United States Environmental Protection Agency

Fiscal Year 2013 Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report

February 2014

Contents

Executive Summary 1

Legislative and Executive Order Requirements 2

EPA's FY 2013 Fleet Compliance with EPAct of 1992 2

EPA's FY 2013 Fleet Compliance with EO 13423 4

Success Stories 5

Appendices 7

- Appendix A: Actual EPA FY 2013 Vehicle Acquisitions 8
- Appendix B: Planned EPA FY 2014 Vehicle Acquisitions 9
- Appendix C: Projected EPA FY 2015 Vehicle Acquisitions 10
- Appendix D: Forecasted EPA FY 2016 Vehicle Acquisitions 11

Exhibits

1. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EPAct of 1992 and EO 13423 Requirements 1
2. Summary of EPA's AFV Acquisitions 3
3. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EPAct Requirements 3
4. EPA's FY 2013 Exempt Vehicle Acquisitions 4
5. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EO 13423 Requirements 4
6. EPA's Total Covered Fuel Use in FYs 2005 through 2013 5

Executive Summary

This is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) fiscal year (FY) 2013 annual report on the Agency's performance in meeting the environmental stewardship transportation requirements of the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992 and Executive Order (EO) 13423. This report was developed in accordance with EPAct of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13211-13219) as amended by the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-388) and in accordance with EO 13423, signed January 2007.

EPAct of 1992 requires that in FY 1999 and beyond, 75% of all non-exempt vehicle acquisitions by federal agencies must be alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs). EO 13423 requires federal agencies to increase alternative fuel consumption by 10% annually compared to the previous year's alternative fuel usage requirement. EO 13423 also sets a goal for non-exempt federal agencies to reduce petroleum consumption by 2% annually relative to a FY 2005 baseline. **Exhibit 1** summarizes the Agency's performance in meeting these requirements.

Exhibit 1. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EPAct of 1992 and EO 13423 Requirements

Driver	Performance Measure	FY 2013 Goal/Requirement[1]	EPA FY 2013 Performance
EPAct of 1992	AFV Acquisitions	75% of the 70 non-exempt, light-duty vehicles acquired in FY 2013 (i.e., 53 vehicles) must be AFVs	Acquired 75 AFVs; with additional 2 credits,[2] achieved 77 credits total, or 110% of non-exempt acquisitions
EO 13423	Petroleum consumption	Reduce consumption by 16% compared to FY 2005 baseline of 513,346 GGEs[3]	Consumed 313,891 GGEs, a decrease of ~38.9% from the baseline
	Alternative fuel consumption	Increase consumption by 114.4% relative to the FY 2005 baseline of 44,594 GGEs *(10% increase relative to previous year's target of 86,901 GGEs)*	Consumed 49,053 GGEs, an increase of ~10.0% from the baseline

In FY 2013, EPA acquired 75 AFVs and received two credits for biodiesel consumption for a total of 77 EPAct credits. Compared to the EPAct requirement of 53 credits (75% of the 70 non-exempt acquisitions), the Agency achieved 110% EPAct compliance with this criteria for FY 2013[4]. EPA has exceeded this EPAct requirement every year since FY 1999.

In accordance with EO 13423, EPA was required to limit petroleum consumption to a maximum of 431,210 GGEs. EPA's actual petroleum consumption amount was 313,891 GGEs, representing a decrease of ~38.9% from the 2005 baseline consumption level, thereby continuing to exceed the 20% reduction goal two years earlier than required. This reduction more than doubled the 16% cumulative petroleum reduction requirement for FY 2013. EPA has already exceeded EO 13514 requirements to reduce petroleum consumption 30% by FY 2020, a full seven years earlier than required.

