



U.S. DEPARTMENT
of **ENERGY**

Office of Critical Minerals
and Energy Innovation

DOE State & Alternative Fuel Provider Fleet Program: Credits for Investments

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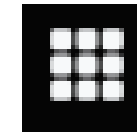
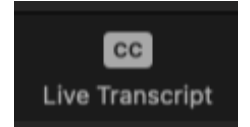
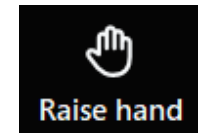
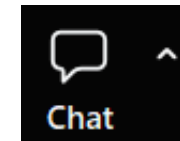
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Recording Disclaimer

NOTICE: This webinar is being recorded and will be posted on the State and Alternative Fuel Provider Fleet Program website and used internally. The recording posted on the website will not include the Q&A portion of the webinar. If you speak or use video before the Q&A, you are presumed to consent to recording and use of your voice or image.

State and Alternative Fuel Provider Fleet Program

State and Alternative Fuel Provider Fleet Program (Program) was authorized by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992, as amended

- "Covered" state and alternative fuel provider fleets must meet statutory requirements.
- Program focuses on acquisition of light-duty alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs).

Standard Compliance	Alternative Compliance
Focus is on AFV acquisition	Focus is on alternative fuel use

More than 300 reporting
fleets in the Program
today.

Standard Compliance

On an annual basis, covered fleets must acquire a specified percentage of their non-excluded, light-duty vehicle acquisitions as AFVs.

- State fleets: 75% of non-excluded, light-duty vehicle acquisitions.
- Alternative fuel provider fleets: 90% of non-excluded, light-duty vehicle acquisitions.

Fleets can earn credits by:

- Acquiring light-duty AFVs or converting vehicles to AFVs
- Acquiring creditable hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs)
- Investing in alternative fuel infrastructure, alternative fuel non-road equipment, and/or emerging technology
- Purchasing biodiesel (B20+) for use in medium- or heavy-duty vehicles
- Acquiring medium- and heavy-duty AFVs (credited after meeting AFV requirement).

Alternative Fuels

- Biofuels (e.g., E85)
- Compressed natural gas (CNG)
- Propane
- Hydrogen
- Electricity
- Pure biodiesel (B100)
- Renewable diesel
- P-series fuels

Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Investments

- **Alternative fuel infrastructure** encompasses fueling stations for vehicles that operate on liquid (e.g., E85) or gaseous (e.g., liquefied petroleum gasoline) alternative fuels, as well as charging stations for vehicles propelled by electricity.
- **Ten** credits max for investments in public stations, **five** credits max for investments in private stations, with an aggregate annual **maximum of 10 credits**.
- Fleets should **claim the entire investment** in the model year when the infrastructure became **operational**.



Public vs. Private Infrastructure

Public Infrastructure

- A covered fleet that invests \$250,000 during a model year in one or more public stations is eligible for **10 AFV credits**.
- **Rebates** or other financial incentives a fleet provides to its customers constitute investments in alternative fuel infrastructure.

Private Infrastructure

- A fleet that invests \$125,000 in one or more private stations is eligible for **five AFV credits**.
- A fleet **may not** earn credit under the Program for rebates or any other financial incentives it provides to customers for the **installation of residential (or other private) electric vehicle (EV) charging stations**.

Example: A covered fleet that invests **\$100,000 in public stations** and an additional **\$50,000 in private stations** is eligible for **four credits** for the public station and **two credits** for the private station, for a **total of six AFV credits**.

E85 Fueling Infrastructure

- Ethanol is a renewable, domestically produced transportation fuel.
- **Flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs)** have an internal combustion engine and can operate on gasoline and any blend of gasoline up to 83% ethanol, including **E85** (or **flex fuel**).
- **E85** is a gasoline-ethanol blend containing 51% to 83% ethanol, depending on geography and season.
- FFVs are **available as standard equipment with no incremental cost**, making them an affordable alternative fuel vehicle option.



CNG Fueling Infrastructure

- Natural gas is a domestically produced, readily available gaseous fuel that can be produced through both conventional and renewable methods and must be compressed or liquefied for use in vehicles.
- **Compressed natural gas (CNG)** can be a good option for **high-mileage fleets**, and CNG vehicles provide similar performance to conventional vehicles with regard to power, acceleration, and cruising speed.
- Many CNG vehicles reported to the Program are **medium- and heavy-duty vehicles**, allowing covered fleets to earn banked credits for their purchase of larger vehicles that would normally not be credit eligible.
- The cost of installing natural gas infrastructure is influenced by station size, capacity, the type of natural gas dispensed, and the way natural gas is dispensed (fast-fill or time-fill).



