

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FLEET ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE
ACQUISITION REPORT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2000**

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Foreword

Nearly a decade ago, Congress acted to curb the country's increasing dependence on petroleum, particularly for transportation purposes, by passing the Energy Policy Act of 1992. This legislation called for the U.S. Department of Energy to expand research and development in the transportation area and to create programs to accelerate the introduction of alternative fuel vehicles in place of conventional petroleum-fueled vehicles. The Federal agencies have made significant progress in the acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles. Success is evidenced by more than 40,000 alternative fuel vehicles being used daily by Federal agencies. Over the eight years of the Federal program, the total number of alternative fuel vehicles acquired by the agencies exceeds the Act's requirements by 1,000 vehicles. However, barriers still remain. For example, the Energy Policy Act does not require Federal agencies to use alternative fuel—just to buy the vehicle. In many cases, vehicles that could use alternative fuel are being operated on gasoline.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Office of Transportation Technologies developed an Alternative Fuel Transportation Program to help fulfill the requirements of the Energy Policy Act among the fleets covered by the law. Subsequently, the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998 and Executive Order 13149, *Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency*, which has revoked Executive Order 13031, were issued to reinforce the Energy Policy Act's requirements on Federal agencies.

An annual report on the acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles and use of alternative fuels is a requirement of the Energy Policy Act for all the covered Federal agencies.

This report's highlights are as follows:

- In fiscal year 2000, the Department of Energy acquired 623 covered vehicles, and 547 alternative fuel vehicles (AFV), which exceeded the 75 percent AFV acquisition requirement;
- With zero emission vehicles and dedicated light-duty and medium-duty AFV credits, the Department had 596 AFV credits in fiscal year 2000;
- The Department projects a similarly high level of compliance for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 by acquiring 840 and 641 AFVs, respectively;
- In 2000, the Department's fleets consumed about the same level of petroleum as in fiscal year 1999. It is expected that implementing the Department's *Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149* will reduce petroleum use by as much as 34 percent in 2005, compared to the baseline value in fiscal year 1999. This is significantly greater than the 20 percent reduction called for in the order; and

- Several significant projects are underway among DOE's fleets, which will enhance the acquisition of AFVs and provide additional alternative fuel infrastructure to fuel fleet vehicles.

Despite the acquisition of more alternative fuel vehicles, a good deal remains to be done in providing adequate infrastructure for dispensing alternative fuels and for its use in fleets. We believe the introduction of alternative fuel vehicles and the use of alternative fuels in both the public and private sector is an important element for reducing the Nation's dependence on oil and achieving energy security. We look forward to working with the Administration, Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, industry, and the public to improve the Nation's energy policy and meet the critical challenges ahead.

Spencer Abraham
Secretary of Energy

DOE Fleet AFV Acquisition Report for Fiscal Year 2000

Executive Summary

This *U.S. Department of Energy Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report for Fiscal Year 2000* presents the data of the Department of Energy (Department or DOE) on the number of alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) acquired in fiscal year 2000, and its planned acquisitions and projections for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The report was developed in accordance with the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) (42 U.S.C. 13211-13219), as amended by the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-388). The Energy Policy Act requires that 75 percent of all covered vehicles must be alternative fuel vehicles. As shown in Figure 1, in fiscal year 2000, DOE exceeded this requirement by acquiring 547 alternative fuel vehicles with a total of 596 AFV credits. Plans indicate a similar level of compliance for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 with projected acquisition credits of 840 and 641, respectively. Detailed vehicle acquisition tables are presented in the attachments.

The Department's acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles in fiscal year 2000 continues the trend seen in its fiscal year 1999 data of acquiring more than the required number of alternative fuel vehicles. According to the *1999 Department of Energy Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report*, the Department significantly exceeded the 75 percent acquisition requirement by acquiring 649 alternative fuel vehicle credits in fiscal year 1999, compared to the requirement of 434 vehicles (see also Figure 1). It is clear that the Department has taken a leadership role among Federal agencies in acquiring more than the minimum number of alternative fuel vehicles for its fleets.