EPA did not reach the FY 2013 EO 13423 requirement for increasing alternative fuel consumption by 10% compounded annually. EPA's target goal for FY 2013 alternative fuel consumption was 95,591 GGEs. The Agency's actual consumption level was 49,053 GGEs, a difference of 46,538 GGEs from the target. The main obstacles for reaching this target have been a lack of alternative fuel infrastructure nationwide and new requirements of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 regarding acquisition of low greenhouse-gas vehicles (LGVs). AFVs consume alternative fuel while LGVs can consume petroleum fuel. This acquisition requirement can conflict with the alternative fuel goals of EO 13423 and EPAct of 1992 other and affect the Agency's ability to consume alternative fuel. However, EPA will continue to strive to meet EO 13423's overall requirement for consuming a minimum of 115,665 GGEs of alternative fuel by FY 2015. EPA is taking additional steps in FY 2014 to increase the Agency's alternative fuel consumption (see section titled "EPA's FY 2013 Fleet Compliance with EO 13423).

[1] Requirements for EO 13423 are listed as cumulative from FY 2005 baseline.
[2] Credits earned for biodiesel fuel use.
[3] Gasoline gallon equivalents.
[4] See Appendix A for details.

Legislative and Executive Order Requirements

Section 303 of EPAct 1992(42 U.S.C. 13212) requires that 75% of all non-exempt, light-duty vehicles acquired by federal fleets in FY 1999 and thereafter be AFVs. The EPAct requirement applies to agency fleets that meet the following criteria:

- Consist of 20 or more light-duty vehicles (vehicles less than or equal to 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating).
- Are centrally fueled or capable of being centrally fueled.
- Are primarily operated in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) or consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA) with populations of more than 250,000 according to 1980 census data.

Certain vehicles are exempt from this requirement, such as law enforcement vehicles, foreign vehicles, and vehicles located in exempt geographic areas.

EO 13423 requires each federal agency that operates 20 or more vehicles within the United States to reduce its annual petroleum consumption by at least 2% each year through FY 2015, compared to FY 2005 consumption levels. Fleets may achieve the petroleum reductions in a number of ways, including increased alternative fuel use in flex-fuel AFVs, improved fuel efficiency of non-AFV acquisitions, reductions in non-AFV fleet sizes and vehicle miles traveled, and improvements in overall fleet operating efficiencies.

EO 13423 also requires subject federal fleets to increase annual consumption of alternative fuels by 10% annually relative to the previous year's alternative fuel usage target (i.e., compounded annually). If measured cumulatively from the FY 2005 baseline, the annual increases are 10% for FY 2006, 21% for FY 2007, 33.1% for FY 2008, and so on.

The Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of l998 amended EPAct to allow one AFV acquisition credit for every 450 gallons of pure biodiesel fuel or 2,250 gallons of B20 (a blend of 20% biodiesel and 80% petroleum diesel). These biodiesel credits may fulfill up to 50% of an agency's EPAct acquisition requirements and do not carry over into subsequent years.

