

disassembly of the requested item for secondary use of its component parts, or for repair and maintenance of a similar item, has greater potential benefit than utilization of the item in its existing form and that a clear cost savings to the Government will result, subject to final determination by GSA. When circumstances warrant, agencies may set economic quantities for orders processed or set minimum life expectancies for excess personal property made available to grantees.

(e) To help ensure an equitable distribution of property among project grantees. Federal grantor agencies shall limit the amount of excess personal property (in terms of original acquisition cost) transferred to project grantee to the dollar value of the grant. Any higher percentage of excess personal property transferred to a project grantee shall be subject to approval by an official at an administrative level in the Federal grantor agency higher than the project officer administering the grant. It is expected that agencies will consider all factors in determining whether to approve or disapprove transfers to grantees of excess personal property above the dollar value of the grant. Pro forma approvals or disapprovals shall not be given.

(f) Federal grantor agencies shall include the following information in their grants recordkeeping systems: Total original acquisition cost of excess property furnished for use by all project grantees; original acquisition cost of each excess property item furnished for use by each project grantee; name and address of each project grantee; date of grant termination; dollar value of the grant; and original acquisition cost of excess property furnished, expressed as a percentage of the total dollar value of the grant.

(g) Each Federal grantor agency shall develop and maintain an effective system for the prevention or detection of situations involving the nonuse, improper use, or unauthorized disposal or destruction of excess personal property furnished to grantees, whether or not title to that property is vested in the grantee. Grantor agencies shall publish procedures which clearly delineate the obligations of grantees with respect to the use and consumption or return to

Government custody of property acquired from excess sources.

(h) Property furnished to project grantees is subject to the annual reporting requirements of § 101-43.4701(c).

§ 101-43.315 Certification of non-Federal agency screeners.

(a) To minimize delays in screening excess personal property at holding activities and to make property available quickly and efficiently, all non-Federal agency screeners shall be subject to certification by Federal authority.

(b) The sponsoring Federal agency recommending designation of a non-Federal agency screener shall prepare a request covering each designation and forward it for evaluation and approval to the GSA regional office for the region in which the intended screener is located (see § 101-43.4802 for regional office addresses and assigned areas). The request shall state the applicant's qualifications to screen excess personal property and shall indicate the name, number, and termination date of the specific contract, agreement, or grant to which the screener is to be assigned. Since certification is normally approved on a regional basis, a request for certification for interregional screening shall specify the additional regions for which certification is requested. The GSA regional office handling the request will coordinate as necessary with other GSA regional offices and advise the requesting agency of actions taken on each request.

(c) Sponsoring Federal agencies shall include GSA Form 2946, Screener's Identification, with each non-Federal agency screener request. GSA Form 2946 must contain the typed names of both the screener's organization and the sponsoring Federal agency, the signature of the sponsoring Federal agency official, the typed name and signature of the proposed non-Federal agency screener, and an affixed passport-style photograph of the screener.

(d) Following approval, the GSA regional office will complete the GSA Form 2946 and return it to the sponsoring Federal agency for issuance to the screener. When the request is for an applicant whose screening activities are confined to a single cost-reimbursement contract, cooperative agreement,

or project grant, the expiration date on the GSA Form 2946 normally shall coincide with the expiration date of that specific project. If the organization employing the non-Federal agency screener is expected to have a subsequent contract, agreement, or grant when the current one expires, or if the applicant's screening activities cover more than a single project, the sponsoring Federal agency may request an expiration date accordingly. If the services of an approved non-Federal agency screener are discontinued prior to the expiration date, the sponsoring Federal agency shall recover the GSA Form 2946. Each sponsoring Federal agency shall be responsible for maintaining a record of the number of certified screeners operating under its authority and shall immediately notify the appropriate GSA regional office of any changes in screening assignments.

(e) Each non-Federal agency representative of a Federal agency physically screening property at holding installations for the purpose of selecting property for transfer shall possess a GSA Form 2946 validated by GSA as provided in this section. However, non-Federal personnel of eligible organizations visiting holding activities in order to participate in onsite screenings or for the purpose of technical inspection, evaluation, and/or removal of property previously set aside or approved by GSA for transfer shall not be required to possess a GSA Form 2946.

(f) A sponsoring Federal agency may request authorization for a non-Federal agency representative to screen excess personal property at specific holding installations on a one-time basis without formal certification. Such requests shall be submitted to the GSA regional office serving the area in which the holding installations are located. The GSA regional office shall coordinate with the holding installations and, if the request is approved, issue a letter authorizing the non-Federal agency representative to screen excess personal property at the holding installations specified; if possible, on the dates requested.

Subpart 101-43.4 [Reserved]

Subpart 101-43.5—Utilization of Foreign Excess Personal Property

SOURCE: 53 FR 16102, May 5, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101-43.501 Federal Government policy.

Foreign excess personal property, when determined available for return to the United States, together with domestic excess personal property is a first source of supply. To the maximum extent practicable, each executive agency shall fulfill its requirements for personal property by obtaining domestic excess personal property (see subpart 101-43.3) or foreign excess personal property in accordance with this subpart in lieu of new procurement, or to enhance and further its program objectives.

§ 101-43.502 Holding agency responsibilities.

(a) Each executive agency having foreign excess personal property is responsible for its disposal as provided by title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 511 *et seq.*), or by other governing statute. Before making foreign excess personal property available for return to the United States for further Federal use or for donation as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, and in subpart 101-44.3, the holding agency may make such property available for use in authorized Federal programs outside the United States.

(b) It is the responsibility of each holding agency, or of GSA after consultation with such agency, to determine whether it is in the interest of the United States to return foreign excess personal property to the United States for further Federal use or for donation. Determinations to return property may be made in response to specific requests for transfer or from consolidated screening requirements.