This report also presents data on the Department's fuel use during the past fiscal year, showing that its fleets consumed about the same level of petroleum in fiscal year 2000 as in the baseline year, fiscal year 1999. It also projects fuel savings of 10 percent and 16 percent (compared to the baseline) for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively, and savings of nearly 34 percent by fiscal year 2005 as a result of implementing the Department's *Compliance Strategy for Executive Order (E.O.) 13149, Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency* (see Table 3).

Legislative and Executive Order Requirements

Section 303 of EPACT requires that 75 percent of all covered light-duty vehicles acquired for Federal fleets in fiscal year 1999 and beyond must be alternative fuel vehicles (where the fleets have 20 or more vehicles, are capable of being centrally fueled, and are operated in a metropolitan statistical area with a population of more than 250,000 based on the 1980 census). Certain emergency, law enforcement, and national defense vehicles are exempt from these requirements. The Energy Conservation and Reauthorization Act of 1998 amended EPACT to allow one alternative fuel vehicle acquisition credit for every 450 gallons of pure biodiesel fuel consumed in vehicles of over 8,500 pounds gross

vehicle weight rating. “Biodiesel credits” may fulfill up to 50 percent of a fleet’s EPACT requirements.

Under E.O. 13149, agencies also receive one additional EPACT AFV credit for each dedicated and zero emission light-duty AFV, for a total of two credits. Additionally, three EPACT credits are given for each dedicated medium-duty AFV and four credits for each dedicated heavy-duty AFV.

The head of each Federal agency must also prepare and submit a report to Congress outlining the agency’s AFV acquisitions and future plans by January 1st each year. E.O. 13149 directs Federal agencies operating a fleet of 20 or more vehicles within the United States to reduce their annual petroleum consumption by at least 20 percent by the end of fiscal year 2005 (compared to fiscal year 1999 levels) by using alternative fuels in AFVs more than 50 percent of the time, improving the average fuel economy of newly acquired light-duty conventional fleet vehicles by 1 mile per gallon by fiscal year 2002 and 3 miles per gallon by fiscal year 2005, and using other fleet efficiency measures.

DOE Approach to Compliance with E.O. 13149 and EPACT

To fulfill the requirements of E.O. 13149, DOE is in the process of finalizing and implementing its *Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149* for achieving a 20 percent reduction in its annual motor vehicle petroleum consumption by 2005 compared to a 1999 baseline. The Strategy specifies that DOE will acquire 75 percent of new light-duty vehicle acquisitions as AFVs (which meets the Department’s compliance with EPACT), and use alternative fuel in these vehicles 75 percent of the time (which exceeds the E.O. 13149 requirement for using alternative fuel the *majority* of the time). The Department will take advantage of a new surcharge program that will add \$10 monthly to the cost of every vehicle leased through the General Services Administration (GSA) to help cover the higher incremental cost of many AFV models (compared to conventional vehicles). The Department will also acquire light-duty vehicles with a higher fuel economy of 1 mile per gallon in fiscal year 2002 and 3 miles per gallon in fiscal year 2005, and earn biodiesel credits by using biodiesel fuel in all fleet vehicles of over 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating at several of the Department’s larger facilities.

The DOE *Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149* is a detailed five-year plan, starting in fiscal year 2000. It is based on current fleet data and negotiated plans with sixteen of the largest DOE sites. These sites account for more than 90 percent of the Departments petroleum consumption and each element participated in the developing process of the Strategy.

Under Executive Order 13149 Section 301(b), DOE is responsible for providing leadership to the other agencies in implementing programs to meet the goals of this order. These activities have included issuance of multiple guidance documents, review and evaluation of submitted agency strategies and submission of compliance reports. Agencies have been reporting fiscal year 2000 vehicle acquisition and fuel use data by

using the DOE/GSA developed on-line data collection and reporting system, the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST), which has been instrumental for collecting the data needed for the Federal-wide compliance report to the President and OMB.

DOE Fleet Compliance for Fiscal Year 2000

Figure 1 is a graphical depiction of AFV acquisitions by DOE's fleet in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, and projected acquisitions for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. DOE acquired 623 covered light-duty vehicles in fiscal year 2000, and 547 AFVs (596 including credits for zero-emission vehicles and dedicated light- and medium-duty AFVs).