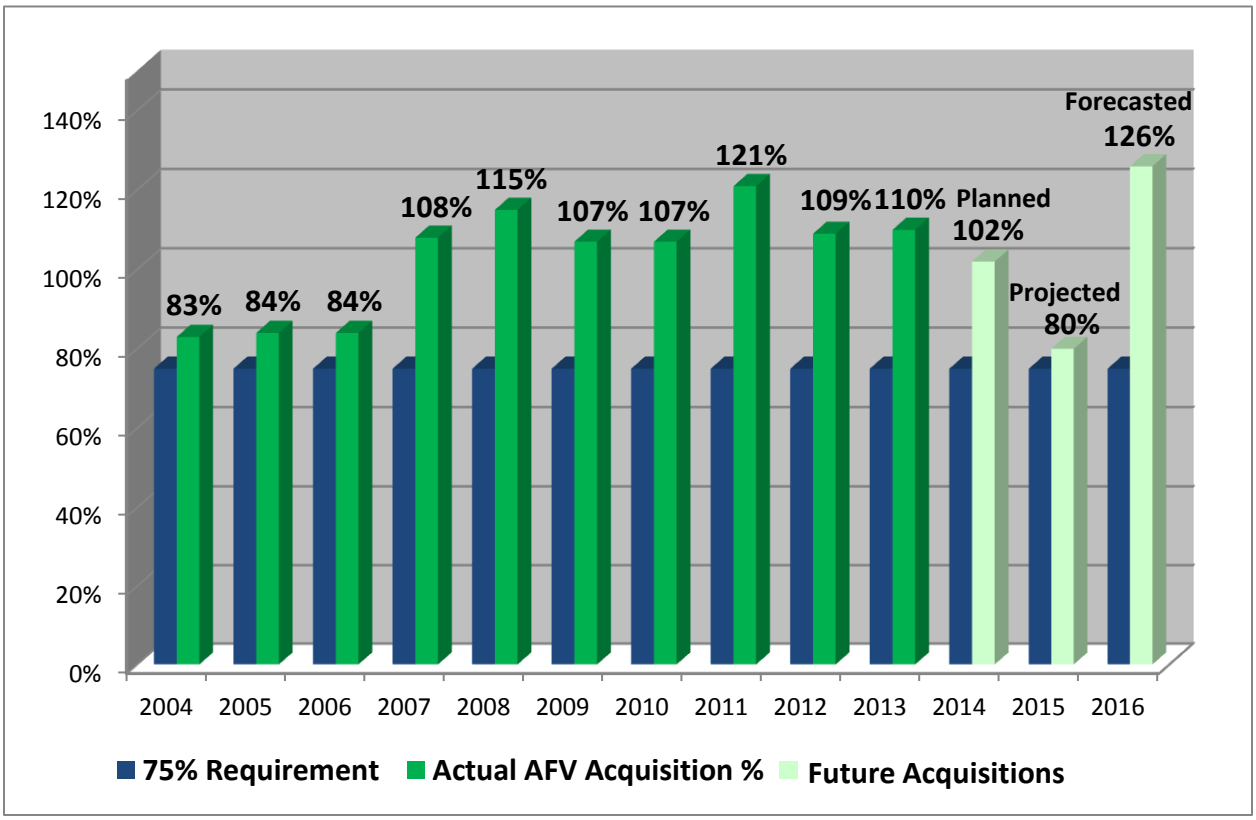
Section 310(b) of EPAct requires the head of each federal agency to prepare and submit an annual report to Congress outlining the agency's AFV acquisitions and future acquisition plans, beginning in FY 1999. Federal agencies submit compliance data using the web-based Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST) database. Acquisition data submitted by EPA is included in this report as Appendices A through D.

EPA's FY 2013 Fleet Compliance with EPAct of 1992

EPA has exceeded its EPAct acquisition requirements each year since FY 1999, and the Agency projects that it will continue to do so in the coming years. EPA also acquired 81 LGVs in FY 2013, some of which were gasoline vehicles. This is a potential contributing factor to EPA's failure to meet the alternative fuel increase requirement of EO 13423. **Exhibit 2** depicts AFV acquisitions by the Agency fleets in FY 2004 through FY 2013. It also shows future acquisitions for FY 2014 through FY 2016 and documents Agency compliance with EPAct requirements for AFV acquisitions. Appendix A provides detailed information on the number and types of light-duty vehicles acquired by the Agency in FY 2013.[5]

[5] See Appendix A for "Actual" (FY 2013) data details, Appendix B for "Planned" (FY 2014) details, Appendix C for "Projected" (FY 2015) details, and Appendix D for "Forecasted" (FY 2016) details.

Exhibit 2. Summary of EPA's AFV Acquisitions
(includes credits for dedicated AFVs and biodiesel use)



As summarized in **Exhibit 3,** in FY 2013 the Agency acquired 75 AFVs and received two credits for biodiesel fuel usage, for a total of 77 EPAct credits. Compared to the EPAct requirement of 53 credits (75% of the 70 covered acquisitions), the Agency achieved 110% EPAct compliance for this category. As in FYs 2004 through 2012, the Agency exceeded its EPAct AFV acquisition requirement by a significant margin in FY 2013.