Propane/Liquefied Propane Gas Fueling Infrastructure

- **Propane**, also known as **liquefied propane gas (LPG)** or **propane autogas**, is a domestically available, high-energy density, and relatively low-cost alternative fuel.
- LPG vehicles have been used for decades, perform similarly to conventional vehicles, and can lead to **lower fleet maintenance costs**.
- LPG infrastructure is very similar to conventional fuel infrastructure, with a fundamental difference being that most LPG tanks are installed **aboveground**.
- LPG production, storage, and bulk distribution **capabilities already exist** across most of the United States, so establishing LPG vehicle fueling infrastructure requires only the buildout of dispensing equipment.
- Many suppliers offer an option to lease LPG tanks, pumps, and dispensing equipment in return for a fuel supply contract.



Electricity: Level 2 EV Charging Infrastructure

- EV charging equipment is classified by the rate at which it recharges an EV's motive battery.
- Level 2 EV infrastructure can charge **EVs** at a rate of approximately **20 to 25 miles of driving range per 1 hour of charging**.
- Determining and supporting EV charging needs for fleets often requires [EV readiness planning](#) and tools, like DOE's [EVI-X Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Toolbox](#).

Level 2 equipment typically ranges from 2.9 kW to 19.2 kW power output.



Electricity: DC Fast Charging Infrastructure

- **Direct-current (DC) fast charging** equipment allows for rapid charging, with approximately **100 to 200+ miles** of driving range per 30 minutes of charging, depending on the vehicle type, model, and other factors.
- A DC charging unit can provide up to 500 kW. Charging power varies by vehicle and battery state of charge.
- Fleets may use DC fast charging for additional flexibility to charge light-duty vehicles equipped with charging ports compatible with DC fast chargers, as well as for charging larger EVs, like medium- and heavy-duty trucks.

DC fast charging equipment typically ranges from 25 kW to 100 kW power output.



Recap on Fueling Infrastructure

Fuel/Technology	Key Characteristic	Best Fit
E85	FFVs available at no incremental vehicle cost, but model availability may be limited	Fleets wanting a low-cost entry point for FFV models that are available
CNG	A readily available fuel with the potential to lower fuel costs	High-mileage fleets; also earns bankable credit for medium- and heavy-duty vehicle purchases
Propane/LPG	Stations only require dispensing equipment; dispensing equipment widely available to lease	Fleets looking for options with fewer infrastructure requirements
Level 2 EV charging	2.9 kW to 19.2 kW output; ~20 to 25 miles range per hour of charging	Overnight/workplace charging for light-duty EVs
DC fast charging	25 kW to 100+ kW output (units up to 500 kW); ~100 to 200+ miles range per 30 minutes of charging	Medium- and heavy-duty trucks or fleet vehicles of any size needing rapid turnaround

Non-Road Equipment Investments

- “**Alternative fuel non-road equipment**” includes mobile (i.e., **self-propelled**) cargo and handling, farm, landscaping, and construction equipment (e.g., forklifts, tractors, riding lawn mowers, bulldozers, backhoes).
- Non-road vehicles are **considered excluded vehicles** under the Program and thus are not to be counted in determining whether a fleet is covered by the Program or for purposes of calculating AFV-acquisition requirements.
- Electric golf carts that do not qualify as neighborhood EVs do qualify as alternative fuel non-road equipment, and fleets can earn AFV credit for their investments in such equipment.
- Eligible for one AFV credit for every \$25,000 invested, up to a maximum of five credits per model year.

Examples:

- Electric utility terrain vehicles (UTVs) or all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)
- Forklifts powered by propane
- Ride-on propane floor scrubbers.

Emerging Technology Investments

- **“Emerging technology”** refers to pre-production or pre-commercially available versions of certain light-, medium-, and heavy-duty fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV), hybrid electric vehicles, or plug-in electric drive vehicles.
- While not commonly reported by fleets, pre-production FCEV, neighborhood EVs, or plug-in EVs do qualify as emerging technology vehicles.
- The online reporting tool **requires a unique Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)** for each vehicle.
- The fleet must demonstrate that the pre-production vehicle(s) was **not otherwise treated as an AFV acquisition** or allocated AFV credit under the Program.
- Two AFV credits when the expenditure amounts to \$50,000 and one AFV credit for each additional \$25,000 invested, up **to an annual maximum of five AFV credits**.

Investment Credits Summary Table

Investment Type	Description	Credit Allocation	Annual Maximum
Alternative fuel infrastructure	Fueling stations for vehicles that operate on liquid (e.g., E85) or gaseous (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas) alternative fuels, as well as charging stations for vehicles propelled by electricity.	One credit per \$25,000 invested	10 (public) / five (private), 10 aggregate
Alternative fuel non-road equipment	Mobile cargo and handling equipment (e.g., forklifts) and mobile farm, landscaping, and construction equipment (e.g., riding lawnmowers, forklifts, tractors, bulldozers, and backhoes) capable of operating on alternative fuel.	One credit per \$25,000 invested	Five credits
Alternative fuel emerging technology	Acquire <u>preproduction or pre-commercially</u> available versions of a FCEV, hybrid EV, medium- or heavy-duty electric or FCEV, neighborhood EV, or plug-in EV.	Two credits for first \$50,000 (min. req.), plus one per additional \$25,000	Five credits

For more details, see the Program's guidance document on [Credits for Investments in Alternative Fuel Infrastructure, Non-Road Equipment, and Emerging Technologies.](#)

How To Report Investments

1

Year

2

Requirement

3

Vehicles

4

Biodiesel

5

Investments

6

Report

10

banked credits

9

LD AFVs
required [?](#)

4.0

vehicle credits

0

biodiesel credits

0

investment credits

5

credits needed

Alternative Fuel Investments in Model Year 2026

Report qualified alternative fuel investments you made between 9/1/2025 and 8/31/2026.