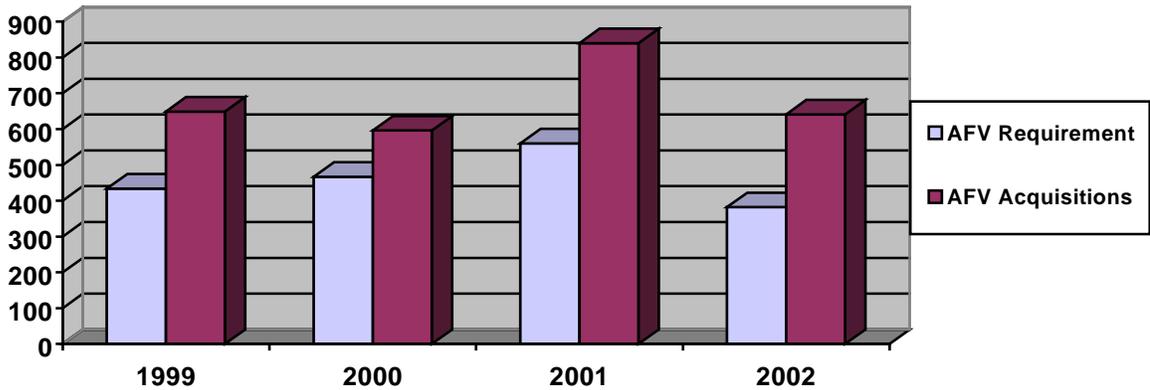


Figure 1: Summary of DOE's Recent and Projected AFV Acquisitions

Therefore, DOE exceeded EPACT requirements by nearly 17.1 percent (28 percent including credits). DOE did not earn any credits for biodiesel fuel use in fiscal year 2000. Attachment A provides detailed information on the number and types of light-duty vehicles leased or purchased by DOE fleets from the GSA in fiscal year 2000. As in fiscal year 1999, the exemplary performance of several large fleets was key to DOE's success in exceeding the AFV acquisition mandates set forth in EPACT. As shown in Table 1, five fleets that had a low AFV requirement or no AFV requirement under EPACT acquired alternative fuel vehicles anyway, demonstrating once again the Department's leadership in this area.

Table 1. DOE Fleets Exhibiting Exemplary Acquisition of AFVs in Fiscal Year 2000

			Total FY 2000 AFV Acquisitions (including credits)
National Renewable Energy Lab	9	7	14
Nevada Test Site	Geographically exempt	0	101
Lawrence Berkeley	39	33	44
Los Alamos Natl. Lab	Geographically exempt	0	53
Pantex	Geographically exempt	0	31

Additional vehicles were leased and purchased by DOE that were not “covered” vehicles. Of the total of 1,345 light-duty vehicles acquired in fiscal year 2000, the following were not counted for compliance:

- 22 were exempt because they were in fleets of less than 20 vehicles;
- 612 were in fleets located outside covered metropolitan statistical areas (MSA);
- 53 were exempt as law enforcement vehicles; and
- 35 were operating outside MSAs for extended periods of time.

Special Projects of the DOE Fleet Related to AFV and Infrastructure Acquisitions

Several significant projects are underway among DOE’s fleets. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory will acquire 90 percent of its vehicles as bi-fuel compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles and will install an \$850,000 CNG refueling station with more than 75 percent of these costs covered by a private fuel provider. The laboratory is also planning to install ethanol infrastructure at its site. Los Alamos National Laboratory will acquire a majority of its AFVs as E-85 vehicles and is working with a private fuel provider to install E-85 infrastructure to fuel them. Sandia National Laboratory-Kirtland plans to use E-85 fuel 75 percent of the time its flexible fuel vehicles are operated, and CNG 75 percent of the time its bi-fuel CNG vehicles are in use. Additionally, Sandia National Laboratory is working with Kirtland Air Force Base to co-utilize a CNG refueling station. Savannah River is planning to convert 100 percent of its diesel fuel use to biodiesel fuel by fiscal year 2005, and is well on its way to converting its light-duty fleet to E-85.