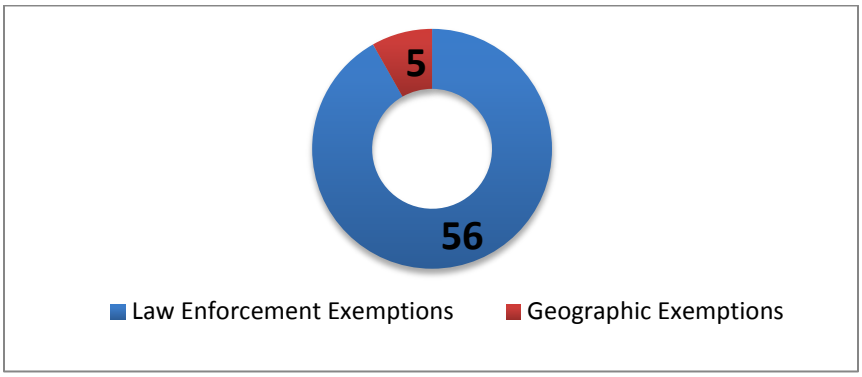
Exhibit 3. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EPAct Requirements

EPAct-covered non-exempt vehicle acquisitions	70
AFVs Acquired	75
Additional credits earned	2
Total AFVs and credits (as % of non-exempt acquisitions)	110%

Most of the AFVs acquired in FY 2013, and those already in the Agency's inventory, are flex-fuel vehicles operated on a mixture of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline, called E85. Because the flex-fuel vehicles are designed to operate on gasoline as well as alternative fuel, special efforts are needed to ensure that these vehicles operate using the alternative fuel to the maximum extent possible. EPA is taking extra steps during FY 2014 to ensure that the use of alternative fuel in AFVs is maximized to the greatest extent feasible. The Summary section of this report provides more information on EPA's strategy for environmental compliance.

The Agency leased and purchased additional vehicles that were exempt from EPAct requirements, as shown in **Exhibit 4.** Of the total 131 light-duty vehicles acquired in FY 2013, shown in Appendix A, 61 vehicles were exempt and therefore not counted for compliance. Most of these vehicles are exempt from EPAct compliance because of their primary use as law enforcement vehicles, with the remainder exempt due to geographic limitations.

Exhibit 4. EPA's FY 2013 Exempt Vehicle Acquisitions



EPA's FY 2013 Fleet Compliance with EO 13423

In FY 2013, EPA was required to reduce petroleum consumption by 16% relative to a FY 2005 consumption baseline and had an actual reduction of ~38.9% below FY 2005 levels. EPA exceeded the total petroleum reduction target (20%) of EO 13423 in FY 2009 (a full six years earlier than required) and continues to surpass the petroleum reduction requirement. Additionally, the Agency has already met the 30% petroleum reduction goal of EO 13514 nine years earlier than required. EPA remains diligent in developing and implementing new strategies to reduce the Agency's petroleum use on a continual basis.

EO 13423 also requires subject federal fleets to increase consumption of alternative fuels by 10% annually compared to the previous year's EO 13423-mandated amount. EPA did not meet this goal in FY 2013, falling short by approximately 46,538 GGEs. Although EPA has made significant strides in alternative fuel use in recent years, the lack of alternative fueling infrastructure remains an obstacle to compliance. The vast majority of EPA's AFV fleet consists of vehicles that are fueled with E85. However, fueling stations that offer E85 are sparse in many areas of the country where EPA fleets operate. In addition, those EPA vehicles that do have access to alternative fuel at their base location are often driven into rural areas (without E85 access) for extended periods of time to fulfill mission requirements. Further, new vehicle acquisition requirements of EISA 2007, Section 141 can conflict with EPAct 1992 requirements and force fleets to choose a gasoline vehicle over an E85 vehicle in order to ensure compliance. These factors contributed to EPA's failure to meet the alternative fuel consumption target of EO 13423. **Exhibit 5** summarizes EPA's performance against the goals of EO 13423.

