



# Federal Motor Vehicle Fleet Report FY 2012

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, the Federal agency fleets consisted of over 650,000 motor vehicles around the globe. Collectively these vehicles drove over 5 billion miles, consumed nearly 400 million gallons of fuel, and had operating costs of approximately \$4 billion. In May 2011, President Obama signed a Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance directing agencies to better manage vehicle fleets by reducing overall operating costs and increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs). As shown in the table below, progress was made in each of these areas when viewing the civilian, military, and United States Postal Service (USPS) data collectively.<sup>1</sup> Differences became more apparent once the data was broken out by civilian agencies, military agencies, and USPS.

- Civilian Agencies are reducing operating costs and fuel usage while increasing vehicles and miles traveled. Agencies have also collectively increased usage of AFVs by more than 5 percent.
- USPS is reducing its vehicles, miles traveled, and fuel usage. However, its operating costs have increased and its usage of AFVs has decreased since FY 2011.
- Military Agencies are steadily reducing vehicles, miles traveled, operating costs, and fuel usage. However, usage of AFVs decreased since FY 2011.

## Federal Fleet—From FY 2011 to FY 2012

Civilian, Military, USPS FY12	650,061 Vehicles	5.17B Miles Traveled	\$4.35B Operating Costs	394.9M Gallons Fuel	200,819 AFVs
Compared to FY11	-1.48%	-1.74%	-1.98%	-5.35%	2.53%
Civilian + Military Agencies FY12	441,171 Vehicles	3.93B Miles Traveled	\$2.908B Operating Costs	243.89M Gallons Fuel	158,426 AFVs
Compared to FY11	-1.86%	-0.048%	-3.36%	-7.01%	5.35%
Civilian Agencies + USPS FY12	464,401 Vehicles	3.79B Miles Traveled	\$3.24B Operating Costs	306.2M Gallons Fuel	132,566 AFVs
Compared to FY11	0.002%	1.49%	-0.66%	-3.88%	5.15%
Civilian Agencies FY12	255,511 Vehicles	2.55B Miles Traveled	\$1.79B Operating Costs	155.1M Gallons Fuel	90,173 AFVs
Compared to FY11	0.57%	4.68%	-1.89%	-5.16%	11.90%
USPS Only FY12	208,890 Vehicles	1.24B Miles Traveled	\$1.45B Operating Costs	151.12M Gallons Fuel	42,393 AFVs
Compared to FY11	-0.69%	-4.51%	0.92%	-2.53%	-6.80%
Military Agencies FY12	185,660 Vehicles	1.38B Miles Traveled	\$1.12B Operating Costs	88.8M Gallons Fuel	68,253 AFVs
Compared to FY11	-5.02%	-8.77%	-5.64%	-10.09%	-2.22%

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Fleet is roughly comprised of one-third from civilian agencies, one-third from military agencies, and one-third from USPS. The data table on this page is broken out by the three large fleet procurers for comparison.

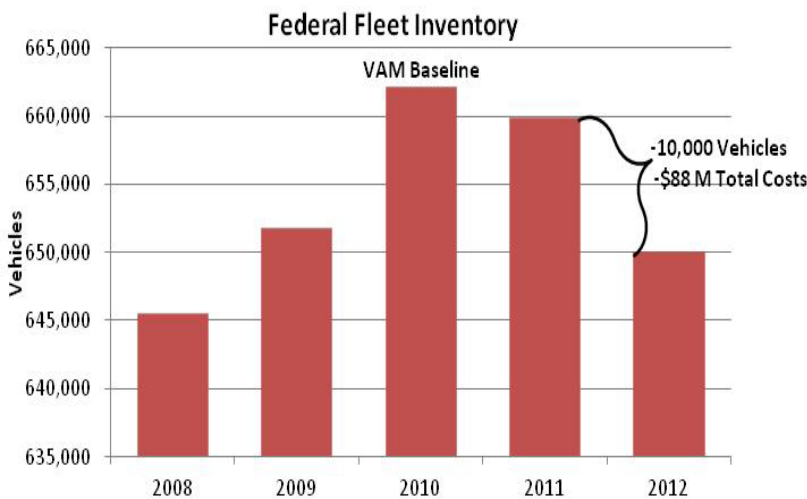
## Federal Fleet Performance in Meeting National Goals

Through coordinated Government-wide efforts, agencies have made progress in meeting key national fleet performance goals. This section provides details on department and agency progress in:

- Optimizing fleet size and reducing operating costs;
- Increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles; and
- Reducing petroleum consumption.

