

and expenditures incurred for each individual aircraft. These reports are to be submitted using GSA Form 3552, Government Aircraft Cost and Utilization or FAMIS file structures.

(c) Each executive agency will provide GSA with a report semiannually on or before May 31 for the period October 1 through March 30, and on or before November 30 for the period April 1 through September 30 for senior Federal official and special category travel. These reports are to be submitted using GSA Form 3641, Senior Federal Travel or FAMIS file structures. Executive agencies that did not transport any senior Federal officials or special category travelers during the relevant time frame must submit a written response that acknowledges the reporting requirements and states that they have no travel to report. For detailed explanation see § 101-37.408.

§ 101-37.505 Aircraft used for sensitive missions.

Inventory, cost, and utilization data submitted to GSA for agency aircraft dedicated to national defense, law enforcement, or interdiction missions will be safeguarded as specified in § 101-37.506. GSA will not allow identification (registration number, serial number, etc.), location, or use patterns to be disclosed except as required under the Freedom of Information Act.

§ 101-37.506 Reporting requirements for law enforcement, national defense, or interdiction mission aircraft.

Agencies using aircraft for law enforcement, national defense, or interdiction missions may use reporting provisions which provide for agency information protection as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) *Undercover aircraft.* Agencies operating undercover aircraft as defined in § 101-37.100, will report to GSA all FAMIS data in accordance with § 101-37.504, to include the registration number and serial number as reported to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Office of Aircraft Registry.

(b) *Deep cover aircraft.* Agencies operating deep cover aircraft as defined in § 101-37.100, will report to GSA all FAMIS data in accordance with § 101-

37.504, except for that data requiring special handling by the FAA. Specific identifying data for those aircraft requiring special handling by the FAA will be reported as follows:

(1) *Special number data.* Initially, agencies will supply the actual aircraft serial number with a unique code number. The code number will be used for all future data submissions. GSA will maintain the actual serial number and associated code in a secured file independent from all other FAMIS data. The secured file containing aircraft serial number data will not be printed or distributed.

(2) *Registration number data.* Agencies will not submit registration number (FAA registration number) for deep cover aircraft.

(3) *Location data.* Agencies will not submit location data.

Subpart 101-37.6—Management, Use, and Disposal of Government Aircraft Parts

SOURCE: 62 FR 43472, Aug. 14, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101-37.600 What does this subpart do?

This subpart prescribes special policies and procedures governing the management, use, and disposal of Government-owned aircraft parts.

§ 101-37.601 What responsibilities does the owning/operating agency have in the management and use of Government aircraft parts?

(a) The owning/operating agency is responsible for ensuring the continued airworthiness of an aircraft, including replacement parts. The owning/operating agency must ensure that replacement parts conform to an approved type design, have been maintained in accordance with applicable standards, and are in condition for safe operation.

(b) In evaluating the acceptability of a part, the owning/operating agency should review the appropriate log books and historical/maintenance records. The maintenance records must contain the data set forth in the latest version of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular 43-9. When the quality and origin of a part is

questionable, the owning/operating agency should seek guidance from the local FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO) in establishing the part's airworthiness eligibility.

§101-37.602 Are there special requirements in the management, use, and disposal of military Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP)?

(a) Yes. Any aircraft part designated by the Department of Defense as a FSCAP must be identified with the appropriate FSCAP Criticality Code which must be perpetuated on all documentation pertaining to such parts.

(b) A military FSCAP may be installed on a FAA type-certificated aircraft holding either a restricted or standard airworthiness certificate, provided the part is inspected and approved for such installation in accordance with the applicable Federal Aviation Regulations.

(c) If a FSCAP has no maintenance or historical records with which to determine its airworthiness, it must be mutilated and scrapped in accordance with §101-37.609. However, FSCAP still in its original unopened package, and with sufficient documentation traceable to the Production Approval Holder (PAH), need not be mutilated. Undocumented FSCAP with no traceability to either the original manufacturer or PAH must not be made available for transfer or donation. For assistance in the evaluation of FSCAP, contact the local FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO).

§101-37.603 What are the owning/operating agency's responsibilities in reporting excess Government aircraft parts?

(a) The owning/operating agency must report excess aircraft parts to GSA in accordance with the provisions set forth in part 101-43 of this chapter. The owning/operating agency must indicate on the reporting document if any of the parts are life-limited parts and/or military FSCAP, and ensure that tags and labels, applicable historical data and maintenance records accompany these aircraft parts.

(b) The owning/operating agency must identify excess aircraft parts which are unsalvageable according to FAA or DOD guidance, and ensure that

such parts are mutilated in accordance with §101-37.609. The owning/operating agency should not report such parts to GSA.

§101-37.604 What are the procedures for transferring and donating excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) Transfer and donate excess and surplus aircraft parts in accordance with part 101-43, Utilization of Personal Property, and part 101-44, Donation of Personal Property.

(b) Unsalvageable aircraft parts must not be issued for transfer or donation; they must be mutilated in accordance with §101-37.609.

§101-37.605 What are the receiving agency's responsibilities in the transfer or donation of excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) The receiving agency must verify that all applicable labels and tags, and historical/modification records are furnished with the aircraft parts. The receiving agency must also ensure the continued airworthiness of these parts by following proper storage, protection and maintenance procedures, and by maintaining appropriate records throughout the life cycle of these parts.

(b) The receiving agency must perpetuate the DOD-assigned Criticality Code on all property records of acquired military FSCAP. The receiving agency must ensure that flight use of military FSCAP on civil aircraft meets all Federal Aviation Regulation requirements.

(c) The receiving agency must certify and ensure that when a transferred or donated part is no longer needed, and the part is determined to be unsalvageable, the part must be mutilated in accordance with §101-37.609 and properly disposed.

§101-37.606 What are the GSA approving official's responsibilities in transferring and donating excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) The GSA approving official must review transfer documents of excess and surplus aircraft parts for completeness and accuracy, and ensure that the