

I—Returned in-house because of original contractor defaults; etc., within 6 months of start date and in-house bid is the next lowest.

N—New contractor replaced original contractor because Government opted not to renew contract in option years.

R—Returned in-house temporarily pending resolicitation due to contract default, etc.

U—Contract workload consolidated with other existing contract workload.

X—Other-Function either returned in-house or eliminated because of base closure, realignment, budget reduction or other change in requirements.

[65] Contract Administration Staffing. The actual number of contract administration personnel hired to administer the contract.

[50 FR 40805, Oct. 7, 1985, as amended at 57 FR 29212, July 1, 1992; 60 FR 67329, Dec. 29, 1995]

## PART 172—DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS FROM DOD SALES OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY

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AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 484 and 485, 10 U.S.C. 2577.

SOURCE: 54 FR 35483, Aug. 28, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

### §172.1 Purpose.

This document provides revised and expanded instructions on the collection and disposition of cash and cash equivalents received by the DoD Components for the DoD sale of surplus personal property.

### §172.2 Applicability and scope.

This part:

(a) Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and the Joint Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG, DoD), the Defense Agencies, and

DoD Field Activities (hereafter referred to collectively as “DoD Components”).

(b) Applies to the proceeds resulting from sales made under authority of Public Law 152 and to the following:

(1) Personal property governed by DoD 4160.21-M.

(2) Surplus Government-owned personal property in the possession of contractors, as described in FAR subpart 45.6.

(3) Recyclable material governed by 10 U.S.C. 2577. Such materials would otherwise be sold as scrap or discarded as waste, but are capable of being re-used after undergoing some type of physical or chemical processing. The recycling of hazardous materials or hazardous waste shall be accomplished with due recognition of the types of materials being processed and the applicable regulation governing the handling and disposal of such materials. Qualified recyclable materials do not include the following:

(i) Precious metal-bearing scrap and those items that may be used again for their original purposes or functions without any special processing; e.g., used vehicles, vehicle or machine parts, bottles (not scrap glass), electrical components, and unopened containers of oil or solvent.

(ii) Ships, planes, or weapons that must undergo demilitarization or mutilation before sale.

(iii) Scrap generated from DoD industrial fund (IF) operations that has been routinely sold with the proceeds being used to offset customer costs.

(iv) Bones, fats, and meat trimmings generated by a commissary store or exchange.

### §172.3 Policy.

(a) Cash or cash equivalents in the prescribed amounts shall accompany bid deposits for a bid to be considered responsive. Similarly, cash or cash equivalents for the total sales price shall be received by the DoD Components or, in authorized cases, by contractors before the transfer of physical possession to the successful bidder.

(b) Amounts collected by the DoD Components in connection with the sale of excess and surplus property shall be deposited promptly to the U.S.