### VAM Helps Agencies Optimize Fleet Size and Reduce Operating Costs

The May 24, 2011 Presidential Memorandum, *Federal Fleet Performance*, directed agencies to determine optimal fleet inventory and reach that goal by December 2015. Agencies were directed to

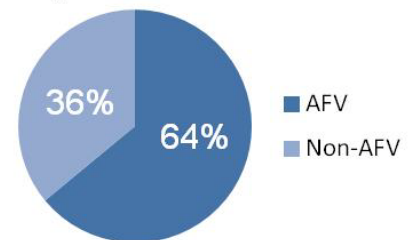


use the GSA-developed Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM). Results from FY 2012 VAM studies show that agencies using the VAM have already discovered opportunities for reducing inventories. Specifically, agencies have shed nearly 10,000 vehicles—a 1.5 percent decrease over FY 2011 inventory totals. The FY 2012 reduction in inventory helped to reduce total fleet costs by \$88 million, a 1.98 percent decrease over FY 2011 levels, and \$240 million or a 5.2 percent decrease since the established baseline year of 2010.

### Increased Use of Alternative Fuel Vehicles

The 2011 Presidential Memorandum, *Federal Fleet Performance*, also required that by December 2015, all new light duty vehicles leased or purchased by agencies must be alternative fueled vehicles (AFV). Of all new light duty vehicles leased or purchased in FY 2012, 64 percent were AFVs. In order to meet the President's goal by FY 2015, agencies will need to focus on purchasing AFVs when leasing or purchasing light duty vehicles over the next two years.

Light Duty Vehicles Purchased FY 2012



#### FY 2012

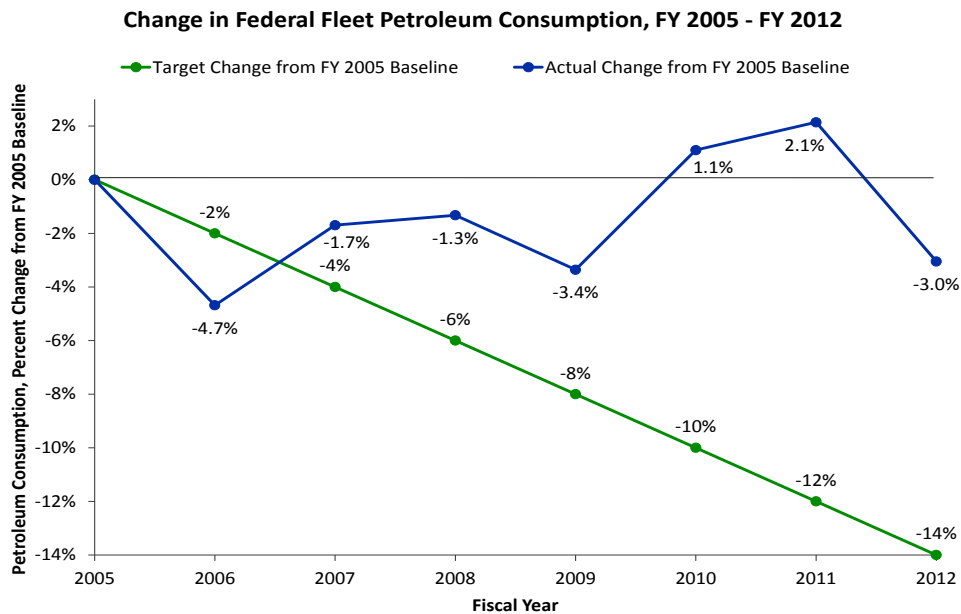
- Agencies increased AFVs by nearly 5,000 vehicles
- + 2.5 % from FY 2011

A total of 4,947 AFVs were added to the inventory in FY 2012, a 2.5 percent increase over 2011 and 43 percent increase since 2008. AFVs now represent over 30 percent of the entire Federal motor vehicle inventory.

## Reduced Petroleum Consumption

*Executive Order 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, dated October 5, 2009, directed agencies to reduce total fleet consumption of petroleum by a minimum of 2 percent annually through the end of FY 2020 over an established baseline year of FY 2005.