Alternative Fuel Use by DOE Fleets in Fiscal Year 2000

Table 2 presents alternative fuel use data for the DOE's fleets in fiscal year 2000. The majority of vehicles acquired by DOE and other Federal fleets are leased from GSA, and the leasing contract folds in the maintenance and fuel costs for the vehicles. This is accomplished by the use of a GSA credit card that the fleets use to purchase alternative fuel. However, since product code standards are not uniform among suppliers of alternative fuels (e.g., ethanol), it is impossible for credit vendors to accurately track the purchase of alternative fuels with this credit card. The exception may be natural gas, which is usually purchased at a local utility refueling site, allowing the fleets to contact the utility for an accurate accounting of purchased fuel.

Table 2. DOE Fuel Use in Fiscal Year 2000

	Quantity (GGE)
Biodiesel – B100	0
CNG	15,112
Diesel	1,781,178
E-85	61,128
Electricity	495
Gasoline	3,919,972
Liquefied Natural Gas	0
Methanol	0
Propane	0

Note: Best estimate using the data made available by DOE fleets and GSA

DOE's Fleet AFV Acquisitions for Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002

Attachment A provides detailed information on the alternative fuel vehicles actually acquired by DOE in fiscal year 2000. Attachments B and C provide projected vehicle acquisitions for DOE fleets for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively. In fiscal year 2001, the DOE fleets are planning to acquire a cumulative total of 1,464 light-duty vehicles. EPAct-covered acquisitions will be 746 light-duty vehicles, requiring 560 AFV acquisitions. DOE plans to acquire 804 AFVs, including non-EPAct-covered acquisitions, earning a total of 840 acquisition credits. The DOE *Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149* projects that the Department will continue to exceed its AFV acquisition requirements in fiscal year 2002 as in fiscal year 2001.

Estimated Petroleum Savings

Petroleum savings are reported for fiscal year 2000 based on actual data collected for fiscal year 1999 (the baseline year) and fiscal year 2000. In fiscal year 1999, DOE's covered baseline petroleum consumption was 5,834,002 gasoline gallon equivalents

(GGE) and in fiscal year 2000, petroleum consumption was 5,701,150 GGE. In fiscal year 2000 the total petroleum savings obtained for the Department was 2.3 percent.

Petroleum savings are projected for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 (and through fiscal year 2005), based upon values derived from the draft DOE *Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149* (biodiesel fuel use, alternative fuel vehicle and alternative fuel use, acquisition of higher fuel economy vehicles, and fleet efficiency improvements). Table 3 presents the projected fuel reductions attributed to each element, from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2005, as well as the total fuel savings for each year and the percent reduction of that value from the fiscal year 1999 baseline value. Note that acquisition of higher fuel economy vehicles and fleet efficiency improvements have been grouped to attain a single fuel reduction value for these two elements. Note also that projected fuel reductions for DOE

Table 3. Projected Fleet Fuel Reductions under Compliance Strategy for E.O. 13149

	Total Fuel Reductions by Fiscal Year (GGE)				FY 05
Biodiesel Use	189,498	284,247	378,995	473,745	473,745
AFV Use	247,469	494,937	742,406	989,875	1,222,511
Fuel Economy/Fleet Efficiency Improvements	49,067	100,821	157,525	216,511	276,977
Totals	486,034	880,005	1,278,926	1,680,131	1,973,233
% Reduction from FY 99 Baseline	8	15	22	29	34

fleets by fiscal year 2005 are significantly greater (nearly 34 percent) than the 20 percent reduction called for in E.O. 13149.

Summary

This report and its attachments present data to show that DOE exceeded the AFV acquisition requirements of EPACT in fiscal year 2000. They also indicate that DOE expects to repeat this accomplishment in fiscal years 2001 and 2002. Projections also indicate that the Department's fleets will exceed the required 20 percent petroleum reduction by 2005. This lower level of petroleum consumption will be achieved by continuing the implementation of the DOE strategy for complying with the requirements of E.O. 13149.

Attachments A, B, and C

Attachment A: Actuals Department of Energy FY 2000 Vehicle Acquisitions					
Actuals FY 2000 Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions				Total Vehicle Inventory	
	Leased	Purchased	Total		
Total number of Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) - Vehicle Acquisitions		1271	74	1345	10644
Exemptions	Fleet Size	22	0	22	147
	Geographic	580	32	612	4052
	Law Enforcement	53	0	53	327
	Non-MSA Operation	35	0	35	162
EPACT Covered Acquisitions		581	42	623	5956
Actuals FY 2000 AFV Acquisitions				Total Vehicle Inventory	
Vehicle	Leased	Purchased	Total		
Sedan	CNG Bi-Fuel Subcompact	2	2	4	4
Sedan	CNG Bi-Fuel Compact	0	0	0	13
Sedan	CNG Bi-Fuel Compact	8	20	28	202
Sedan	Electric Dedicated Midsize	0	0	0	15
Sedan	E-85 Flex-Fuel Midsize	143	2	145	289
Sedan	CNG Dedicated Large	3	0	3	3
St. Wagon	CNG Bi-Fuel Compact	0	0	8	0
SUV 4x4 2dr	CNG Bi-Fuel Compact	0	0	0	1
SUV 4x4 2dr	LNG Bi-Fuel Compact	0	0	5	0
Van 4x2	E-85 Flex-Fuel Compact	129	3	132	300
Van 4x2	Electric Dedicated Compact	2	0	2	44
Van 4x2	CNG Dedicated Large	3	0	3	82
Pickup 4x2	CNG Bi-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	0	0	0	49
Pickup 4x2	LNG Bi-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	0	0	0	1
Pickup 4x2	E-85 Flex-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	63	11	74	226
Pickup 4x2	Electric Dedicated Compact Reg Cab	36	0	36	38
Pickup 4x2	E-85 Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	0	0	7	0
Pickup 4x4	E-85 Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	27	0	27	29
Pickup 4x2	LPG Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	0	0	5	0
Pickup 4x2	LNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	0	0	0	2
Pickup 4x2	CNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	63	2	65	239
Pickup 4x2	LNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	0	0	0	21
Pickup 4x2	CNG Dedicated Full-size Reg Cab	1	0	8	1
Pickup 4x2	CNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	1	0	1	3
Pickup 4x4	LPG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	0	0	0	20
Pickup 4x4	CNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	5	0	5	24
Pickup 4x4	CNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	0	7	7	44
Van 4x2 (SIN 22, 24, 32, 34)	CNG Dedicated Large	1	0	1	23
Van 4x2 (SIN 24, 32, 34)	CNG Bi-Fuel Large	8	0	8	12
Van 4x2 (SIN 24, 32, 34)	LPG Bi-Fuel Large	1	0	1	8
Pickup 4x2 (SIN 44)	CNG Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	0	2	2	22
Bus	LNG Bi-Fuel	0	0	0	7
Van 4x2 (SIN 24,32,34)	LPG Dedicated	0	0	0	1
MD AFV Other 8,501-16,000 GVWR	CNG Dedicated	0	1	1	0
MD AFV Other 8,501-16,000 GVWR	CNG Bi-Fuel	1	0	1	10
Total Number of AFV Acquisitions		497	50	547	1765
Zero Emission Vehicle Credits		38	0	38	
Dedicated Light-Duty AFV Credits		7	0	7	
Dedicated Medium-Duty AFV Credits		2	2	4	
Dedicated Heavy-Duty AFV Credits		0	0	0	
Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits				0	
Total AFV Acquisitions with Credits		544	52	596	
AFV Percentage of Covered Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisition				96%	

Attachment B: Planned Department of Energy FY 2001 Vehicle Acquisitions

Planned FY 2001 Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions

	Leased	Purchase	Total
Total Number of Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) -Vehicle Acquisitions	1300	164	1464
Exemptions	Fleet Size	26	0
	Geographic	534	40
	Law Enforcement	29	64
	Non-MSA Operation	25	0
EPACT Covered Acquisitions	686	60	746