Exhibit 5. EPA's FY 2013 Performance in Meeting EO 13423 Requirements[6]

Petroleum Consumption		Alternative Fuel Consumption	
FY 2005 Baseline	513,346 GGEs	FY 2005 Baseline	44,594 GGEs
FY 2013 Petroleum Consumption Goal	431,210 GGEs (16% reduction from baseline)	FY 2013 Alt. Fuel Consumption Goal	95,591 GGEs (114.4% increase from baseline)
FY 2013 Actual Petroleum Consumption	313,891 GGEs (~38.9% reduction from baseline)	FY 2013 Actual Alternative Fuel Consumption	49,053 GGEs (~10.0% increase from baseline)
Compliant with EO 13423?	Yes	Compliant with EO 13423?	No

EPA is working to develop strategies that will increase alternative fuel consumption in FY 2014. These strategies include:

[6] For the purposes of this table, requirements are expressed as cumulative amounts from the FY 2005 baseline.

- Partnering with the Department of Energy (DOE) to identify missed opportunities for alternative fuel consumption via the FleetDASH system. This resource detects when GSA-leased AFVs utilize petroleum at fueling stations that offer alternative fuel. EPA Fleet managers will be able to access FleetDASH to identify any missed opportunities for alternative fuel consumption and remedy future occurrences through discussions with vehicle operators.
- Holding a series of targeted meetings with individual sub-level fleet management staff to review their performance on alternative fuel consumption and discuss strategies to help achieve Agency goals.
- Recognizing high-performing fleet managers and staff for their outstanding efforts to consume alternative fuel. EPA will provide this recognition in its ongoing quarterly fleet conference calls and newsletters.

Exhibit 6 summarizes the Agency's covered fuel consumption (by type of fuel) in motor vehicles during FYs 2005 to 2013. In FY 2013, the Agency consumed 49,053 GGEs of alternative fuel, thereby offsetting a sizable portion of petroleum that would have otherwise been consumed.

Exhibit 6. EPA's Total Covered Fuel Use in FYs 2005 through 2013 (in GGEs)

Fuel Type	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
CNG	17,970	10,371	188	250	90	244	143	0	0
E85	26,498	8,340	16,563	36,563	48,619	40,020	51,427	50,871	47,521
Biodiesel (B100)	126	519	2,050	2,609	2,381	2,204	2,180	1,722	1,425
Hydrogen	0	0	0	18	74	54	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	107
Total Alternative Fuel Use	**44,594**	**19,230**	**18,801**	**39,440**	**51,164**	**42,522**	**53,750**	**52,663**	**49,053**
Total Covered Petroleum	513,346	451,996	469,557	413,130	395,242	385,172	345,602	347,856	313,891

Success Stories

In FY 2013, EPA was extremely successful in meeting the 75% AFV acquisition requirement of EPAct of 1992. As mentioned above and presented in Exhibit 2 and Appendix A, EPA achieved a 110% AFV acquisition rate in FY 2013, exceeding requirements by 35%. This includes two AFV acquisition credits for consumption of biodiesel fuel. EPA projects that it will meet this requirement for the next three fiscal years, based on current fleet estimates.[7]

EPA also exceeded the EO 13423 requirement to reduce petroleum consumption by 16% compared to 2005 consumption levels. In FY 2013, EPA reduced its covered petroleum footprint by ~38.9%, exceeding the requirement by 22.9%. EPA has already met both the 20% total reduction goal of EO 13423 in FY 2009 (a full six years early) and the 30% petroleum reduction goal of EO 13514 (nine years earlier than required). The Agency continues to reduce petroleum beyond what is required.

EPA continued to improve communication in FY 2013 between Headquarters and satellite fleet locations. The Agency Fleet Manager conducted quarterly conference calls with Regional Fleet Managers to discuss Agency progress, current issues with conditions in the field, and potential strategies to increase alternative fuel consumption and reduce petroleum use. Participants considered these discussions as beneficial and educational. The Headquarters fleet team conducted a training session for EPA Fleet Managers via video teleconference (VTC) in August 2013. The objective of the training session was to share best practices in fleet management and reiterate the Agency's goals regarding environmental compliance. Additionally, the Agency held internal guided roundtable discussions via teleconference to discuss any questions Fleet Managers had regarding fleet management. These discussions received very positive feedback and helped build networking relationships within the Agency. In another effort to better communicate with the Regions, the Agency Fleet Manager continued to disseminate quarterly fleet newsletters to summarize newsworthy fleet topics, including fleet requirements, tips for optimizing fleet management, and other fleet issues.

