

FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE ACQUISITION REPORT

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UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY





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Executive Summary

This is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) fiscal year (FY) 2014 annual report on the Agency's performance in meeting the environmental stewardship transportation requirements of the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 1992 and Executive Order (EO) 13423. This report was developed in accordance with EPA 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.

EPA 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 2014 Performance in Meeting EPA of 1992 and EO 13423 Requirements

Driver	Performance Measure	FY 2014 Goal/Requirement ¹	EPA FY 2014 Performance
EPA of 1992	AFV Acquisitions	75% of the 120 non-exempt, light-duty vehicles acquired in FY 2014 (i.e., 90 vehicles) must be AFVs	Acquired 111 AFVs; with additional 1 credit, ² achieved 112 credits total, or 93.3% of non-exempt acquisitions
	Petroleum consumption	Reduce consumption by 18% compared to FY 2005 baseline of 513,346 GGEs ³	Consumed 286,281 GGEs, a decrease of 44.2% from the baseline
EO 13423	Alternative fuel consumption	Increase consumption by 135.8% relative to the FY 2005 baseline of 44,594 GGEs (10% increase relative to previous year's target of 95,591 GGEs)	Consumed 46,141 GGEs, an increase of 3.5% from the baseline

In FY 2014, EPA acquired 111 AFVs and received one credit for biodiesel consumption for a total of 112 EPA credits. Compared to the EPA requirement of 90 credits (75% of the 120 non-exempt acquisitions), the Agency achieved 93% EPA compliance with this criteria for FY 2014⁴. EPA has exceeded this EPA requirement every year since FY 1999.

In accordance with EO 13423, EPA was required to limit petroleum consumption to a maximum of 420,943 GGEs. EPA's actual petroleum consumption amount was 286,281 GGEs, representing a decrease of 44.2% from the 2005 baseline consumption level, thereby continuing to exceed the 20% reduction goal several years earlier than required. This reduction more than doubled the 18% cumulative petroleum reduction requirement for FY 2014. EPA has already exceeded EO 13514 requirements to reduce petroleum consumption 30% by FY 2020, a full six years earlier than required.

EPA did not reach the FY 2014 requirement for EO 13423 to increase alternative fuel consumption by 10% (compounded annually). EPA's target goal for alternative fuel consumption in FY 2014 was 105,150 GGEs. The Agency's actual consumption level was 46,141 GGEs, a difference of 59,009 GGEs from the target. The main obstacles for reaching this target have been a lack of alternative fuel infrastructure nationwide and the new requirements of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 regarding acquisition of low greenhouse-gas vehicles (LGVs). AFVs consume alternative fuel while LGVs can consume petroleum fuel. The LGV acquisition requirement can conflict with the alternative fuel goals of EO 13423 and EPA of 1992 and affect the Agency's ability to consume alternative fuel. However, EPA will continue to strive to meet EO 13423's overall requirement for

¹ Requirements for EO 13423 are listed as cumulative from FY 2005 baseline.

² Credit earned for biodiesel fuel use.

³ Gasoline gallon equivalents.

⁴ See Appendix A for details.



consuming a minimum of 115,665 GGEs of alternative fuel by FY 2015. EPA is taking additional steps in FY 2015 to increase the Agency's alternative fuel consumption (see section titled, "EPA's FY 2014 Fleet Compliance with EO 13423").

Legislative and Executive Order Requirements

Section 303 of EAct 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 EAct 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 1998 amended EAct 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 EAct acquisition requirements and do not carry over into subsequent years.

Section 310(b) of EAct 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.

