
For information on the sale of personal property previously contained in this part, see FMR part 38 (41 CFR part 102–38).

§ 101–45.001 Demilitarization and decontamination.

(a) Dangerous material shall not be disposed of pursuant to part 102–38 of the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) without first being demilitarized or decontaminated when a duly authorized official of the executive agency concerned determines this action to be in the interest of public health, safety, or security. This may include rendering the property innocuous, stripping from it any confidential or secret characteristics, or otherwise making it unfit for further use.

(b) Demilitarization or decontamination of property to be donated to public bodies pursuant to part 102–37 of the FMR shall be accomplished in a manner so as to preserve so far as possible any civilian utility or commercial value of the property.

(c) Except for those sales otherwise authorized by part 101–42 of the Federal Property Management Regulations or other statutes, and for specialized sales authorized by the Secretary of Defense, U.S. Munitions List items identified as requiring demilitarization shall not be reported for public sale without first being demilitarized or requiring demilitarization to be a part of the terms and conditions of sale. The General Services Administration may refer technical questions on demilitarization to the Department of Defense for advice.

§ 101–45.002 Gold.

(a) Gold will be sold in accordance with this section and part 102–38 of the Federal Management Regulation.

(b) Sales of gold shall be processed to—

(1) Use the sealed bid method of sale;

(2) Require a 20 percent bid deposit;

(3) Certify all forms of bid deposit and payments; and

(4) Include in the invitation for bids only gold and such other precious and semiprecious materials as may be available for sale at that time.

(c) Each agency generating scrap gold and also having a continuing need for fine gold may arrange for the acceptance of scrap gold for fine gold with a private contractor or the Defense Logistics Agency.

§ 101–45.003 Vehicle reconditioning.

(a) For the purpose of this section, vehicle reconditioning means restoring or improving the appearance of any motorized passenger or cargo vehicle designed primarily for highway use that is to be disposed of through surplus or exchange/sale procedures to the general public.

(b) To produce the maximum net proceeds, holding agencies shall determine, prior to sale, the appropriate level of reconditioning commensurate with the estimated fair market value of each vehicle scheduled for sale.

(c) Holding agencies shall arrange for the reconditioning to be accomplished just prior to the dates scheduled for public inspection and sale.

(d) For all motor vehicles above salvage condition or value, the minimum level of reconditioning required is as follows:

(1) For the driver and passenger compartment—

(i) Remove debris;

(ii) Vacuum floors and seats;

(iii) Clean dashboard, instrument panel, armrests, door panels, and rear shelf;

(iv) Remove Government stickers or decals without marring surface;

(v) Clean ashtrays and glove compartment; and

(vi) Wash windows.

(2) For the trunk—

(i) Remove debris;

(ii) Vacuum; and

(iii) Position spare tire and tools.

(3) For the engine compartment—

(i) Remove debris;

(ii) Replenish lubricants and coolant to required levels and replace missing caps/covers; and

(iii) Charge battery, if necessary.
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(4) For the exterior—

(i) Remove Government stickers or decals without marring paint finish;
(ii) Wash exterior, including glass, door jambs, tires, and wheel rims/cover;
(iii) Inflate tires to recommended pressure.

(e) Additional reconditioning of selected motor vehicles should be considered when such action is expected to substantially improve the return on the sale of a vehicle. Generally, a return of $2 for each dollar invested should be estimated to justify additional reconditioning. Additional reconditioning should include some or all of the following:

(1) For the driver and passenger compartment—

(i) Shampoo seats, dashboard, headliner, door panels, and floor covering;
(ii) Spray-dye floor carpets and mats;
(iv) Apply vinyl/rubber reconditioners where appropriate; and
(v) Replace missing knobs, nameplates, and light lenses and/or bulbs.

(2) For the trunk—

(i) Wash interior surface; and
(ii) Spray-dye mats.

(3) For the engine compartment—

(i) Clean major surface areas (air cleaner cover, battery, etc.);
(ii) Wash or steam clean, when necessary;
(iii) Replace air and fuel filters; and
(iv) Make minor adjustments and/or replacements to engine systems (electrical, fuel, cooling, etc.) to ensure that the vehicle will start and idle correctly during inspection by prospective purchasers.

(4) For the exterior—

(i) Rotate tires, including the spare, to ensure that the best tires are displayed on the vehicle. Properly inflate, clean, and apply rubber conditioner or black tire paint to all tires;
(ii) Wash and blacken wheel splash shields;
(iii) Apply touch-up paint to nicks and scratches;
(iv) Wax and polish;
(v) Replace missing or damaged molding, nameplates, lenses, caps, mirrors, antennas, and wheel covers;
(vi) Repaint exterior of vehicle to original factory color if scrapes, dings, etc., are excessive;
(vii) Repair minor body damage;
(viii) Apply decorative molding and/or striping to add eye appeal; and
(ix) Obtain State safety and/or emission control inspections, if required.

(f) Reconditioning, when possible, should be accomplished no earlier than the calendar week prior to the scheduled sale date.

(g) Agencies should contact the nearest General Services Administration Federal Supply Service Bureau office for information regarding the availability of reconditioning services.

(h) The expense of reconditioning is the responsibility of the holding agency.

§ 101–45.004 All terrain vehicles.

(a) Three-wheeled all terrain vehicles (ATVs) may be offered for public sale only after they have been mutilated in a manner to prevent operational use.

(b) Four-wheeled ATVs no longer needed by the Government can be exchanged with a dealer under the provisions of part 102–39 of the Federal Management Regulation. If the unit cannot be exchanged, four-wheeled ATVs may be offered for public sale only after they have been mutilated in a manner to prevent operational use.