[7] See Appendices B, C, and D for details.

In accordance with the Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance and GSA Bulletin B-30, EPA conducted a vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) in FY 2013 with the goal of identifying and eliminating under-utilized and unnecessary motor vehicles. After detailed research and analysis, EPA reduced overall fleet inventory by an additional 46 vehicles in FY 2013. Combined with the 60 vehicles the Agency eliminated in FY 2012, EPA has reduced its fleet by 106 vehicles (9.3% of its fleet). EPA's right-sizing efforts and fleet reductions are projected to provide significant cost savings of over $3.8 million across the next five years based on lease cost savings alone.

In FY 2013, EPA worked with GSA to lease plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) that can travel long distances solely on battery power and many more miles on gasoline after the battery system is depleted. EPA is participating in a GSA pilot program to install electric vehicle charging units in garage locations and lease PHEVs for Agency use. PHEVs can help reduce the Agency's petroleum consumption by using only electricity to power the vehicle for short-range trips. PHEVs are just one of many advanced vehicle types that are making transportation more efficient and cleaner than ever before. EPA will continue to partner with GSA to promote and test clean vehicle technologies and assist in the expansion of next-generation AFVs.

Appendices

EPA's Fleet AFV Acquisitions for FY 2013 through FY 2016

Appendices A through D provide detailed information on actual, planned, projected, and forecasted light-duty AFVs the Agency acquired in FYs 2013 through 2016, respectively. As shown in Appendix A, EPA acquired a total of 131 light-duty vehicles in FY 2013. Of these, 70 were EPAct-covered acquisitions, thus establishing a 53 minimum credit requirement to meet EPAct's 75% requirement. For FY 2013, the Agency acquired 75 AFVs and obtained two AFV credits for biodiesel consumption for a total of 77 AFV acquisition credits, resulting in a 110% AFV acquisition rate.

As shown in Appendix B, Agency fleets are planning to acquire a total of 197 light-duty vehicles in FY 2014. Of these, 125 will be EPAct-covered acquisitions, thus establishing a 94 minimum credit requirement to meet EPAct's 75% requirement. For FY 2014, the Agency plans to acquire 128 AFVs, resulting in a projected 102% AFV acquisition rate. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPAct requirement in FY 2014. EPA is aware of the additional costs of acquiring AFVs and will ensure that the benefits of AFV acquisitions are weighed alongside funding constraints. Accordingly, the Agency will strike an appropriate fiscal balance with respect to AFV fleet acquisitions going forward.

As shown in Appendix C, Agency fleets are projecting acquisitions of 87 light-duty vehicles in FY 2015. Of these, 49 will be EPAct-covered acquisitions, thus establishing a 37 minimum credit requirement to meet EPAct's 75% requirement. For FY 2015, the Agency plans to acquire 39 AFVs, resulting in a projected 80% acquisition rate for AFVs. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPAct requirement in FY 2015. This estimate includes an analysis that takes into account relevant MSA and CMSA, fleet size, and law enforcement exemptions that may impact EPA decisions for fleet acquisitions looking forward.

As shown in Appendix D, Agency fleets are forecasting acquisitions of 106 light-duty vehicles in FY 2016. Of these, 46 of will be EPAct-covered acquisitions, thus establishing a 35 minimum credit requirement to meet EPAct's 75% requirement. For FY 2016, the Agency plans on acquiring 58 AFVs, resulting in a projected 126% AFV acquisition rate. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPAct requirement in FY 2016. EPA projects that it will exceed the 75% requirement as it has every year since the requirement took effect in FY 1999.

