

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102-33.5

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Subpart A—How These Rules Apply

GENERAL

§ 102-33.5 To whom do these rules apply?

The rules in this part apply to all federally funded aviation activities of executive agencies of the U.S. Government, except those listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, who use Government aircraft to accomplish their official business.

(a) The Armed Forces are exempt from all but—

(1) Section 102-33.25(e) and (g), which concern responsibilities related to the Interagency Committee for Aviation Policy (ICAP); and

(2) Subpart D of this part.

(b) The President or Vice President and their offices are exempt.

(c) When an executive agency provides Government-furnished avionics for commercially owned or privately

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owned aircraft for the purpose of technology demonstration or testing, those aircraft are exempt.

(d) Privately owned aircraft that agency personnel use for official travel (even though such use is federally funded) are exempt.

§ 102-33.10 May we request approval to deviate from these rules?

Yes, see §§ 102-2.60 through 102-2.110 of subchapter A of this chapter for guidance on requesting a deviation from the requirements in this part. GSA may not grant deviations from the requirements in OMB Circular A-126, "Improving the Management of Government Aircraft," revised May 22, 1992. You should consult with GSA's Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA) before you request a deviation. Also, you should fax a copy of your letter of request to MTA at 202-501-6742 at the same time you mail it to GSA's Regulatory Secretariat (see § 102-2.90 of subchapter A of this chapter). In most cases, GSA will respond to your written request within 30 days.

§ 102-33.15 How does this part relate to the Federal Aviation Regulations?

This part does not supersede any of the regulations in 14 CFR chapter I (Federal Aviation Regulations).

§ 102-33.20 What definitions apply to this part?

The following definitions apply to this part:

Acquisition date means the date that the acquiring executive agency took responsibility for the aircraft, *e.g.*, received title (through purchase, exchange, or gift), signed a bailment agreement with the Department of Defense (DOD), took physical custody (in the case of reassignment or inter-agency transfer), received a court order (in the case of forfeiture), put into operational status an aircraft that is newly manufactured by the agency, or otherwise accepted physical transfer (for example, in the case of a borrowed aircraft).

Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA) is a division in the Office of Transportation and Personal Property, Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

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Contact MTA staff at 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405, Room 1221; (202) 501-4866; fax (202) 501-6742; Web site at <http://www.gsa.gov/aircraftpolicy>.

Aircraft part means an individual component or an assembly of components that is primarily designated for and used on aircraft.

Armed Forces means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including their regular and Reserve components and members serving without component status. For purposes of this part, the National Guard is also included in the Armed Forces.

Aviation life support equipment (ALSE) means equipment that protects flight crewmembers and others aboard an aircraft, assisting their safe escape, survival, and recovery during an accident or other emergency.

Bailed aircraft means a Federal aircraft that is owned by one executive agency, but is in the custody of and operated by another executive agency under an agreement that may or may not include cost-reimbursement. Bailments are executive agency-to-executive agency agreements and involve only aircraft, not services.

Borrowed aircraft means an aircraft owned by a non-executive agency and provided to an executive agency for use without compensation. The executive agency operates and maintains the aircraft.

Chartered aircraft means an aircraft that an executive agency hires commercially under a contractual agreement specifying performance and one-time exclusive use. The commercial source operates and maintains a charter aircraft. A charter is one form of a full service contract.

Commercial aviation services (CAS) include—

(1) Leasing aircraft for exclusive use or lease-purchasing an aircraft with the intent of taking title;

(2) Chartering or renting aircraft for exclusive use;

(3) Contracting for full services (*i.e.*, aircraft and related aviation services for exclusive use) or obtaining full services through an inter-service support agreement (ISSA); or

(4) Obtaining related aviation services (*i.e.*, services but not aircraft) by commercial contract or ISSA, except