	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12,716	30	8	78,715	204	402	1,411	12,526	233,000
366	6128	Gargylee	1984					720	3,742	2,492	2,821	2,572	1,796	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11,153	21	6	56,867	91	294	813	12,929	233,000	
366	6148	Gargylee	1986					464	1,917	4,427	2,224	2,219	1,946	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	17,287	21	6	69,996						

UNIT #	EQUIP CLASS	MODEL	PRESET YEAR:		FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR:										COST		EQUIP																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			1981	1982	D.M COSTS FOR THE YEAR:										NET	COST																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%	35	#	875	32	COEFF.	CONST.	YEAR	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
918	207	GangBlower	1980	2,870	1,320	1,225	4,425	1,551	1,741	1,785	394	1,650	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

UNIT #	EQUIP. CLASS	PRESENT YEAR MODEL	FORECASTING MODULE FOR YEAR:																			COST							
			1991		O & B COSTS FOR THE YEAR:										1992			MEBT	CONST.										
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	COEFF.	YEAR	NEW				
416	6187	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			7,884	15,195	35,329	51,079	25,540	26,762	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	5	8	154,308	21	6	923,766	91	4,945	8,720	142,818	985,000
416	6193	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			8,430	26,449	45,300	41,881	22,602	22,120	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	194,310	21	6	790,242	91	5,095	10,554	154,418	985,000
416	6243	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			7,236	14,859	21,050	22,350	22,081	37,524	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	128,652	21	6	501,455	91	5,008	8,474	138,743	955,000
416	6211	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			13,770	23,657	37,346	28,425	47,368	38,479	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	170,658	21	6	724,002	91	6,169	7,794	159,902	955,000
416	6245	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			7,361	15,985	19,280	18,710	28,421	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5			80,337	15	5	302,656	55	4,365	4,174	138,361	955,000
416	6232	5 Ton Dump Truck	1990			7,691	13,790	15,445	18,111	15,412	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5			75,984	15	5	255,978	55	2,808	6,438	123,625	975,000
416	7076	5 Ton Dump Truck	1987			10,891	28,125	37,476	18,300	37,581	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5			123,598	15	5	415,570	55	4,488	11,275	139,158	955,000
416	1896	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,304	1	1	1,304	1	0	1,304	0,304	225,000	
416	1874	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,370	1	1	1,370	1	0	1,370	0,370	225,000	
416	1882	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								2761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,761	1	1	2,761	1	0	2,761	0,761	225,000	
416	1890	5 Ton Dump Truck	1991								1118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,118	1	1	1,118	1	0	1,118	0,118	225,000	
417	7200	Tandem Dump Truck	1987			21,203	46,450	55,789	45,800	55,800	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5		225,762	15	5	744,480	55	6,714	25,910	885,300	1,130,000
417	7218	Tandem Dump Truck	1987			27,210	61,045	55,110	44,250	62,463	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5		250,184	15	5	884,363	55	5,251	23,894	890,900	1,130,000
417	8448	Tandem Dump Truck	1990			31,802	42,059	45,550	33,889	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5		150,258	30	4	398,124	30	1,671	34,885	143,264	1,130,000
422	7910	Sewer Jct.	1987			11,100	14,300	18,520	22,300	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4				66,968	30	4	183,595	30	2,669	7,300	125,598	1,014,500
501	7011	Grader	1987			28390	32,373	23,950	44,044	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4				129,257	13	4	342,292	30	3,000	22,805	541,844	1,226,000
501	6260	Grader	1990							14,375	32,312	58,153	0	0	0	0	1	2	3		85,858	8	3	195,420	14	11,067	4,859	192,387	1,226,000
501	6264	Grader	1990			25,013	46,122	37,263	21,025	24,390	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5			194,361	15	5	479,812	55	(1,828)	37,787	107,970	1,226,000
501	6692	Grader	1990			27,861	42,243	42,259	25,648	27,763	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5			192,524	15	5	459,844	55	(1,172)	38,624	125,598	1,226,000

**APPENDIX K**

**TYPICAL FRAPOF REPLACEMENT MODULE**

:









UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	MODEL	COST NEW	ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS										ANNUAL EQUIPMENT O&M COSTS										REPLACE	EQUIP?																		
				1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1993-1:	60-8)																		
210	7183	1/2 Ton Pk-up	1987	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	13,000	8,800	6,800	2,300	0	0										1,871	7,737	6,804	6,700	6,400	\$12,187	1													
110	9059	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,800	10,500	8,800	2,400															50	0													
210	130	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000													300	2,000		\$1,672	0													
210	147	1/2 Ton Pickup	1985	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,300	7,000														165	1,800		\$3,365	0												
210	155	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000															1,800		\$1,800	0												
210	230	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000															4,000	3,810		\$7,700	0											
210	0246	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	10,500	7,000																5,510	7,000		\$8,510	1										
210	0253	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000																4,900	3,500		\$8,322	0										
210	8201	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000																5,415	1,245		\$3,675	1										
210	0279	1/2 Ton Pickup	1990	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	10,500	7,000																	2,540	3,800		\$4,670	0									
210	1152	1/2 Ton Pickup	1991	\$14,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,400	10,800																		14,400		\$0	0										
111	8512	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																	3,600	3,700	6,700		\$10,200	1								
111	8528	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																		7,240	7,800	7,700		\$6,700	1							
111	9206	One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	13,200	9,800	8,800	3,300	0	0	0																		1,050	6,204	6,520	13,924	11,130	10,370	\$21,161	1					
111	5294	One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	13,200	9,800	8,800	3,300	0	0	0																			2,170	7,602	7,700	15,020	14,800	12,300	11,800	\$15,672	1			
111	8242	One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	12,500	9,375	8,250	3,125	0	0	0																				3,240	6,400	6,200	14,800	5,500	\$11,800	1				
111	8259	One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	12,500	9,375	8,250	3,125	0	0	0																				6,890	6,775	6,450	7,360	10,200	\$8,300	1				
111	8387	One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	12,500	9,375	8,250	3,125	0	0	0																				6,320	7,497	7,674	12,100	15,877	\$17,310	1				
211	8259	One Ton Truck	1986	\$20,400	0	0	12,500	9,375	8,250	3,125	0	0	0																				2,700	9,700	10,440	6,800	9,820	\$14,220	1				
211	7916	One Ton Truck	1987	\$20,400	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0																					2,350	2,182	2,400	6,182	4,704	\$7,120	1			
211	7920	One Ton Truck	1987	\$20,400	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0																						3,980	4,571	4,100	4,110	12,450	\$16,980	1		
211	8487	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																						6,760	6,974	20,240	20,820	\$26,618	1			
211	8520	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																						7,480	7,580	13,360	16,140	\$19,880	1			
211	8600	One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	12,000	8,000	4,000																						900	3,344	6,244		\$8,560	1			
211	8485	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																							6,570	7,440	9,270	18,720	\$16,370	1		
211	7180	One Ton Truck	1987	\$20,400	0	0	0	13,300	9,975	6,650	3,325	0	0																							11,650	11,220	10,400	10,800	\$13,122	1		
211	13	One Ton Truck	1990	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000																							7,200	5,200		\$2,910	0			
211	54	One Ton Truck	1990	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000																							2,870		\$2,370	0				
211	302	One Ton Truck	1990	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	13,500	9,000																							3,500		\$1,600	0				
211	9212	One Ton Truck	1985	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	16,900	12,900	8,900	4,900																								1,274	6,520		\$11,961	1		
211	1186	Van Ten Truck	1991	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	15,300																								4,362		\$4,362	0			
111	8520	One Ton Truck	1988	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	14,800	11,500	7,400	3,700	0																									18,870	20,500	19,250	11,470	\$11,264	1
211	1177	Utility Truck	1991	\$20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	15,300																									8,900		\$8,900	1	









