

§ 101-27.209

(1) If the analysis indicates that the quantity on hand will not be issued within the shelf-life period and the cost of inspection or testing is not significant in relation to the line item value, the items shall be inspected to determine if the shelf-life period can be extended.

(2) If the analysis indicates that the quantity on hand will be issued within the shelf-life period, inspection is not required. However, such items shall be viewed again during the last month of the shelf-life period to determine whether quantities are sufficient to warrant inspection. The guidelines in § 101-27.207-2 shall be used to determine whether quantities are sufficient to warrant inspection and for extending the shelf-life period.

(3) If an agency does not have an inspection capability and the quantity and value of an indicated overage is sufficiently large to warrant special consideration, arrangements shall be made for qualified inspection or laboratory testing to determine whether the material is suitable for issue.

[40 FR 59596, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.209 Utilization and distribution of shelf-life items.

Where it is determined that specified quantities of both Type I and Type II shelf-life items will not be used within the shelf-life period, such quantities shall be utilized or distributed in accordance with this section.

[35 FR 5010, Mar. 24, 1970]

§ 101-27.209-1 GSA stock items.

Shelf-life items that meet the criteria for return under the provisions of subpart 101-27.5 of this part may be offered for return to GSA.

[35 FR 12721, Aug. 11, 1970]

§ 101-27.209-2 Items to be reported as excess.

Shelf-life items which do not meet the criteria in subpart 101-27.5 of this part, which would, if returned to GSA, adversely affect the GSA nationwide stock position, or which are returned to GSA and are determined unsuitable for issue, will be reported as excess

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under the provisions of part 101-43 of this chapter.

[35 FR 12721, Aug. 11, 1970]

§ 101-27.209-3 Disposition of unneeded property.

If no transfer is effected and no donation requested, the property shall be assigned for sale, abandonment, or destruction in accordance with part 101-45 of this chapter.

[32 FR 6493, Apr. 27, 1967]

Subpart 101-27.3—Maximizing Use of Inventories

SOURCE: 32 FR 13456, Sept. 26, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101-27.300 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures to assure maximum use of inventories based upon recognized economic limitations.

§ 101-27.301 [Reserved]

§ 101-27.302 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all civil executive agencies.

§ 101-27.303 Reducing long supply.

Through effective interagency matching of material and requirements before the material becomes excess, unnecessary procurements and investment losses can be reduced. Timely action is required to reduce inventories to their normal stock levels by curtailing procurement and by utilizing and redistributing long supply. (The term *long supply* means the increment of inventory of an item that exceeds the stock level criteria established for that item by the inventory manager, but excludes quantities to be declared excess.) In this connection, requirements for agency managed items should be obtained from long supply inventories offered by agencies rather than by procurement from commercial sources. Because supply requirements usually fluctuate over a period of time, a long supply quantity which is 10 percent or less of the total stock of the