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Holding agency means the executive agency having accountability for, and generally possession of, the property involved.

Period of restriction means the period of time for keeping donated property in use for the purpose for which it was donated.

Property Act means the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (codified as amended in scattered sections of titles 40 and 41 of the United States Code), the law that centralized Federal property management and disposal functions under the GSA.

Screening means the process of physically inspecting property or reviewing lists or reports of property to determine whether property is usable or needed for donation purposes.

Service educational activity (SEA) means any educational activity designated by the Secretary of Defense as being of special interest to the armed forces; e.g., maritime academies or military, naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard preparatory schools.

Standard Form (SF) 123, Transfer Order Surplus Personal Property means the document used to request and document the transfer of Federal surplus personal property for donation purposes.

State means one of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

State agency for surplus property (SASP) means the agency designated under State law to receive Federal surplus personal property for distribution to eligible donees within the State as provided for in subsection 203(j) of the Property Act (40 U.S.C. 484(j)).

Surplus personal property (surplus property) means excess personal property (as defined in §102-36.40 of this chapter) not required for the needs of any Federal agency, as determined by GSA.

Surplus release date means the date on which Federal utilization screening of excess personal property has been completed, and the property is available for donation.

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Transferee means a public airport receiving surplus property from a holding agency through the Federal Aviation Administration, or a SASP.

You, when used in subparts D and E of this part, means SASP, unless otherwise specified.

DONATION OVERVIEW

§ 102-37.30 When does property become available for donation?

Excess personal property becomes available for donation the day following the surplus release date. This is the point at which the screening period has been completed without transfer to a Federal agency or other eligible recipient, and the GSA has determined the property to be surplus.

§ 102-37.35 Who handles the donation of surplus property?

(a) The SASPs handle the donation of most surplus property to eligible donees in their States in accordance with this part.

(b) The GSA handles the donation of surplus property to public airports under a program administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) (see subpart F of this part). The GSA may also donate to the American National Red Cross surplus property that was originally derived from or through the Red Cross (see subpart G of this part).

(c) Holding agencies may donate surplus property that they would otherwise abandon or destroy directly to public bodies in accordance with subpart H of this part.

§ 102-37.40 What type of surplus property is available for donation?

All surplus property (including property held by working capital funds established under 10 U.S.C. 2208 or in similar funds) is available for donation to eligible recipients, except for property in the following categories:

(a) Agricultural commodities, food, and cotton or woolen goods determined from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture to be commodities requiring special handling with respect to price support or stabilization.

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(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 re-

quired 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.

(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.