Federal Management Regulation

§ 102–37.580 Who is responsible for costs associated with the donation?

The recipient public body is responsible for paying the disposal costs incidental to the donation, such as packing, preparation for shipment, demilitarization (as defined in § 102–36.40 of this chapter), loading, and transportation to its site.

Subpart H—Donations to Public Bodies in Lieu of Abandonment/Destruction

§ 102–37.560 What is a public body?

A public body is any department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or local government; any Indian tribe; or any agency of the Federal Government.

§ 102–37.565 What is the authority for donations to public bodies?

Section 527 of title 40, United States Code authorizes the abandonment, destruction, or donation to public bodies of property which has no commercial value or for which the estimated cost of continued care and handling would exceed the estimated proceeds from its sale.

§ 102–37.570 What type of property may a holding agency donate under this subpart?

Only that property a holding agency has made a written determination to abandon or destroy (see process in part 102–36 of this chapter) may be donated under this subpart. A holding agency may not donate property that requires destruction for health, safety, or security reasons. When disposing of hazardous materials and other dangerous property, a holding agency must comply with all applicable laws and regulations and any special disposal requirements in part 101–42 of this title.

§ 102–37.575 Is there a special form for holding agencies to process donations?

There is no special form for holding agencies to process donations. A holding agency may use any document that meets its agency’s needs for maintaining an audit trail of the transaction.

§ 102–37.580 Who is responsible for costs associated with the donation?

The recipient public body is responsible for paying the disposal costs incidental to the donation, such as packing, preparation for shipment, demilitarization (as defined in § 102–36.40 of this chapter), loading, and transportation to its site.

§ 102–37.555 What happens to property the American National Red Cross does not request?

Property the Red Cross declines to request will be offered to SASPs for distribution to eligible donees. If such property is transferred, GSA will require the SASP to ensure that all Red Cross labels or other Red Cross identifications are obliterated or removed from the property before it is used.

§ 102–37.550 What steps must the American National Red Cross take to acquire surplus property?

Upon receipt of information from GSA regarding the availability of surplus property for donation, the Red Cross will:

(a) Have 21 calendar days to inspect the property or request it without inspection; and

(b) Be responsible for picking up property donated to it or arranging and paying for its shipment.

§ 102–37.545 What type of property may the American National Red Cross receive?

The Red Cross may receive surplus gamma globulin, dried plasma, albumin, antihemophilic globulin, fibrin foam, surgical dressings, or other products or materials it processed, produced, or donated to a Federal agency.

§ 102–37.540 What is the authority for donations to the American National Red Cross?

Section 551 of title 40, United States Code authorizes GSA to donate to the Red Cross, for charitable use, such property as was originally derived from or through the Red Cross.


§ 102–37.560 What is a public body?

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§ 102–37.565 What is the authority for donations to public bodies?

Section 527 of title 40, United States Code authorizes the abandonment, destruction, or donation to public bodies of property which has no commercial value or for which the estimated cost of continued care and handling would exceed the estimated proceeds from its sale.