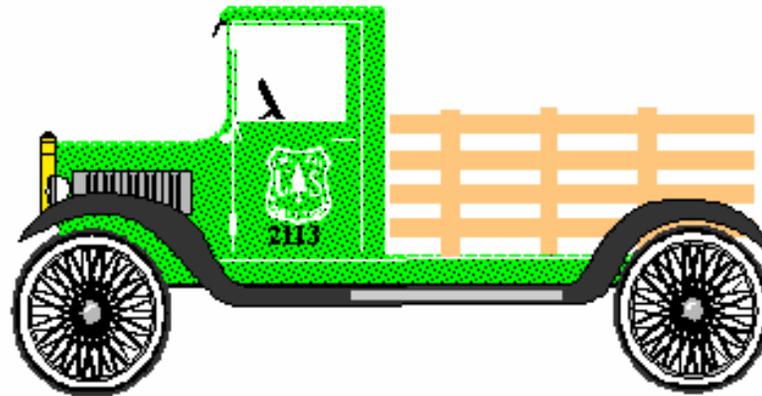


Vehicle Allocation Methodology – Road to Reducing Fuel Consumption and Environmental Footprint



Federal Environmental Symposium – WEST

June, 2008

Vehicle Allocation Methodology is a process that will assist us in achieving a fleet that is the right size and type for the agency's work

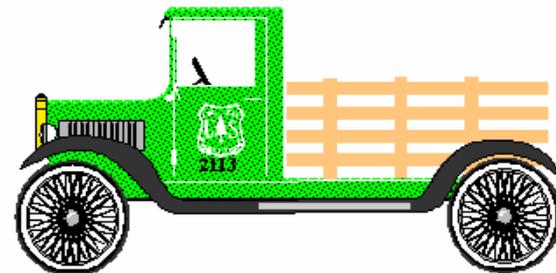
VAM is included in:

- 2002 – Direction from OMB on fleet management operations, including size of fleet
- 2004 – GAO report on numbers of government vehicles
- 2005 – GSA Bulletin FMR B-9

Vehicle Allocation Methodology

Incentives to develop a VAM :

- Cost Savings
- E.O. 13423 National Targets and Objectives
- Petroleum Fuel Savings
- Support Goals of Reducing Green House Gas Emissions
- Counter “fleet creep”



Executive Order 13423

Requirements of EO 13423 that apply to fleet:

- Reduce petroleum consumption
- Increase non-petro based fuel consumption
- Use plug-in hybrids when commercially available



Forest Service Fleet Statistics

- 30,000 pieces of equipment worth \$500 million (includes ATV's, snowmobiles, construction equipment)
- Approximately 19,000 highway legal vehicles
- Over 90% agency-owned, 10% GSA & Commercial leases (as of 2006)

Forest Service Fleet Management Program

- 987 positions (272 FTE) identified
- 450 subunit locations
- Annual Personnel Cost \$22.6 million

The Forest Service is just beginning a study of its management program and practices. Tentative completion date = Summer 2009.

Forest Service Fleet Program

Primary Cost Factors associated with Fleet

Inventory – ownership:

- Acquisition, depreciation and disposal

Operation:

- License plate registration, records, maintenance, fuel consumption, driver/operator training, etc.

Vehicle Allocation Methodology

Vehicle Allocation Methodology defines appropriate metrics and standards based upon best practices, and then collects data that enables business-case, asset management decisions to be made in a way that is understandable and visible to all stakeholders



Vehicle Allocation Methodology

Asset Management Tool

1. Determine if the task has value to the organization and the assets needed to perform the task
2. Collect data on utilization, age, maintenance, etc.
3. Make process and outcome transparent
4. Use “Best Practices” and continuous improvement
5. Business Case analysis utilizes all information for decisions

Vehicle Allocation Methodology consists of two parts:

(1) Utilization of Vehicles

(2) Composition – Size and Type of Vehicles.

Utilization -- Annual review of each vehicle to determine if fully utilized

Excluded from the utilization study are:

- (1) exempted vehicles
- (2) summer fleet (WCF holdovers)
- (3) seasonal rentals
- (4) new vehicles (received in the same fiscal year as the report)

Utilization Standards

<u>Vehicle type</u>	<u>Minimum annual mileage</u>	<u>Daily Utilization</u>
Passenger carrying vehicles – sedans, station wagons	10,000	80%
Light 4x2 trucks (< 10,000 GVWR)	7000	80%
Light 4x4 trucks (< 10,000 GVWR)	7000	80%
Light 4X2 carryalls and SUV's (<10,000 GVWR)	7000	80%
Light 4X4 carryalls and SUV's (<10,000 GVWR)	7000	80%
Medium trucks (10,001 to 20,500 GVWR)	6000	60%
Heavy trucks (>20,501 GVWR)	6000 or 400 Hrs	60%

Composition – Size and Type

Vehicle Checklist for Determining Right Size and Type

Fleet Manager provides Current Vehicle Information:

Vehicle Class
Model Year
Vehicle Description
Vehicle Location
Average Utilization (3 yr)

Vehicle Number
GSA Item Number
Vehicle MPG
Utilization (last FY)

Composition – Size and Type

Vehicle Checklist for Determining Right Size and Type

Operating Unit to provide:

- Describe job duties of primary operator
- Identify season of use
- Number of passengers
- Special needs of the operator
- Limiting factor (towing, payload, etc.)

Vehicle Checklist for Determining Right Size and Type (cont)

Operating Unit to provide (cont):

- **Mitigation of limiting factor**
- **Alternative fuel available? (describe)**
- **Recommend the smallest identified vehicle that will meet the needs of the project to which it is assigned after considering mitigation of any limiting factors.**
- **Recommended vehicle MPG.**

Vehicle Allocation Methodology Results

1. Utilization

Does Vehicle meet minimum mileage or % daily utilization?

- **If yes, vehicle can be retained**
- **If no, a cost comparison to leased vehicle is required. If the cost of keeping the WCF vehicle year round is less than a leased cost for the season of use, the WCF vehicle may be kept.**

Vehicle Allocation Methodology Results (cont)

2. Size and Type

- **During 5-year Replacement Plan, Vehicle Optimal Type and Size determined using VAM Checklist.** Each Forest Supervisor and Station Director must review and certify annually that new vehicles being ordered are the smallest/most fuel efficient available for intended tasks.
- **Annual summary provided for each Region/station/unit** showing a comparison of the current fleet composition and overall fuel economy with the previous year or years.

FS Fleet VAM based on Industry Best Practices will realize Program Improvements

- Will help meet EMS goals and targets, E.O. 13423 significant environmental aspect
 - Reduce petroleum fuel consumption
 - Increase alternative bio-based fuels
 - Include acquisition of hybrid vehicles
 - Financially auditable
- Reduce FS Environmental Footprint
 - Sustainable Operations
 - Vehicle Allocation Methodology
 - Green Eco-Driving Initiatives
- Assist in Cost Containment
- Reduce Fleet Inventory

**Vehicle Allocation
Methodology – Road to
Reducing Fuel
Consumption and
Environmental Footprint**

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