UNIT #	EQUIPMENT CLASS	EQUIPMENT MODEL	COST NEW	ANNUAL OWNERSHIP EQUIPMENT COSTS																	REPLACE EQUIP?									
				FORECAST																		FORECAST (YES=1) NO=0								
				1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			2010	2011	2012					
177	2567	Blower Attachment	1976	\$14,000	25,967	23,333	20,703	18,067	15,433	12,800	8,800	3,333	(0)	0	1,289	304	589	28,112	32,653	7,885	7,815	1,238	1,657	38,856	1					
277	1952	Blower Attachment	1975	\$14,000	23,333	20,000	16,667	13,333	10,000	6,667	3,333	(0)	0	0	1,112	1,758	4,379	4,658	17,265	17,600	15,632	3,948	14,208	318,467	1					
277	2089	Blower Attachment	1975	\$14,000	23,333	20,000	16,667	13,333	10,000	6,667	3,333	(0)	0	0	8,881	473	5,225	4,248	8,824	18,042	14,550	4,188	8,500	211,889	1					
277	9186	Blower Attachment	1970	\$14,000	44,000	40,000	36,000	32,000	28,000	24,000	20,000	16,000	12,000	8,000	5,956	3,223	6,448	13,028	24,570	24,200	24,200	4,100	15,200	325,206	1					
277	146	Blower Attachment	1980	\$14,000	48,000	44,000	40,000	36,000	32,000	28,000	24,000	20,000	16,000	12,000	3,795	3,920	4,817	4,120	21,488	28,023	28,950	7,348	8,758	322,421	1					
277	5914	Blower Attachment	1985	\$14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,485	575	5,396	3,843	16,058	38,800	38,400	2,200	14,320	322,800	1					
277	3922	Blower Attachment	1992	\$14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,692	2,028	8,718	18,884	24,114	48,540	45,500	1,700	12,240	324,883	1					
277	3006	Blower Attachment	1985	\$14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,829	808	8,898	15,528	24,480	28,215	25,588	18,115	18,829	328,195	1					
577	9028	Blower Attachment	1989	\$14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,800	182,987	85,323	88,800							21,883	16,800	28,400	328,871	0			
577	9026	Blower Attachment	1989	\$14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,800	182,987	85,323	88,800									14,800	328,871	0			
577	9043	Blower Attachment	1989	\$14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,800	182,987	85,323	88,800									15,840	2,815	22,240	328,871	0	
577	9259	Blower Attachment	1989	\$14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,800	182,987	85,323	88,800										24,300	4,935	18,200	311,225	0
202	2101	Ladder/GrowKover - Used	1992	229,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,400	4,825	7,429	17,532	42,972	25,421	38,888	2,145	25,425	328,812	1					
202	2118	Ladder/GrowKover - Used	1992	229,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,233	7,827	13,254	15,677	44,737	28,910	31,788	3,409	29,556	327,764	1					
216	5114	Compressor - Mounted	1985	\$25,000	0	0	16,000	12,714	11,428	8,143	8,857	4,571	2,286	(0)			3,432	6,877	8,488	13,825	12,165	1,352	12,786	365,162	1					
216	5122	Compressor - Mounted	1985	\$25,000	0	0	16,000	12,714	11,428	8,143	8,857	4,571	2,286	(0)			2,148	3,888	5,796	8,913	8,925	708	10,522	362,879	1					
216	1198	Compressor - Mounted	1991	\$25,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,200	21,429											5,965	85,965	0			
216	1198	Compressor - Mounted	1991	\$25,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	21,429												15,452	310,452	0		
650	9229	Small Sweeper	1989	\$28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	18,000	16,000	14,000										125	1,344	2,816	34,700	0	
227	4044	Large Roller	1974	\$168,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,758	4,817	1,122	5,671	5,419	3,576	3,480	1,690	1,658	34,892	5					
307	2543	Small Dozer	1982	\$65,000	24,500	21,000	18,000	15,200	12,500	10,800	9,100	5,400	2,700	0	2,948	24,720	17,320	12,820	888	4,655	1,832	250	6,883	3948						
201	9894	Pellets Patcher	1989	\$82,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,500	74,143	67,706	48,429												2,945	11,608	8,814	31,885	0
421	3474	Pellets Patcher	1982	\$82,400	71,200	61,157	52,094	43,771	36,579	30,268	13,153	(0)	0	0	4,711	8,823	10,671	20,594	9,791	9,255	11,447	21,200			21,894					
416	9025	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,800	38,400												8,824	11,940	22,200	329,366	0
416	9032	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,800	38,400												11,800	2,108	45,204	392,345	1
416	9041	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,800	38,400												6,820	91,155	23,591	331,881	0
416	9058	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,800	38,400												4,385	21,240	24,873	328,589	1
416	9058	5 Ton Dump Truck	1989	\$85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,000	72,800	54,800	38,400												4,402	2,140	38,985	345,485	1



**APPENDIX L**

**TYPICAL FRAPOF PRIORITY MODULE**













**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Blankenship, J., Designing Your Own Software for Fleet Management, APWA Reporter, August 1987.
- Daidone, J.L., When to Replace Vehicles, The Product Information Network, 1985.
- Dinneen, J. T., A Fleet-Management Philosophy, APWA Reporter, March 1989.
- Dolce, J., Fleet Management, McGraw Hill, 1982.
- Enrick, N.L., Decision-Oriented Statistics, Brandon/Systems Press, Inc., 1970.
- Ferrara, W.L., The Lease-Purchase Decision: How Some Companies Make It, National Association of Accountants, 1978.
- Gardner, E.S., Forecasting Using Exponential Smoothing, Lotus Magazine, March 1987.
- Jardine, A.K.S., Maintenance, Replacement and Reliability, Pitman Publishing, 1973.
- Klaassen, J. and Verburg, P., Replacement Costs for Managerial Purposes, Elsevier Science Publishers, 1984.
- Nazem, S.M., Applied Time Series Analysis for Business and Economic Forecasting, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1988.
- Foff, C.A., Commercial Motor Transportation, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Cornell Maritime Press Inc., 1980.
- Wyckoff, D.D., Organizational Formality and Performance in the Motor Carrier Industry, Lexington Books, 1977.









