

cause(s) for failing the particular portions of the test that were failed.

* * * * *

14. Section 51.369 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) to read as follows:

§ 51.369 Improving repair effectiveness.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) The application of emission control theory and diagnostic data to the diagnosis and repair of failures on the transient emission test and the evaporative system functional checks (where applicable);

(3) Utilization of diagnostic information on systematic or repeated failures observed in the transient emission test and the evaporative system functional checks (where applicable); and

* * * * *

15. Section 51.371 is amended by revising the introductory text, paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3), (b)(2) and (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 51.371 On-road testing.

On-road testing is defined as testing of vehicles for conditions impacting the emission of HC, CO, NO_x and/or CO₂ emissions on any road or roadside in the nonattainment area or the I/M program area. On-road testing is required in enhanced I/M areas and is an option for basic I/M areas.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) On-road testing is not required in every season or on every vehicle but shall evaluate the emission performance of 0.5% of the subject fleet statewide or 20,000 vehicles, whichever is less, per inspection cycle.

(3) The on-road testing program shall provide information about the performance of in-use vehicles, by measuring on-road emissions through the use of remote sensing devices or by assessing vehicle emission performance through roadside pullovers including tailpipe or evaporative emission testing or a check of the onboard diagnostic

(OBD) system for vehicles so equipped. The program shall collect, analyze and report on-road testing data.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) The SIP shall include the legal authority necessary to implement the on-road testing program, including the authority to enforce off-cycle inspection and repair requirements (where applicable).

(3) Emission reduction credit for on-road testing programs shall be granted for a program designed to obtain measurable emission reductions over and above those already predicted to be achieved by other aspects of the I/M program. Emission reduction credit will only be granted to those programs which require out-of-cycle repairs for confirmed high-emitting vehicles identified under the on-road testing program. The SIP shall include technical support for the claimed additional emission reductions.

[FR Doc. 00-17749 Filed 7-21-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 712

[OPPTS-82055; FRL-6597-3]

RIN 2070-AB08

Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting; Addition of Certain Chemicals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule addresses the recommendations of the 42nd TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) Report by adding 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information

Reporting (PAIR) rule. The ITC recommendations are given priority consideration by EPA in promulgating TSCA section 4 test rules. This PAIR rule will require manufacturers (including importers) of the four substances identified in this document to report certain production, importation, use, and exposure-related information to EPA.

DATES: This rule is effective on August 23, 2000. Any person who believes that section 8(a) reporting required by this rule is not warranted, should submit to EPA on or before August 7, 2000, detailed reasons for that belief. Any person reporting under this document must meet the reporting requirements no later than October 23, 2000, as specified in Unit V.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information contact: Barbara Cunningham, Director, Office of Program Management and Evaluation, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7401), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: Paul Campanella, Chemical Control Division (7405), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 260-8130; fax number: (202) 401-3672; e-mail address: ccd.citb@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you manufacture (defined by statute to include import) any of the chemical substances that are listed in § 712.30(d) of the regulatory text portion of this document. Entities potentially affected by this action may include, but are not limited to:

B. How Can I Get Additional Information or Copies of this Document or Other Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document and other documents from the EPA Internet EPA Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. On the Home Page select "Law and

Category	SIC codes	NAICS codes	Examples of potentially affected entities
Chemical manufacturers (including importers)	28, 2911	325, 32411	Persons who manufacture (defined by statute to include import) one or more of the subject chemical substances.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not

this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Regulations" and then look up the entry for this document under "**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>.

2. In person. The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPPTS-82055. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, North East Mall Rm. B-607, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The Center is open from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Center is (202) 260-7099.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your comments must identify docket control number OPPTS-82055 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit comments to: Document Control Office (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver comments to: Document Control Office, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., East Tower, Rm. G-099, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the OPPT Document Control Office is (202) 260-7093.

3. *Electronically.* Submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: oppt.ncic@epa.gov, or you may mail or deliver your computer disk to the addresses identified in Units I.C.1. or 2. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Submit comments as an ASCII file, avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments

will also be accepted on standard disks in WordPerfect 6.1/8 or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic comments must be identified by docket control number OPPTS-82055. Electronic comments may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI Information that I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit in response to this document as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. In addition to one complete version of the comments that include any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comments that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record by EPA without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

II. What Action is EPA Taking?

In this document, EPA is issuing a final TSCA section 8(a) PAIR rule for 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate recommended for testing in the 42nd ITC Report to the EPA Administrator published in the **Federal Register** of August 7, 1998 (63 FR 42554) (FRL-5797-8).