In recent years, Government-wide petroleum consumption levels have fallen short of annual and cumulative reduction targets, as illustrated in the graph below. However, in FY 2012, agencies cumulatively exceeded the annual reduction target of two percent, achieving a petroleum consumption reduction of 25 million gallons - a greater than 5 percent decrease from FY 2011.



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Federal Energy Management Program, [http://federalfleets.energy.gov/performance\\_data#consumption](http://federalfleets.energy.gov/performance_data#consumption)

## Background on FY 2012 Federal Fleet Report

The *FY 2012 Federal Fleet Report*, prepared by the General Services Administration's (GSA) Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), provides an overview of Federal motor vehicle data reported by agencies for FY 2012. Since the early 1950s, agencies have been required to report annually to GSA information on inventory, cost, utilization, and fuel consumption of the motor vehicle fleets operated by the executive branch of the Federal Government. This report accompanies a series of FY 2012 Federal Motor Vehicle Fleet Report Data Tables, available at [www.data.gov](http://www.data.gov) and at GSA's website, [www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy](http://www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy).



## APPENDIX A. GSA's Role in Federal Motor Vehicle Management

GSA has an important role in the management of non-tactical motor vehicles operated by Federal agencies in performance of worldwide missions. GSA's Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP) develops management regulations, policies, and guidance to lead agencies in sound lifecycle management of motor vehicles from acquisition through disposal. In addition, OGP advises agencies on how they can develop and implement structured Vehicle Allocation Methodologies to ensure that vehicle fleets are right-sized and appropriate for missions. Through the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST), OGP is able to analyze motor vehicle data (inventory, cost, use, and fuel consumption) and publish this data in the annual GSA Federal Fleet Report.

GSA's Office of Motor Vehicle Management (MVM) provides motor vehicle acquisition expertise and motor vehicle leasing and related services that help reduce the costs and improve the performance of agency fleets. MVM leases nearly 200,000 vehicles to Federal customer agencies, and provides centralized vehicle procurement services. MVM purchased over \$1.3 billion in vehicles on behalf of its Federal customers in FY 2012.

In operating fleets, agencies have a responsibility to do so in an efficient, economical, and environmentally-friendly way. Over the years, numerous laws, memoranda, executive orders, and regulations have dictated such. Most recently, Presidential Memorandum - Federal Fleet Performance (May 24, 2011) stated:

*The Federal government operates the largest fleet of light duty vehicles in America. We owe a responsibility to American citizens to lead by example...Living up to that responsibility means the Federal fleet should operate only as many vehicles as needed to work efficiently, leveraging Federal purchasing dollars to build manufacturing capacity for more alternative fueled vehicles, and reducing petroleum consumption through efficiency and alternative fuels.*

In addition to these responsibilities, GSA works closely with the U.S. Department of Energy which maintains additional information on alternative fuel vehicles and petroleum consumption within the Federal fleet. More information and fleet management resources can be found at <https://federalfleets.energy.gov/>.



## **APPENDIX B. Data Collection Methodology and Authorities**

Federal agencies are required to submit federal fleet data to GSA using FAST, which was developed and released in FY 2000 to assist fleet managers in meeting the data reporting requirements of several authorities, including:

- Executive Order 13423: Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management;
- Executive Order 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance;
- Energy Policy Acts of 1992 and 2005;
- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007;
- GSA's "Agency Report of Motor Vehicle Data"; and
- Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-11 (July 2013): Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget



## APPENDIX C. FY 2012 Federal Fleet Report Data Set Guide

In the FY 2012 Federal Fleet Report Data Set ([www.data.gov](http://www.data.gov), [www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy](http://www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy)) are data tables representing:

### **Section 1: Overall Fleet Profile**

Section 1 consists of a single table (Table 1) entitled Inventory, Cost, and Use summary. It combines basic summary data from Sections 2, 3, and 4 into a single high-level view of Federal agency fleets. This table provides a single, broad-based view of the major indicators of Federal fleet performance. In a single view it shows, for each reporting Federal agency fleet, total inventory, total cost, and total utilization (expressed as miles traveled) broken out by source.

Note that in this table, as in most that follow, the line item for “General Services Administration” reflects the vehicles used by GSA in performing its mission, not the vehicles GSA Fleet leases to its customers. Also, in this table as in all that follow, costs are expressed in U.S. dollars and utilization is expressed in U.S. miles.