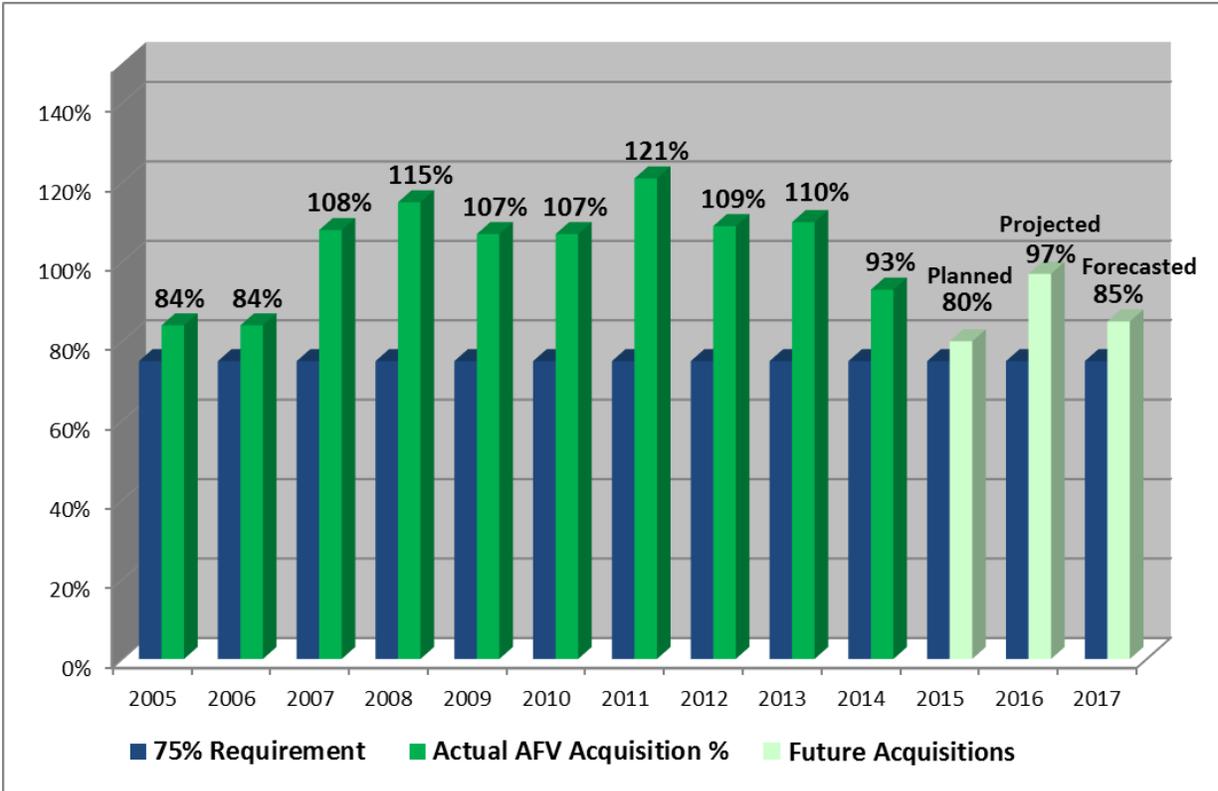
EPA's FY 2014 Fleet Compliance with EAct of 1992

EPA has exceeded its EAct 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 103 LGVs in FY 2014, 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 EPA AFV acquisitions in FY 2005 through FY 2014. It also shows future acquisitions for FY 2015 through FY 2017 and documents Agency compliance with EAct requirements for AFV acquisitions. Appendix A provides detailed information on the number and types of light-duty vehicles acquired by the Agency in FY 2014.⁵

⁵ See Appendix A for "Actual" (FY 2014) data details, Appendix B for "Planned" (FY 2015) details, Appendix C for "Projected" (FY 2016) details, and Appendix D for "Forecasted" (FY 2017) details.



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



As summarized in **Exhibit 3**, in FY 2014 the Agency acquired 111 AFVs and received one credit for biodiesel fuel use, for a total of 112 EPAAct credits. Compared to the EPAAct requirement of 90 credits (75% of the 120 covered acquisitions), the Agency achieved 93% EPAAct compliance for this category. As in FYs 2005 through 2013, the Agency exceeded its EPAAct AFV acquisition requirement by a significant margin in FY 2014.

Exhibit 3. EPA’s FY 2014 Performance in Meeting EPAAct Requirements

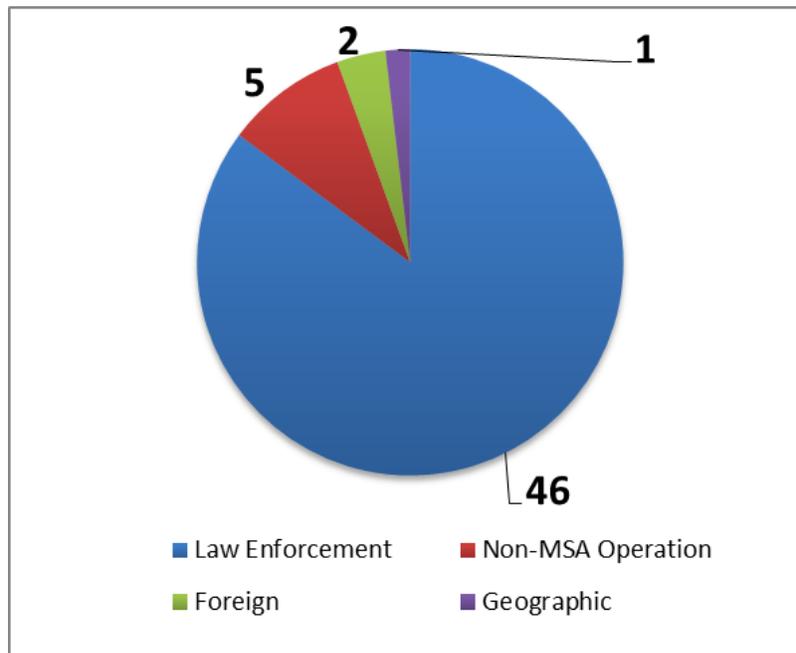
EPAAct-covered non-exempt vehicle acquisitions	120
AFVs Acquired	111
Additional credits earned	1
Total AFVs and credits (as % of non-exempt acquisitions)	93%

Most of the AFVs acquired in FY 2014, and those already in the Agency’s inventory, are flex-fuel vehicles operated on a mixture of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline (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 2015 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 EPAAct requirements, as shown in **Exhibit 4**. Of the 174 total light-duty vehicles acquired in FY 2014, shown in Appendix A, 54 vehicles were exempt and therefore not assessed for compliance. Most of these vehicles are exempt from EPAAct compliance because of their primary use as law enforcement vehicles, with the remainder exempt due to geographic, foreign, and non-Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) limitations.



Exhibit 4. EPA’s FY 2014 EPAAct-Exempt Vehicle Acquisitions



EPA’s FY 2014 Fleet Compliance with EO 13423

In FY 2014, EPA was required to reduce petroleum consumption by 18% relative to a FY 2005 consumption baseline and had an actual reduction of 44.2% 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 2014, falling short by approximately 59,009 GGEs. Although EPA has made positive 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 EPAAct 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 2014 Performance in Meeting EO 13423 Requirements⁶

Petroleum Consumption		Alternative Fuel Consumption	
FY 2005 Baseline	513,346 GGEs	FY 2005 Baseline	44,594 GGEs
FY 2014 Petroleum Consumption Goal	420,943 GGEs (18% reduction from baseline)	FY 2014 Alt. Fuel Consumption Goal	105,150 GGEs (135.8% increase from baseline)
FY 2014 Actual Petroleum Consumption	286,281 GGEs (44.2% reduction from baseline)	FY 2014 Actual Alternative Fuel Consumption	46,141 GGEs (3.5% 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 2015. These strategies include:

- Continuing to partner with the Department of Energy (DOE) to identify missed opportunities for alternative fuel consumption via the FleetDASH system. This resource detects when AFVs leased by the General Services Administration (GSA) 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.
- Resuming fleet site visits under the Alternative Fuel Compliance Emphasis Program (AFCEP). This program consists of operational reviews of fleet locations in order to share ideas and best practices for increasing alternative fuel consumption and optimizing fleet operations.