III. What is the Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) Rule?

EPA promulgated the PAIR rule in 40 CFR part 712 under section 8(a) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)). This model section 8(a) rule establishes standard reporting requirements for manufacturers (including importers) of the chemicals listed in the rule at 40 CFR 712.30. These entities are required to submit a one-time report on general production/importation volume, end use, and exposure-related information using the Preliminary Assessment Information Manufacturer's Report (EPA Form No. 7710-35). EPA uses this model section 8(a) rule to quickly gather current information on chemicals.

This model rule provides for the automatic addition of ITC *Priority Testing List* chemicals. Whenever EPA

announces the receipt of an ITC Report, EPA may, at the same time and without providing notice and opportunity for public comment, amend the model information-gathering rule by adding the recommended (or designated) chemicals. The amendment adding these chemicals to the PAIR rule is effective August 23, 2000.

IV. What Chemicals are to be Added ?

In its 42nd Report to the EPA Administrator, the ITC recommended 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate. These chemicals can be automatically added to the TSCA section 8(a) PAIR rule.

The regulatory text (§ 712.30(d)) of this document adds 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate to the PAIR rule as a result of this document.

V. Who Must Report under this PAIR Rule?

All persons who manufactured (defined by statute to include import) 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate identified in the regulatory text (§ 712.30(d)) of this rule during their latest complete corporate fiscal year must submit a EPA Form No. 7710-35 for each site at which they manufactured or imported a named substance. A separate form must be completed for each substance and submitted to the Agency as specified in 40 CFR 712.28 no later than October 23, 2000. Persons who have previously and voluntarily submitted a Manufacturer's Report to the ITC or EPA may be able to submit a copy of the original report to EPA or to notify EPA by letter of their desire to have this voluntary submission accepted in lieu of a current data submission. See § 712.30(a)(3).

Details of the PAIR reporting requirements, including the basis for exemptions, are provided in 40 CFR part 712. Copies of the form are available from the TSCA Environmental Assistance Division at the address listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Copies of the PAIR form are also available electronically from the Chemical Testing and Information Gathering Home Page on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemtest/>.

VI. Removal of Chemical Substances from the PAIR Rule

Any person who believes that section 8(a) reporting required by this rule is not warranted, should promptly submit to EPA on or before August 7, 2000, detailed reasons for that belief. EPA, in its discretion, may remove the substance

from this rule (see 40 CFR 712.30(c)). When withdrawing a chemical from the rule, EPA will publish a rule amendment in the **Federal Register**.

VII. Public Record

The following documents constitute the public record for this rule under docket control number OPPTS-82055.

1. This final rule.
2. The Economic Analysis for this rule (February 10, 2000).
3. The 42nd ITC Report (63 FR 42554, August 7, 1998) (FRL-5797-8).

VIII. Why is this Action Being Issued as a Final Rule?

EPA is publishing this action as a final rule without prior notice and an opportunity to comment because the Agency believes that providing notice and an opportunity to comment is unnecessary. As discussed in Unit III., whenever EPA announces the receipt of an ITC report, EPA may, at the same time and without providing notice and opportunity for public comment, amend the model information-gathering rule by adding the recommended (or designated) chemicals. EPA finds, therefore, that there is "good cause" under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) to make these amendments without prior notice and comment.

IX. Economic Analysis

The economic analysis for the addition of 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate to the TSCA section 8(a) PAIR rule is entitled "*Economic Analysis for the Addition of 4 Chemicals Recommended for Testing in the 42nd Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to EPA's Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) Rule*" (February 10, 2000) (Economic Analysis).

EPA's 1998 Chemical Update System (CUS) was searched to identify manufacturers (including importers) of 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, methylal, glycoluril, and ethyl silicate recommended in the 42nd ITC Report. Only three of the four chemicals were located in CUS. The Economic Analysis estimates governmental and industry burden and costs associated with this final rule based upon the data regarding the three chemical substances found in CUS. Nine firms were identified as manufacturers of the chemical at nine sites. The costs and burden associated with this rule are estimated in the Economic Analysis to be the following:

Reporting Costs (dollars)

Nine reports estimated at \$2,034.82 per report = \$18,313.40

Total Cost = \$18,313.40

Mean cost per site/firm =

\$18,313.40/9 sites = \$2,034.82/site

Reporting Burden (hours)

Rule familiarization: 7 hours/site × 9 sites = 63 hours

Reporting: 21.6 hours/report × 9 reports = 194 hours

Total burden hours = 257 hours

Average burden per site/firm = 257

hours/9 sites = 28.6 hours/site

EPA Costs (dollars)

The annual costs to the Federal Government will be approximately 0.0227 FTEs (or 47.25 hours annually). At an estimated \$75,306 per FTE, the total 0.0227 FTEs (\$1,709.45), plus \$1,834.92 for data processing, will cost EPA \$3,544.37.

X. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted actions under TSCA section 8(a) related to the PAIR rule from the requirements of Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Executive Order 12898

This action does not involve special considerations of environmental justice-related issues pursuant to Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

C. Executive Order 13045

Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), does not apply to this final rule, because it is not "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and does not concern an environmental health or safety risk that may have a disproportionate effect on children. This rule requires the reporting of production, importation, use, and exposure-related information to EPA by manufacturers (including importers) of certain chemicals recommended in the 42nd ITC Report.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, the Agency hereby certifies that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for the Agency's determination is

presented in the small entity analysis prepared as a part of the Economic Analysis for this rule, and is briefly summarized here. Three of the nine firms identified as manufacturers of chemicals affected by this rule met the Small Business Administration definition of a small business (i.e., having less than 1,000 employees when combined with any corporate parents). Based on the Agency's analysis, the maximum potential impact of this action on an individual firm is estimated to be less than \$2,034.82, regardless of the firm's size. To determine the potential significance of the estimated impact of this action on the small firms, the Agency compared the estimated maximum potential cost with the estimated annual sales revenue for these firms. Based on currently available financial information for these firms, EPA has determined that this action will not result in a significant impact on any of these firms. Information relating to this EPA determination is included in the docket for this rulemaking (OPPTS-82055). Any comments regarding the economic impacts that this action imposes on small entities should be submitted to the Agency at the address listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information that is subject to approval under the PRA unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations, after appearing in the preamble of the final rule, are listed in 40 CFR part 9, and included on the related collection instrument. The information collection activities related to this action have already been approved by OMB, under OMB control number 2070-0054 (EPA ICR No. 586) for PAIR reporting. This action does not impose any burdens requiring additional OMB approval. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to be 257 hours. Of that total, an estimated 63 hours are spent in an initial review of the rule, and the remaining 194 hours are associated with actual reporting activities (Economic Analysis). Because this rule does not contain any new information collection activities, additional review and approval of these activities by OMB under the PRA is not necessary.

F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and Executive Orders 13084 and 13132

Pursuant to Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, EPA has determined that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any 1 year. In addition, EPA has determined that this rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Accordingly, the rule is not subject to the requirements of UMRA sections 202, 203, 204, or 205.

Based on EPA's experience with past TSCA section 8(a) rulemakings, State, local, and tribal governments have not been impacted by these rulemakings, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or tribal government will be impacted by this rulemaking. As a result, this action is not subject to the requirement for prior consultation with Indian tribal governments as specified in Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998). Nor will this action have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999).

G. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Section 12(d)

of NTTAA directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards. EPA invites public comment on the Agency's determination that this regulatory action does not require the consideration of voluntary consensus standards.

H. Executive Order 12988

In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988, entitled *Civil Justice Reform* (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996).

I. Executive Order 12630

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630, entitled *Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights* (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988), by examining the takings implications of this rule in accordance with the *Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings* issued under the Executive Order.

XI. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must

submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). EPA has made such a good cause finding for this final rule, and established an effective date of August 23, 2000. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 808(2), this determination is supported by the brief statement in Unit VIII. EPA will submit a report containing this final rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 712

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Health and safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 12, 2000.

William H. Sanders III,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 712—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 712 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2607(a).

2. In § 712.30, the table in paragraph (d) is amended by adding in numerical order by CAS number the following entries:

§ 712.30 Chemical lists and reporting periods.

