

Fact sheet title

Subhead 1

Intro statement. Federal agencies ask numerous reoccurring questions about Federal fleet management. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) helps Federal agencies answer these questions while meeting Federal fleet goals and requirements.

Subhead 1

Subhead 2

Body text. The Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 1992 defines alternative fuel as methanol, ethanol, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, electricity, pure or neat **biodiesel** (B100), or any other fuel deemed by the Secretary of Energy to yield “*substantial energy security and environmental benefits.*”

Gasoline blends only qualify if the mixture contains less than 20 percent gasoline. Additional information is available in FEMP’s Alternative Fuels & Federal Fleet Vehicle FAQ at [Web links \(character style\) www.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/federal_fleet_faq.pdf](http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/federal_fleet_faq.pdf).

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Caption

Subhead 2

Body text. EPA 1992 defines alternative fuel vehicles as vehicles that can operate on alternative fuels. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2008 amended EPA 1992 to include fuel cell, lean burn, and hybrid technology vehicles (based on definitions in Section 30B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986). NDAA also added any other type of vehicle that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Administrator demonstrates to the Secretary of Energy would achieve a significant reduction in petroleum consumption.

Body text. Alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) can be dedicated (capable of operating on alternative fuels only) or dual fuel (capable of operating on either alternative or conventional fuels). Dual fuel vehicles are also known as flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs). [See Appendix B for more detail.]

Subhead 1

Subhead 2

Body text. EPA 1992, EPA 2005, Executive Order (E.O.) 13423, and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 set the following requirements for Federal fleets:

- **Body text bullets/body text bold (character style). EPA 1992:** Requires 75 percent of new light duty vehicle acquisitions be AFVs.
- **EPA 2005:** Requires dual-fueled AFVs to be fueled with alternative fuels unless the DOE grants a waiver.

- **E.O. 13423:** Requires a two percent reduction in annual petroleum consumption through 2015 compared against a 2005 baseline, a 10 percent annual increase in alternative fuel consumption through 2015 compared against a 2005 baseline, and that agencies acquire plug-in hybrids if available and reasonable in cost.
- **EISA 2007:** Requires Federal agencies to purchase low greenhouse gas emitting vehicles. EPA is to issue guidance.
- **EISA 2007:** Contains language similar to, but not consistent with, E.O. 13423 for petroleum reduction and alternative fuel use increases. DOE is conducting a rulemaking to further explain these requirements.

Further information on Federal fleet management and alternative fuel requirements is available on the FEMP Web site at <http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/regulations/regulations.html>.

Subhead 2

Agencies subject to the fleet requirements of E.O. 13423, or subject agencies, operate 20 or more motor vehicles within the United States. Subject agencies must also comply with E.O. 13423 and EISA 2007 petroleum reduction and alternative fuel increase requirements. Subject agencies are executive agencies defined by Section 105 of Title 5 United States Code excluding the Government Accountability Office (GAO). For the purpose of E.O. 13423, military department defined by Section 102 of the same code are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense (DOD).

1. Acquisition
2. Replace medium and heavy duty gasoline vehicles

Table Subhead

Table body medium	Table body medium
1	Table body. Dual fuel (flexible or bi-fuel) vehicles, regardless of vehicle size class as long as the vehicle meets the AFV definition of <i>EPAct 1992</i>
2	Dedicated light duty AFVs
1	Every 450 gallons of pure biodiesel (equivalent to 2,250 gallons of B20) used in diesel vehicles; cannot exceed 50 percent of EPAct requirements <i>Fuel cell vehicle</i> <i>Lean burn technology vehicle</i> <i>Hybrid vehicle</i>
1	Other vehicles achieving significant reduction in petroleum consumption

EPAct 1992 and EPAct 2005 AFV acquisition and alternative fuel use requirements apply only to covered fleets. Covered fleets are those consisting of 20 or more light duty vehicles centrally located in a metropolitan statistical area that are owned, leased, or operated by the Federal Government.

Subhead 3

Agency approaches to meet these goals vary widely. However, the following fundamental strategic goals are generally agreed upon:

- **AFV Acquisition and Alternative Fuel Use:** Maximize procurement of AFVs in the fleet through the normal acquisition process. Also maximize use of alternative fuel in dual fuel AFVs and install alternative fuel infrastructure at high-use fueling centers.
- **Biodiesel Blend Use:** Replace medium and heavy duty gasoline vehicles with diesel vehicles through the normal acquisition process. Maximize use of B20 in diesel vehicles and install B20 fuel infrastructure at high-use fueling centers.

Subhead 3

Section 701 of EPAct 2005 requires covered AFVs to operate on alternative fuels unless the Secretary of Energy determines that alternative fuel is not reasonably available or is unreasonably expensive. DOE guidance defines alternative fuel as not reasonably available if it cannot be obtained within a 15-minute drive or within five miles (one way) from the vehicle's garaged location. It also defines alternative fuel as unreasonably expensive if it costs more per gallon than gasoline at the same station. If these conditions are met, Federal agencies can request a waiver.

Section 701 guidance is available at http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/701_guidance.pdf.

If questions remain, contact:

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