



CLEAN CITIES-ATLANTA OVERVIEW

In partnership with the Department of Energy's Clean Cities Program, **Clean Cities-Atlanta is focused on the reducing the nation's consumption of imported oil.** Building on the past successes of Clean Cities coalitions throughout the country in promoting alternative fuels, the program now has an expanded, technology-neutral focus on petroleum displacement through fuel blends, hybrid vehicles, fuel economy, and idle reduction, in addition to the commitment to alternative fuels.

Overall, the Clean Cities mission is to advance the economic, environmental, and energy security of the United States by supporting local decisions to adopt practices that contribute to the reduction of petroleum consumption in the transportation sector.

The purpose of this Clean Cities-Atlanta fact sheet is to provide producers, blenders, and retailers, and other interested individuals and organizations useful information, resources, and contact information to learn more about alternative fuels. This fact sheet primarily focuses on information on ethanol and biodiesel; however, other information on alternative fuels and vehicles will be included where appropriate.

PRODUCERS, BLENDERS, AND RETAILERS

Regulations and Standards

Producers/Blenders

The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program will increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline, starting with 4.0 billion gallons in calendar year 2006 and nearly doubling to 7.5 billion gallons by 2012. The RFS program was developed in collaboration with refiners, renewable fuel producers, and many other stakeholders. **As of September 1, 2007, ethanol, biodiesel, and other alternative fuel producers will have to abide by certain compliance procedures, including registration, reporting, and documentation.**

EPA has developed a website specific to the RFS Program containing the final regulations, as well as Q&A documents to assist in meeting compliance requirements. The following link will take you directly to this section of the EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/renewablefuels/index.htm>

Biodiesel produced or sold in the state of Georgia, including for the purpose of blending with petroleum diesel, must meet the specifications of American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D 6751. Reference: [Georgia Code](http://www.legis.state.ga.us) 10-1-151.1. Find more information about this code at: <http://www.legis.state.ga.us>

Retailers

Basic guidelines and regulations on the handling, storing, and dispensing of E85 fuel for retailers can be found on the following document provided by the National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition at: <http://www.e85fuel.com/pdf/storing-handling-e85.pdf>

A similar guideline on the handling and use of biodiesel is available at: http://www.nrel.gov/vehiclesandfuels/npcf/feature_guidelines.html

Tax Credits

State and Federal tax credits for ethanol, biodiesel, and other alternative fuel producers and retailers can be found on Clean Cities National website.

Current Federal tax credits include:

- Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Tax Credit- Equal to 30% of the cost of alternative refueling property, up to \$30,000 for business property. Qualifying alternative fuels are natural gas, propane, hydrogen, E85, or biodiesel mixtures of B20 or more.
- Biodiesel and Ethanol (VEETC) Tax Credit- The credits are \$.51 per gallon of ethanol at 190 proof or greater, \$1.00 per gallon of agri-biodiesel, and \$.50 per gallon of waste-grease biodiesel. If the fuel is

- used in a mixture, the credit amounts to \$.0051 per percentage point ethanol or \$.01 per percentage point of agri-biodiesel used or \$.0050 per percentage point of waste-grease biodiesel.
- Small Agri-Biodiesel Producer Credit- Tax credit of \$.10 per gallon to small agri-biodiesel producers for up to 15 million gallons. To be eligible, a producer must make less than 60 million gallons of biodiesel per year.
 - Small Ethanol Producer Credit- Changes the definition of a "small ethanol producer" to include a production capacity of up to 60 million gallons (instead of the up to 30 million gallons originally established by Congress in 1990).

Please visit the Clean Cities Federal Incentives and Laws website to find direct links to more information on the Federal tax credit amounts, qualifications, and cost limitations at:
http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/progs/fed_summary.cgi?afdc/US/0

As of September 2007, no State tax credits were available for ethanol or biodiesel producers, blenders, or retailers. Check the Clean Cities State Incentives website for any future tax credits at:
http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/progs/state_summary.cgi?afdc/GA

For a comprehensive list of all State and Federal incentives and laws, please visit the Clean Cities' Alternative Fuels Data Center at: http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/progs/tech_matrix.cgi

Funding Opportunities

By a unanimous vote, the Georgia General Assembly approved a bill that would provide for grants to persons to finance installing, replacing, and converting motor fuel storage equipment to facilitate storing and dispensing E-85 gasoline for retail sale. Governor Perdue signed the bill into effect on May 29, 2007. The Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) will develop, implement, and administer a grant program to facilitate the above purposes.

Additional information, including a set of criteria to meet, on the grant can be found within Clean Cities-Atlanta's summer newsletter at: http://www.cte.tv/cca/cca_news_sum_07.html#E85

The Clean Cities National website provides a broad range of funding opportunities and sources for alternative fuel programs. Each solicitation has its own set of requirements, and may not be directly available to individuals/organizations. To learn more about available funding opportunities, please visit the Solicitation section of Clean Cities website at: <http://www.eere.energy.gov/cleancities/solicitations.html>

One-Stop Shop for Alternative Fuels in Georgia

If you are interested in building a commercial scale factory in Georgia for the production of alternative fuels, you have an opportunity to meet with a panel of representatives from related State agencies to discuss your plan. Within the hour-long meeting, you can explain your plan to the representatives, and then learn about the state requirements and available state incentives to assist in the development of the facility. If you cook your own backyard fuel from the vegetable oil at Bubba's BBQ Joint or other facilities, this opportunity is not for you. **Only parties with an interest in large-scale alternative fuel production should apply.**

To learn more about this opportunity, please contact:
Jill Stuckey, Director of Alternative Fuels
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Clean Cities - Atlanta
<http://www.cleancitiesatlanta.net>

U.S. Department of Energy Clean Cities Program
<http://www.eere.energy.gov/cleancities/>