*	*	*	*	*
(d)	*	*	*	*

CAS No.	Substance	Effective date	Reporting date
78-10-4	Ethyl silicate	August 23, 2000.	October 23, 2000.
109-87-5	Methylal	August 23, 2000.	October 23, 2000
496-46-8	Glycoluril	August 23, 2000.	October 23, 2000
16691-43-3	3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole	August 23, 2000.	October 23, 2000

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 00-18644 Filed 7-21-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 101-49 and 102-42

[FPMR Amendment H-206]

RIN 3090-AH09

Utilization, Donation, and Disposal of Foreign Gifts and Decorations

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is revising the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR) by moving coverage on the utilization, donation, and disposal of foreign gifts and decorations into the Federal Management Regulation (FMR). A cross-reference is added to the FPMR to direct readers to the coverage in the FMR. The FMR is written in plain language to provide agencies with updated regulatory material that is easy to read and understand.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 24, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha Caswell, Director, Personal Property Management Policy Division (MTP), 202-501-3846.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The purpose of this final rule is to update, streamline, and clarify part 101-49 and move the part into the Federal Management Regulation (FMR). The rule is written in a plain language question and answer format. In this format, a question and its answer combine to establish a rule. This means the employee and the agency must follow the language contained in both the question and its answer.

B. Executive Order 12866

GSA has determined that this final rule is not a significant rule for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule is not required to be published in the **Federal Register** for notice and comment, therefore the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* does not apply.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this final rule does

not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is exempt from Congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Parts 101-49 and 102-42

Conflict of interests, Decorations, medals, awards, Foreign relations, Government property, Government property management.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, GSA amends 41 CFR chapters 101 and 102 as follows:

CHAPTER 101—[AMENDED]

1. Part 101-49 is revised to read as follows:

PART 101-49—UTILIZATION, DONATION, AND DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN GIFTS AND DECORATIONS

Authority: Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390 (40 U.S.C. 486(c)); sec. 515, 91 Stat. 862 (5 U.S.C. 7342).

§ 101-49.000 Cross-reference to the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) (41 CFR chapter 102, parts 102-1 through 102- 220).

For information on utilization, donation, and disposal of foreign gifts and decorations previously contained in this part, see FMR part 42 (41 CFR part 102-42).

CHAPTER 102—[AMENDED]

2. Part 102-42 is added to subchapter B of chapter 102 to read as follows:

PART 102-42—UTILIZATION, DONATION, AND DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN GIFTS AND DECORATIONS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

102-42.5 What does this part cover?

Definitions

102-42.10 What definitions apply to this part?

Care, Handling and Disposition

102-42.15 Under what circumstances may an employee retain a foreign gift or decoration?

102-42.20 What is the typical disposition process for gifts and decorations that employees are not authorized to retain?

102-42.25 Who retains custody of gifts and decorations pending disposal?

102-42.30 Who is responsible for the security, care and handling, and delivery of gifts and decorations to GSA, and all costs associated with such functions?

102-42.35 Can the employing agency be reimbursed for transfers of gifts and decorations?

Appraisals

102-42.40 When is a commercial appraisal necessary?

102-42.45 Who obtains a commercial appraisal?

102-42.50 Is there a special format for a commercial appraisal?

102-42.55 What does the employing agency do with the appraisal?

Special Disposals

102-42.60 Who is responsible for gifts and decorations received by Senators and Senate employees?

102-42.65 What happens if the Commission on Art and Antiquities does not dispose of a gift or decoration?

102-42.70 Who handles gifts and decorations received by the President or a member of the President's family?

102-42.75 How are gifts containing hazardous materials handled?

Subpart B—Utilization of Foreign Gifts and Decorations

102-42.80 To whom do "we", "you", and their variants refer?

102-42.85 What gifts or decorations must we report to GSA?

102-42.90 What is the requirement for reporting gifts or decorations that were retained for official use but are no longer needed?

102-42.95 How do we report gifts and decorations as excess personal property?

102-42.100 How can we obtain an excess gift or decoration from another agency?

102-42.105 What special information must be included on the transfer request (SF 122)?

102-42.110 How must we justify a transfer request?

102-42.115 What must we do when the transferred gifts and decorations are no longer required for official use?

Subpart C—Donation of Foreign Gifts and Decorations

102-42.120 When may gifts or decorations be donated to State agencies?

102-42.125 How is donation of gifts or decorations accomplished?

102-42.130 Are there special requirements for the donation of gifts and decorations?

Subpart D—Sale or Destruction of Foreign Gifts and Decorations

102-42.135 Whose approval must be obtained before a foreign gift or decoration is offered for public sale?

102-42.140 How is a sale of a foreign gift or decoration to an employee conducted?

102-42.145 When is public sale of a foreign gift or decoration authorized?

102-42.150 What happens to proceeds from sales?

102-42.155 Can foreign gifts or decorations be destroyed?