source, usually a motor vehicle manufacturer or a motor vehicle manufacturer’s dealership. (Procedures for purchasing and leasing motor vehicles through GSA can be found in 41 CFR subpart 101–26.5.)

Motor vehicle rental means obtaining a motor vehicle by contract or other arrangement from a commercial source for less than 60 continuous days.

Motor vehicles transferred from excess means obtaining a motor vehicle reported as excess and transferred with or without cost.

Owning agency means the executive agency that holds the vehicle title, manufacturer’s Certificate of Origin, or is the lessee of a commercial lease. This term does not apply to agencies that lease motor vehicles from the GSA Fleet.

Passenger automobile means a sedan or station wagon designed primarily to transport people.

Reportable motor vehicles are any Government motor vehicles used by an executive agency or activity, including those used by contractors. Also included are motor vehicles designed or acquired for a specific or unique purpose, including motor vehicles that serve as a platform or conveyance for special equipment, such as a trailer. 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).

Using agency means an executive agency that obtains motor vehicles from the GSA Fleet, commercial firms or another executive agency and does not hold the vehicle title or manufacturer’s Certificate of Origin. However, this does not include an executive agency that obtains a motor vehicle by motor vehicle rental.

Subpart B—Obtaining Fuel Efficient Motor Vehicles

§ 102–34.40 Who must comply with motor vehicle fuel efficiency requirements?

(a) Executive agencies operating domestic fleets must comply with motor vehicle fuel efficiency requirements for such fleets.

(b) This subpart does not apply to motor vehicles exempted by law or other regulations, such as law enforcement or emergency rescue work and foreign fleets. Other Federal agencies are encouraged to comply so that maximum energy conservation benefits may be realized in obtaining, operating, and managing Government motor vehicles.

§ 102–34.45 How are passenger automobiles classified?

Passenger automobiles are classified in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sedan class</th>
<th>Station wagon class</th>
<th>Descriptive name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Subcompact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Midsize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Limousine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 102–34.50 What size motor vehicles may we obtain?

(a) You may only obtain the minimum size of motor vehicle necessary to fulfill your agency’s mission in accordance with the following considerations:
   (1) You must obtain motor vehicles that achieve maximum fuel efficiency.
   (2) Limit motor vehicle body size, engine size and optional equipment to what is essential to meet your agency’s mission.
   (3) With the exception of motor vehicles used by the President and Vice President and motor vehicles for security and highly essential needs, you must obtain midsize (class III) or smaller sedans.
   (4) Obtain large (class IV) sedans only when such motor vehicles are essential to your agency’s mission.

(b) Agencies must establish and document a structured vehicle allocation methodology to determine the appropriate size and number of motor vehicles (see FMR Bulletin B-8, located at http://www.gsa.gov/bulletin, for guidance).

§ 102–34.55 Are there fleet average fuel economy standards we must meet?

(a) Yes, 49 U.S.C. 32917 and Executive Order 12375 require that each executive agency meet the fleet average fuel