

§ 101-27.304-2

Three and one-half years is, therefore, the economic retention limit for items with a 25 percent annual carrying cost rate. Where an activity has not yet established an estimate of its carrying cost, an annual rate of 10 percent may be used as an interim rate thereby resulting in an economic retention limit of 7¼ years when the net return on disposal is zero. The elements of carrying (holding) cost are given in the GSA Handbook, The Economic Order Quantity Principle and Applications. The handbook is listed in the GSA Supply Catalog and may be ordered in the same manner as other items in the catalog.

(b) The economic retention limit at a user stocking activity can best be determined by the item manager (for centrally managed or agency managed items) on the basis of overall Government requirements and planned procurement. Since stocks in long supply at a user stocking activity are less likely to find utilization outlets, the retention limit at these activities should be relatively small. Generally the economic retention limit at a user stocking activity should be computed in the same manner as in paragraph (a) of this section and then reduced by 70 percent.

[39 FR 27902, Aug. 2, 1974]

§ 101-27.304-2 Factors affecting the economic retention limit.

(a) The economic retention limit may be increased where:

(1) The item is of special manufacture and relates to an end item of equipment which is expected to be in use beyond the economic retention time limit; or

(2) Costs incident to holding an additional quantity are insignificant and obsolescence and deterioration of an item are unlikely.

(b) The economic retention limit should be reduced under the following conditions:

(1) The related end item of equipment is being phased out or an interchangeable item is available; or

(2) The item has limited storage life, is likely to become obsolete, or the age and condition of the item does not justify the full retention limit.

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§ 101-27.305 Disposition of long supply.

Where efforts to reduce the inventory below the economic retention limit have been unsuccessful, appropriate disposition should be effected in accordance with subpart 101-43.3 of this chapter. Any remaining inventory which is within the economic retention limit shall be retained. However, the item shall be reviewed at least annually and efforts made to reduce the long supply inventory in accordance with § 101-27.303.

Subpart 101-27.4—Elimination of Items From Inventory

SOURCE: 32 FR 12401, Aug. 25, 1967; 32 FR 12721, Sept. 2, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101-27.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart establishes policy and procedures designed to assure that items which can be obtained more economically from readily available sources, Government or commercial, are eliminated from inventory. For items which are not readily available from Government or commercial sources or are being held in inventory for a one time construction project, this subpart shall be applied to the extent feasible by the activity managing or controlling such inventories.

§ 101-27.401 [Reserved]

§ 101-27.402 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all executive agencies in connection with inventory items maintained at stocking activities other than Government wholesale supply sources.

§ 101-27.403 General.

By eliminating inactive items and slow-moving items which are readily available, when needed, from Government wholesale supply activities or from commercial sources, the costs to the Government in inventory investment and for maintaining the items in inventory can be eliminated. An "inactive item" is an item for which no current or future requirements are recognized by previous users and the item manager. A "slow-moving item" is an