Exhibit 6 summarizes the Agency's covered fuel consumption (by type of fuel) in motor vehicles during FYs 2005 to 2014. In FY 2014, the Agency consumed 46,141 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 2014 (in GGEs)

Fuel Type	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
CNG ⁷	17,970	10,371	188	250	90	244	143	0	0	0
E85	26,498	8,340	16,563	36,563	48,619	40,020	51,427	50,871	47,521	45,158
Biodiesel (B100)	126	519	2,050	2,609	2,381	2,204	2,180	1,722	1,425	866
Hydrogen	0	0	0	18	74	54	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	107	117
Total Alternative Fuel Use	44,594	19,230	18,801	39,440	51,164	42,522	53,750	52,663	49,053	46,141
Total Covered Petroleum	513,346	451,996	469,557	413,130	395,242	385,172	345,602	347,856	313,891	286,281

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

⁷ Compressed natural gas



Success Stories

In FY 2014, EPA was extremely successful in meeting the 75% AFV acquisition requirement of EPOA of 1992. As mentioned above and presented in Exhibit 2 and Appendix A, EPA achieved a 93% AFV acquisition rate in FY 2014, exceeding requirements by 18%. This includes one AFV acquisition credit for consumption of biodiesel fuel. EPA projects that it will meet this requirement for the next three fiscal years, based on current fleet estimates.⁸

EPA also exceeded the EO 13423 requirement to reduce petroleum consumption by 18% compared to 2005 consumption levels. In FY 2014, EPA reduced its covered petroleum footprint by 44.2%, exceeding the requirement by 26.2%. 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 2014 between the EPA Headquarters fleet team 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 2014. 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.

In accordance with the Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance and GSA Bulletin B-30, EPA conducted a vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) in FY 2014 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 32 vehicles in FY 2014. Combined with the 106 vehicles the Agency eliminated in FYs 2012-2013, EPA has reduced its fleet by 138 vehicles (12.0% 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 2014, 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.

⁸ See Appendices B, C, and D for details.



Appendices

EPA's Fleet AFV Acquisitions for FY 2014 through FY 2017

Appendices A through D provide detailed information on actual, planned, projected, and forecasted light-duty AFVs the Agency acquired in FYs 2014 through 2017, respectively. As shown in Appendix A, EPA acquired a total of 174 light-duty vehicles in FY 2014. Of these, 120 were EPCovered acquisitions, thus establishing a 90 minimum credit requirement to meet EPCovered's 75% requirement. For FY 2014, the Agency acquired 111 AFVs and obtained one AFV credits for biodiesel consumption for a total of 112 AFV acquisition credits, resulting in a 93% AFV acquisition rate.

As shown in Appendix B, Agency fleets are planning to acquire a total of 187 light-duty vehicles in FY 2015. Of these, 136 will be EPCovered acquisitions, thus establishing a 102 minimum credit requirement to meet EPCovered's 75% requirement. For FY 2015, the Agency plans to acquire 109 AFVs, resulting in a projected 80% AFV acquisition rate. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPCovered requirement in FY 2015. 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 76 light-duty vehicles in FY 2016. Of these, 38 will be EPCovered acquisitions, thus establishing a 29 minimum credit requirement to meet EPCovered's 75% requirement. For FY 2016, the Agency plans to acquire 37 AFVs, resulting in a projected 97% acquisition rate for AFVs. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPCovered requirement in FY 2016. 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 151 light-duty vehicles in FY 2017. Of these, 94 will be EPCovered acquisitions, thus establishing a 71 minimum credit requirement to meet EPCovered's 75% requirement. For FY 2017, the Agency plans on acquiring 80 AFVs, resulting in a projected 85% AFV acquisition rate. Through this action, the Agency plans to meet its EPCovered requirement in FY 2017. 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 2014 Actual EPAAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Actual Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions						
	Acquisitions					
	Leased	Purchased	Total			
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	174	0	174			
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size	0	0	0			
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign	2	0	2			
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic	1	0	1			
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	5	0	5			
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle	46	0	46			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0			
Total EPAAct-Covered Vehicles	120	0	120			
Actual Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
<i>Light Duty Vehicles</i>						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	3	0	3	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS AF	No	6	0	6	6
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS AF	Yes	22	0	22	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	3	0	3	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS AF	No	7	0	7	7
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS AF	Yes	9	0	9	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	No	10	0	10	10
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS PH	No	8	0	8	8
LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	11	0	11	11
LD Pickup 4x2	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD Pickup 4x2	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
LD SUV 4x2	E85 FF	No	9	0	9	9
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	4	0	4	4
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	38	0	38	38
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	2	0	2	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS AF	No	3	0	3	3
LD SUV 4x4	GAS AF	Yes	1	0	1	0
LD Van 4x4 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
<i>Medium Duty Vehicles</i>						
MD Other	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
MD Pickup	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
MD Van (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
MD Van (Cargo)	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
Totals:			155	0	155	111
Actual EPAAct Acquisition Credits Summary						
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:						111
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:						1
Total EPAAct Credits:						112
Overall EPAAct Compliance Percentage:						93 %



