

§ 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:

| If . . . | And . . . | Then . . . |
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| (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§ 102–37.85 Can surplus property being offered for sale be withdrawn and approved for donation?

Yes, surplus property being offered for sale may be withdrawn for donation if approved by GSA.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

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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 made by the Federal Aviation Administration (see subpart F of this part);
- (e) Donates to the American National Red Cross property (generally blood plasma and related medical materials) originally provided by the Red Cross to a Federal agency, but that has subsequently been determined surplus to Federal needs (see subpart G of this part);
- (f) Approves, after consultation with the holding agency, foreign excess personal property to be returned to the United States for donation purposes;
- (g) Coordinates and controls the level of SASP and donee screening at Federal installations;
- (h) Imposes appropriate conditions on the donation of surplus property having characteristics that require special handling or use limitations (see § 102-37.455); and
- (i) Keeps track of and reports on Federal donation programs (see § 102-37.105).

§ 102-37.95 How will GSA resolve competing transfer requests?

In case of requests from two or more SASPs, GSA will use the allocating criteria in § 102-37.100. When competing requests are received from public airports and SASPs, GSA will transfer property fairly and equitably, based on such factors as need, proposed use, and interest of the holding agency in having the property donated to a specific public airport.

§ 102-37.100 What factors will GSA consider in allocating surplus property among SASPs?

GSA allocates property among the SASPs on a fair and equitable basis using the following factors:

- (a) Extraordinary needs caused by disasters or emergency situations.
- (b) Requests from the Department of Defense (DOD) for DOD-generated property to be allocated through a SASP for donation to a specific service educational activity.
- (c) Need and usability of property, as reflected by requests from SASPs. GSA will also give special consideration to requests transmitted through the SASPs by eligible donees for specific items of property. (Requests for property to be used as is will be given preference over cannibalization requests.)
- (d) States in greatest need of the type of property to be allocated where the need is evidenced by a letter of justification from the intended donee.
- (e) Whether a SASP has already received similar property in the past, and how much.
- (f) Past performance of a SASP in effecting timely pickup or removal of property approved for transfer and making prompt distribution of property to eligible donees.
- (g) The property's condition and its original acquisition cost.
- (h) Relative neediness of each State based on the State's population and per capita income.

§ 102-37.105 Is GSA required to compile any reports concerning the donation program?

Yes, biennially, GSA must compile a report containing:

- (a) A full and independent evaluation of the operation of programs for the donation of surplus property;
- (b) Statistical information on the amount of surplus property approved for transfer to the SASPs and donated to eligible non-Federal organizations during the report period (as well as the amount of excess personal property transferred to Federal agencies and provided to grantees and non-Federal organizations); and
- (c) Any recommendations GSA wishes to make on the donation program.