\$

\$0

dollars in alternative fuel investments

0

credits toward your requirement

Infrastructure	Non-Road Equipment	Emerging Technologies	Aggregated Investments
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0 credits	0 credits	0 credits	0 credits

- Fleets report alternative fuel investments on their Annual Reports filed via the Program’s **online reporting tool**.
- To report investments in qualified alternative fuel infrastructure and/or non-road equipment and investments in emerging technology vehicles, **click the "Add Investment" button** for the corresponding category.

How To Report Infrastructure Investments

The following information is required to report infrastructure investments:

- Brief description of the infrastructure
- Full address where the infrastructure is located
- Whether or not the infrastructure is publicly accessible
- Fuel type
- Investment amounts
- Third-party to whom the investment was paid
- Contact information for the primary contact managing the infrastructure.

Add an Infrastructure Investment

* **Description**
Include specifics on the type of infrastructure (e.g. CNG station, or Level 2 EV charging station) and quantity (e.g. number of fuel ports, or number of charging stations).

* **Address**

* **City**

* **State**

* **ZIP Code**

* **Public access?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

* **In-Service Date**

* **Fuel Type**

* **Investment (\$)**

☐ None of the funds identified in this report and for which AFV credits for investments are requested are funds that the covered fleet received through a grant or other monetary award. You will not be able to save this entry until you check this box.

* **Investment (\$ Paid To)**

* **Investment contact name**

* **Investment contact email address OR phone number**

Remarks

* Required fields

How To Report Investments

The following information is required to report non-road equipment investments:

Add a Non-Road Equipment Investment

* Description

5 Example Forklifts

Include the make, model, type of equipment, and how many.

* Purchased From ?

Example Manufacturer

* Purchase Date

05/15/2026

* In-Service Date

07/15/2026

* Alternative Fuel Type ?

Propane (LPG) ▾

* Investment (\$) ?

25000

☒ *

None of the funds identified in this report and for which AFV credits for investments are requested are funds that the covered fleet received through a grant or other monetary award.
You will not be able to save this entry until you check this box.

- Brief description of the equipment, including the make, model, and type of equipment and how many were purchased
- Manufacturer
- Purchase date
- In-service date
- Fuel type
- Investment amount.

How To Report Emerging Technology Investments

Add an Emerging Technology Investment

* Model Year

* Make / Manufacturer

* Description

* VIN

* Manufacturer's Address

* Acquisition Date

* In-Service Date

* Weight Class

* Category

* Vehicle Type

Use the [vehicle decision tree](#) to choose a vehicle code.

* Fuel Type

Learn more about the types of [alternative fuels](#).

* Engine Configuration

ZIP Code

* Investment (\$)

☐ None of the funds identified in this report and for which AFV credits for investments are requested are funds that the covered fleet received through a grant or other monetary award. You will not be able to save this entry until you check this box.

* Purchased From

* Base Credit On ☒ Investment (\$)

The following information is required to report emerging technology investments:

- Model year of the technology
- Make/manufacture
- Brief description of the technology
- VIN
- Manufacturer's address
- Acquisition and in-service dates
- Weight class, vehicle category, and vehicle type
- Fuel type and engine configuration
- ZIP code where the technology is located
- Investment amount
- Third-party to whom the investment was paid.

Program Resources

Guidance Documents

Credits for Investments in Alternative Fuel Infrastructure, Alternative Fuel Non-Road Equipment, and Emerging Technologies

FAQ Webpage

EPAct Annual Reporting Webinar Recordings

Regulatory Information Line

- Contact form
- Phone number: 202-586-9171

Alternative Fuels and Vehicles Resources

- The [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration VIN Decoder](#) provides vehicle-specific information (e.g., vehicle type, gross vehicle weight rating, fuel type).
- [FuelEconomy.gov](#) publishes a [Fuel Economy Guide](#) every model year that includes the fuel efficiency of all light-duty vehicles available for acquisition. The guide also describes different alternative fueling options and notes which vehicles are AFVs.
- DOE's Alternative Fuels Data Center website [Fuels & Vehicles](#) section provides overviews of alternative fuels and AFVs. The website also includes tools such as the [Alternative Fuel and Advanced Vehicle Search](#) and lists of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles by fuel or technology type.

Contact Information

Use the [contact form](#) or call [202-586-9171](tel:202-586-9171)



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