

**U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Alternative Fuel Vehicle  
Acquisition Report for Fiscal Year 2001**

**Introduction**

This Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Acquisition Report provides data on HUD's fleet acquisitions of AFVs for Fiscal Year 2001 and planned acquisitions and projections for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. This report has been 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) and Executive Order 13149, signed by the President in April 2000.

**Background**

EPAct requires that 75 percent of all covered vehicles acquired for Federal fleets in Fiscal Year 1999 and beyond must be AFVs. This requirement generally applies to fleets of 20 or more vehicles that 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. Federal agencies must report annually on the number of AFV acquisitions and inventory in their fleets and their alternative fuel use.

Executive Order 13149 directs Federal agencies operating fleets of 20 or more vehicles within the United States to reduce their annual petroleum consumption at least 20% by the end of Fiscal Year 2005, compared to Fiscal Year 1999 levels. Additionally, agencies are to use alternative fuels in AFVs more than 50% of the time, improve the average fuel economy of new light-duty-fueled vehicle acquisitions by one (1) mile per gallon by Fiscal Year 2002 and three (3) miles per gallon by Fiscal Year 2005, and pursue other fleet efficiency measures.

**HUD Fleet AFV Acquisitions for Fiscal Year 2001**

Table 1 represents the total of (99) vehicles acquired in Fiscal Year 2001 based on HUD's Federal Automated Statistical Tool (F.A.S.T.) data. All acquisitions were exempt from EPAct compliance due to their inclusion in fleets of less than 20 vehicles in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Although exempt from regulation, three (3) acquisitions earned HUD a total of five (5) AFV credits (due to the types of AFVs acquired, the credits earned were greater than the number of acquisitions).

**Table 1: HUD Fiscal Year 2001 Acquisitions**

Category	Total Acquisitions
Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) – Vehicle Acquisitions	96
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>

Table 2 provides the fuel usage data for the Department in Fiscal Year 2001.

**Table 2: HUD Fuel Usage in Fiscal Year 2001**

<b>Fuel Type</b>	<b>Total Fuel (gallons)</b>
Gasoline	218,779
Diesel	111
CNG	609
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>219,499</b>

### **HUD Planned Fleet AFV Acquisitions for Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003**

Table 3 provides a projection for vehicle acquisitions in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. In Fiscal Year 2002 departmental fleets plan to acquire seven (7) AFVs, which increases the percentage of AFVs in the fleet. For Fiscal Year 2003, HUD's projections are to acquire six (6) AFVs. Although exempt from regulation, these acquisitions will entitle HUD to (13) AFV credits.

**Table 3: HUD Planned AFVs for Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003**

<b>Vehicle Type</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) Vehicle Acquisitions	106	47
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	7	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>53</b>

### **AFV Acquisition and Use Issues**

HUD continues to experience difficulties in the acquisition and use of AFVs. These issues include the high incremental cost of certain AFV models, lack of available alternative fuel use data, poor distribution of information on available AFVs, difficulty in ordering and receiving AFVs, and limited access to alternative fuel infrastructure and services in certain areas. This lack of available alternative fuel use data continues to hinder Federal agencies' compliance with the mandated reporting requirements. Federal agencies and major fuel suppliers are seeking the best approach to address this issue. To help ensure that departmental fleets have the funding needed to continue to comply with the AFV acquisition mandates of EPAct, agencies are working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to establish a monthly surcharge on all vehicles leased by federal fleets.

Most vehicles acquired by HUD and other Federal fleets are leased from GSA, with all maintenance and fuel costs for the vehicle included in the lease. In order to pay for fuel, fleets utilize a GSA credit card. Since the product code standards are not uniform among fuel suppliers for alternative fuels, such as ethanol (E-85), it is not currently possible for credit vendors to track and gauge the purchase of alternative fuels by fleets.

## Discrepancies

While FAST data is represented in the main body of this report, we are providing GSA data as well. With the initial deployment of FAST in Fiscal Year 2000, HUD's utilization of this resource continues to improve considerably. However, as the FAST data for Fiscal Year 2001 is not deemed as accurate, it is necessary to include the following GSA data for additional evaluation purposes.

**Table 4: HUD Fiscal Year 2001 Acquisitions**

Category	Total Acquisitions GSA
Light-Duty (8,500 GVWR) – Vehicle Acquisitions	65
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>

**Table 5: HUD Fuel Usage in Fiscal Year 2001**

Fuel Type	GSA Total Fuel (gallons)
Gasoline	230,796
Diesel	0
CNG	609
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231,405</b>