Appendix B: FY 2015 Planned EAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Planned Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions						
	Acquisitions					
	Leased	Purchased	Total			
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	179	8	187			
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	43	1	44			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0			
Total EAct-Covered Vehicles	130	6	136			
Planned Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
<i>Light Duty Vehicles</i>						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	No	10	0	10	10
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	12	0	12	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	60	0	60	60
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	4	0	4	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	No	9	0	9	9
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	23	0	23	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	7	0	7	7
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	8	0	8	8
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	No	4	0	4	4
LD Van 4x4 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Totals:			150	0	150	109
Planned EAct Acquisition Credits Summary						
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:						109
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 EAct Credits:						109
Overall EAct Compliance Percentage:						80 %



Appendix C: FY 2016 Projected EPAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Projected Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions						
	Acquisitions					
	Leased	Purchased	Total			
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	74	2	76			
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	37	0	37			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0			
Total EPAct-Covered Vehicles	37	1	38			
Projected Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EPAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
<i>Light Duty Vehicles</i>						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	23	0	23	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	12	0	12	12
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
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	8	0	8	8
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	2	0	2	0
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
LD SUV 4x4	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Totals:			68	1	69	37
Projected EPAct Acquisition Credits Summary						
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:						37
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:						37
Overall EPAct Compliance Percentage:						97 %



Appendix D: FY 2017 Forecasted EAct Vehicle Acquisitions

Forecast Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions						
	Acquisitions					
	Leased	Purchased	Total			
Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions	147	4	151			
Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size	1	0	1			
Fleet Exemptions: Foreign	1	0	1			
Fleet Exemptions: Geographic	0	0	0			
Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	3	0	3			
Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle	52	0	52			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle	0	0	0			
Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation	0	0	0			
Total EAct-Covered Vehicles	90	4	94			
Forecast Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail						
Vehicle Type	Fuel	LE	Acquisitions			EAct Credits
			Lease	Purchase	Total	
<i>Light Duty Vehicles</i>						
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	No	6	0	6	6
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	E85 FF	Yes	5	0	5	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS AF	No	6	0	6	6
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS AF	Yes	22	0	22	0
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	No	2	0	2	2
Sedan/St Wgn Compact	GAS HY	Yes	3	0	3	0
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Sedan/St Wgn Midsize	E85 FF	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	E85 FF	No	3	0	3	3
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS AF	No	7	0	7	7
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS AF	Yes	9	0	9	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	No	10	0	10	10
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS HY	Yes	1	0	1	0
Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact	GAS PH	No	8	0	8	8
LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	10	0	10	10
LD Pickup 4x2	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
LD Van 4x2 (Passenger)	E85 FF	No	2	0	2	2
LD Pickup 4x4	E85 FF	No	4	0	4	4
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	No	16	0	16	16
LD SUV 4x4	E85 FF	Yes	6	0	6	0
LD Van 4x4 (Cargo)	E85 FF	No	1	0	1	1
Totals:			127	0	127	80
Forecast EAct Acquisition Credits Summary						
Base AFV Acquisition Credits:						80
Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits:						0
Dedicated Light Duty AFV Credits:						0
Dedicated Medium Duty AFV Credits:						0
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits:						0
Total EAct Credits:						80
Overall EAct Compliance Percentage:						85 %