Planned FY 2001 AFV Acquisitions

Vehicle	Leased	Purchase	Total
Sedan Dedicated Subcompact	1	0	1
Sedan Bi-Fuel Subcompact	44	9	53
Sedan Bi-Fuel Compact	60	0	60
Sedan Flex-Fuel Midsize	87	15	102
Van 4x2 Flex-Fuel Compact	166	6	172
Van 4x2 Dedicated Large	7	0	7
Pickup 4x2 Flex-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	58	7	65
Pickup 4x2 Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	43	0	43
Pickup 4x4 Flex-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	4	0	4
Pickup 4x4 Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	14	0	14
Pickup 4x2 Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	30	0	30
Pickup 4x2 Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	124	26	150
Pickup 4x2 Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	66	0	66
Pickup 4x4 Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	8	0	8
Pickup 4x4 Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	2	0	2
Pickup 4x4 Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	1	0	1
Van 4x2 (SIN 22, 24, 32, 34) Dedicated Large	13	0	13
Van 4x2 (SIN 24, 32, 34) Bi-Fuel Large	2	1	3
Van 4x2 (SIN 24, 32, 34) Bi-Fuel Large	5	0	5
Pickup 4x2 (SIN 44) Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	3	0	3
Bus Dedicated	1	0	1
Bus Bi-Fuel	0	1	1
Total Number of AFV Acquisitions	739	65	804
Zero Emission Vehicle Credits	0	0	0
Dedicated Light-Duty AFV Credits	8	0	8
Dedicated Medium-Duty AFV Credits	28	0	28
Dedicated Heavy-Duty AFV Credits	0	0	0
Total AFV Acquisitions with Credits	775	65	840
AFV Percentage of Covered Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisition			113%

Attachment C: Projected Department of Energy FY 2002 Vehicle Acquisitions

Projected FY 2002 Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions

		Leased	Purchased	Total
Total number of Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) - Vehicle Acquisitions		954	190	1144
Exemptions	Fleet Size	12	0	12
	Geographic	422	99	521
	Law Enforcement	40	46	86
	Non-MSA Operation	16	0	16
EPACT Covered Acquisitions		464	45	509

Projected FY 2002 AFV Acquisitions

Vehicle		Leased	Purchased	Total
Sedan	Bi-Fuel Subcompact	10	0	10
Sedan	Bi-Fuel Compact	13	22	35
Sedan	Flex-Fuel Midsize	16	14	30
Sedan	Dedicated Large	3	0	3
Van 4x2	Flex-Fuel Compact	134	3	137
Van 4x2	Dedicated Compact	6	0	6
Van 4x2	Dedicated Large	7	3	10
Pickup 4x2	Flex-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	100	9	109
Pickup 4x2	Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	38	0	38
Pickup 4x4	Flex-Fuel Compact Reg Cab	1	0	1
Pickup 4x4	Flex-Fuel Compact Ext Cab	8	0	8
Pickup 4x2	Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	1	0	1
Pickup 4x2	Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	70	13	83
Pickup 4x2	Dedicated Full-size Reg Cab	0	10	10
Pickup 4x2	Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	4	0	4
Pickup 4x2	Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	64	0	64
Pickup 4x4	Bi-Fuel Full-size Reg Cab	2	0	2
Pickup 4x4	Bi-Fuel Full-size Ext Cab	0	2	2
Van 4x2 (SIN 22, 24, 32, 34)	Dedicated Large	0	1	1
Van 4x2 (SIN 24, 32, 34)	Bi-Fuel Large	21	8	29
Bus	Dedicated	1	0	1
MD AFV Other 8,501-16,000 GVWR	Bi-Fuel	14	10	24
Total Number of AFV Acquisitions		513	95	608
Zero Emission Vehicle Credits		6	0	6
Dedicated Light-Duty AFV Credits		10	13	23
Dedicated Medium-Duty AFV Credits		2	2	4
Dedicated Heavy-Duty AFV Credits		0	0	0
Total AFV Acquisitions with Credits		531	110	641
AFV Percentage of Covered Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisition			126%	