

§ 102-33.440

You must also report the costs and contractual periods for related aviation services that you hire (*i.e.*, by contract or through an inter-service support agreement (ISSA)). Report related aviation services that you hire commercially in support of Federal aircraft as “paid out” Federal aircraft costs—do not report them as CAS. See the “FAIRS User’s Manual,” available from GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405 for a complete description of the CAS data elements reportable to FAIRS.

§ 102-33.440 Who must report CAS cost and utilization data?

Executive agencies, except the Armed Forces and U.S. intelligence agencies, must report CAS cost and utilization data. You must report CAS cost and utilization data if your agency makes payments to—

- (a) Charter or rent aircraft;
- (b) Lease or lease-purchase aircraft;
- (c) Hire aircraft and related services through an ISSA or a full service contract; or
- (d) Obtain related aviation services through an ISSA or by contract except when you use the services in support of Federal aircraft.

ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT DATA

§ 102-33.445 What accident and incident data must we report?

You must report within 14 calendar days to GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405, all aviation accidents and incidents that your agency is required to report to the NTSB. You may also report other incident information. The GSA and the ICAP will use the collected accident/incident information in conjunction with FAIRS’ data, such as flying hours and missions, to calculate safety statistics for the Federal aviation community and to share safety lessons-learned.

§ 102-33.450 How must we report accident and incident data?

You must report accident and incident data through the ICAP Aviation Accident and Incident Reporting System (AAIRS), which is accessible from

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the Internet. Instructions for using the system and the data elements and definitions for accident/incident reporting are available through the system or from GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405.

COMMON AVIATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION STANDARD (C-AMIS)

§ 102-33.455 What is C-AMIS?

Common Aviation Management Information Standard (C-AMIS), jointly written by the ICAP and GSA and available from GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405, is a guide to assist agencies in developing or modernizing their internal aviation management information systems. C-AMIS includes standard specifications and data definitions related to Federal aviation operations.

§ 102-33.460 What is our responsibility in relation to C-AMIS?

If you use a management information system to provide data to FAIRS by batch upload, you are responsible for ensuring that your system is C-AMIS-compliant. For more information on compliance with C-AMIS, contact GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405.

PART 102-34—MOTOR VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

SOURCE: 64 FR 59593, Nov. 2, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102-34.5 Preamble.

(a) This part governs the economical and efficient management and control of motor vehicles that the Government owns or leases. Agencies will incorporate appropriate provisions of this part into contracts offering Government-furnished equipment in order to ensure adequate control over the use of motor vehicles.

(b) The questions and associated answers in this part are regulatory in effect. Thus compliance with the written text of this part is required by all executive agencies.

(c) The terms “we,” “I,” “our,” “you,” and “your,” when used in this part, mean you as an executive agency, as your agency’s fleet manager, or as a motor vehicle user or operator, as appropriate.

§ 102-34.10 What definitions apply to motor vehicle management?

The following definitions apply to motor vehicle management:

Commercial design motor vehicle means a motor vehicle procurable from regular production lines and designed for use by the general public.

Domestic fleet (see § 102-34.20(a)).

Foreign fleet (see § 102-34.20(b)).

GSA Fleet lease (see § 102-34.25(d)).

Large fleet (see § 102-34.20(d)).

Law enforcement motor vehicle means a passenger automobile or light truck that is specifically approved in an agency’s appropriation act for use in apprehension, surveillance, police or other law enforcement work or specifically designed for use in law enforcement. If not identified in an agency’s appropriation language, a motor vehicle qualifies as a law enforcement motor vehicle only in the following cases:

(1) A passenger automobile having heavy duty components for electrical, cooling and suspension systems and at least the next higher cubic inch displacement or more powerful engine than is standard for the automobile concerned.