### **Section 2: Inventory**

Inventory represents the number of motor vehicles an agency reportedly had on hand at the close of FY 2012. Reported vehicles are commercially available and include any Government motor vehicles used by an executive agency or activity, including those used by contractors. Excluded are material handling equipment and construction equipment not designed and used primarily for highway operation (e.g., if it must be trailered or towed to be transported). Inventory includes vehicles acquired from all sources, including agency owned, GSA Fleet-leased, or commercially leased. All executive branch agencies are required to report fleet information. In addition, several other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Postal Service, voluntarily report fleet information.

Tables 2-1 through 2-10 of the Federal Fleet Report Data Set cover end-of-year FY 2012 inventory and provide 5-year trends, as well as information on how agencies acquire vehicles (purchase, commercial lease, or GSA Fleet lease). Passenger vehicles and trucks are broken down into constituent vehicle types, as are law enforcement vehicles. Light duty passenger SUVs and passenger vans have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 8,500 pounds, as specified in the Clean Air Act and the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

### **Section 3: Cost**

Cost represents the cost data reported by Federal agencies for operating fleets during FY 2012. Cost components include fuel, maintenance, indirect, commercial lease, and GSA lease costs. Fuel costs are the costs of fueling vehicles. Maintenance includes the cost of maintaining and repairing vehicles, including maintenance personnel, parts, supplies, and equipment. Indirect costs include management and overhead personnel, office supplies, building and utility costs, and any other costs that cannot be directly attributed to the operation or maintenance of vehicles. Commercial lease cost includes the lease charges paid to commercial leasing companies. GSA lease cost is the total amount billed by GSA Fleet to its customer agencies, which generally includes maintenance and fuel.

Tables 3-1 through 3-8T of the Federal Fleet Report Data Set show costs by vehicle type and by cost category in both dollar terms and as cost per mile. Separate tables show costs for agency owned,



GSA Fleet, and commercially leased vehicles. Costs for vehicles operated domestically and in foreign countries are also demonstrated separately.

#### **Section 4: Utilization**

Section 4 provides information on utilization of Federal agencies' fleets. For purposes of this report, utilization is expressed as miles travelled during the reporting year. Other measures of utilization, such as hours of use or trips made, also convey useful information, but are not used consistently among agencies, and therefore, are not reported. Miles traveled is the most common and consistent measure of fleet utilization. Gross miles traveled and miles per vehicle are shown for each fleet, broken out by vehicle type. Domestic and foreign miles are also broken out. Each agency's mileage is broken out by agency owned, GSA Fleet leased, and commercially leased vehicles.

#### **Section 5: Fuel Consumption**

This section shows information on the use of fuel, conventional petroleum-based and alternative, by Federal agency fleets. It displays each agency's consumption of each type of fuel, as well as the cost reported to purchase each type of fuel. Also shown is each agency's FY 2012 inventory and acquisitions of vehicles corresponding to the various fuel types.



## Appendix D. Departments and Agencies Submitting FY 2012 Fleet Data

### Civilian Agencies

American Battle Monuments Commission	Federal Housing Finance Agency
Broadcasting Board of Governors	Federal Maritime Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission	Federal Trade Commission
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	General Services Administration
Department of Agriculture	Government Printing Office
Department of Commerce	Library of Congress
Department of Education	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Department of Energy	National Archives & Records Administration
Department of Health and Human Services	National Gallery of Art
Department of Homeland Security	National Labor Relations Board
Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Science Foundation
Department of Justice	National Transportation Safety Board
Department of Labor	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Department of State	Office of Personnel Management
Department of the Interior	Peace Corps
Department of Transportation	Small Business Administration
Department of Treasury	Smithsonian Institution
Department of Veterans Affairs	Social Security Administration
Environmental Protection Agency	Tennessee Valley Authority
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	US Agency for International Development
Federal Communications Commission	

### Military Agencies

Corps of Engineers, Civil Works  
Defense Agencies  
Department of Air Force  
Department of Army  
Department of Navy  
United States Marine Corps

### Other

U.S. Postal Service





## Reference and Contact Information

Please reference the FY 2012 Federal Motor Vehicle Fleet Report Data Tables, available at [www.data.gov](http://www.data.gov) and at GSA's website, [www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy](http://www.gsa.gov/vehiclepolicy) for access to the specific data. Contact GSA at [vehicle.policy@gsa.gov](mailto:vehicle.policy@gsa.gov) with questions about this report.

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