

Central Intelligence Agency Fleet Alternative Fuel Use and Vehicle Acquisition Report

Updated Compliance with EPAAct and E.O. 13149 for Fiscal Year 2006

Summary

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is continuing to develop methods to increase the Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) percentage in its qualifying fleet, enhance its qualifying fleet's alternative fuel usage, and improve its fleet's overall fuel economy.

This represents the CIA's report covering fiscal year (FY) 2006. This report covers the CIA's alternative fuel use and vehicle acquisition compliance pursuant to the requirements of the Energy Policy Act (EPAAct) of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), as amended by the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-388) and Executive Order (E.O.) 13149, "Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency" (65 FR 24607), which was signed on April 21, 2000.

Table 1. CIA's Performance in Meeting EPAAct and E.O. 13149 Requirements

Authority/Mandate	Performance Measure	Goal/Requirement	CIA Performance (FY 2006)
EPAct	Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) acquisitions	75 percent of the covered light-duty vehicles (LDVs) vehicles acquired in FY 2006 must be AFVs.	Acquired 42 AFVs out of 53 covered vehicle acquisitions (79 percent). CIA earned 42 credits for its AFV acquisitions. No additional credits were earned.
E.O. 13149	Alternative fuel use in AFVs	By FY 2006, increase alternative fuel use in AFVs to a majority of the total fuel used in those vehicles.	Data is not available to identify precisely the percent of alternative fuel used in AFVs.
	Fuel economy of covered acquisitions	By FY 2006, increase fuel economy by 3 miles per gallon (mpg) compared to FY 1999 baseline.	The average fuel economy for FY 2006) covered acquisitions (53 vehicles) was 18.7 mpg. ¹
	Petroleum consumption	By FY 2006, reduce covered consumption by 20 percent compared to FY 1999 baseline (in gasoline gallon equivalents (GGEs)).	238,570 GGEs were consumed in FY 2006 ² Data for FY1999 is not available

¹The fleet fuel economy figures were derived from <http://www.fueleconomy.gov>. CIA consumption figure is extrapolated from verifiable consumption quantities.

EPAct Compliance

CIA first reported under the EPAct in 1997. This constitutes CIA's fifth report, and it covers FY 2006. During the period covered by this report, seventy-nine percent (79 percent) of CIA's FY 2006 qualifying fleet acquisitions under the EPAct (42 vehicles) were AFVs.

Credits

Federal fleets earn one credit for each AFV acquired and for every 450 gallons of neat bio-diesel (B100) or 2,250 gallons of B20 (20 percent bio-diesel and 80 percent petroleum diesel) used. Additional credits are earned for (i) AFVs that operate exclusively on alternative fuels, (ii) Zero Emission Vehicles of any size, and (iii) dedicated medium-duty or heavy-duty AFVs. For FY 2006, CIA earned 42 credits for its AFV acquisitions, and earned no additional credits.

Vehicles

CIA's AFVs of choice are typically flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) that can run on E85 (85 percent ethanol, 15 percent gasoline). During FY 2006, forty-one (41) FFVs were acquired and one hybrid AFV was acquired.

FY 2006 Projected Acquisitions

CIA vehicle acquisition plans and procedures continue to be modified in order to increase the number of AFVs acquired (including leased vehicles) as replacements to CIA's qualifying fleet, and to increase the number of AFVs acquired (including leased vehicles) as additions to CIA's qualifying fleet.

E.O. 13149 Compliance

E.O. 13149, which required each agency to reduce vehicular petroleum consumption by 20 percent by the end of FY 2005, specifies three approaches agencies must take to achieve this goal:

Comply with EPAct's annual AFV requirements (previously addressed)

Use alternative fuels in AFVs the majority of the time

Increase the fuel economy of light-duty acquisitions (excluding AFVs) by 3 mpg by the end of FY 2006 as compared to baseline FY 1999 acquisitions.

Use of Alternative Fuels in AFVs

CIA acquired 42 AFVs during FY 2006. As local infrastructure now offers 10% ethanol mixed fuel, the Agency makes every effort to refuel with this new type of fuel. As part of its, continuing effort to comply with the EPAct, CIA is in the process of installing a new E-85 fuel tank and dispensers that will be in use in FY 2007.

Improve Fuel Economy

The CIA calculated the fuel economy of its fleet for FY 2006 using the miles per gallon (mpg) figures from <http://www.fueleconomy.gov>. This standardized listing provides the mpg ratings for most known vehicle types. The average mpg per vehicle in CIA's covered fleet for this report was determined to be 18.7358 mpg, which demonstrates an increased mpg when compared to the baseline of 16.8 mpg established in the CIA's FY 1999-2004 reports. Note: The <http://www.fueleconomy.gov> website lists manufacturers' estimated mpg for E85 fuel as less than the estimated mpg for gasoline.

Petroleum Consumption

In FY 2006, the CIA fleet used a total of 238,570 Gasoline Gallon Equivalents (GGE).

Appendix A

FY 2006 Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions				
		Leased	Purchased	Total
Total number of Light Duty (8500 GVWR)				
	FY 2006 Vehicle Acquisitions	46	7	53
EPAct Covered Acquisitions		40	2	42
FY 2006 AFV Acquisitions				
Body Style	Vehicle	Leased	Purchased	Total
Sedan	E85 Flex Fuel	21	0	21
Station Wagon	E85 Flex Fuel	0	0	0
Minivan	E85 Flex Fuel	5	0	5
SUV	Hybrid	1	0	1
SUV	E85 Flex Fuel	13	2	15
Total Number AFV Acquisitions		40	2	42

Appendix B

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Phrase
AFV	Alternative Fuel Vehicle
B100	Bio-diesel (100 percent, neat)
B20	Bio-diesel (20 percent bio-diesel, 80 percent petroleum diesel)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
E85	Ethanol (85 percent ethanol, 15 percent petroleum)
E.O.	Executive Order
EP Act	Energy Policy Act of 1992
FFV	Flexible Fuel Vehicle
FY	Fiscal Year
GGE	Gasoline Gallon Equivalent
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
LDV	Light-Duty Vehicles
MPG	Miles Per Gallon
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle

