

§ 102-37.45

(b) Property acquired with trust funds (e.g., Social Security Trust Funds).

(c) Non-appropriated fund property.

(d) Naval vessels of the following categories: Battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines.

(e) Vessels of 1500 gross tons or more which the Maritime Administration determines to be merchant vessels or capable of conversion to merchant use.

(f) Records of the Federal Government.

(g) Property that requires reimbursement upon transfer (such as abandoned or other unclaimed property that is found on premises owned or leased by the Government).

(h) Controlled substances.

(i) Items as may be specified from time to time by the GSA Office of Governmentwide Policy.

§ 102-37.45 How long is property available for donation screening?

Entities authorized to participate in the donation program may screen property, concurrently with Federal agencies, as soon as the property is reported as excess up until the surplus release date. The screening period is normally 21 calendar days, except as noted in § 102-36.95 of this chapter.

§ 102-37.50 What is the general process for requesting surplus property for donation?

The process for requesting surplus property for donation varies, depending on who is making the request.

(a) Donees should submit their requests for property directly to the appropriate SASP.

(b) SASPs and public airports should submit their requests to the appropriate GSA regional office. Requests must be submitted on a Standard Form (SF) 123, Transfer Order Surplus Personal Property, or its electronic equivalent. Public airports must have FAA certify their transfer requests prior to submission to GSA for approval. GSA may ask SASPs or public airports to submit any additional information required to support and justify transfer of the property.

(c) The American National Red Cross should submit requests to GSA as described in subpart G of this part.

41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-02 Edition)

(d) Public bodies, when seeking to acquire property that is being abandoned or destroyed, should follow rules and procedures established by the donor agency (see subpart H of this part).

§ 102-37.55 Who pays for transportation and other costs associated with a donation?

The receiving organization (the transferee) is responsible for any packing, shipping, or transportation charges associated with the transfer of surplus property for donation. Those costs, in the case of SASPs, may be passed on to donees that receive the property.

§ 102-37.60 How much time does a transferee have to pick up or remove surplus property from holding agency premises?

The transferee (or the transferee's agent) must remove property from the holding agency premises within 15 calendar days after being notified that the property is available for pickup, unless otherwise coordinated with the holding agency. If the transferee decides prior to pickup or removal that it no longer needs the property, it must notify the GSA regional office that approved the transfer request.

§ 102-37.65 What happens to surplus property that has been approved for transfer when the prospective transferee decides it cannot use the property and declines to pick it up?

When a prospective transferee decides it cannot use surplus property that has already been approved for transfer and declines to pick it up, the GSA regional office will advise any other SASP or public airport known to be interested in the property to submit a transfer request. If there is no transfer interest, GSA will release the property for other disposal.

§ 102-37.70 How should a transferee account for the receipt of a larger or smaller number of items than approved by GSA on the SF 123?

When the quantity of property received doesn't agree with that approved by GSA on the SF 123, the transferee should handle the overage or shortage as follows:

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102-37.90

If . . .	And . . .	Then . . .
(a) More property is received than was approved by GSA for transfer.	The known or estimated acquisition cost of the line item(s) involved is \$500 or more.	Submit a SF 123 for the difference to GSA (Identify the property as an overage and include the original transfer order number.) ¹
(b) Less property is received than was approved by GSA for transfer.	The acquisition cost of the missing item(s) is \$500 or more.	Submit a shortage report to GSA, with a copy to the holding agency. ¹
(c) The known or estimated acquisition cost of the property is less than \$500		Annotate on your receiving and inventory records, a description of the property, its known or estimated acquisition cost, and the name of the holding agency.

¹ Submit the SF 123 or shortage report to the GSA approving office within 30 calendar days of the date of transfer.

§ 102-37.75 What should be included in a shortage report?

The shortage report should include:

- (a) The name and address of the holding agency;
- (b) All pertinent GSA and holding agency control numbers, in addition to the original transfer order number; and
- (c) A description of each line item of property, the condition code, the quantity and unit of issue, and the unit and total acquisition cost.

§ 102-37.80 What happens to surplus property that isn't transferred for donation?

Surplus property not transferred for donation is generally offered for sale under the provisions of part 101-45 of this title. Under the appropriate circumstances (see § 102-36.305 of this chapter), such property might be abandoned or destroyed.

§ 102-37.85 Can surplus property being offered for sale be withdrawn and approved for donation?

Yes, surplus property being offered for sale may be withdrawn for donation if approved by GSA. GSA will not approve requests for the withdrawal of property that has been advertised or

listed on a sales offering if that withdrawal would be harmful to the overall outcome of the sale. GSA will only grant such requests prior to sales award, since an award is binding.

Subpart B—General Services Administration (GSA)

§ 102-37.90 What are GSA's responsibilities in the donation of surplus property?

The General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for supervising and directing the disposal of surplus personal property. In addition to issuing regulatory guidance for the donation of such property, GSA:

- (a) Determines when property is surplus to the needs of the Government;
- (b) Allocates and transfers surplus property on a fair and equitable basis to State agencies for surplus property (SASPs) for further distribution to eligible donees;
- (c) Oversees the care and handling of surplus property while it is in the custody of a SASP;
- (d) Approves all transfers of surplus property to public airports, pursuant to the appropriate determinations