

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102–37.140

(c) Set aside surplus property selected by a screener pending GSA approval of the transfer;

(d) Upon receipt of a GSA-approved transfer document, promptly ship or release property to the transferee (or the transferee's designated agent) in accordance with pickup or shipping instructions on the transfer document;

(e) Notify the approving GSA regional office if surplus property to be picked up is not removed within 15 calendar days after you notify the transferee (or its agent) of its availability. (GSA will advise you of further disposal instructions.); and

(f) Perform and bear the cost of care and handling of surplus property pending its disposal, except as provided in § 102–37.115.

§ 102–37.115 May a holding agency be reimbursed for costs incurred incident to a donation?

Yes, you, as a holding agency, may charge the transferee for the direct costs you incurred incident to a donation transfer, such as your packing, handling, crating, and transportation expenses. However, you may not include overhead or administrative costs in these charges.

§ 102–37.120 May a holding agency donate surplus property directly to eligible non-Federal recipients without going through GSA?

Generally, a holding agency may not donate surplus property directly to eligible non-Federal recipients without going through GSA, except for the situations listed in § 102–37.125.

§ 102–37.125 What are some donations that do not require GSA's approval?

(a) Some donations of surplus property that do not require GSA's approval are:

(1) Donations of condemned, obsolete, or other specified material by a military department or the Coast Guard to recipients eligible under 10 U.S.C. 2572, 10 U.S.C. 7306, 10 U.S.C. 7541, 10 U.S.C. 7545, and 14 U.S.C. 641a (see Appendix A of this part for details). However, such property must first undergo excess Federal and surplus donation screening as required in this part and part 102–36 of this chapter;

(2) Donations by holding agencies to public bodies under subpart H of this part;

(3) Donations by the Small Business Administration to small disadvantaged businesses under 13 CFR part 124; and

(4) Donations by holding agencies of law enforcement canines to their handlers under 40 U.S.C. 484(r).

(b) You may also donate property directly to eligible non-Federal recipients under other circumstances if you have statutory authority to do so. All such donations must be included on your annual report to GSA under § 102–36.300 of this chapter.

Subpart D—State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP)

§ 102–37.130 What are a SASP's responsibilities in the donation of surplus property?

As a SASP, your responsibilities in the donation of surplus property are to:

(a) Determine whether or not an entity seeking to obtain surplus property is eligible for donation as a:

- (1) Public agency;
- (2) Nonprofit educational or public health institution; or
- (3) Program for older individuals.

(b) Distribute surplus property fairly, equitably, and promptly to eligible donees in your State based on their relative needs and resources, and ability to use the property, and as provided in your State plan of operation.

(c) Enforce compliance with the terms and conditions imposed on donated property.

§ 102–37.135 How does a SASP become eligible to distribute surplus property to donees?

In order to receive transfers of surplus property, a SASP must:

(a) Have a GSA-approved State plan of operation; and

(b) Provide the certifications and agreements as set forth in §§ 102–37.200 and 102–37.205.

STATE PLAN OF OPERATION

§ 102–37.140 What is a State plan of operation?

A State plan of operation is a document developed under State law and