Appendix A: FY 2013 Actual EPAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Actual Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions				
	Leased	Purchased	Total	
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	129	2	131	
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic	5	0	5	
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle	55	1	56	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0	
Total EPAct-Covered Vehicles	69	1	70	

Actual Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
Light Duty Vehicles						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	5	0	5	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	6	0	6	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	ELE DE	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS PH	No	11	0	11	11
LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	13	0	13	13
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	Yes	2	0	2	0
LD SUV 4x2	E85 FF	No	8	0	8	8
LD SUV 4x2	E85 FF	Yes	6	0	6	0
LD SUV 4x2	GAS AF	No	4	0	4	4
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	4	1	5	5
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	19	0	19	19
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	6	0	6	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS AF	No	3	0	3	3
Medium Duty Vehicles						
MD Pickup	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
MD SUV	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
MD Van (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Totals:			100	1	101	75

Actual EPAct Acquisition Credits Summary	
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:	75
Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits:	0
Dedicated Light Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Medium Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Heavy Duty AFV Credits:	0
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits:	2
Total EPAct Credits:	77
Overall EPAct Compliance Percentage:	110 %

Appendix B: FY 2014 Planned EPAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Planned Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions						
			Acquisitions			
			Leased	Purchased	Total	
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions			189	8	197	
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size			0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign			1	0	1	
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic			0	1	1	
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation			5	0	5	
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle			41	1	42	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle			0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation			22	1	23	
Total EPAct-Covered Vehicles			120	5	125	
Planned Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
Light Duty Vehicles						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	No	23	0	23	23
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	8	0	8	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	70	0	70	70
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	3	0	3	0
Sedan/St Wgn Large	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	No	11	0	11	11
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	26	0	26	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	9	0	9	9
LD SUV 4x2	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
LD SUV 4x2	GAS HY	No	3	0	3	3
LD Van 4x2 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	5	0	5	5
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
LD Van 4x4 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Totals:			167	0	167	128

Planned EPAct Acquisition Credits Summary	
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:	128
Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits:	0
Dedicated Light Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Medium Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Heavy Duty AFV Credits:	0
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits:	0
Total EPAct Credits:	128
Overall EPAct Compliance Percentage:	102 %

Appendix C: FY 2015 Projected EPAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Projected Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions				
	Acquisitions			
	Leased	Purchased	Total	
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	87	0	87	
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign	1	0	1	
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	3	0	3	
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle	33	0	33	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	1	0	1	
Total EPAct-Covered Vehicles	49	0	49	

Projected Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
Light Duty Vehicles						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	No	5	0	5	5
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	9	0	9	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	No	4	0	4	4
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	17	0	17	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS PH	No	4	0	4	4
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	5	0	5	5
LD SUV 4x2	GAS HY	No	1	0	1	1
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	7	0	7	7
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	2	0	2	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	No	6	0	6	6
Totals:			69	0	69	39

Projected EPAct Acquisition Credits Summary	
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:	39
Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits:	0
Dedicated Light Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Medium Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Heavy Duty AFV Credits:	0
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits:	0
Total EPAct Credits:	39
Overall EPAct Compliance Percentage:	80 %

Appendix D: FY 2016 Forecasted EPAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Forecast Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions				
	Acquisitions			
	Leased	Purchased	Total	
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	104	2	106	
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign	0	0	0	
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic	0	1	1	
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle	45	0	45	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0	
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	14	0	14	
Total EPAct-Covered Vehicles	45	1	46	

Forecast Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
Light Duty Vehicles						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	24	0	24	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	5	0	5	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	GAS HY	No	0	1	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	ELE DE	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS PH	No	11	0	11	11
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	4	0	4	4
LD Pickup 4x2	GAS HY	No	1	0	1	1
LD SUV 4x2	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
LD SUV 4x2	GAS HY	No	18	0	18	18
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	9	0	9	9
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	6	0	6	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	No	4	0	4	4
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Totals:			94	1	95	58

Forecast EPAct Acquisition Credits Summary	
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:	58
Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits:	0
Dedicated Light Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Medium Duty AFV Credits:	0
Dedicated Heavy Duty AFV Credits:	0
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits:	0
Total EPAct Credits:	58
Overall EPAct Compliance Percentage:	126 %